

Resettlement Plan

PUBLIC

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Bangladesh: Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Construction of Secondary Transmission, Feeder Main and Distribution Pipelines for Service Area DMA- PAB (01-08) for Pabna and DMA-ISH (01-06) for Ishwardi Connected to OHT-A in Pabna District

Packages:

- (i) CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(A)/W- 316
- (ii) CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(B)/W- 317
- (iii) CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(C)/W- 318
- (iv) CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(D)/W- 319
- (v) CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(A)/W- 320
- (vi) CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(B)/W- 321
- (vii) CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(C)/W- 322

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

As of April 2026

Currency Unit	–	Bangladeshi Taka (Tks)
Tk 1.00	=	\$ 0.0118
\$ 1.00	=	Tk 122-123

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
CCL	-	Cash Compensation under Law
cft.	-	Cubic Feet
CMP	-	Current Market Price
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
DPHE	-	Department of Public Health Engineering
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DP	-	Displaced Persons
EA	-	Executing Agency
EC	-	Entitlement Card
EP	-	Entitled Person
FGDs	-	Focused Group Discussions
ft.	-	foot / feet (3.28 ft. = 1 m)
GoB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
ha	-	Hectare
HH	-	Household
ID Card	-	Identity Card
IoL	-	Inventory of Losses
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
JVS	-	Joint Verification Survey
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	-	Management Information System
MoL	-	Ministry of Land
PVAC	-	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PD	-	Project Director
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
rft	-	Running Feet
SCM	-	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
sft	-	Square feet
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
VH	-	Vulnerable Household

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeters
km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter
m ³	–	micrograms per cubic meter

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June month}. “FY” before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., 30 June 2026.
- (ii) In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

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GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP) & PAP (Project Affected Person (PAP) includes any person who, because of the project, will lose physical assets (land, structures, trees and crops), income (business income, wage, access to resources (pond, forest, etc.), either partially or fully, permanently, or temporarily. includes any person, Affected Households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

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

Compensation - means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.

Cut-off date - refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 4 of ARIPA 2017 is the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the completion date of carrying out the census/loLs is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Decimal - Decimal is the lowest unit of measurement of land which is equivalent to 435.6 square feet. 247-decimal is equal to one hectare while 100-decimal is equal to one acre.

Displaced Person (DP) - As per ADB SPS 2009- displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Encroachers - Households or persons having land of their own attached to the public land or elsewhere but occupy the land proposed for acquisition or in the government land (for residence and/or income earning) without legal arrangements with the GoB or any of its concerned agencies are defined as encroacher.

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

Hectare (ha) -One hectare is equal to 2.47 acre and 247 decimal (one acre = 100 decimal). It is also measured as 1 ha = 10,000 square meters.

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

loLs - includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the RP.

Large Tree - A commonly found tree (except for some species such as palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc) with more than 4 feet of girth at the chest position has been classified as big tree. In case of fruit bearing trees (Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Black Berry, etc.) the girth size 3.5 feet and above are also considered as big category. In case of Palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, etc. 20 feet or above height is considered big. In case of guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees and judgment of the surveyor and trees owners has been imposed to classify the size. More than 10 years of age of such species of trees has been categorized as large.

Meaningful Consultation - A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Medium Tree - Trees having 2-4 feet of girth is classified as medium. In case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut species, the height between 10-20 feet is medium and for guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc. the age of the trees between 5-10 years are classified as medium.

Mouza - In Bangladesh a mouza is a type of administrative unit, corresponding to a specific land area within which there may be one or more settlements.

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

Project - Detailed Engineering Design for Water Supply and Sanitation for Cumilla, Ishwardi Cluster Towns & Khagrachari Town (DED-CTK) Package: S-02/PMU

Project Affected Units (PAUs) - collectively indicate residential households (HHs), Commercial and Business Enterprises, Common Property Resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Relocation - means displacement or physical moving of the affected persons from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems

Replacement Cost - includes (i) fair market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) renovation costs and (v) other applicable payments if applicable. The replacement cost does not consider depreciation value.

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

Squatters - refers to non-titled and includes households, business, and common establishments on public land (including those acquired earlier).

Structures - refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.

Upazila – (sub-district), formerly called thana, is a geographical region in Bangladesh used for administrative or other purposes. They function as sub-units of districts.

Vulnerable Households – The project will follow SPS 2009 and include households those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, with and/or without legal title to land as Vulnerable Households.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB), through the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), is implementing the Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (CTWSSP) with financial assistance from the ADB. The project aims to improve access to safe and reliable water supply services through the expansion and rehabilitation of water distribution pipeline infrastructures. The assessment confirmed that the implementation of the project will not require acquisition of private land. However, implementation of the proposed interventions will be affected non-title's structures, trees, and other assets located within the distribution of the pipeline alignment.

This RP has been prepared for following contract packages of Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas*, under Pabna district.

Package Number	Package Name
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(A)/W- 316	Distribution pipelines DMA 1-3, 8+OHT A in Pabna.
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(B)/W- 317	Distribution pipelines DMA 6+OHT B in Pabna.
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(C)/W- 318	Distribution pipelines DMA 7 & 8+OHT C in Pabna.
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(D)/W- 319	Distribution pipelines DMA 4, 5, 9+OHT D in Pabna.
CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(A)/W- 320	Distribution pipelines DMA 1,2+OHT A in Ishwardi.
CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(B)/W- 321	Distribution pipelines DMA 3,4+OHT B in Ishwardi.
CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(C)/W- 322	Distribution pipelines DMA 4,6+OHT C in Ishwardi.

The proposed works include the construction of approximately 450.4 km of distribution pipelines using a District Metered Areas (DMAs) approach, out of which, 273.0 km in Pabna *Paurashava* and 177.4177.4 km in Ishwardi *Paurashava*. The investment will improve service coverage, water quality, pressure management, and operational efficiency while reducing water losses. These include the construction of secondary transmission, feeder main and distribution pipelines for service area of related DMAs to OHTs.

The Design and Supervision Consultant of DPHE conducted 100% census and Inventory of Losses (IoL) covering all affected households, structures, trees, and other assets within the project CRoW. The Consultants also conducted socioeconomic survey (SES), and stakeholder consultations (CM) to identify potential project positive and adverse impacts and suggested appropriate mitigation measures in case of adverse impacts, in accordance with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 and compliance with ADB's SPS, 2009. According to the Census and IoL survey conducted by the DSC about 247 households (HHs) with 826 population will be affected due to the project implementation. Out of which 129 HHs with 510 population in Pabna *Paurashava* and 118 HHs with 316 population of 316 in Ishwardi *Paurashava* will be affected. Among the affected population about 381 persons (46.13%) are males and 445 persons (53.87%) females. The average household size is 3.34, with a sex ratio of 1:1.17 (male). Females are mostly work in own house and male are outside of the house. The members of the affected households are engaged in different occupations, including business, service, wage labor, and overseas employment. As per the census and IoL 47 nos. of identified as vulnerable in different categories who are eligible for receiving grants and assistance in addition to compensation from the project.

The project will affect 15,318 square feet (sft) of primary structures, including 8,169 sft of semi-pucca structures, 3,548 sft of pucca structures, 3,419 sft of tin-made structures, and 182 sft of thatched structures. Pabna accounts for 9,266 sft of affected primary structures, while Ishwardi

accounts for 6,052 sft. The predominance of semi-pucca structures indicates that most impacts will occur on semi-permanent assets. The project will also affect several secondary structures, including 1,745 running feet (rft) of boundary walls, 26 rft of drains, 3,654 sft of stairs, one sanitary toilet, two tube wells, and one deep tube well. In addition, the survey identified impacts on 14 trees, comprising 2 large trees and 12 medium-sized trees.

The consultant carried out consultations with APs, local communities, business owners, public representatives, and other stakeholders during project field-level data collection. A total of 11 consultation meetings were held in Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas* (5 in Pabna and 6 in Ishwardi), with the affected persons, local representatives, community, and other stakeholders. The consultations disclosed project information, particularly the project objectives, potential impacts, possible mitigation measures, compensation procedures, entitlements, and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The local stakeholders expressed views, concerns and suggestion for the Project, on existing water supply system is inadequate to meet the growing demand for safe and reliable drinking water. Stakeholders emphasized on timely and transparent compensation (where applicable), minimizing construction-related disruptions, and maintaining regular communication throughout project implementation. Women participants highlighted the importance of improved domestic water supply in reducing time and effort required for water collection and improving household wellbeing and livelihood opportunities.

The project will provide compensation at replacement costs for affected structures, trees and any other assets due to the project interventions. The entitlement framework includes compensation for affected assets, transfer grants, reconstruction grants, and one-time assistance for HHs. The project will provide additional support to VHs and allow to take salvage materials all of the affected persons within the DPHE stipulated time.

The project incorporates gender-responsive measures throughout implementation. The project will ensure women's participation in consultations, compensation processes, and grievance redress mechanisms and will pay particular attention to female-headed and VHs.

The total resettlement budget for the Pabna *Paurashava* and Ishwardi *Paurashava* is estimated at BDT 31,289,346, including contingency provisions. The budget includes BDT 21,809,228 for compensation of affected primary and secondary structures, BDT 17,800 for affected trees, and BDT 2,679,340 for Other Resettlement Benefits. The budget further includes BDT 600,000 for capacity-building training of Executing Agency (EA) officials and BDT 4,000,000 for RP implementation support through the Social Safeguard Expert. A contingency provision of BDT 2,182,978, equivalent to 7.5% of the base cost, has been included to address any unforeseen expenses during implementation. Of the total budget, BDT 18,941,328 is allocated for the Pabna *Paurashava* and BDT 12,348,018 for the Ishwardi *Paurashava*. The total resettlement cost is equivalent to approximately USD 0.26 million. The resettlement impacts are mostly limited to structure and tree losses and associated resettlement assistance and are manageable. However, the RP will be subject to update and validation prior to contractor mobilization to verify the latest impact status and affected persons. Project implementation should proceed based on the updated RP. In accordance with ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS 2009, the RP establishes a framework for compensation, assistance, and safeguard compliance to support affected persons and ensure smooth project implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism - The project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established complaints related to compensation against affected assets, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration, any kind of adverse impacts due to the project implementation, and other project-related issues. It will ensure accessible, transparent, inclusive, and time-bound

grievance resolution throughout implementation. The GRM will operate through a three-tier structure. The 1st tier is the community-level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), comprising representatives from the *Paurashava*/City Corporation, DPHE, contractor, and ward councilor, resolving issues within 3 days. Unresolved cases will move to the second-tier PMU-level GRC, chaired by the Deputy Project Director (DPD) with safeguard and gender support, resolving within 15 days. Complex cases will be escalated to the third-tier PMU-level GRC chaired by the Project Director (PD) within 21 days.

Institutional Arrangements and RP Implementation Schedule - The DPHE will implement the RP through the PMU with support from PIUs, contractors, and safeguard experts. The PMU will ensure planning, coordination, monitoring, reporting, and compliance with ADB SPS (2009), while PIUs will manage field-level implementation activities, including consultations, compensation, grievance redress, and monitoring. The Social Safeguard Officer/Expert will have overall responsibility for RP implementation, providing technical support to the Project Director (PD) at PMU level. Key activities include RP updating, verification of APs, disclosure of entitlements, compensation payment, and grievance resolution. Civil work will start after providing full compensation to the eligible persons.

Monitoring and Evaluation - A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be established to track RP implementation and ensure affected persons restore or improve their pre-project living standards. Internal monitoring will be conducted by DPHE through the PMSC under PMU, with support from Social Safeguard Expert, focusing on proper compensation, livelihood restoration, grievance redress, and overall RP implementation progress.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

1. The DPHE is the principal government agency responsible for Water Supply and Sanitation services across Bangladesh, excluding the four metropolitan areas served by WASAs. Improving urban WSS remains a national priority to achieve universal access to safe water and sanitation and meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs by 2030. Bangladesh has made substantial progress in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector over the past two decades. However, urban water supply services continue to face challenges related to aging infrastructure, inadequate maintenance, pipeline leakages, intermittent supply, and limited metering systems. Although urban basic drinking water coverage reached 99% in 2024, safely managed water and sanitation services remain comparatively low at 54% and 31%, respectively. In many secondary towns, groundwater remains the primary water source and is often affected by iron, arsenic, manganese, and other contaminants.

2. The project towns are projected to have a combined population exceeding 2.0 million by 2045, with an estimated water demand of 365.78 MLD. Existing service coverage remains limited, with only 33,658 water connections serving approximately 284,466 households. To meet growing demand, substantial investments are required to expand and upgrade the water supply infrastructure.

3. To address these challenges, the GoB, with financial assistance from ADB, is implementing a cluster-based urban water supply improvement program. The project comprises two clusters: the Cumilla Cluster, including Cumilla City Corporation, Chandpur, Hajiganj, and Laksham *Paurashavas*; and the Ishwardi Cluster, including Ishwardi, Pabna, Natore, and Gopalpur (Lalpur) *Paurashavas*. The cluster approach aims to improve operational efficiency, optimize investment costs, and strengthen the sustainability of water supply services. Under the Cumilla Cluster, the Chandpur Sadar and Hajiganj *Paurashava* will rehabilitate and modernize the existing water supply system to address aging infrastructure, inadequate treatment and storage capacities, declining system performance, and increasing water demand.

4. The proposed works include the construction of approximately 450.4 km of distribution pipelines using a DMAs approach, comprising 273.0 km in *Paurashava* and 177.4 km in Ishwardi *Paurashava*. The investment will improve service coverage, water quality, pressure management, and operational efficiency while reducing water losses. These includes the construction of secondary transmission, feeder main and distribution pipelines for service area of related DMAs for OHTs.

5. The distribution pipelines will be installed mainly within existing road rights-of-way and public utility corridors; therefore, no permanent land acquisition is anticipated. However, temporary impacts on roadside businesses, vendors, pedestrian movement, and access to residential and commercial properties may occur during construction. Accordingly, an RP has been prepared to identify affected persons, assess potential impacts, provide appropriate mitigation, compensation, and livelihood restoration measures in accordance with national regulations and SPS 2009 of ADB safeguard requirements.

B. Description of the subproject Components

6. The proposed subprojects comprise with construction of secondary transmission mains, feeder mains, and distribution pipeline networks to improve water supply services in the

Paurashavas of Pabna and Ishwardi. The works are designed to strengthen the distribution system and facilitate efficient water delivery within the designated DMAs served by the respective Overhead Tanks (OHTs). The project components include:

- (i) Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(A)/W-316: *Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-1 to DMA-3 and DMA-8, connected to OHT-A in Pabna Paurashava.*
- (ii) Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(B)/W-317: *Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-6, connected to OHT-B in Pabna Paurashava.*
- (iii) Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(C)/W-318: *Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-7 and DMA-8, connected to OHT-C in Pabna Paurashava.*
- (iv) Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(D)/W-319: *Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-4, DMA-5, and DMA-9, connected to OHT-D in Pabna Paurashava.*
- (v) Package CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(A)/W-320: *Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-1 and DMA-2, connected to OHT-A in Ishwardi Paurashava.*
- (vi) Package CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(B)/W-321: *Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-3 and DMA-4, connected to OHT-B in Ishwardi Paurashava.*
- (vii) Package CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(C)/W-322: *Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-4 and DMA-6, connected to OHT-C in Ishwardi Paurashava.*

7. These components form part of the overall water supply network improvement program and are intended to enhance service coverage, improve system reliability, reduce water losses, and ensure sustainable water distribution within the project areas.

C. Package-wise Distribution Pipeline Network and DMA Coverage

8. A total of 450.4 km of distribution pipelines is proposed, 73.0 km in Pabna Paurashava and 177.4 km in Ishwardi Paurashava. The investments are expected to enhance water supply coverage, improve water quality and pressure management, increase operational efficiency, and reduce non-revenue water losses.

9. In Pabna *Paurashava*, the pipeline network will be implemented under four contract packages. Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(A)/W-316 covers DMA-PAB-01, DMA-PAB-02, DMA-PAB-03, and DMA-PAB-08, connected to OHT-A. Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(B)/W-317 includes DMA-PAB-06, connected to OHT-B. Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(C)/W-318 serves DMA-PAB-07 and DMA-PAB-08, connected to OHT-C. Package CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(D)/W-319 covers DMA-PAB-04, DMA-PAB-05, and DMA-PAB-09, connected to OHT-D. Together, these packages provide 273.0 KM of distribution network coverage for Pabna *Paurashava*.

10. In Ishwardi *Paurashava*, the pipeline network will be implemented under three contract packages. Package CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(A)/W-320 covers DMA-ISH-01 and DMA-ISH-02, connected to OHT-A. Package CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(B)/W-321 includes DMA-ISH-03 and DMA-ISH-04, connected to OHT-B. Package CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(C)/W-322 serves DMA-ISH-04 and DMA-ISH-06, connected to OHT-C. Together, these packages provide 177.4 of the distribution network coverage for Ishwardi *Paurashava*.

Table 1: Construction Packages and Length

Package Name	Upazila (Town)	District	DMA ID	Distribution Pipe Length (km)	Paurashava-wise KM	
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(A)/W-316	Pabna	Pabna	DMA-PAB-01		273 KM	
		Pabna	DMA-PAB-02			
		Pabna	DMA-PAB-03			
		Pabna	DMA-PAB-08			
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(B)/W-317	Pabna	Pabna	DMA-PAB-06			
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(C)/W-318	Pabna	Pabna	DMA-PAB-07			
		Pabna	DMA-PAB-08			
CTWSSP/PAB/NTW(D)/W-319	Pabna	Pabna	DMA-PAB-04			
		Pabna	DMA-PAB-05			
		Pabna	DMA-PAB-09			
CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(A)/W-320	Ishwardi	Pabna	DMA-ISH-01		177.4 KM	
		Pabna	DMA-ISH-02			
CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(B)/W-321	Ishwardi	Pabna	DMA-ISH-03			
		Pabna	DMA-ISH-04			
CTWSSP/ISH/NTW(C)/W-322	Ishwardi	Pabna	DMA-ISH-04			
		Pabna	DMA-ISH-06			
Total Length (km)				450.4 KM	450.4 KM	

Source: Detailed Design 2026.

