

Resettlement Plan

PUBLIC

July 2026

Bangladesh: Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Construction of Secondary Transmission, Feeder Main and Distribution Pipelines for Service Area DMA, W-23-NAT-A (DMA - 3), W-24-NAT-B (DMA -2, 4-6) W-25-NAT-C (DMA- 1, 7-9) for Natore and W-26-GOP-A (DMA- 1, 2) for Gopalpur connected to OHT-A, B, C in Natore District

Packages:

- (i) CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(A)/W- 323
- (ii) CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(B)/W- 324
- (iii) CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(C)/W- 325
- (iv) CTWSSP/GOP/NTW(A)/W- 326

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
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
DPHE	-	Department of Public Health Engineering
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DP	-	Displaced Persons
EA	-	Executing Agency
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
km	-	Kilometre
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	-	Management Information System
MoL	-	Ministry of Land
NGO	-	Non-government Organization
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.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the Board of Directors, Management, or Staff of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the [“terms of use”](#) section of ADB’s website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

CONTENTS

	Pages
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Background	1
B. Description of the subproject Components	1
C. Package-wise Distribution Pipeline Network and DMA Coverage	2
D. Location Map of the subprojects	3
E. Methodology for Resettlement Plan Preparation	4
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	6
A. Summary of the Impacts	6
B. Affected Primary Structures	7
C. Affected Secondary Structures	7
D. Distribution of Affected Trees by Type and Size	8
E. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households	8
III. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	9
A. Distribution of Households and Population	9
B. Head of the Households	9
C. Dependency Ratio	9
D. Distribution of Population by Religion:	10
E. 3.5 Income of Households:	10
F. Expenditure of Household	11
G. Age Composition of the Affected Persons	11
H. Marital Status by Age and Sex	12
I. Education Level of the Project Affected Persons	12
J. Occupation Status	13
K. Status of Access to Civic Amenities	14
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	15
A. Approaches and Methodology Public Consultation Meeting	15
B. Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting	15
C. Venue and Nature of Participants	16
D. Outcomes of the Meetings	17
E. Impacts Identified by the Stakeholders	18
F. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan	19
V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	20
A. Bangladesh Laws	20
B. ADB Safeguards Policies and Guidelines	22
C. Gap Between Government Laws and ADB Policies	23
D. Eligibility and Cut-Off-Dates	24
E. Compensation Payment Procedure	24
F. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled Persons	24
VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	26
A. Eligibility Criteria	26
B. Compensation and Entitlement	26
C. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled EPs	32
VII. RELOCATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND GENDER	34

A.	Introduction	34
B.	Scope of Displacement and Relocation	34
C.	Options and Preferences for Compensation	34
VIII.	INCOME RESTORATION AND GENDER	36
A.	Introduction	36
B.	Livelihood Impacts and Risks	36
C.	Approach Towards Income and Livelihood Restoration	36
D.	Rehabilitating Measures	37
E.	Moving Assistance	37
F.	Income Restoration Measures	37
G.	Special Assistance Measures	38
H.	Livelihood Restoration and Development Programme	38
I.	Other Type of Assistance	38
J.	Employment in Construction Works	38
K.	Gender Considerations	38
IX.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	39
X.	RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET	43
A.	Estimated Budget for Affected Primary Structures	43
B.	Estimated Budget for Affected Secondary Structures	43
C.	Estimated Budget for Affected Trees	44
D.	Estimated Budget for Other Benefits	44
E.	Administrative Cost and Contingency for RP Implementation	45
F.	Summary of the Estimated Costs	45
XI.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	46
A.	Institutional Arrangement	46
B.	Social Safeguards Roles and Responsibilities	46
C.	Project Implementation Units.	47
D.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule	48
XII.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	49
A.	Introduction	49
B.	Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation	49
C.	Methodology for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	49
D.	Internal Monitoring	49
E.	Reporting Requirements	50

TABLE

Table 1: Package-wise Distribution Pipeline Network and DMA Coverage in Project.	2
Table 2: Summary of the Impacts	6
Table 3: Status of Affected Primary	7
Table 4: Status of Affected Secondary Structures	7
Table 5: Affected Trees	8
Table 6: Affected Vulnerable Household	8
Table 7: Distribution of Households and Population	9
Table 8: Head of the Household	9
Table 9: Dependency Ratio	10

Table 10: Distribution of Population by Religion	10
Table 11: Income of Household	10
Table 12: Expenditure of Household	11
Table 13: Age Composition by Sex	11
Table 14: Marital Status by Age & Sex	12
Table 15: Education Status (Age 7 years and Above)	12
Table 16: Occupation Status (exclude the name of children age 14 years and below)	13
Table 17: Status of Civic Amenities	14
Table 18: No. of Participants of Public Consultations	16
Table 19: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017	20
Table 20: Summary of Gaps and Gap-filling Measures Adopted in the Project	23
Table 21: Entitlement Matrix	26
Table 22: Category of Lost Assets Required Relocation	34
Table 23: Choice of Resettlement	35
Table 24: Affected Households Losing Income by Type	36
Table 25: Budget for Primary Structure	43
Table 26: Budget for Secondary Structure	43
Table 27: Budget for Affected Trees	44
Table 28: Budget for Other Resettlements Benefit	44
Table 29: Administrative and Contingency Budget	45
Table 30: Summary of the Total Budget	45
Table 31: RP implementation schedule	48
Table 32: Reporting Requirements	50