D. Location Map of the subprojects

11. The location maps of the project areas are presented in the following figures. These maps illustrate the geographical setting of Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas*, including the proposed project components and service coverage areas. The maps provide an overview of the distribution pipeline network, DMAs, and other key infrastructure associated with the water supply improvement project. They also help identify the spatial distribution of the proposed works and their relationship with existing settlements, roads, and other important features within the project area.

Figure 1: Project layout Map of Pabna Paurashava

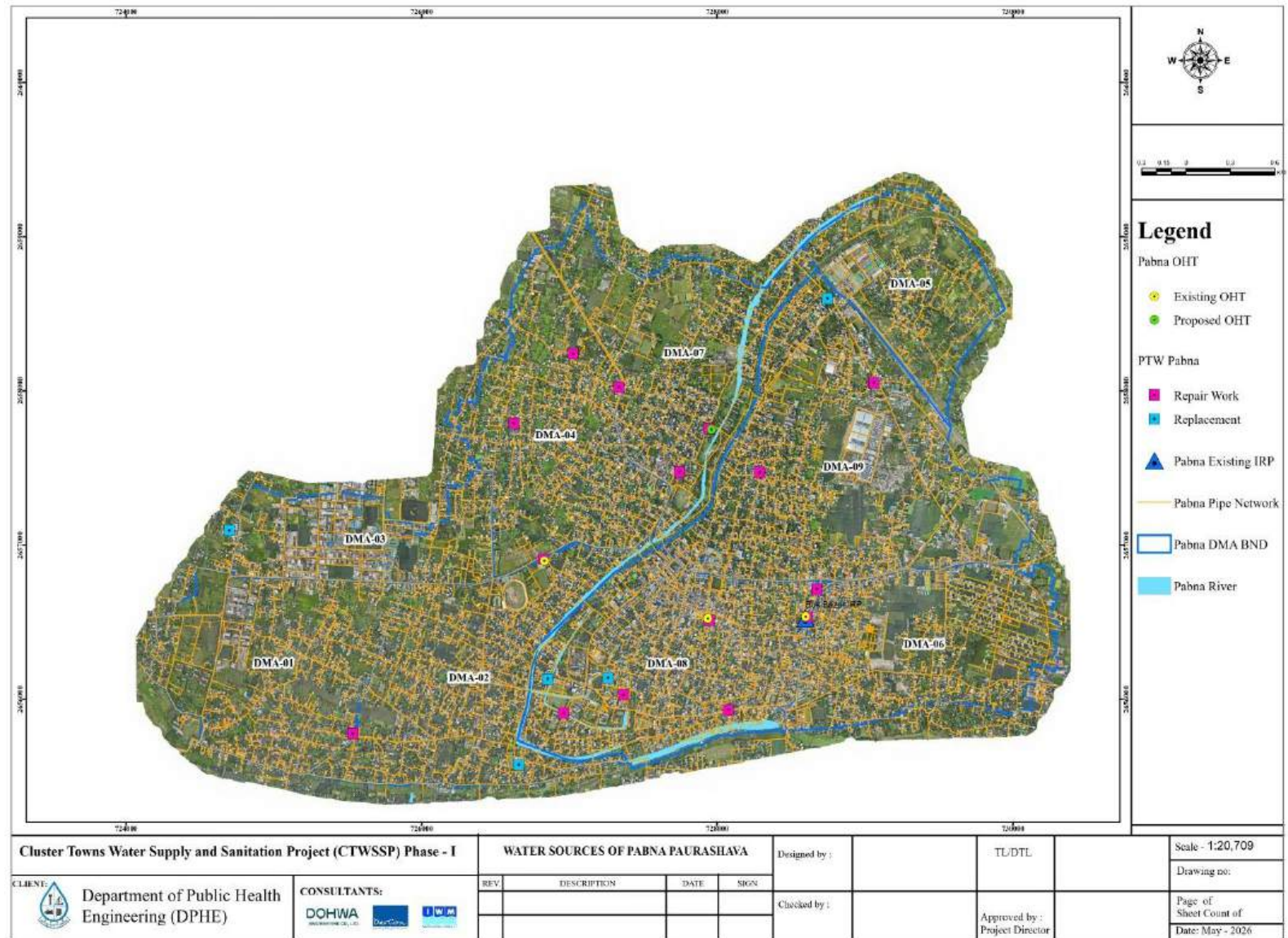
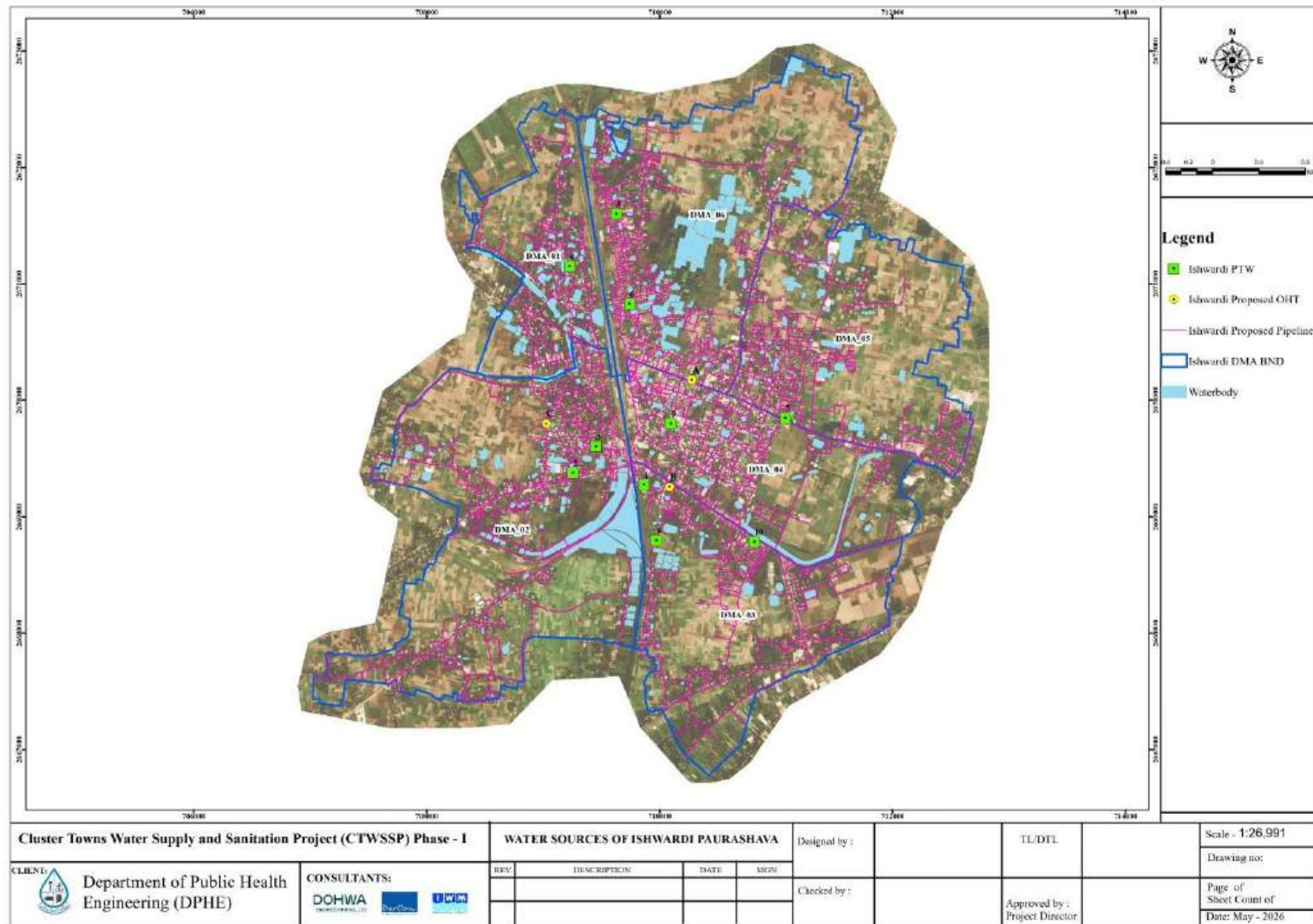


Figure 2: Project layout map of Ishwardi Paurashava



E. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

12. The objectives of the RP are to avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever possible, minimize unavoidable impacts through design alternatives, restore or improve the livelihoods of affected persons, and improve the living standards of poor and VHS.

- (i) The RP applies to temporary or permanent physical and economic displacement, including loss of structures, assets, access, income sources, and livelihoods.
- (ii) It provides mitigation measures, compensation at Replacement Cost (RC), and necessary Assistance to AHs, including vulnerable groups and affected businesses, to ensure that living conditions and livelihoods are restored to at least pre-project levels.
- (iii) The RP also presents the socioeconomic profile of affected households and will be updated during project implementation, if required, based on revised census and SES findings.

F. Methodology for Resettlement Plan Preparation

13. The following key tasks were undertaken to prepare the RP for the project:

14. **Socioeconomic Survey (SES):** Conducted among all affected households identified through the census and IoL to collect detailed socioeconomic data, with prior notification to ensure participation.

15. **Inventory of Losses (IoL):** Inventory of Losses survey is conducted and identify affected assets and households accurately, quantify losses, and ensure fair compensation and proper resettlement planning.

16. **Property Valuation Survey (PVS):** Market-based valuation of affected land, structures, trees, and other assets was carried out through consultations with local stakeholders and verified using government rates from relevant departments.

17. **Structure Marking and Documentation:** All affected structures were uniquely coded, marked, and documented through video recording to ensure transparency and prevent fraudulent claims.

18. **Stakeholder Consultations:** Consultations were held with affected persons, community leaders, and local authorities to inform them about the project and establish the social cut-off date.

19. **FGDs and KIIs:** Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with vulnerable groups, local leaders, and relevant stakeholders to assess social impacts and risks.

20. **Digital Data Collection and Management:** Data were collected using the Kobo Toolbox platform with GPS-enabled devices, ensuring real-time capture, validation, and GIS integration. Data quality was managed through a structured Management Information System (MIS) system.

21. **Data Management:** A dedicated MIS/Database Expert managed data quality through daily extraction and validation. The Kobo Toolbox platform enabled systematic review, with provisions for data approval, rejection, and correction to ensure quality assurance.

22. **Data Analysis:** A tabulation plan was developed to organize and present data effectively. Analysis was conducted using SPSS and MS Excel to interpret socioeconomic conditions and market prices of affected assets. The approach ensured reliable input for Land Acquisition Plan and RP preparation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

23. The resettlement impacts associated with the proposed interventions has been identified based on the Census, IoL and SES conducted by DPHE in April 2026. The assessment identified impacts on non-titled primary and secondary structures, trees, and other assets within the proposed CRow. According to the final design the census and IoL and SES also confirmed that any private land acquisition will not be required for due to implementation of the project in Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas*.

B. Impacts Summary

24. The proposed project will affect a total of 247 HHs. Out of 247 affected HHs 147 HHs are residential and 100 HHs are commercials. The census and IoL also identified all residential (147) households lose primary structures and all commercial (100) HHs lose secondary structures. No commercial households with not be impacted by primary structures due to the project implementation. According to the field survey total of 826 population will be affected which including 381 males (46.13%) and 445 females (53.87%). Overall physical impacts include 15,318 sft of primary structures all (100%) which are residential structures, while no commercial primary structures will be affected due to the proposed interventions. In addition, the project will affect 3,654 sft of secondary structures, 1,771 rft of boundary walls and fencing, and 4 household facilities (toilets and tube wells). A total of 14 trees will be affected, including 9 fruit trees (64.29%) and 5 timber trees (35.71%).

Table 2: Summary of the impacts

SL. No.	Project Impacts Summary	Pabna	Ishwardi	Total
1	No. of HHs affected Household	129	118	247
1.A	No. of HHs Affected (Residencial / Primary Structure)	73	74	147
1.B	No. of HHs Affected (Commercial/ Secondary Structure)	56	44	100
2	Number of affected trees	9	4	14
2.A	Fruit	6	3	9
2.B	Timber	2	3	5
3	Total Affected Primary Structure (in sft)	9,266	6,052	15,318
4	Affected Secondary Structure (in sft)	1,934	1,720	3,654
5	Affected Secondary Structure (in rft)	1,101	670	1,771
6	Affected Secondary Structure in Number (Toilet/Tubewell)	3	1	4
7	Total Number of Affected Structure	73	75	148
8ss	Number of Affected Residential Structures	73	75	148
9	Number of PAPs	510	316	826
9.A	Male.	224	157	381
9.B	Female	286	159	445

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

C. Affected Primary Structures

25. According to the census and IoL survey about 147 house will loss primary structures for the project implementation and quantity of primary structures is 15,318 sft. Out of which 9,266 sft in Pabna and 6,052 sft in Ishwardi *Paurashava*. The census and IoL further confirmed that 83

semi pucca structures will lose 8,169 sft, followed by 24 nos. pucca structures will lose 3,548 sft, 39 nos. of tin-made structures 3,419 sft, and 2 nos. of thatched structures (182 sft. *Paurashava*-wise details of the affected primary structures are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Status of affected primary structure

Type of Structures (sft)	Pabna		Ishwardi		Total	
	No.	Quantity	No.	Quantity	No.	Quantity
Pucca	20	3,144	4	404	24	3,548
Semi-pucca	28	3,622	55	4,547	83	8,169
Thatched	1	110	1	72	2	182
Tin-Made	24	2,390	15	1029	39	3,419
Total	73	9,266	75	6,052	147	15,318

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Affected Secondary Structures

26. The census and IoL survey identified impacts on several types of secondary structures in Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas*. Among the affected secondary structures, stairs is the largest affected category, with a total of 3,654 sft (1,934 sft in Pabna and 1,720 sft in Ishwardi *Paurashava*). The survey also identified impacts on 1,745 rft of boundary walls, which includes 67 rft of 10-inch boundary walls, 1,286 rft of 5-inch boundary walls, and 392 rft of tin boundary walls, as well as 26 rft of drainage. In addition, the Project will affect 01 deep tube well, 02 hand tube wells, and one sanitary toilet. *Paurashava* -wise details breakdown of the affected secondary structures are presented in table below:

Table 4: Status of affected secondary structure

Type of Structures (sft)	Pabna		Ishwardi		Total	
	No	Quantity	No	Quantity	No	Quantity
Stair	31	1,934	30	1,720	61	3,654
Boundary Wall (10")	1	24	1	43	2	67
Boundary Wall (5")	18	794	11	492	29	1,286
Boundary Wall (Tin)	7	283	4	109	11	392
Drain	-	-	1	26	1	26
Deep tube well	1	1	-	-	1	1
Hand Tube well	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sanitary Toilet	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	60	3,038	48	2,391	108	5,429

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

E. Distribution of Affected Trees by Type and Size

27. The census and IoL survey also identified a total of 14 affected trees within the proposed CROW. Of these, a larger proportion (9 trees) is located in Pabna *Paurashava*, while the remaining 5 trees are located in Ishwardi *Paurashava*. Among the affected trees, 5 are fruit-bearing trees and 9 are timber trees. In terms of size, the affected trees comprise 2 large and 12 medium-sized trees, with no small or planted trees affected. A *Paurashava*-wise breakdown of affected trees by type and size category is presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Affected trees

Area	Type of Trees	Large	Medium	Total
Ishwardi	Timber	2	7	9
	Fruit bearing	-	5	5
Total		2	12	12

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

F. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households

28. The Project will provide special assistance to vulnerable households (VHs) during implementation. VHs have been identified based on their socio-economic conditions, particularly those living below the poverty line.

29. A total of 47 VHs, representing 19.03% of the total affected households (247), have been identified as living below the poverty line. Of these, 25 are male-headed households (53.19%) and 22 are female-headed households (46.81%). No elderly-headed VHs were identified. These households will receive additional assistance and priority support under the Project's livelihood restoration program.

Table 6: Affected Vulnerable Household

Below Poverty Liness	Pabna	Ishwardi	Total	Percentage (%)
Male	15	10	25	53.20
Female	9	13	22	46.80
Total	24	23	47	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A. Distribution of Households and Population

30. The SES identified 247 affected households with 826 population in Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas*. The SES also confirmed that in Pabna *Paurashava* has 129 affected households with 510 population of them 224 males (43.92%) and 286 females (56.08%), and an average household size of 3.95. In Ishwardi *Paurashava*, 118 households with a population of 316 will be affected, of them 157 males (49.68%) and 159 females (50.32%), with an average household size of 2.68. The SES also identified that, overall, 53.87% of the affected population are female and 46.13% are male, while the average household size is 3.34. *Paurashava* wise household and population details are presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Distribution of Households and Population

<i>Paurashava</i>	No. of Households	Male		Female		Total Population	HH Size	Sex Ratio
		No.	%	No.	%			
Pabna	129	224	43.92	286	56.08	510	3.95	1:1.28
Ishwardi	118	157	49.68	159	50.32	316	2.68	1:1.01
Total	247	381	46.13	445	53.87	826	3.34	1:1.17

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

31. A total of 111,474 households with a population of 476,264 were living in Pabna Sadar Upazila. Among the total population, 237,114 were male and 239,141 were female. The sex ratio was 99.15, approximately 99 males per 100 females. Similarly, Ishwardi Upazila recorded 99,268 households with a population of 390,402. Out of the total population, 197,817 were male and 192,576 were female. The sex ratio was 102.72, indicating approximately 103 males per 100 females. The majority of the Project influence area falls within Pabna Sadar Upazila, which has a larger population and a higher number of households than Ishwardi Upazila. According to the Population and Housing Census 2022 of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Pabna Sadar Upazila has an overall population density of 1,262 persons per sq. km, while Ishwardi Upazila has a population density of 1,556 persons per sq. km.

B. Head of the Households

32. Among 247 affected households 175 (70.85%) are male-headed and rest 72 (29.15%) are female headed households will be affected due to the project implementation. A *Paurashava*-wise, detailed breakdown has been shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Head of the Household

Head of the Household	Pabna	Ishwardi	Grand Total	Percentage (%)
Male	90	85	175	70.85
Female	39	33	72	29.15
Total	129	118	247	100

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

C. Dependency Ratio

33. The dependency ratio matters because it highlights the balance between the working-age population and their dependents—children and the elderly—revealing the economic strain on society. A high ratio means fewer workers must support more dependents, stretching resources like education, healthcare, and pensions, while a low ratio opens the door to faster growth through a “demographic dividend” if investments in jobs and skills are prioritized. Ultimately, it serves as a vital tool for shaping social policies, maintaining fiscal stability, and guiding long-term development planning.

34. A total of 826 persons are identified in the affected households, of whom 318 (38.50%) are working and 508 (61.50%) are non-working. The overall dependency ratio is 100:160, indicating a moderate dependency burden among the affected population. The dependency ratios in Pabna *Paurashava* (100:168) and Ishwardi *Paurashava* (100:147) show that the dependency burden is relatively higher in Pabna *Paurashava* than in Ishwardi *Paurashava*. Details are presented in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Dependency Ratio

<i>Paurashava</i>	Work		No-Working		Total	Dependency Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%		
Pabna	190	37.25	320	62.75	510	100:168
Ishwardi	128	40.51	188	59.49	316	100:147
Total	318	38.50	508	61.50	826	100:160

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Distribution of Population by Religion

35. Religion significantly contributes to social development by shaping values, strengthening community bonds, and inspiring collective efforts for welfare. Faith-based teachings that emphasize compassion, justice, and service drive initiatives in education, healthcare, poverty alleviation, and environmental care. Religious institutions serve as trusted platforms for mobilizing communities, encouraging ethical conduct, and ensuring inclusion of marginalized groups. By reinforcing moral responsibility and social solidarity, religion helps build resilient societies and supports sustainable development.

36. The affected population is predominantly Muslim, comprising 666 persons (80.63%), while 160 persons (19.37%) belong to the Hindu community. In both Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas*, the affected population includes members of both Muslim and Hindu communities, with Muslim households constituting the majority in each *Paurashava*. The religious composition of the affected population is presented in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Distribution of Population by Religion

Religion	Pabna			Ishwardi			Grand Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Islam	195	247	442	111	113	224	666	80.63
Hindu	29	39	68	46	46	92	160	19.37
Grand Total	224	286	510	157	159	316	826	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

E. Income of Households

37. The socio-economic survey indicates that affected households are distributed across different income groups, with the majority falling within the BDT 20,001–30,000 monthly income category. Approximately 26.72% of households reported a monthly income between BDT 20,001 and 30,000, making it the largest group. About 19.03% of households earn up to BDT 20,000 per month, while 21.46% and 18.62% fall within the BDT 30,001–40,000 and BDT 40,001–50,000 income ranges, respectively. Only 14.17% of households reported a monthly income above BDT 50,000. The findings indicate that most affected households belong to the low- and middle-income groups, highlighting their potential vulnerability to project-related income disruptions and the importance of timely compensation and livelihood restoration support during project implementation. Details of household income is presented in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Income of Household

Income Range of HH. (Monthly) BDT	Pabna			Ishwardi			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Up to 20,000	15	9	24	10	13	23	47	19.03
20,001-30,000	23	1	24	36	6	42	66	26.72
30,001-40,000	21	10	31	15	7	22	53	21.46
40,001-50,000	15	9	24	17	5	22	46	18.62
50,001-60,000	7	4	11	2	0	2	13	5.26
Above 60,001	9	6	15	5	2	7	22	8.91
Total	90	39	129	85	33	118	247	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

F. Expenditure of Household

38. The socio-economic survey indicates that affected households in both Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashavas* are predominantly concentrated in the lower- and middle-expenditure groups. In Pabna, the largest number of households (36) reported a monthly expenditure between BDT 30,001 and 40,000, followed by 30 households in the BDT 20,001-30,000 range. In Ishwardi, the majority of households (42) fall within the BDT 20,001-30,000 expenditure category, followed by 40 households spending BDT 30,001-40,000 per month. Overall, 59.92% of affected households reported monthly expenditures between BDT 20,001 and 40,000, while only 9.72% spent more than BDT 50,000 per month. The findings indicate moderate economic condition among most affected households, highlighting their potential vulnerability to project-related expenditure shocks and reinforcing the need for timely compensation and livelihood restoration support during project implementation. Details of household expenditure is presented in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Expenditure of Household

Expenditure Range of HH (Monthly) BDT	Pabna			Ishwardi			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Up to 20,000	15	9	24	12	13	25	49	19.84
20,001-30,000	27	3	30	35	7	42	72	29.15
30,001-40000	24	12	36	29	11	40	76	30.77
40,001-50,000	10	9	19	5	2	7	26	10.53
50,001-60,000	10	5	15	1		1	16	6.48
Above 60,001	4	1	5	3		3	8	3.24
Total	90	39	129	85	33	118	247	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

G. Age Composition of the Affected Persons

39. Age is crucial for development as each stage of life presents unique opportunities and challenges that shape growth, productivity, and well-being. Childhood builds the foundation through nutrition and learning, adolescence develops skills and identity, adulthood drives economic contribution, and old age requires support for healthy living. Addressing these age-specific needs is essential for effective policies, sustainable progress, and resilient societies.

40. A total of 826 persons were identified in the surveyed households, including 381 males (46.13%) and 445 females (53.87%). The largest population group was in the 25-45 years age category, accounting for 298 persons (36.08%), followed by the 46–60 years age group with 202 persons (24.46%). The 15-24 years and 7-14 years age groups comprised 127 persons (15.38%) and 104 persons (12.59%), respectively. Children aged 0-6 years accounted for 18 persons (2.18%), while elderly persons aged 65 years and above represented 56 persons (6.78%), including 53 persons aged 65-80 years and 3 persons aged over 80 years. Overall, the affected population is predominantly of working age, with females slightly outnumbering males, indicating a relatively active labour-force population among the affected households. Details of age composition expenditure is presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Age composition by Sex

Age composition	Pabna			Ishwardi			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
0 – 6	5	6	11	3	4	7	18	2.18
7–14	29	34	63	13	27	40	103	12.47
15–24	35	36	71	26	31	57	128	15.50
25–45	61	97	158	71	69	140	298	36.08
46–60	73	67	140	43	19	62	202	24.46
61–64	4	15	19	0	2	2	21	2.54
65–80	14	31	45	1	7	8	53	6.42
80+	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.36
Total	224	286	510	157	159	316	826	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

H. Marital Status by Age and Sex

41. The marital status distribution shows that the majority of the affected population is married (above 18 years) (67.31%), while 28.81% are unmarried, indicating a predominantly adult population. No cases of marriage below 18 years were identified. The SES also recorded 3.75% of widow/widower/divorced and 0.12% of divorced people in the project area. Details of marital status by sex and age is presented in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Marital status by Age & Sex

Marital Status	Pabna			Ishwardi			Grand Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Married (<18 Years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Married (>18 Years)	148	206	354	118	84	202	556	67.31
Unmarried	76	70	146	39	53	92	238	28.81
Widow/Widower/Divorce	0	10	10	0	21	21	31	3.75
Divorce	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.12
Total	224	286	510	157	159	316	826	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

I. Education Level of the Project Affected Persons

42. Education is fundamental to social development as it equips individuals with knowledge, skills, and values that strengthen communities and promote equity. It alleviates poverty by expanding employment opportunities, advances gender equality through access for women and girls, and raises awareness on health, environment, and civic responsibility. By nurturing informed citizens, education enhances democratic participation, reduces crime, and fosters social cohesion. Ultimately, it serves as both a driver and safeguard of sustainable development, ensuring societies become more inclusive, resilient, and progressive.

43. A total of 808 persons were recorded in the surveyed households, comprising 373 males (46.16%) and 435 females (53.84%), with 499 persons (61.76%) in Pabna *Paurashava* and 309 persons (38.24%) in Ishwardi *Paurashava*. The educational profile of the affected population shows that Primary (22.90%) and Below SSC (20.30%) are the dominant categories, indicating low to moderate educational attainment. This is followed by HSC or equivalent (19.31%), SSC or equivalent (15.84%), and Degree or equivalent (14.60%), while only 4.21% attained a Master's degree. Illiteracy (1.73%) and only signature ability (0.87%) remain very low among the affected population. Details of education status is presented in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Education Status (Age 7 years and above)

Education	Pabna			Ishwardi			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
no schooling	0	2	2	4	8	12	14
Can read only	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Can sign only (Literacy defines from here to higher education)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Only signature	0	5	5	0	2	2	7
Primary	29	97	126	25	34	59	185
Below SSC	41	47	88	30	46	76	164
SSC or equivalent	25	46	71	32	25	57	128

Education	Pabna			Ishwardi			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
HSC or equivalent	49	48	97	34	25	59	156
Degree or equivalent	55	25	80	27	11	38	118
Master or equivalent	18	10	28	2	4	6	34
Total	219	280	499	154	155	309	808

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

J. Occupation Status

44. A total of 705 persons were recorded in the occupational survey, comprising 436 individuals in Pabna and 269 in Ishwardi. The largest occupational group is housewives (265), followed by businesspersons (161) and students (99). Service holders account for 90 persons, while unemployed persons represent 40. Smaller proportions are engaged as day laborers (23), elderly dependents (11), tailors (9), motor drivers (6), and expatriates (1). Overall, the occupational structure is dominated by economically dependent groups and small-scale self-employment, indicating moderate income security with a substantial reliance on household-based and informal livelihood sources. Details of occupation status is presented in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Occupation Status (exclude the name of children age 14 years and below)

Occupation	Pabna			Ishwardi			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Business	98	3	101	55	5	60	161	22.84
Day labor	10	5	15	7	1	8	23	3.26
Expatriate	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0.14
Housewife	-	180	180	-	85	85	265	37.59
Motor driver	1	-	1	5	-	5	6	0.85
OLD	8		8	3		3	11	1.56
Service (Private /Government/NGO)	27	22	49	33	8	41	90	12.77
Student	31	29	60	19	20	39	99	14.04
Tailoring	1	6	7	2	-	2	9	1.28
Unemployed	14	1	15	16	9	25	40	5.67
Total	190	246	436	141	128	269	705	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026

K. Status of Access to Civic Amenities

45. Access to key civic amenities in the Project area indicates that the majority of households (72.06%) rely on piped supply water as their primary source of drinking water, while 19.84% depend on hand tube wells/tap/surface water. Only a small proportion of households use submersible pumps (5.26%) and motor-operated water sources (2.83%), reflecting broad coverage of the public water supply system. In terms of sanitation, 60.32% of households use slab latrines, while 39.68% have access to sanitary toilets, indicating that basic sanitation facilities are widely available, although there remains scope for further improvement in access to improved sanitation. For cooking and lighting, gas is the dominant cooking fuel, used by 83.40% of households, whereas 11.34% rely on electricity and 5.26% use wood. Furthermore, all surveyed households (100%) have access to electricity for lighting, reflecting complete electrification and

universal access to electricity within the Project area. Details status of civic amenities is presented in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Status of Civic Amenities

Sl. No.	Type of Amenities	No. of HH	%
A	Source of drinking water		
A1	Submersible	13	5.26
A2	Motor	7	2.83
A3	Supply water	178	72.06
A4	Hand Tubewell/Tap/Surface water	49	19.84
A5	Total	247	100.00
B	Type of Toilet		
B1	Sanitary	98	39.68
B2	Slab latrine	149	60.32
B3	Total	247	100.00
C	Source of Cooking		
C1	Electricity	28	11.34
C2	Gas	206	83.40
C3	Wood	13	5.26
C4	Total	247	100
D	Source of Lighting		
D1	Electricity	247	100

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

46. The draft RP preparation involved meaningful consultations with stakeholders. The key stakeholders consulted during RP preparation include (i) affected persons, including VHs; (ii) project beneficiaries; (iii) community leaders; (iv) representatives of Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashava*; and (v) project staffs, PMU, PIU, and consultants. Consultations meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly the affected households, requiring compensation; and census and IoL survey were conducted to determine the potential impacts due to the implementation of the distribution of water pipeline under the CTWSSP. During consultation sessions, stakeholders were briefed about the impacts and the potential mitigations mitigation measures for reducing social and environmental impacts due to improvement proposed water distribution pipeline; project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; environmental and social safeguards, gender inclusion, community participation aspects built into the project etc. Consultations covered issues such as awareness and scope of the project components, benefits of project, envisaged impacts such as potential loss of income of the roadside shops, other business entities and other structures. It was informed to surveyed affected persons that appropriate measures for proper compensation will be undertaken before start of construction work as per the regulatory requirements. It was also informed that, despite mitigation measures, if compensation is required, they would be compensated in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix. Further consultations, including FGDs and joint surveys would be conducted before contract award and final mitigation measures approved by DoE. Minutes of consultation meeting, signature sheet and photographs are attached in Appendix 1. Public consultation conducted for preparation of the draft RP is provided. The details such as salient features of technical provisions in projects, proposed project implementation schedule, benefits as well as possible inconveniences and envisaged adverse impacts; environmental and social, gender inclusion, community awareness and participation, have been shared; the entitlement matrix and the project grievance redress mechanism were also discussed. Key concerns raised by the participants during consultation meetings are as follows:

47. Stakeholder consultations were conducted through eleven meetings (five in Paban and six in Ishwardi *Paurashava*) and direct communication to inform affected persons about the project, resettlement impacts, and mitigation measures. Participants included PAPs, local representatives, businessmen, and community and religious leaders. They were briefed on GoB laws and the Asian Development Bank SPS 2009, and their views were systematically collected and incorporated into the RP.

A. Approaches and Methodology Public Consultation Meeting

48. The approach for discussion, consultation and participation was structured in such a way that it would offer a platform to all the stakeholders where they may discuss, share and debate their opinions. The GoB acts (ARIPA 2017) and policies as well as policy/guidelines of the Project financiers ADB (SPS 2009) have been followed in designing and performing the consultation and participation process. The process was initiated through conducting necessary stakeholder consultation meetings (SCMs) in the Project area.

B. Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

49. To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried. In this regard, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons and personal information. The consultations aimed to ensure timely information sharing with local

communities and provide opportunities for them to express views and participate in project decisions. The objective was to establish effective two-way communication between the project and stakeholders, ensuring community benefits and cooperation for successful implementation.

C. Venue and Nature of Participants

50. A total of seven (11) consultation meetings were conducted across Pabna *Paurashava* and Ishwardi *Paurashava* from 24 to 29 April 2026 during the data collection period. The consultations engaged community members, small business operators, transport workers, and local stakeholders to capture field-level insights on existing WSS conditions, as well as potential social impacts of the proposed interventions.

51. Consultation meetings were conducted with affected persons and other stakeholders to inform them about the project objectives, scope, anticipated benefits, potential social impacts, and the applicable cut-off date for eligibility. The discussions covered compensation and assistance provisions in accordance with the Government of Bangladesh and ADB IR requirements, the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), implementation procedures, and measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) risks during construction and operation. Participants shared their views, concerns, and recommendations, which were documented and considered during project planning. Local government representatives, community leaders, affected households, and other beneficiaries emphasized timely project implementation, fair compensation, and uninterrupted access during construction. In addition to the consultation meetings, one-to-one discussions and socioeconomic surveys (SES) were conducted with affected households. **Table 18** summarizes the consultation details.

Table 18: No. of Participants of Public Consultations

SL	Name of Paurashava	Address /Venue/Date	Participants		
			M	F	Total
1	Pabna	Pocchimpara, Ward- 6 / Date- 25.04.26	65	110	175
2		Sadhu Para Primary School, Ward –2, Date / 25.04.26	14	00	14
3		Eid Gha Mat, Ward – 11, date – 29.04.2026	22	00	22
4		Track Terminal, Ward- 08 / 29.04.2026	21	00	21
5		Shohid Gama Primary School / 29.04.2026	17	04	21
1	Ishwardi	Moddho Oronkhola Gov. Primary School (ward-9) / 29.04.2026	09	22	31
2		Fothe Mohammadpur (Water Tank) / 29.04.2026	29	00	29
3		Mill Potti, Ward - \$, Niribili Hotel / 26.04.2026	14	00	14
4		Zamia Ahsania Darul Umal Madrasha (Ward- 1)/ 20.04.2026	27	00	27
5		Piyarkhali, Jame Mosque. Ward- 2 / 28.04.2026	30	00	30
6		Piyarpur, Beside Mosque, ward – 03 / 28.04.2026	30	00	30
Total			278	136	414

Source: Consultation Meeting, April 2026

D. Outcomes of the Meetings

- (i) Participants strongly welcomed the proposed project and acknowledged that it would significantly improve access to safe and reliable drinking water, thereby enhancing public health, sanitation, hygiene conditions, and overall quality of life within the *Paurashava*.
- (ii) People emphasized the need for fair, transparent, and timely compensation for project-related impacts. Participants were informed that compensation, assistance, and entitlements would be provided in accordance with ARIPA 2017

and the requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Most affected households expressed willingness to relocate after receiving their entitled benefits.

- (iii) Community members reported that existing water resources and supply facilities are insufficient to meet current and future demand. The existing water supply system is considered unreliable, with inadequate coverage and frequent shortages, particularly during the dry season.
- (iv) Residents highlighted that seasonal water scarcity creates considerable hardship for households. Many families continue to rely on distant water sources, increasing the time, effort, and costs associated with collecting water for daily domestic use.
- (v) Community members demonstrated a clear understanding of the project objectives, expected benefits, potential impacts, and implementation arrangements. Participants were generally aware of project activities, including land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement processes.
- (vi) They requested timely disclosure of project information and meaningful stakeholder engagement at all stages of the project.
- (vii) Community appreciated an effective and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including grievance boxes at the *Paurashava* office and project sites, to facilitate timely resolution of compensation-, construction-, and service-related complaints.
- (viii) Stakeholders highlighted the importance of minimizing construction-related disturbances, ensuring continuity of existing services, creating local employment opportunities where feasible, and maintaining the water supply system through regular operation, prompt repairs, and prevention of leakage and contamination.

52. Women primarily collect water for household use, especially in households without direct water supply facilities. During the dry season, women depend on neighboring households with submersible pumps or alternative nearby sources to collect water for drinking and bathing. Women and girls face additional physical burden and time constraints due to water scarcity and the need to travel longer distances for water collection.

53. Participants did not report any major incidents of sexual harassment during water collection; however, some women reported occasional social discomfort and harassment while accessing distant or shared water sources. Women also play a significant role in household-level decision-making related to water use. Most households use sanitary latrines, and toilet facilities are generally located adjacent to houses within *Paurashava* areas, which reduces mobility challenges and safety concerns for women.

Figure 3: Public Consultations at the Project Sites

Community Consultation Pictures



E. Impacts Identified by the Stakeholders

54. During the stakeholder's consultation meetings, people were briefed about the project benefits, roles and responsibilities of the project authority, local government institutions, water users, and other stakeholders. Mitigation measures methods of potential adverse impacts were also discussed in the meetings. Upon disseminating information by the consultant, stakeholders identified some pertinent issues relating to compensation, displacement, resettlement, livelihood restoration, etc. Identified beneficial and adverse impacts are described below;

1. Identified Beneficial Impacts:

- (i) Enhance access to safe, reliable, and sustainable drinking water services through the development and improvement of the water supply network.
- (ii) Improve community health and sanitation by minimizing dependence on contaminated water sources and reducing waterborne diseases.
- (iii) Reduce the time and physical burden associated with water collection, especially for women and children, through improved household water connections.
- (iv) Improve living standards and household wellbeing by ensuring a more dependable and adequate supply of potable water.
- (v) Create short-term employment and income-generating opportunities for local communities during the construction phase.

- (vi) Contribute to long-term socio-economic development by strengthening urban water supply infrastructure and improving access to essential public services.

F. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan

55. The consultant discloses the project and its objectives to the stakeholders and also disclose the probable resettlement impacts by the project. It was also disclosed the policy under this RP will follow “Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Act, 2017” (ARIPA), and SPS 2009 of ADB guideline to meet the resettlement impacts of under this project. The consultant heard the comments and feedback of the stakeholders and affected parties as well. It was assured that their comments and recommendations will be taken into concern in designing of the project and also meet the resettlement impacts. In addition, ADB and DPHE will disclose this RP to the public through website, and continue inclusive stakeholder engagement during implementation process.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Bangladesh Laws

56. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 is the legal instrument to acquire land in Bangladesh. The ARIPA 2017 Act requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest.

57. The Ministry of Land (MoL) has the overall responsibility to enforce land acquisition. The MoL delegates some of its authority to the Commissioner at the Divisional level and to the DC (Deputy Commissioner) at the District level. The DCs are empowered by the MoL to process land acquisition and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. The burden to establish his/her legal rights to the acquired property in order to be eligible for compensation under the law is on the landowner. The DC is empowered to acquire a maximum of 50 standard bigha (16.50 acres) of land without any litigation for which he would obtain the approval of the Divisional Commissioner. Acquisition of land exceeding 16.50 acres has to be approved from the central land allocation committee (CLAC) headed by the prime minister of the GoB. In the case of acquiring Khas land (government owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MoL.

58. Under the ARIPA 2017, the DC determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1) of the Act. The DCs thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures and income due to compulsory nature of the acquisition. The compensation such determined is called CCL. If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement.

59. The previous of ARIPA 2017 under section 4 (13) permits the acquisition of those properties if it is for a public purpose provided the project for which the land is acquired provides for similar types of assets in some other appropriate place. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government khas land are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a particular public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. The Act under section 4 (2) also facilitates the private organizations to request from the government to acquire the land for their development activities.

60. Land acquisition process and steps under ARIPA 2017.

Table 19: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
Section 4(1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	DC
Section 4 (3) (1)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology.	DC

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	DC
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	DC
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to DC within 7 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	AP
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by DC within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	DC
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	AP
Section 5 (2)	DC submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	DC
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. DC makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	DC
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the DC under sec 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by DC sec 5(3) notice.	DC
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	DC
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	AP
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	DC
Section 8 (1)	DC makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	DC
Section 8 (3)	DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision	DC
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the DC within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	DC
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, DC will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact	DC

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
	on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	DC
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the CMP for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1) and (2)	DC
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned sub-sections.	
Section 11 (1)	DC awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	DC
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person (EP) does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, DC deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and DC acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from DC. There is no fixed time for this.	DC
Section 12	When the property acquired contains, standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the DC and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	DC

B. ADB Safeguards Policies and Guidelines

61. The Development Partner, ADB has SPS (2009) for social and resettlement safeguards that recognize and address the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) impacts of the affected persons irrespective of their titles and requires preparation of RP in every instance where IR occurs. In brief, the policy requirements are:

- (i) Avoid or at least minimize impacts where possible i.e. explore viable alternative Project designs to avoid and/or minimize IR;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, avoid and/or prevent forced eviction and provide effective remedy to minimize negative impacts;
- (iii) Provide resettlement support and/or sites to communities impacted by the Project, including host communities;
- (iv) Pay compensation for acquired assets at the RV;
- (v) Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- (vi) Planning through a survey and/ or census of displaced persons (DP), including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (vii) Informal DPs of their entitlements and resettlement; options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of resettlement programs;
- (viii) Pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and indigenous

- people, and those without title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations;
- (ix) Establish a grievance redress mechanism for dispute resolution support the social and cultural institutions of DPs and their host population;
 - (x) Provide resettlement assistance to displaced persons, including non-titled persons;
 - (xi) SES and a census are to be conducted, with appropriate baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the Project and to assess the Project's socioeconomic impacts on them;
 - (xii) The social impact assessment will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project because of the disadvantaged or vulnerable status;
 - (xiii) RP will elaborate displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and a time-bound implementation schedule; and
 - (xiv) Disclose the RP and other relevant information in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public.

C. Gap Between Government Laws and ADB Policies

62. There are evident gaps in the ARIPA, 2017 for land acquisition and ADB policy and guidelines related to land acquisition, compensation and IR. A brief summary of the gaps between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB is in the **Table 20**.

Table 20: Summary of Gaps and Gap-filling Measures Adopted in the Project

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
Timing of compensation.	Land is handed over to requiring body once payment of awards has initiated.	Prior to land acquisition and displacement.	No physical or economic displacement will occur until compensation at full replacement cost or resettlement benefits have been paid.
Valuation of land	ARIPA, 2017 determines the land price as average value during the twelve months preceding the rate of publication of the notice S/.no.4. During payment, Tax is deducted from the total land value. Then 200% premium is added.	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of land.	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs.
Valuation of structures	The ARIPA, 2017 determine the Structure price by deducting construction profit, overhead charge, Value Added Tax and Depreciation. Then 100% premium is added.	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of assets. Depreciation should not be taken into account during calculation.	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs.
Eligibility criteria.	Non-titled holders are not eligible for	Non-title holders are eligible for	All affected persons irrespective of titles have been identified for

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
	compensation. No provision to support relocation.	compensation for loss of assets and income. Households must be assisted in the relocation process.	compensation and assistance. Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance in the form of additional lump sum as well as support from the project
Economic displacement.	No compensation for loss of income.	Livelihood must be restored or improved for the vulnerable affected households.	Households must be compensated for loss of income. VHS are eligible to participate in livelihood improvement training
Consultations/disclosure.	No consultation/disclosure requirement.	Affected persons must be consulted during project design and RP preparation. All documents must be disclosed EA and on ADB's website.	Extensive consultations were carried out during design and RP preparation and similar efforts will continue during implementation. The entitlement matrix will be disclosed locally and on ADB/EA's websites
Special assistance to vulnerable	No special assistance to vulnerable groups required.	RP must have provisions for vulnerable groups.	The RP has special assistance measures to vulnerable groups.

D. Eligibility and Cut-Off-Dates

63. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by “cut-off” dates. There will be two cut-off-dates in this Project. The first cut-off-date is for titled owners only to be notified by the DC under Section 4 of the ARIPA 2017. The second cut-off-date is called the “social cut-off-date”-based on the census and IoL for identification and eligibility for all “non-land” related entitlements. The social cut-off-dates were set during the survey and disclosed publicly in the consultation meetings and also during household-level interviews concerned affected communities.

E. Compensation Payment Procedure

64. DPHE will ensure that the properties to be displaced by the Project will be compensated at their full RC determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) as per the RP. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods, resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households are explained below

F. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled Persons

65. The non-titled EPs, *i.e.*, those have no legal ownership on the affected land but socially recognized and enlisted during census, SES and or Joint Verification Survey (JVS) on the pipe distribution line of the distribution network pipeline will be compensated following a separate procedure. The Act, 2017 has no provision to compensate these types of affected people, but the ADB prescribes to address the non-titled EPs as stated in the SSP 2009 explicitly states;

66. Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled EPs:

- (i) As per tripartite JVS and consult the census data, a final list of APs will be prepared.
- (ii) Individual identity number will be created against the name of each EP;
- (iii) Photograph of the EPs will be taken and ID cards will be prepared;
- (iv) The Social Safeguard Expert of MSC will prepare EP file & EC for each EP.
- (v) The Social Safeguard Expert of MSC will assist the EPs opening Bank Account in their names should they not have a Bank account.
- (vi) The tenants of the house or commercial premises will collect documents.
- (vii) In favor of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure which will be attested by the concern Ward Councilor/Mayor;
- (viii) Wage laborers will collect certificate from the employer which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor;
- (ix) The ID card will be jointly signed by the DPHE and Social Safeguard Expert of MSC representative and photograph will be attested by the Ward Councilor/Mayor concerned.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility Criteria

67. All APs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on severity of impacts. Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The GoB and ADB policies define the entitlement of compensation, assistance and benefits for APs who lose all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, important commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities, as a consequence of the Project. The unit of entitlement may be an individual, a household, a family or a community. The unit of loss will determine the unit of entitlement.

B. Compensation and Entitlement

68. An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared on the basis of information derived from census and IoL survey of the households, shops and community properties affected within the Project. It identifies the categories of impact based on the census and IoL and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of land, structure, business and various resettlement benefits. The affected persons;

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land crops/trees at their RC;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their RC;
- (iii) Assistance for loss of business/wage income;
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and reconstruction;
- (v) Cash assistance for renting and accommodation;
- (vi) Re-building and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and
- (vii) Income and livelihood restoration assistance.

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
1. Loss of Residential Structures with Title to Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	- CCL by DC for residential structures as per ARIPA 2017 - The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC - The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC - Transfer and reconstruction grants	- Structure on the Project right-of-way identified by DC and/or the census. - Applicable to all Structures located on the Corridor Right-of-Way (CRoW) at cut-off dates. - DC will pay CCL for structure	Assistance to be provided by DPHE in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
		respectively @ BDT 2,000 and 5,000 Owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by DPHE	RV for structures to be determined by PVAC DPHE will provide other Resettlement benefits directly with assistance from DPHE.		
2. Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structures with Title to Land	Legal owner/titleholders as identified by DC	CCL by DC for residential structures as per ARIPA 2017 The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ BDT 2,000 and 5,000 Owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by DPHE.	Structure on the Project right-of-way identified by DC and/or the census. Applicable to all Structures located on the Corridor Right-of-Way (CRoW) at cut-off dates. DC will pay CCL for structure RV for structures to be determined by PVAC DPHE will provide other Resettlement benefits directly to the affected persons	Assistance to be provided by DPHE in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.
3. Loss of Residential and other Physical Structures without Title to Land (Squatters/Informal Settlers)	Socially recognised owners of structures built on the CRoW as identified during census.	Compensation for structures as per PWD rates to be determined by PVAC at replacement cost The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC Transfer and reconstruction grants	- Applicable to all structures located on CRoW at social cut-off dates. - DPHE will provide other resettlement benefits directly to the affected persons.	Assistance to be provided by DPHE in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
		respectively @ BDT 2,000 and 5,000 Owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by DPHE			
4. Loss of CPR Structures with or without Title to Land	(a) Legal owners (or registered committee) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment. (b) Socially recognised owners of structures built on the RoW as identified by JVC and in census.	CCL by DC to legal owners, plus the difference between CCL and RV of structure as determined by PVAC. Cash compensation for CPRs on land without titles to be determined by PVAC to match RV for the structure The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ BDT 2,000 and 5,000 Owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by DPHE	Applicable to all CPRs and CPRs located on CRoW at cut-off dates.	Contractor to conduct community consultations to ensure CPRs are relocated taking into account community concerns.	Restoration of community structure for common benefits.
5. Loss of Trees with Title to Land and Owner of Trees on Public Land or Lessees	Legal owner/ title holders as identified by DC. Socially recognised Owners of trees grown on public or	Timber trees and bamboos: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC. For fruit trees: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between	Applicable to all trees and plants located on CRoW at cut-off dates.	Social Safeguard Expert Monitoring and Supervision/ Focal person of Contractor to explain RP policies regarding compensatio	Compensation for trees.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	other land, as identified by census. Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land.	CCL and RV as determined by PVAC. - Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value OR Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RV for those without title to land. For fruit trees: compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RV for those without title to land. - Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value Owner of trees (in both cases) will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within stipulated time given by DPHE		n for the trees of different categories and size and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.	
6. Loss of Income from Dismantled Commercial/Business Premises	Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of notice and/or identified by census.	Small and Medium Business: Cash grant of BDT 20,000 for loss of business income by affected trader	DPHE will directly Pay the entitlement to the eligible displaced persons with assistance from DPHE.	Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income generating programme.	Income support in post-displaced period.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
7. Loss of Income (Wage Earners in Agricultural and Small Business Enterprises Excluding Owners or Employers)	Regular employees/wage earners affected by the acquisition as identified by census.	Cash grant of BDT 5,000 (equivalent to 10 days average income).	EP must have been an employee of land owner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or census. - The needs of vulnerable groups will be assessed. - There settlement benefits will be paid by DPHE to the affected persons	Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regeneration programme . Involvement of qualified APs in construction work. Involvement of qualified APs in tree plantation and social afforestation.	Incomes up in post-displaced period.
8. Loss of Income from Rented-out Residential and Commercial Premises	Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by census.	Grant for loss of rental income to rental assistance for rented residential and commercial structures rental income but not exceeding BDT 5,000	- The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for dislocation allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate households or persons. - Dislocation allowance will be paid by DPHE to the affected persons.	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regeneration programme .	Income support in post-displaced period.
9. Rental Assistance for Renters in Order to Support them Finding Alternatives	Household/person rented-in (Tenants) any such structure as identified	Moving grant of BDT 2,000	Each tenant household/ person of affected rented-in premises will be entitled for the dislocation allowance. Dislocation allowance will be	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regeneration programme .	Income support in post-displaced period.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
e Place to Rent	by census.		paid by DPHE to the affected persons. In case of any advance deposited by the tenant, an agreement on non-claim or outstanding balance should be certified by the local Government representative between owner and tenant. The agreement will have to be submitted by both parties at the time of payment of resettlement assistance. It will be considered an essential part of the payment procedure.		
10. Reconnection of Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Water, Sewage, etc.)	Legal subscribers as Identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of past connections/bills/receipt)	Cash grant for new utilities connection will be Provided by HPHE: (a) Gas connection BDT 12,000; (b) Electricity connection BDT 7,000; (c) Telephone connection BDT 5,000; (d) Water connection BDT 5,000; (e) Sewage connection BDT 5,000.	DPHE will make Payment of the compensation money to the affected persons	Focal person of contractor will help reinstallation of the line	Reconnection of utilities.
Assistance to VHS	Households under the Poverty level and whose	BDT 10000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations	The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by	Focal persons of contractor will motivate the EPs for	Income and livelihood support.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	head of household are elderly, disabled and very poor		DPHE to the affected persons.	appropriate skill training	
11. Additional Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households	Households under the Poverty level and whose head of household are elderly, disabled and very poor	BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations	The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by DPHE to the affected persons.	Focal persons of contractor will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
12. Additional Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households	Households headed by women and under the poverty level.	BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations	The EPs will be identified as per the Census and income and livelihood support will be provided by DPHE to the affected persons.	DPHE will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Programme	One member of each VH as well as households losing 10% and over of their total income.	Cost of programme implementation (as separate line in budget summary Table 10-1). BDT 25,000 to be provided as “seed grant” to each trained member for investment DPHE will assess the needs of the training requirement	The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by DPHE to the affected persons.	Focal person of contractor will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
13. Temporary Impact During Construction	Households/ persons and/or community affected by	The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with	The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey DPHE as per request	As appropriate	Land returned and Restored to original preferably

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	construction impacts	collection and transportation of borrow materials as per entitlement matrix (see entitlement measure # 1). All temporary use of lands outside proposed CRoW to be through written approval of the land owner and contractor. Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard.	from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by DPHE as per the entitlement matrix policy		better standard.

C. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled EPs

69. The non-title holder means having no legal ownership of the affected land, with recognizable claims/ socially recognized and enlisted during census, SES and or JVS. The ARIPA, 2017 has no provision to compensate these types of affected people, it is required complying the SPS of ADB 2009. Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits:

- (i) As per tripartite JVS by the PAVC and consult the census data, a final list of EPs will be prepared by the focal person of the contractor
- (ii) Individual Identity number will be created against the name of each EP
- (iii) Photograph of the EPs will be taken and ID cards will be prepared
- (iv) The focal person of the contractor will prepare EP file and EC for each of the EPs.
- (v) The focal person of the contractor will assist the EPs opening Bank Account in their names
- (vi) The tenants of the house or commercial premises will collect documents in favour of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor
- (vii) Wage labor will collect certificate for the employer which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor
- (viii) The ID card will be jointly signed by the DPHE and focal person of the contractor representative and photograph will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor.
- (ix) The Social Safeguard Expert of MSC will assist DPHE in preparing payment debit voucher as per EP file and EC and the DPHE will disburse Account Payee Cheque in public place or office the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the EPs through focal person of the contractor.

VII. RELOCATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND GENDER

70. The project will not cause any physical displacement of households, businesses, or community assets. No affected persons will be required to relocate from their residences or places of livelihood. Consequently, relocation assistance and relocation site development are not applicable to this subproject.

A. Introduction

71. The assessment of project impacts confirms that the proposed subproject will not require the physical displacement or relocation of any households, businesses, or community structures. The project activities have been designed to avoid impacts that would necessitate relocation, and no residential or commercial structures will be affected in a manner requiring their removal or resettlement.

72. Field surveys and consultations conducted during the census and inventory of losses (IoL) identified no affected persons who would need to relocate from their place of residence or business as a result of project implementation. Therefore, no relocation measures, relocation assistance, or relocation site development are required under this subproject. Nevertheless, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will continue to monitor project implementation to ensure that any unforeseen impacts are identified and addressed in accordance with the project's resettlement and safeguard framework.

B. Scope of Displacement and Relocation

73. A total of 247 affected households have been identified under the Project, comprising 129 households in Pabna Upazila and 118 households in Ishwardi Upazila. The census and IoL also identified 147 households will lose primary structures and all of the affected households by primary structures are residential. Out of 147 residential households 73 in Pabna and 74 in Ishwardi *Paurashava*. According to the census and IoL none of the affected households require physical relocation, as all impacts are either partial or involve secondary structures that do not necessitate displacement. Consequently, the Project will not result in physical resettlement, and no relocation sites or resettlement housing are required under the RP. This confirms that the Project's impacts are limited and can be effectively managed through compensation and assistance measures without relocating affected households. *Paurashava*-wise number of affected residential household required or not required relocation presented in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Category of Lost Assets Required Relocation

<i>Paurashava</i>	Category of loss	Relocation not required	Relocation	Total
Pabna	Residential	73	-	73
Ishwardi	Residential	74	-	74
Total		147		147

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

74. The Project will not be acquiring private lands. Through, the project interventions will lead to a loss of income and livelihood resources temporarily. Restoration of income to pre-project level is not associated.

C. Options and Preferences for Compensation

75. The relocation preferences among 247 affected households, indicating a strong inclination toward cash compensation over in-kind resettlement options. A majority 98.00%) prefer cash

compensation for lost houses or shops, while only a small proportion (2.00%) favor replacement through house/shop-for-house/shop arrangements. This trend suggests a clear preference for financial flexibility rather than physical relocation support among the affected population.

Table 23: Choice of Resettlement

Sl.	Resettlement/Relocation Option preferred	Total AHs	%
1	House/Shop for House/Shop Lost	5	2.00
2	Cash for House/Shop Lost	242	98.00
	Total	247	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

VIII. INCOME RESTAURATION AND GENDER

A. Introduction

76. The Project will not be acquire private lands. The project interventions will lead to a loss of income and livelihood resources temporarily. Restoration of income to pre-Project level is thus one of the most important tasks in resettlement management. The RP has provisions for interim support to mainstream alternative income generating schemes or enhancement of existing livelihood resources so that AHs can either continue their previous occupation, start new venture or undertake an alternative occupation. The basic objective behind the income restoration and rehabilitation measures is to restore the economic status of the displaced persons at least at the level they were enjoying prior to the Project.

B. Livelihood Impacts and Risks

77. Livelihood means and resources in the Project-affected area include land (agricultural land and fish ponds), and commercial and businesses activities. The people engaged in commercial and business activities in the Project area include traders, vendors, and those engaged in agricultural activities include farmers, sharecroppers and agricultural labourers. Women are involved in poultry/cattle rearing for cash income and day labouring in and around the local area.

78. The impacts on livelihood will be largely limited, Affected persons will experience loss of livelihood sources mainly due to temporary disruption and loss of shops/businesses, and income from, rented structures. The displaced households will experience temporary dislocation in their income and work days. In addition, wage earners such as employees of shops and businesses and those working shops or business enterprise will also incur income losses. A total of 100 such households will experience direct and indirect impact on their income (Table 24).

Table 24: Affected Households Losing Income by Type

Type of Business	Pabna	Ishwardi	Total
Loss of income from businesses	56	44	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, April 2026.

C. Approach Towards Income and Livelihood Restoration

79. The approach towards the income and livelihood restoration is restoration and enhancement for affected persons. This includes necessary measures considering the diminishing income and dislocation of livelihoods of the APs during and after relocation. Appropriate support measures, in this regard, are needed for income and livelihood restoration of the affected and displaced households. The RP has provisions also for income restoration and rehabilitation of the AHs.

80. Within the policy entitlement of RP, all the persons losing their livelihood resources or places of generating income as a result of the Project will be supported with cash grants and allowances to supplement the lost income and workdays. These will enable them to mainstream the transitional period of displacement with the stabilized period of sustaining with the previous sources of livelihood or starting an alternative source of income. In this regard indicative income and livelihood restoration options for AHs have been identified from the survey outcome.

D. Rehabilitating Measures

81. Considering the findings of the surveys and consultations the following measures will be adopted in terms of rehabilitation and income restoration of the AHs:

- (i) Compensation for structures at full replacement cost prior to relocation;
- (ii) Moving assistance;
- (iii) Income-restoration measures;
- (iv) Assistance measures to secure housing and rental spaces;
- (v) Special assistance measures;
- (vi) Livelihood Restoration Programme;
- (vii) Encouraging Employment in Construction Works; and
- (viii) Gender Considerations.

82. In accordance with the entitlement policy, the following measures will be taken to support restoration of income and economic rehabilitation of the affected households and families.

E. Moving Assistance

83. **Transfer Grant for Moving Structure (Residential and Commercial):** A transfer grant of BDT 2,000 will be provided to titled owners and non-titled owners of residential and commercial structures including renters and informal settlers. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials (within DPHE declared deadline) free of cost. A total of 147 AHs are expected to be eligible for this grant.

84. **Reconstruction Grants:** A reconstruction grant of BDT 5,000 (for both titled and non-titled owners) will be provided to all households losing residential and commercial structures. A total of 147 AHs are expected to be eligible for this grant.

F. Income Restoration Measures

85. **Allowance for Loss of Income for Business Owners:** All owners of affected businesses will receive a BDT 20,000 cash allowance for loss of business income. This assistance is intended to support them in the transition and help them re-establish their enterprises in new locations and to continue their previous occupations and commercial activities in the new locations. A total of 100 businesses will be eligible for this grant.

G. Special Assistance Measures

86. **Assistance to Vulnerable Households:** Vulnerable households, defined as elderly headed disabled or very poor (below the poverty line) will be provided with BDT 10,000 one-time grant in addition to other compensations. The number of EP is 47.

87. **Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households:** Poor female-headed households will receive a BDT 10,000 cash grant in addition to being eligible to the vulnerable household assistance. A total of 22 poor female-headed HHs will be eligible for this grant.

H. Livelihood Restoration and Development Programme

88. The LRDP will be provided for one member of each vulnerable and severely affected (i.e. losing 10% over of their land) households. The LRDP will consist in trade development trainings

and support in elaborating business plans as well as seed grant money of BDT 25,000 to launch the business.

89. The trade development training will be identified during Project implementation by the Social Safeguard Expert of MSC. **Table 25** presents details of various activities being anticipated under the Trade development trainings based on the survey conducted with APs. All of the AHs prefer to restore their livelihoods through business. These will be further reviewed by the Social Safeguard Expert of PMSC during implementation phase through a need assessment focused on the eligible households to further target the available skills and/or need for skill training.

Table 25: Details of Indicative Income & Livelihood Restoration Options for Affected Households

Income & Livelihood Restoration Options	In Percentage
Business	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, April 2026. (Multiple Responses)

90. In addition to trade trainings, the DPHE will provide basic financial management briefing and assist participants in developing business plans for investments.

I. Other Type of Assistance

91. The Social Safeguard Expert of PMSC will also support the titled affected households losing property in re-titling their plot or structure.

J. Gender Considerations

92. Specific gender considerations to this RP are the following:

- (i) The executing agency will ensure that all affected women owner entitled to compensation receive compensation in a bank account in their names or jointly with their husbands;
- (ii) All affected poor female-headed households are considered vulnerable and receive additional assistance; and
- (iii) DPHE will consider maximum participation of women trained under LRDP program.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

93. Community/Site Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will comprise of the following members:

1. 1st Tier or Community/Site Level GRM

(i)	Assistant Engineer, DPHE	:	Convener
(ii)	Assistant Engineer, <i>Paurashava</i> /CCC	:	Member Secretary
(iii)	<i>Paurashava</i> Ward Councillor (designated)	:	Member
(iv)	Representative from the Affected Community	:	Member
(v)	Women Representative	:	Member
(vi)	Environmental and Safety Focal of PIU	:	Member
(vii)	EHS/Safeguard Focal Contractor/Site Engineer	:	Member

94. **ToR:** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complaint, the contractor to resolve the complaint and ensure that it is resolved. The contractor in discussion with the Assistant Engineer, DPHE, representative from *Paurashava*/CCC as nominated, will make efforts to resolve the complaint at the site level. Efforts will be made to resolve all grievance within 5-7days from the date of receipt of a complaint/grievance. The affected/aggrieved person or his representative must be present during the grievance redress process. If the grievance is not solved then it will be escalated to second level.

2. 2nd Tier or Project PIU Level GRM

95. At the PIU level, grievances will be reviewed and addressed accordingly. If any grievance remains unresolved at community level, it will be escalated to the PIU at the DPHE for further review and necessary action. The composition of 2nd tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be as follows:

(i)	Executive Engineer, DPHE	:	Convener
(ii)	Executive Engineer, <i>Paurashava</i> /CCC	:	Member Secretary
(iii)	Representative from the Affected Community	:	Member
(iv)	Women Representative	:	Member
(v)	Social Safeguard Expert (DSC)	:	Member
(vi)	Environmental Focal and Safety Focal of PIU	:	Member

96. **ToR:** Grievances that can't be redressed at first level within 5-7 days will be brought to the 2nd tier. The committee of this tier will try to resolve the grievance/complaint within a timeframe of 7-10 days of receiving the complaint. The Social and Environmental Safeguard Officers, PIU, *Paurashava*/CCC Ward Councilor where the project will be implemented can be consulted as a when required. The affected/aggrieved person or his representative must be present during the grievance redress process. Any unresolved complaint at the second level will be taken up to the third level.

3. 3rd Tier or Chief Engineer of DPHE level GRM

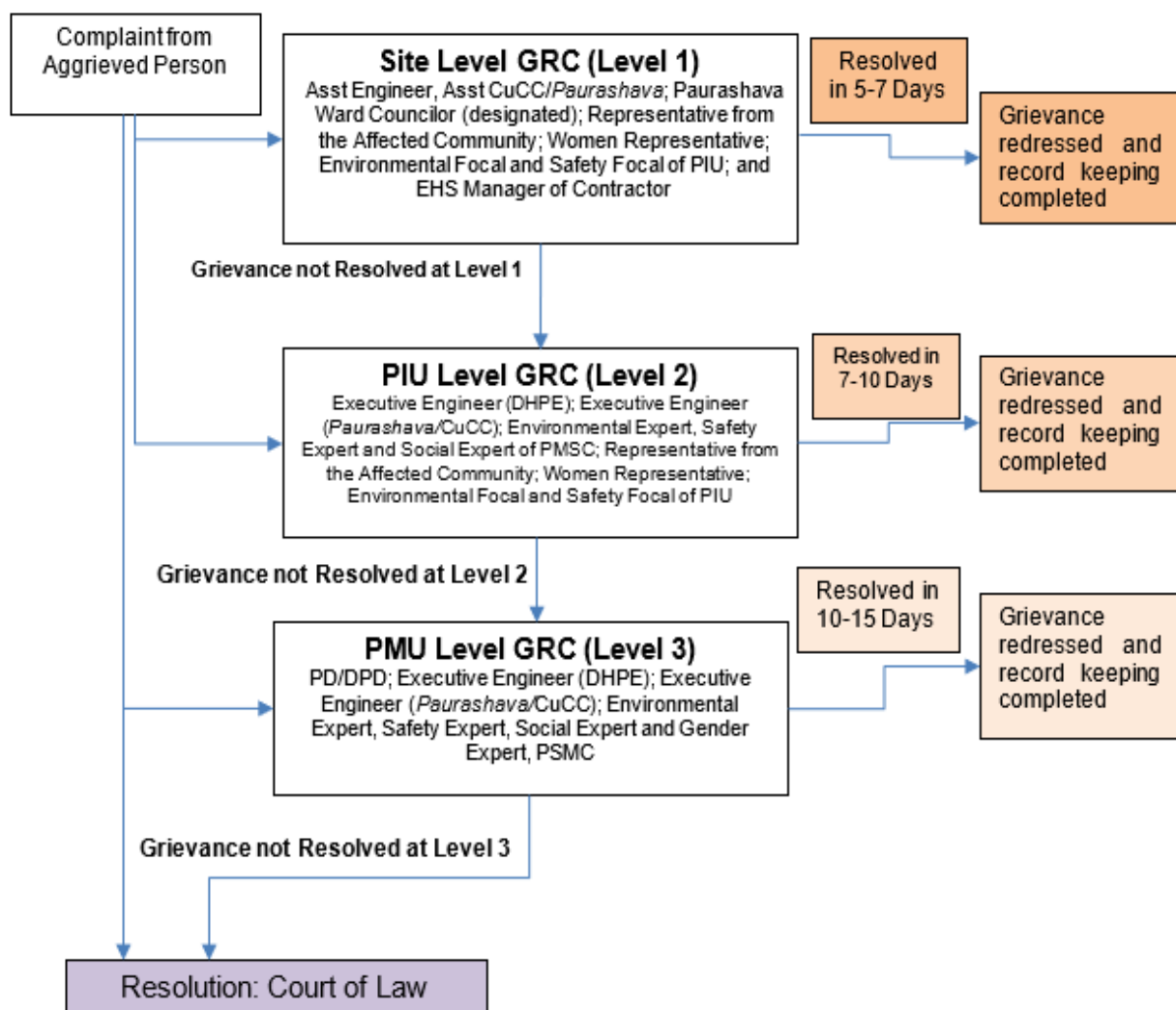
97. The 2nd tier will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU- DPHE to the 3rd Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), that will be headed by the Project Director (PD)/ Deputy Project Director (DPD), DPHE, the team member consists also the environmental, social safeguard, and gender expert, who will resolve the complaints/ grievances. The 3rd tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will comprise of:

4. 3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---|------------------|
| (i) | Project Director/ Deputy Project Director DPHE, PMU | : | Convener |
| (ii) | Executive Engineer, DPHE (<i>Paurashava/CuCC</i>); | : | Member Secretary |
| (iii) | Executive Engineer, PIU | : | Member |
| (iv) | Environmental Expert, Safety Expert | : | Member |
| (v) | Social Expert and Gender Expert, PSMC | : | Member |

98. **ToR:** All grievances that can't be redressed within 7-10 days at the 2nd tier will be brought up to the PMU level (3rd tier). The PMU safeguards team will solve any unsettled or major issue by 10-15 days, this tier will be headed by the Project Director or Deputy Project Director. The affected/aggrieved person or his representative will present during the grievance redress process. The process of the project GRM is given in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4: GRM Process



99. The GR at 1st, 2nd level and GRC at each level will be constituted by the Project Authority. Affected/aggrieved person can seek legal resolution from national legal system any time of the process.

100. In addition, 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). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person makes a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities.

101. **Information Dissemination:** The project consultants will conduct periodic community meetings to inform affected persons about the GRM, assist non-literate individuals, and ensure understanding of the grievance process. Key details, including procedures, timelines, and contact persons, will be shared during stakeholder consultations, and responses will be communicated via letter, phone, email, or SMS.

102. **Consultation Arrangements:** Group meetings and, where necessary, one-to-one consultations will be held with affected persons, including vulnerable groups, to address grievances. Assistance will be provided to non-literate persons at contractor site offices and PIU level to ensure proper registration and follow-up.

103. **Record Keeping:** All grievances will be systematically recorded by the PIU, including complainant details, nature of grievance, actions taken, and outcomes. Records will be disclosed at PIU offices, PMU websites, and included in semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. The Social Safeguard Officers will maintain grievance records.

104. **Review and Learning:** The PMU and PIUs will periodically review the GRM to assess its effectiveness and improve response mechanisms.

105. **Costs:** All costs related to grievance handling, including meetings, communication, and reporting, will be covered by the PMU and included in the resettlement budget.

X. RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

A. Summary of the Estimated Costs

106. Total RP implementation budget for the Pabna and Ishwardi *Paurashava* is estimated at BDT 30.02 million (approximately USD 246,089). Compensation for affected primary and secondary structures has been calculated BDT 22.21 while compensation for trees is BDT 0.02 million and resettlement benefits, grants and assistance is BDT 0.60 million. Detailed of the RP implementation cost has been presented in **Table 26**.

Table 26: Summary of the total budget

Sl. No.	Budget	Pabna <i>Paurashava</i>	Ishwardi <i>Paurashava</i>	Amount in BDT	Amount in USD (1\$=122tk)
A	Compensation for Primary Structure	10,090,314	6,269,229	16,359,543	134,095
B	Compensation for Secondary Structure	3,237,046	2,814,459	6,051,505	49,603
C	Compensation for Tree	11,800	6,000	17,800	146
D	Other Resettlement Benefits	2,564,540	2,334,800	4,899,340	40,159
E	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	300,000	300,000	600,000	4,918
	Subtotal	16,203,700	11,724,488	27,928,188	228,920
F	Contingency @ 7.5%	1,215,278	879,337	2,094,614	17,169
	Total	17,418,978	12,603,825	30,022,802	246,089

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

B. Estimated Budget for Affected Primary Structures

107. The project does not require land acquisition. Therefore, the resettlement budget focuses on compensation for affected structures, trees, and livelihood restoration measures. The Census and IoL identified impacts on 15,318 sft of primary structures in Pabna *Paurashava* and Ishwardi *Paurashavas*. The estimated compensation for affected primary structures is BDT 15,892,583. Semi-pucca structures account for the largest share of the budget at BDT 1.36 million. *Paurashava*-wise details of the breakdown of estimated costs for the affected primary structures are presented in **Table 27**.

Table 27: Budget for primary structure

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Pabna	Ishwardi	Rate in BDT	Amount for Pabna	Amount for Ishwardi	Amount in BDT
1	Pucca	sft	3,144	404	1,400	4,401,600	565,600	4,967,200
2	Semi-pucca	sft	3,622	4,547	1,087	3,937,114	4,942,589	8,879,703
3	Tin-made	sft	2,390	1,029	720	1,720,800	740,880	2,461,680
5	Thatched	sft	110	72	280	30,800	20,160	50,960
	Total		9,266	6,052		10,090,314	6,269,229	16,359,543

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

C. Estimated Budget for Affected Secondary Structures

108. The project will affect a range of secondary structures, including boundary walls, drains, stairs, toilets, tube wells, and deep tube wells. The estimated compensation for affected secondary structures is BDT 6.05 million. A detailed breakdown of compensation for affected secondary structures is resented in the **Table 28**.

Table 28: Budget for secondary structure

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Pabna	Ishwardi	Rate in BDT	Amount for Pabna	Amount for Ishwardi	Amount in BDT
	Stair	sft	1,934	1,720	1,471	2,844,914	2,530,120	5,375,034
1	Boundary Wall (10")	rft	24	43	333	7,992	14,319	22,311
2	Boundary Wall (5")	rft	794	492	300	238,200	147,600	385,800
3	Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	283	109	180	50,940	19,620	70,560
4	Drain	rft	-	26	300	-	7,800	7,800
5	Deep tube-well	No.	1	1	40,000	40,000	40,000	80,000
6	Hand Tube well	No.	1	1	25,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
7	Sanitary Latrine	No.	1	1	30,000	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Total					3,237,046	2,814,459	6,051,505

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Estimated Budget for Affected Trees

109. The Project will affect 14 trees, with an estimated compensation of BDT 17,800. Medium-sized trees account for the highest compensation (BDT 14,400), followed by large trees (BDT 3,400). Pabna accounts for BDT 11,800 and Ishwardi for BDT 6,000. Details are presented in the **Table 29**.

Table 29: Budget for affected trees

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Pabna	Ishwardi	Rate in BDT	Amount for Pabna	Amount for Ishwardi	Amount in BDT
1	Large	No	2		1,700	3,400	-	3,400
2	Medium	No	7	5	1,200	8,400	6,000	14,400

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Pabna	Ishwardi	Rate in BDT	Amount for Pabna	Amount for Ishwardi	Amount in BDT
	Total	No				11,800	6,000	17,800

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

E. Estimated Budget for Other Benefits

110. The Project will provide additional resettlement assistance to support affected households during the transition and recovery period. These measures include transfer grants, reconstruction grants, one-time assistance for vulnerable households (VHs), and seed grants for livelihood restoration. The total budget for these resettlement assistance measures is estimated at BDT 4.90 million. Detailed cost estimates are presented in **Table 30**.

Table 30: Budget for Other Resettlements Benefit

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Pabna	Ishwardi	Rate	Amount for Pabna	Amount for Ishwardi	Amount in BDT
1	Transfer grants @ BDT 2,000 Per HH.(Only primary struture Loss HH)	73	74	2,000	146,000	148,000	294,000
2	Reconstruction grants @ BDT 5,000 (Only primary struture Loss HH)	73	74	5,000	365,000	370,000	735,000
3	Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value	11,800	6,000	30%	3,540	1,800	5,340
4	Small and Medium Business: Cash grant of BDT 10,000 for loss of business income by affected trader	56	44	20,000	1,120,000	880,000	2,000,000
5	Assistance to Vulnerable Households-BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations	24	23	10,000	240,000	230,000	470,000
6	Cost of programme implementation @BDT 25,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment	24	23	25,000	600,000	575,000	1,175,000
7	Additional assistance for poor and women headed households	9	13	10,000	90,000	130,000	220,000
Total					2,564,540	2,334,800	4,899,340

F. Estimated Budget for Capacity Building

111. The project has been calculated estimate about BDT 0.60 million for capacity building for the officials of executing agencies. Detailed in **Table 31**.

Table 31: Budget for Capacity building training for Officials

Category of loss	Pabna	Ishwardi	Rate	Pabna	Ishwardi	Amount in BDT
Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	LS	LS	LS	300,000	300,000	600,000
Total			LS	300,000	300,000	600,000

G. Administrative Cost and Contingency for RP Implementation

112. The estimated administrative cost to be claimed by the DP of Chandpur district. The administrative and contingency cost has been calculated BDT 2.90 million. **Table 32** presented the administrative cost for the RP implementation.

Table 32: Administrative and Contingency Budget

Category of loss	Pabna	Ishwardi	Rate	Pabna	Ishwardi	Amount in BDT
Contingency @ 7.5%	16,203,700	11,724,488	7.5%	1,215,278	879,337	2,094,614
Total				1,215,278	879,337	2,094,614

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional Arrangement

113. The DPHE will implement the RP through contractor and Social Safeguard Expert will, particularly for awareness raising, capacity building, and field-level implementation. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established under the project, staffed with, Social Safeguard and Gender Officers responsible for ensuring compliance with safeguard requirements of ADB. The Social Safeguard Officer/Expert will have overall responsibility for RP implementation in accordance with the SPS 2009 of ADB. At the PMU level, the Social Safeguard Officer will support the PD, in planning, coordinating, and supervising RP implementation, including oversight of consultants activities and ensuring compliance with safeguard requirements. Two PIUs (Chandpur and Hajiganj) (PIUs) will be responsible for field-level implementation of RP activities. The Safeguard Expert at PIU level will coordinate and implement social safeguard tasks, including stakeholder engagement, grievance handling, and monitoring of RP activities at site level.

B. Social Safeguards Roles and Responsibilities

114. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** Detailed tasks and responsibilities pertaining to social safeguards at the PMU level are as follows. The following tasks will primarily be the responsibility of the Social Safeguards Officer at PMU, who will support the Project Director in accomplishing these tasks:

- (i) ensure projects conform to the agreed project selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) review and finalize project involuntary resettlement category;
- (iii) be part of consultation activities with affected persons, and other relevant stakeholders from time to time organized by PIUs to ensure free, fair and meaningful consultation are conducted and meeting minutes with signatures of all attendees, photographs of the consultations are maintained;
- (iv) responsible for issuing public notice(s) to acquire any particular land/property (if applicable) along with project information/details as well as to declare the project cut-off-date;
- (v) ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the vulnerable affected persons and groups during the project construction work as semi-skilled or unskilled workers;
- (vi) facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations and ADB SPS requirements regarding No Objection Certificates, third party certificates for negotiated settlement or donation, land ownership and transfer details, sale or gift deeds etc. for each site, as relevant;
- (vii) review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the RP provisions are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (viii) consolidate monthly social safeguard monitoring reports from PIUs and with the support of Supervision and Monitoring Consultants submit quarterly progress reports (QPR) and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB;
- (ix) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner;
- (x) oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PIUs, coordinate training activities with the support of Supervision and Monitoring Consultants;

- (xi) ensure that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on Resettlement Plans implementation, social safeguard monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, health and safety and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation;
- (xii) identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PIUs/ Supervision and Monitoring Consultants/contractors for capacity building to implement the Resettlement Plans, and GRM;
- (xiii) Coordinate orientation on implementation, monitoring and reporting requirements of GESI action plan activities including need for collecting, collating and reporting sex disaggregated for all human related parameters.

115. Project Implementation Units. The key social safeguard roles and tasks of the PIUs are listed below. These tasks will be the primary responsibility of the Safeguard/Environment Officer at PIU:

- (i) Provide field data to fill up involuntary resettlement impact checklist and classify the project;
- (ii) Ensure compliance with government and ADB requirements on social safeguards;
- (iii) Conduct regular site visits, including spot checks, to ensure compliance with social safeguards (involuntary resettlement safeguards) requirements of the project;
- (iv) Oversee and conduct census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons together with PMCSDRC during detailed design, conduct consultations with affected persons, prepare list of affected persons and inventory of loss and is submitted to PMU for preparation/updating of documents with PMCSDRC and contractor's support;
- (v) Inform affected persons about tentative schedule of land acquisition/occupation, entitlement matrix and compensation packages against different categories of loss, and cut-off date;
- (vi) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. based on proper due diligence and assessment, prepare compensation packages;
- (vii) Coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
- (viii) Obtain no objection certificates (NOCs), land documents, third party certifications (as required) for the project;
- (ix) Oversee maintenance of data for monitoring, by consultants and contractors;
- (x) Implement corrective actions when necessary to ensure no adverse social impacts;
- (xi) Submit monthly social monitoring and GESI action plan reports to PMU;
- (xii) Conduct continuous public consultation and awareness with the support of Supervision and Monitoring Consultants safeguard specialists;
- (xiii) Set up GRM at field/site/PIU level and ensure it is fully functional prior to start of civil works. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (xiv) Ensure that contractors are aware about Resettlement Plans implementation, social safeguards monitoring requirements, as well as requirements related to mitigation measures, health and safety and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found if any, during the course of implementation;
- (xv) Liaise with the district/sub-district administration and line departments as and when required;

- (xvi) Supervise the work of all consultants at town (PIU) level;
- (xvii) Oversee day-to-day implementation and monitoring of final Resettlement Plans/specific action plans for impact avoidance and mitigation measures in social safeguards documents, if any;
- (xviii) Provide field level information required to prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports in a format acceptable to ADB provided in PAM; and
- (xix) Extend support in carrying out awareness campaigns in project towns.

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

116. The implementation is scheduled for one year as private land acquisition is not required. The relevant consulting firm can assist together with awareness raising campaign and resettlement benefits disbursement, gender and capacity building activities together. RP implementation will begin with constitution of the GRC, preparation of the entitlement file for each PAP, disbursement of the compensation, and removal of the structures, as well as removal of the trees. It is to be noted that civil works can begin only after payment of compensation to the individual PPs. The following is a tentative time-schedule for RP implementation.

Table 33: Resettlement Plan implementation Schedule

No.	Task	One Year			
		1	2	3	4
	Yearly Quarters				
1	Update the RP				
2	Identify the PAPs and revise the list				
3	Public/community consultation				
4	EP ID card Preparation. Disclose the compensation package				
5	Formation of GRC Committee, with the suggested memberships				
6	Prepare EP, EC Card, Preparation of the individual Compensation Schedule or Entitlement File.				
7	Compensation disbursement				
8	Notification for removal of the structures				
9	Clear lands and relocate affected households				
10	Address grievance in regular basis				

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Introduction

117. M&E is a key component of RP implementation, ensuring timely tracking of activities and providing feedback for necessary adjustments. Monitoring is a continuous process that assesses progress and supports project management, while evaluation measures the effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of resettlement outcomes. The objective is to ensure that affected persons restore or improve their pre-project living standards and are not worse off due to the project. The Chief Resettlement Officer and Additional PD will oversee M&E activities, with internal monitoring conducted by DPHE and the Project Management Consultant/Resettlement/Social Safeguard Specialist. External monitoring and evaluation, including compliance and impact assessment, will be carried out by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) through semi-annual, midterm, and final reviews.

B. Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

118. The M&E system will ensure timely and fair delivery of entitlements under the RP, while tracking progress and providing feedback for corrective actions. It enables the PIU to obtain regular feedback from affected persons and field teams to keep implementation on schedule and improve performance.

119. M&E will strengthen the capacity of DPHE in compensation delivery, relocation support, and maximize benefits for affected persons and host communities. The process includes systematic collection, analysis, and reporting of data to ensure inputs, procedures, and outputs are implemented as planned, supported by a standardized database for continuous monitoring. Field offices will oversee day-to-day activities such as compensation processing, verification of affected persons, and relocation support, ensuring effective implementation at the ground level.

C. Methodology for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

120. The PIU will monitor and evaluate RP implementation to track progress in compensation and resettlement activities in line with project risks and impacts. The M&E system will use selected indicators and stakeholder feedback to assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, ensuring participation of affected persons, women, and vulnerable groups. Monitoring will combine quantitative and qualitative tools, including sample household surveys, FGDs, key informant interviews, community meetings, field observations, informal interviews, and case studies to assess implementation progress and outcomes.

D. Internal Monitoring

121. The PD will conduct internal monitoring through Social Safeguard Expert of Design Supervision Consultant. Monitoring will track process and output indicators, with the Social Safeguard Expert providing monthly progress reports and assisting in compensation documentation and MIS-based tracking of payments. The PD will ensure transparency in compensation delivery, timely reporting, and periodic review of implementation progress, including problems and corrective actions.

E. Reporting Requirements

122. The Social Safeguard Expert of DSC will submit monthly progress reports, while semi-annual monitoring reports will be prepared for overall RP implementation review. Both internal and external monitoring costs will be included in the project budget.

Table 34: Reporting Requirements

Activity	Content	Timeline	Responsibility
Monthly Progress Report	Narrative as per Monitoring Plan format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended	Submitted within 10 days of the following month	Social Safeguard Expert of DSC
Biannual Review and Report	Progress, issues, with regard to payments of compensation, and other assistance, review of expenditure vs. budgeted amount by budget heads and subheads; recommendations	Submitted within 30 days of end of the cycle	PMC/Resettlement Specialist
Final Report	Project achievements, failures and impacts	Submitted within 90 days of end of the project	PMC

Appendix 1: Meeting Minutes of Public Consultations

Community Consultation Meeting Feedback (Ishwardi Paurashava)

Community members reported that existing water supply facilities and resources are inadequate to meet the growing demand of the population. They highlighted frequent supply interruptions, limited-service coverage, and an unreliable distribution system. Water shortages become more severe during the dry season, which disrupts daily household activities.

- Several households continue to depend on distant water sources for daily needs, where women primarily collect water and face significant physical and time burdens due to water scarcity. Participants also expressed concern over the lack of safe and clean drinking water, noting that irregular and contaminated supplies increase the risk of water-related diseases and poor sanitation conditions.
- Community members emphasized the urgent need for a sustainable, reliable, and year-round water supply system to meet current and future demand. They requested equitable and non-discriminatory access to safe drinking water across all wards and communities. Participants also stressed the importance of transparent and accountable service delivery.
- Participants highlighted the need for regular operation and maintenance, timely repair of pipelines, and immediate response mechanisms for leakage, pump failure, contamination, and other service disruptions. They also recommended regular monitoring of water quality and system performance to ensure service reliability and public confidence.
- During the construction phase, participants emphasized maintaining continuity of existing water services and minimizing disruptions. They suggested integrating fire hydrant facilities into the new network to improve emergency preparedness and fire safety.
- Participants recommended awareness programs on safe water use, hygiene practices, water conservation, prevention of water wastage, and timely payment of water bills to support sustainable service management. They strongly supported establishing an effective and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for timely resolution of complaints.
- Residents expressed strong support for the proposed project and confirmed their willingness to cooperate with the Paurashava and project authorities during implementation and operation. Overall, participants believe the project will significantly improve public health, sanitation conditions, and overall quality of life.
- Women primarily manage household water collection in the absence of direct supply. During the dry season, they depend on neighboring or nearby sources, which increases their workload. No major cases of harassment during water collection were reported; however, some women experience occasional social discomfort while accessing distant or shared sources. Women play a key role in household water-related decision-making, while men are generally responsible for financial and repair-related matters. Most households use sanitary latrines located adjacent to houses, which reduces mobility and safety concerns for women.

Picture of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting: Ishwardi Pourashava

Meeting Venue: Moddho Oronkhola Gov. Primary School (ward-9) Date: 29.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Fothe Mohammadpur (Water Tank) Date: 29.04.2026
	
Meeting Venue: Niribili Hotel Date: 26.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Zamia Ahsania Darul Umal Madrasha (Ward- 1) Date: 28.04.2026
	
Meeting Venue: Piyarkhali, Jame Mosque. Ward- 2 Date: 28.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Piyarpur, Beside Mosque, ward - 03 Date: 28.04.2026
	

Community Consultation Meeting Feedback (Pabna Pourashava)

Community members report that existing water resources within the *Paurashava* are insufficient to meet current and growing demand. They state that the current water supply system remains unreliable and unable to provide continuous and adequate service, leading to strong expectations for improved and expanded water supply facilities. They also note that existing water sources are becoming increasingly inadequate due to population growth and rising demand.

Residents highlight that water shortages become more severe during the dry season, creating significant difficulties in daily household activities. Some households continue to depend on distant water sources for daily collection, where women primarily undertake this responsibility and therefore experience disproportionate hardship. Community members also express serious concern regarding the lack of safe and clean drinking water, noting that irregular and unsafe supply conditions contribute to water-related diseases and negatively affect household sanitation and hygiene practices.

Participants emphasize the urgent need for a sustainable, reliable, and improved water supply system capable of meeting both present and future demand. They strongly support the proposed project and confirm their willingness to cooperate during implementation. They request the *Paurashava* to ensure year-round availability of safe drinking water, particularly during the dry season, and to maintain fair and equitable distribution across all communities without discrimination.

Participants further stress the importance of regular operation, timely repair, and effective maintenance to ensure uninterrupted service delivery. They expect immediate attention to issues such as pipeline cracking, leakage, and contamination of water supply. They also recommend minimizing service interruptions during the construction phase and maintaining continuity of existing water supply services.

Community members recommend strengthening system sustainability through awareness programs on water conservation, prevention of wastage, and timely payment of water bills. They also suggest including fire hydrant facilities in the new water supply network to enhance emergency response and public safety. Participants further emphasize the need for an effective and accessible grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to ensure timely resolution of complaints.

Women primarily manage household water collection, especially in households without direct water supply. During the dry season, they depend on neighboring households and nearby sources, increasing their workload and vulnerability. While no major cases of sexual harassment during water collection are reported, some women experience occasional social discomfort when accessing distant or shared sources. Women play a significant role in household water-related decision-making, while men are mainly responsible for financial and repair-related matters.

Most households use sanitary latrines, with toilet facilities generally located adjacent to houses within the *Paurashava* area, which helps reduce mobility challenges and safety concerns for women.

Overall, participants expect that the proposed water supply improvements will significantly enhance public health, improve sanitation conditions, and reduce daily hardships across the *Paurashava*.

Photographs of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting: Pabna Paurashava

Meeting Venue: Pocchimpara, Ward- 6 Date: 25.04.26	Meeting Venue: Sadhu Para Primary School, Ward - 2 Date: 25.04.2026
	
Meeting Venue: Eid Gha Mat, Ward - 11 Date: 29.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Track Terminal, Ward- 08 Date: 29.04.2026
	
Meeting Venue: Shohid Gama Primary School Date: 29.04.2026	
	

Attendance Sheet (Pabna)

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: পারনা পৌরসভাName of the Scheme/Package: OHT / PTW / Reservoir / Pipe distribution networkLocation: আবিস্রাব ওয়াটার-৬

BS

Venue: পারনা পৌরসভাDate: ২০/৪/২৬

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1.	MD. BOKUL Hossen	M			
2.	MD. ABDUR ROZZAQUE	M			
3.	MD. ZINUL ABEDIN	M			
৪/	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
৫/	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
৬	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
৭	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
৮	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
৯/	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১০	MD. A.K. Solaiman	M			
১১	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১২	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১৩	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১৪	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১৫	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১৬	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১৭	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১৮	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
১৯	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
২০	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
২১	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
২২	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			
২৩	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: सावना चौमरा

Name of the Scheme/Package: HT/PW/Reservoir/Ripe distribution network/B

Location: आमिकापुरा, तहसील-६

Venue: सिद्धिचिन्ता Date: 22/07/20

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
२७	कोमल अग्रवाल	M			1
२८	विजय अग्रवाल	M			
२९	कोमल अग्रवाल	M			
३०	मे. वि. अग्रवाल	M			
३१	अशोक	M			
३२	अशोक	M			
३३	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
३४	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
३५	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
३६	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
३७	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
३८	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
३९	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४०	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४१	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४२	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४३	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४४	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४५	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४६	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४७	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४८	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
४९	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			
५०	मे. अशोक अग्रवाल	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: सुदूर पश्चिम
 Name of the Scheme/Package: OLT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network/BS
 Location: अनन्तपुर गाउँपालिका-५
 Venue: सुदूर पश्चिम Date: २०७८/०८/२०

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
४०	रामेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४१	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४२	PTW	M			
४३	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४४	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४५	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४६	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४७	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४८	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
४९	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५०	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५१	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५२	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५३	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५४	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५५	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५६	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५७	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५८	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
५९	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६०	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६१	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६२	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६३	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६४	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६५	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६६	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६७	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६८	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
६९	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
७०	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
७१	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
७२	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
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८१	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
८२	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
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९१	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
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९३	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
९४	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
९५	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
९६	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
९७	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
९८	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
९९	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			
१००	का. अमरेश्वर शर्मा	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश
 Name of the Scheme/Package: OH/PTW/Reservoir/Ripe distribution network/BS
 Location: अमरपुर, ३०६ १३३
 Venue: अमरपुर Date: २०/८/२०

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
५६	रामा आर्य	F			
५७	रामा	F			
५८	रामा	F			
५९	रामा	F			
६०	रामा	F			
६१	रामा	F			
६२	रामा	F			
६३	रामा	F			
६४	रामा	F			
६५	रामा	F			
६६	रामा	F			
६७	रामा	F			
६८	रामा	F			
६९	रामा	F			
७०	रामा	F			
७१	रामा	F			
७२	रामा	F			
७३	रामा	F			
७४	रामा	F			
७५	रामा	F			
७६	रामा	F			
७७	रामा	F			
७८	रामा	F			
७९	रामा	F			
८०	रामा	F			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: सावना / मोरमर
 Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT / PTN / Reservoir / Pipe distribution network
 Location: सावना, (अ.उ.स.)-०६
 Venue: सावना Date: २०/८/२०

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
१०	आशी	F			
११	विष्णु	F			
१२	रुकमा	F			
१३	पद्म लाल	F			
१४	शाहीन	F			
१५	बोहरा	F			
१६	लता	F			
१७	मोहिना	F			
१८	उलिना	F			
१९	कालिका	F			
२०	रमेश	F			
२१	आलमदा	F			
२२	विष्णु	F			
२३	महिरा	F			
२४	रुद्र	F			
२५	सुनिता	F			
२६	मार्कल	F			
२७	माझम	F			
२८	आका	F			
२९	फावेल	F			
३०	नाहरिन	F			
३१	मोहिना	F			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: ମହାନାଗର ମହାନଗର

Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT (PTW) Reservoir/Pipe distribution network/B

Location: ଭେରିଆ ଗ୍ରାମ, ପୁରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା-୬

Venue: ପାଣିପାଗ ମଠ Date: ୨୫/୮/୧୯

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
୨୨୨	ଆସିନୀ	F			
୨୨୩	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୨୪	ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା	F			
୨୨୫	ଆଜ୍ଞା	F			
୨୨୬	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୨୭	ଭାବନା: ଜଳିଆ ଗାୟିକା	F			
୨୨୮	ପ୍ରଦୀପା	F			
୨୨୯	ହରିଦା	F			
୨୩୦	ପିୟଙ୍କା	F			
୨୩୧	କେଶବୀ	F			
୨୩୨	ଆଶିଷା	F			
୨୩୩	ଦୀପକା	F			
୨୩୪	ପ୍ରାଣାଲିକା	F			
୨୩୫	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୩୬	ଆଶିଷା	F			
୨୩୭	ସାବିତ୍ରୀ	F			
୨୩୮	ଆଶିଷା/୨୩୭-	F			
୨୩୯	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୦	ଆଶିଷା	F			
୨୪୧	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୨	ଆଶିଷା	F			
୨୪୩	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୪	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୫	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୬	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୭	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୮	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୪୯	ବିଜୟା	F			
୨୫୦	ବିଜୟା	F			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: सावित्री नगर

Name of the Scheme/Package: OT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network

Location: सावित्री नगर, तहसील-६

Venue: सावित्री नगर

Date: 28/8/24

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
२७७	ज्योत्सना	F			
२७८	पुष्पा	F			
२७९	रुक्मा	F			
२८०	निधि	F			
२८१	उमि	F			
२८२	रश्मि	F			
२८३	नाहिमा	F			
२८४	नमिता	F			
२८५	पुष्पा	F			
२८६	रश्मि	F			
२८७	विजु	F			
२८८	पुष्पा	F			
२८९	रश्मि	F			
२९०	हेमिना	F			
२९१	इन्द्राविना	F			
२९२	मार्जिना	F			
२९३	रश्मि	F			
२९४	आर्या	F			
२९५	आर्या	F			
२९६	रश्मि	F			
२९७	रश्मि	F			
२९८	रश्मि	F			
२९९	रश्मि	F			
३००	रश्मि	F			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: समान्तर गाउँपालिका

Name of the Scheme/Package: CHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network

Location: बालाचोक, (३२४६ नं. २६)

Venue: समान्तर गाउँपालिका Date: २८/१२/२०

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation.	Contact Number	Signature
२००१	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२००२	पानिनी	F			
२००३	पानिनी	F			
२००४	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२००५	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२००६	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२००७	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२००८	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२००९	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१०	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०११	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१२	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१३	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१४	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१५	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१६	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१७	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१८	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०१९	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२०	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२१	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२२	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२३	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२४	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२५	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२६	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२७	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२८	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०२९	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			
२०३०	सु. वि. शर्मा	F			

Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network/pc

Location: আমিষাঙ্গা, (হাউস নং-১)

Venue: St. George's College Date: _____

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
236	शुक्ला	F			
237	शुक्ला	F			
238	कावनिन	F			
239	शुक्ला	F			
240	शुक्ला	F			
241	शुक्ला	F			
242	शुक्ला	F			
243	शुक्ला	F			
244	शुक्ला	F			
245	शुक्ला	F			
246	शुक्ला	F			
247	शुक्ला	F			
248	शुक्ला	F			
249	शुक्ला	F			
250	शुक्ला	F			
251	शुक्ला	F			
252	शुक्ला	F			
253	शुक्ला	F			
254	शुक्ला	F			
255	शुक्ला	F			
256	शुक्ला	F			
257	शुक्ला	F			
258	शुक्ला	F			
259	शुक्ला	F			
260	शुक्ला	F			
261	शुक्ला	F			
262	शुक्ला	F			
263	शुक्ला	F			
264	शुक्ला	F			
265	शुक्ला	F			
266	शुक्ला	F			
267	शुक्ला	F			
268	शुक्ला	F			
269	शुक्ला	F			
270	शुक्ला	F			
271	शुक्ला	F			
272	शुक्ला	F			
273	शुक्ला	F			
274	शुक्ला	F			
275	शुक्ला	F			
276	शुक्ला	F			
277	शुक्ला	F			
278	शुक्ला	F			
279	शुक्ला	F			
280	शुक्ला	F			
281	शुक्ला	F			
282	शुक्ला	F			
283	शुक्ला	F			
284	शुक्ला	F			
285	शुक्ला	F			
286	शुक्ला	F			
287	शुक्ला	F			
288	शुक्ला	F			
289	शुक्ला	F			
290	शुक्ला	F			
291	शुक्ला	F			
292	शुक्ला	F			
293	शुक्ला	F			
294	शुक्ला	F			
295	शुक्ला	F			
296	शुक्ला	F			
297	शुक्ला	F			
298	शुक्ला	F			
299	शुक्ला	F			
300	शुक्ला	F			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project / 3.25-22

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: धारावा (पोखरा)

Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTN/Retention/Ripe distribution network/BS

Location: धारावा, डेराउ नं-२२

Venue: देवाडा इलाहाबाद Date: २७/८/२३

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
१	किशोर कुमार	m			
२	महेश (म): शिवा	m			
७	जयराज शिवा	m			
८	(म): देविका (म): रमेश	m			
९	राम शिवराज	m			
५	मोहित	m			
१	महेश शिवराज	m			
५	महेश शिवराज	m			
२	महेश (म): शिवा	m			
२०	महेश शिवराज	m			
२२	महेश शिवराज	m			
२२	महेश शिवराज	m			
२०	महेश शिवराज	m			
२८	महेश शिवराज	m			
२०	महेश शिवराज	m			
२६	महेश शिवराज	m			
२१	महेश शिवराज	m			
२५	महेश शिवराज	m			
२२	महेश शिवराज	m			
२०	महेश शिवराज	m			
२०	महेश शिवराज	m			
२२	महेश शिवराज	m			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: गणेश (पौनः)

Name of the Scheme/Package: DHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network/BS

Location: गणेश, उमर ३-०६

Venue: डा. वि. वि. वि.

Date: २०/८/२५

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
१	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
५	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
६	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
७	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
८	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
९	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१०	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
११	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१२	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१३	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१४	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१५	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१६	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१७	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१८	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
१९	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२०	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२१	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२२	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२३	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२४	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२५	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२६	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२७	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२८	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
२९	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३०	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३१	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३२	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३३	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३४	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३५	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३६	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३७	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३८	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
३९	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४०	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४१	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४२	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४३	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४४	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४५	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४६	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४७	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४८	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
४९	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			
५०	डा. वि. वि. वि.	m			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: 23-मानवहोत्र-मन्त्रि-होत्र

Name of the Scheme/Package: State Water Supply to Urban
SCH/PTW/Reservoir/Pipedistribution network/BS

Location: (3000 ft)

Venue: ગાંધી સ્મારક ગોદાવરી સ્પોર્ટ્સ ગ્રાઉન્ડ Date: ૨૭/૧૨/૨૫

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
১.	শ্রী: সুজী	M			
২.	শ্রী: আরু মিত্র	M			
৩.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
৪.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
৫.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
৬.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
৭.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
৮.	শ্রী: মিত্র	F			
৯.	শ্রী: মিত্র	F			
১০.	শ্রী: মিত্র	F			
১১.	শ্রী: মিত্র	F			
১২.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
১৩.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
১৪.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
১৫.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
১৬.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
১৭.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
১৮.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
১৯.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
২০.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			
২১.	শ্রী: মিত্র	M			

Attendance Sheet (Ishwardi)

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: শ্রীশ্রী নীলপাড়া

Name of the Scheme/Package: CHT/PTW/Reservoir/Ripe distribution network/BS

Location: কুড়ি ভৈরব (খাল) (১ নং ওয়ার্ড)

Venue: শ্রী ভৈরব খাল (১০ নং ওয়ার্ড) গ্রামবাসিনা Date: ২১/০৮/২০২৬

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
১	মোছাঃ কামরুন্নাহার	F			
২	" মাহারানা ইয়াসমিন	F			
৩	" দিল আফরোজা শাব্বি	F			
৪	" আব্বিনা ইয়াসমিন	F			
৫	" মালেকা হেবদৌজ	F			
৬	" আব্বিনা আল মাহাব	F			
৭	আমাজিদা	F			
৮	আজিমা	F			
৯	হামিদা	F			
১০	সম্মাঃ মাহ	F			
১১	মোছাঃ বৃষ্টি	F			
১২	মোছাঃ রতন মাহ	F			
১৩	দিল আফরোজা	F			
১৪	মোছাঃ মোমেনা হাভু	F			
১৫	মোছাঃ সান্নি	F			
১৬	মোছাঃ আফরোজা	F			
১৭	উল্লি	F			
১৮	হোজাঃ সান্নি	F			
১৯	হোজাঃ মাহাব	F			
২০	মোছাঃ জামিলা খান্না	F			
২১	মোছাঃ আমলতা চন্দ্র	F			
২২	মোছাঃ দিল্লি সান্নি	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality:

ବିଜୁବିହାର ମୁନିସିପାଲିଟି

Name of the Scheme/Package:

ବିଜୁବିହାର ମୁନିସିପାଲିଟି
WHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network/BS

Location:

ବିଜୁବିହାର ମୁନିସିପାଲିଟି
ଆଡ଼ମ୍ବ, ଓ/କ

Venue:

ବିଜୁବିହାର ମୁନିସିପାଲିଟି
ଆଡ଼ମ୍ବ, ଓ/କ

Date: 25/8/24

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
2	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
3	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
4	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
5	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
6	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
7	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
8	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
9	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
10	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
11	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
12	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
13	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
14	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
15	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
16	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
17	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
18	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
19	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
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21	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
22	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
23	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
24	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
25	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
26	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
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32	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
33	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
34	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
35	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
36	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
37	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
38	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
39	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
40	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
41	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
42	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
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44	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
45	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
46	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
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53	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
54	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
55	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
56	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
57	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
58	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
59	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
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63	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
64	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
65	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
66	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
67	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
68	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
69	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
70	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
71	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
72	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
73	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
74	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
75	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
76	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
77	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
78	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
79	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
80	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
81	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
82	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
83	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
84	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
85	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
86	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
87	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
88	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
89	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
90	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
91	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
92	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
93	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
94	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
95	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
96	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
97	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
98	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
99	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
100	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality:

ନିଉଗୁରୀ (କାନ୍ଥମର)

Name of the Scheme/Package:

୨୦୮୭ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ନିଉଗୁରୀ (କାନ୍ଥମର) ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶାସନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ

Location:

ବିନୟାପୁର, ଉତ୍ତର ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା

Venue:

ବିନୟାପୁର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଶାସନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ

Date: ୨୫/୦୮/୨୦୨୫

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
୨୬	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାନ୍ତ ଦେବ ଶର୍ମା	M			
୨୮	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଆଶୁ ଦେବ ଶର୍ମା	M			
୨୯	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୦	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୧	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୨	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୩	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୪	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୫	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୬	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୭	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୮	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩୯	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୦	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୧	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୨	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୩	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୪	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୫	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୬	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୭	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୮	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୪୯	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୫୦	ଶ୍ରୀ. ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: बेखरी (मोहमद)
 Name of the Scheme/Package: HT/PTW/Reservoir/pipe distribution network/BS.
 Location: बेखरी (मोहमद) उपखंड नं-२
 Venue: हजिरा एहादिया कानन उमर कानन Date: 26/8/23
हजिरा

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
१	श्री: माहमूद शमान	M			
२	मोहमद उमर शक	M			
३	श्री: माहमूद शमान	M			
४	श्री: जामीन शमान	M			
५	श्री: जामिनी	M			
६	श्री: दुहा	M			
७	श्री: आबुलकाद	M			
८	श्री: आ, दुहा	M			
९	श्री: जामीन	M			
१०	श्री: दुहा	M			
११	उमर शक	M			
१२	श्री: शेखान शेखान	M			
१३	श्री: आबुलकाद शेखान	M			
१४	श्री: आबुलकाद	M			
१५	श्री: कानन	M			
१६	श्री: शेखान	M			
१७	श्री: जामिनी	M			
१८	श्री: जामिनी	M			
१९	श्री: जामिनी	M			
२०	श्री: जामिनी	M			
२१	श्री: जामिनी	M			
२२	श्री: जामिनी	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: ଭେରୱାର ମିନିମାଳ

Name of the Scheme/Package: AT/PTW/Reservoir/pipe distribution network/BS

Location: ମିନିମାଳ, ଗ୍ରାମ ନଂ - ୦୨

Venue: ବିଏମ୍. ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ ପାଠଶାଳା/ବିଏମ୍. ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ Date: ୨୬/୫/୨୦୨୦

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
୧	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୨	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	M			
୩	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୪	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୫	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୬	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୭	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୮	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୯	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୦	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୧	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୨	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୩	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୪	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୫	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୬	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୭	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୮	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୧୯	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୨୦	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୨୧	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			
୨୨	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: ବିଜୁବିହାର ମହାନଗର

Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network/BS

Location: ମିଳାପୁର, ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ନଂ-୦୭

Venue: ବିଜୁବିହାର ମହାନଗର

Date: ୨୫/୦୮/୨୦୨୫

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
୧	ଅମିତ	M			
୨	ମୋ: ଅନୁରାଗ ପାଣି	M			
୩	ମୋ: ଅନୁରାଗ ପାଣି	M			
୪	ଆନନ୍ଦ କୁମାର	M			
୫	ମୋ: ଅନୁରାଗ ପାଣି	M			
୬	ଅମିତ	M			
୭	ଅମିତ	M			
୮	ଅମିତ	M			
୯	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୦	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୧	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୨	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୩	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୪	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୫	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୬	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୭	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୮	ଅମିତ	M			
୧୯	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୦	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୧	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୨	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୩	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୪	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୫	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୬	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୭	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୮	ଅମିତ	M			
୨୯	ଅମିତ	M			
୩୦	ଅମିତ	M			
୩୧	ଅମିତ	M			
୩୨	ଅମିତ	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: बेवानी पोखरा

Name of the Scheme/Package:

Location: পিত্তাঙ্গুর, ওয়ার্ড নং-১৬

Venue: 313A/24 3rd floor

Date: 26/8/21

List of the Participants

[illegible]

Appendix 2: List of Affected Persons Vulnerable List

SL	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
1	413	017340181500	Pabna	Wahida Rahman	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
2	414		Pabna	Abdul Majid	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
3	415		Pabna	Amir Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
4	416		Pabna	Rabeya Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
5	417		Pabna	Nasima Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
6	418		Pabna	Robiul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
7	419		Pabna	Harunar Rashid	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
8	420		Pabna	Nasima Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
9	421		Pabna	Dr.Sharif Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
10	449		Pabna	Sopon Kumar Roy	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
11	422		Pabna	Hamida Khatun	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
12	423		Pabna	Md.Amirul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
13	450		Pabna	Most. Rojina Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
14	424		Pabna	Md.Shahidullah Jahid	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
15	451		Pabna	Md. Romjan Sheikh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16	427		Pabna	Md.Salim	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
17	428		Pabna	Md.Sajjad Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
18	429		Pabna	Md.Nazrul Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
19	430		Pabna	Shuva Rani Shenal	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
20	431		Pabna	Aleya Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
21	432		Pabna	Sree Jotish Chandra Dotto	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
22	434		Pabna	Sufia Rahman	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
23	435		Pabna	Shwarna khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
24	436		Pabna	Sreemoti Monoroma Chowdhury	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
25	437		Pabna	Shahanaj Pervin Lovly	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
26	438		Pabna	Md.Nur Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
27	439		Pabna	Sree Dilip Kumer Roy	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
28	440		Pabna	Jesmin Nahar	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
29	441		Pabna	Sree Tarapod Kormoker	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
30	442		Pabna	Syeda Rabrya khatun	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
31	443		Pabna	Md.Abdul Gafor	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
32	444		Pabna	Farida Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
33	445		Pabna	Joshna Rani Gosh	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
34	446		Pabna	Mishu Ranjon Baidha	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
35	447		Pabna	Chandan Bormon	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
36	448		Pabna	Mrs. Mustak Jahan	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
37	472		Pabna	Sree Goura Kumer Dotto	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel

SL	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
38	473		Pabna	Shima Pervin	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
39	474		Pabna	Md.Tufajjel Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
40	475		Pabna	Salma Islam	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
41	476		Pabna	Sree Anil Chandra Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
42	477		Pabna	Provash Ghosh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
43	478		Pabna	Md.Salim Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
44	479		Pabna	M.A Hannan khan	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
45	480		Pabna	Amjad Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
46	481		Pabna	Md.Shahidul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
47	482		Pabna	Rashida khatun	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
48	483		Pabna	Sirajul Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
49	885		Pabna	Md.Abdul Majid	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
50	486		Pabna	Md.Rezaul karim	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
51	487		Pabna	Nadira Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
52	488		Pabna	Ishak Ali Mia	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
53	489		Pabna	Binoy Kumer gossami	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
54	490		Pabna	Md.Abdul Kuddus	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
55	491		Pabna	Shekh Saiful Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
56	492		Pabna	Md.Mofajjel Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
57	493		Pabna	Sree Hori Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
58	494		Pabna	Md. Akram Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
59	495		Pabna	Subrina Mosharof	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
60	496		Pabna	Md.Anser Ali	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
61	497		Pabna	Md.Shahidul Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
62	498		Pabna	Md. sbdus Satter	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
63	499		Pabna	Abdul Jalil	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
64	500		Pabna	Dhamima Pervin	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
65	433		Pabna	Roksana yesmin	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
66	484		Pabna	Farida Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
67	501		Pabna	Md.Hossain Ali	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
68	502		Pabna	Md. Hafijur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
69	503		Pabna	Habibur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
70	504		Pabna	Mamtaj Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
71	505		Pabna	Md.Fazlur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
72	506		Pabna	Md.Abul Kalam Azad	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
73	507		Pabna	Mrs.Kaiser Jahan	Female	Residential	Non-Titel

SL .	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
74	508		Pabna	Rokaiya Abedin shuchi	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
75	509		Pabna	Md. Milon khan	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
76	510		Pabna	Md.Robiul Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
77	511		Pabna	Md.Motiul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
78	512		Pabna	Alauddin pramanik	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
79	513		Pabna	Lokman Hosssin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
80	514		Pabna	Md. Abdul Hannan	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
81	515		Pabna	Md.Murad Shekh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
82	516		Pabna	Md.Arif Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
83	518		Pabna	Mahamuda Islam	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
84	519		Pabna	Farida yesmin	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
85	520		Pabna	Shahida Biswas	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
86	521		Pabna	Md. Abdus Satter	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
87	522		Pabna	Md.Akmol Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
88	523		Pabna	Obaydur Rahman bhoia	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
89	524		Pabna	Aysha khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
90	525		Pabna	Amyna khatun	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
91	526		Pabna	Md. Abdul Majid	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
92	527		Pabna	Md.Hafizur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
93	528		Pabna	Nardis Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
94	529		Pabna	Joshna Das	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
95	530		Pabna	Nipen Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
96	452		Pabna	Md. Lokman Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
97	517		Pabna	Md.Jamal Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
98	531		Pabna	Goura Robee Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
99	532		Pabna	Goura Robee Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
100	453		Pabna	Md Abdul Hakim	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
101	533		Pabna	Minoti Rani Das	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
102	534		Pabna	Shahadat Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
103	535		Pabna	Delwer Hossain Shekh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
104	536		Pabna	Emarat Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
105	537		Pabna	Md. Abul Kalam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
106	454		Pabna	Most. Sajeda Parvin	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
107	455		Pabna	Md. Ashadul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
108	456		Pabna	Akram Hossen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel

SL	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
109	457		Pabna	Md. Mosharof Hosen	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
110	458		Pabna	Md. Mamun Hossen	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
111	459		Pabna	Farida Yasmin	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
112	460		Pabna	Md. Golam Rabbani	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
113	461		Pabna	Md. Shofiquel Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
114	462		Pabna	Md. Motiar Rahman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
115	463		Pabna	Md. Moktar Hossen	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
116	464		Pabna	Md. Rabiul Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
117	465		Pabna	Alhaz Masud Rana	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
118	466		Pabna	Md. Badsha Sarder	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
119	467		Pabna	Md. Rofikul Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
120	468		Pabna	Md. Afjal Hossen	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
121	469		Pabna	Md. Ataur Rahman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
122	470		Pabna	Lokman Hossen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
123	471		Pabna	Most. Mina Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
124	538		Pabna	Khokon Mir	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
125	539		Pabna	Ansar Ali Master	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
126	540		Pabna	Md. Masud Sheikh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
127	541		Pabna	Sahin Sorder	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
128	542		Pabna	Md. Sojib	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
129	543		Pabna	Md. Juwel Rana	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
130	544		Ishwar di	Sonatan Kumar Mali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
131	545		Ishwar di	Joni Raout	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
132	546		Ishwar di	Chand Mali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
133	547		Ishwar di	Sonjit Basfur	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
134	548		Ishwar di	Raton Hari	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
135	549		Ishwar di	Purnima Rani	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
136	550		Ishwar di	Joykumar Bashfor	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
137	551		Ishwar di	Nandini Harini	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
138	615		Ishwar di	kamol chandra das	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
139	614		Ishwar di	Mst. Rahima Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
140	555		Ishwar di	Mst. Fatema Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
141	556		Ishwar di	Mst. Moriam Khatun	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel

SL	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
14 2	613		Ishwar di	Dr. Md. Najrul islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
14 3	559		Ishwar di	Rupa Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
14 4	612		Ishwar di	Sree Norem Chandra Karmokar	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
14 5	561		Ishwar di	Md. Akbor Hossen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
14 6	562		Ishwar di	Shiuli Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
14 7	616		Ishwar di	Shekh Rakibul Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
14 8	617		Ishwar di	Mina Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
14 9	563		Ishwar di	Md. Golam Dostagir	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
15 0	564		Ishwar di	Md. Munna	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
15 1	618		Ishwar di	Md. Saiful Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
15 2	619		Ishwar di	Monowera Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
15 3	565		Ishwar di	Afzal Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
15 4	620		Ishwar di	Md.Amirul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
15 5	566		Ishwar di	Guddu Mia	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
15 6	611		Ishwar di	Farida Khatun	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
15 7	610		Ishwar di	Omal Chandra Chowduriy	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
15 8	609		Ishwar di	Anjona Rani Karmokar	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
15 9	621		Ishwar di	Khairuzzam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 0	567		Ishwar di	Khurshid Alam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 1	622		Ishwar di	Md.Robiul Almh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 2	568		Ishwar di	Md. Arman Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 3	608		Ishwar di	Sree Basudeb Karmokar	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 4	623		Ishwar di	Md.Ashraful Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 5	569		Ishwar di	Mst. Rubiya Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
16 6	570		Ishwar di	Md. Shahidul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 7	624		Ishwar di	Jesmin Ara	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
16 8	625		Ishwar di	Sree Bimol Kumer Gopta	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
16 9	626		Ishwar di	Asma Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
17 0	627		Ishwar di	Md.Motiur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
17 1	628		Ishwar di	Md.Ashraful Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
17 2	629		Ishwar di	Tota Ali	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
17 3	630		Ishwar di	Mrs.Afroza Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
17 4	631	১১৭২১৩৭৩৭০	Ishwar di	Md. Rasel	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel

SL	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
175	632		Ishwar di	Md.Aminul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
176	633		Ishwar di	Md.Asadullah	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
177	634		Ishwar di	Md.Jafor Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
178	635		Ishwar di	Md.Bappy Sharker	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
179	571		Ishwar di	Md. Montaj Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
180	607		Ishwar di	Md. Nobibur Rhaman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
181	572		Ishwar di	Putul Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
182	573		Ishwar di	Akther Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
183	606		Ishwar di	Anwar Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
184	574		Ishwar di	Md. Rabiul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
185	636		Ishwar di	Md.Azizur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
186	605		Ishwar di	Lutfar Nahar Tonni	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
187	637		Ishwar di	Aslima Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
188	575		Ishwar di	Rafiya Rahman Khan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
189	638		Ishwar di	Md.Monirul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
190	576		Ishwar di	Lokman Hossain Mollah	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
191	639		Ishwar di	Abdul Bari	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
192	604		Ishwar di	Mst.Shahanara Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
193	577		Ishwar di	Hasina Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
194	649		Ishwar di	Wahidur Rahman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
195	578		Ishwar di	Badol Basfur	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
196	650		Ishwar di	Md. Babu mia	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
197	603		Ishwar di	Mst. Farzana Anwar	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
198	579		Ishwar di	Md. Raisul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
199	651		Ishwar di	Md. Shakil	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
200	652		Ishwar di	Abdul Mannan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
201	580		Ishwar di	Ayesha Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
202	581		Ishwar di	Laki Afroz	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
203	582		Ishwar di	Kanij Fatema	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
204	602		Ishwar di	Md. Asraful Islam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
205	583		Ishwar di	Noyon Mridha	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
206	601		Ishwar di	Mst. Shaleha Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
207	653		Ishwar di	Mitun Shaha	Male	Residential	Non-Titel

SL	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
208	584		Ishwardi	Sree. Gora Bagchi	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
209	600		Ishwardi	Md.Abul Hosen	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
210	554		Ishwardi	Mahfujur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
211	585		Ishwardi	Abdul Karim	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
212	655		Ishwardi	Helena Samad	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
213	586		Ishwardi	Md. Luthfor Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
214	656		Ishwardi	Laila Azizunnaheer	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
215	599		Ishwardi	Sree. Sontosh Kumar pal	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
216	587		Ishwardi	Md. Monsur Alam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
217	657		Ishwardi	Nepal Chandra Roy	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
218	598		Ishwardi	Nasim Ahmed	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
219	588		Ishwardi	Mst. So khina Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
220	658		Ishwardi	Rokhsana Akter	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
221	589		Ishwardi	Sajahan Ali	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
222	597		Ishwardi	Mst. Shahara Banu	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
223	590		Ishwardi	Md. Afsar Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
224	659		Ishwardi	Sree Umashankor Agaroala	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
225	591		Ishwardi	Md. Azizur Rahman	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
226	596		Ishwardi	Sree . Debashis Pal	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
227	592		Ishwardi	Md. Akther Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
228	593		Ishwardi	Mst. Rashida Parvin	Female	Residential	Non-Titel
229	595		Ishwardi	Ashuk Kumar Gush	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
230	594		Ishwardi	Sree. Kalipoda Pal	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
231	660		Ishwardi	Sree Genandonath karmoker	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
232	661		Ishwardi	Md.Mokbul Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
233	662		Ishwardi	Md. Aftab Hossain	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
234	663		Ishwardi	Abdul Mannan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
235	664		Ishwardi	Bhola Voimali	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
236	665		Ishwardi	Md.Ajgor Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
237	644		Ishwardi	Gorib Das	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
238	645		Ishwardi	Md.Murad	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
239	646		Ishwardi	Md.Abed Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
240	647		Ishwardi	Asfak Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel

SL .	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land
24 1	648		Ishwar di	Imtiaz Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
24 2	640		Ishwar di	Babul Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
24 3	641		Ishwar di	Ali Ahmed	Male	Residential	Non-Titel
24 4	642		Ishwar di	Md.Abdul Halim	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
24 5	643		Ishwar di	Trishna	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
24 6	654		Ishwar di	Bishwnath Shaha	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel
24 7	699		Ishwar di	Joshna Rani Sarker	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel

List of Vulnerable HH

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Monthly income – HHH
1	450		Pabna	Most. Rojina Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
2	431		Pabna	Aleya Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
3	435		Pabna	Shwarna khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
4	446		Pabna	Mishu Ranjon Baidha	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
5	493		Pabna	Sree Hori Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
6	504		Pabna	Mamtaj Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
7	512		Pabna	Alauddin pramanik	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
8	520		Pabna	Shahida Biswas	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
9	524		Pabna	Aysha khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
10	529		Pabna	Joshna Das	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
11	530		Pabna	Nipen Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
12	517		Pabna	Md.Jamal Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
13	531		Pabna	Goura Robee Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
14	532		Pabna	Goura Robee Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
15	533		Pabna	Minoti Rani Das	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
16	535		Pabna	Delwer Hossain Shekh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
17	537		Pabna	Md. Abul Kalam	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
18	471		Pabna	Most. Mina Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
19	538		Pabna	Khokon Mir	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
20	539		Pabna	Ansar Ali Master	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
21	540		Pabna	Md. Masud Sheikh	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
22	541		Pabna	Sahin Sorder	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
23	542		Pabna	Md. Sojib	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
24	543		Pabna	Md. Juwel Rana	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
25	548		Ishwardi	Raton Hari	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
26	549		Ishwardi	Purnima Rani	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
27	550		Ishwardi	Joykumar Bashfor	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
28	551		Ishwardi	Nandini Harini	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No. of HHH	Area	1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Monthly income – HHH
29	555		Ishwardi	Mst. Fatema Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
30	561		Ishwardi	Md. Akbor Hossen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
31	562		Ishwardi	Shiuli Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
32	617		Ishwardi	Mina Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
33	566		Ishwardi	Guddu Mia	Male	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
34	623		Ishwardi	Md.Ashrafur Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
35	569		Ishwardi	Mst. Rubiya Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
36	572		Ishwardi	Putul Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
37	639		Ishwardi	Abdul Bari	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
38	577		Ishwardi	Hasina Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
39	578		Ishwardi	Badol Basfur	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
40	601		Ishwardi	Mst. Shaleha Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
41	585		Ishwardi	Abdul Karim	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
42	655		Ishwardi	Helena Samad	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
43	656		Ishwardi	Laila Azizunnaheer	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
44	599		Ishwardi	Sree. Sontosh Kumar pal	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
45	588		Ishwardi	Mst. So khina Begum	Female	only secondary HH	Non-Titel	
46	589		Ishwardi	Sajahan Ali	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
47	645		Ishwardi	Md.Murad	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	