FIGURE

Figure 1: Project layout map of Natore.	3
Figure 2: Project layout map of Gopalpur Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	4
Figure 3: Public Consultations at the Project Sites	18
Figure 4: GRM Process	41

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Meeting Minutes of Public Consultations	51
Appendix 2: List of Project Affected Households & Vulnerable Households	70

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 meter.

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 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 the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those 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.

The proposed works include the construction of approximately 325.4 km of distribution pipelines using a District Metered Areas (DMAs) approach, out of those, 254.0 km in Natore *Paurashava* and 71.4 km in Gopalpur *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 to OHTs.

Resettlement Impacts: All interventions of the project will be implemented within existing rights-of-way of road owned by the Natore and or Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Consequently, permanent or temporary private land acquisition not required. However, continuous civil works will result in temporary and permanent impacts on city corporation or *Paurashava* owned land. Primary and secondary structures, and roadside shops will be affected on city corporation or *Paurashava* land based on census and IoL survey.

Affected Households and Population: A total of 197 households with 690 population (346 males and 344 females) will be affected due to the project implementation. The project will affect primary and secondary structures in Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashavas*. Apart from the primary structures some secondary structures such as boundary walls, varandas, stairs, latrines, etc. will be affected due to the project implementation.

The consultant carried out consultations with affected persons, local communities, business owners, public representatives, and other stakeholders during field level data collection. The consultations brief the project objectives to the local stakeholders, described the compensation packages against the affected permanent assets, role and responsibility of the project executing agency, financing agency, and the local stakeholder also. The consultants also briefed the entitle matrix among the local stakeholders. During the consultation session the local stakeholder expressed views, concerns and suggestions on the project particularly how to improved water supply services and public health conditions can be improved. Stakeholders emphasized on timely and hassle-free compensation, minimizing construction-related disruptions and disputes, and maintaining effective communication during implementation.

The project will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected structures and other assets. The entitlement framework includes compensation for affected assets, transfer grants, reconstruction grants, and one-time assistance for vulnerable households. The project will provide additional support to vulnerable households and allow affected persons to salvage reusable materials from affected structures free of cost by DPHE stipulated time.

The total estimated budget for implementation of RP is BDT 17.11 Million (USD 140,265). Out of which Natore *Paurashava* calculated BDT 8.34 million and Gopalpur *Paurashava* BDT 8.77 million.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will establish 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 works 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. 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 water supply and sanitation 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 WASH 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 HHs. 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. The proposed works include the construction of approximately 325.4 km of distribution pipelines using a DMAs approach, comprising 254.0 km in Natore *Paurashava* and 71.4 km in Gopalpur *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 for OHTs. 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, a RP has been prepared to identify APs, assess potential impacts, and 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

4. The proposed subproject comprises the construction of secondary transmission mains, feeder mains, and distribution pipeline networks to improve water supply services in the *Paurashavas* of Natore and Gopalpur. 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/NAT/NTW(A)/W-323: Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-3, connected to OHT-A in Natore Paurashava.
- (ii) Package CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(B)/W-324: Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-2 and DMA-4 to DMA-6, connected to OHT-B in Natore Paurashava.
- (iii) Package CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(C)/W-325: Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-1 and DMA-7 to DMA-9, connected to OHT-C in Natore Paurashava.
- (iv) Package CTWSSP/GOP/NTW(A)/W-326: Construction of distribution pipelines within DMA-1 and DMA-2, connected to OHT-A in Gopalganj Paurashava.

5. 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

6. A total of 325.4 km of distribution pipelines is proposed, comprising 254.0 km in Natore Paurashava and 71.4 km in Gopalpur 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.

7. In Natore *Paurashava*, the pipeline network will be implemented under three contract packages. Package CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(A)/W-323 covers DMA-3, connected to OHT-A. Package CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(B)/W-324 includes DMA-2 and DMA-4 to DMA-6, connected to OHT-B. Package CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(C)/W-325 serves DMA-1 and DMA-7 to DMA-9, connected to OHT-C. Together, these packages provide 254.0 km of distribution network coverage for Natore *Paurashava*.

8. In Gopalpur *Paurashava*, the pipeline network will be implemented under one contract package. Package CTWSSP/GOP/NTW(A)/W-326 covers DMA-1 and DMA-2, connected to OHT-A. This package provides 71.4 km of distribution network coverage for Gopalpur *Paurashava*.

Table 1: Package-wise Distribution Pipeline Network and DMA Coverage in Project.

Package Name	Upazila (Town)	District	DMA ID	Distribution Pipe Length (km)	Paurashava-wise KM
CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(A)/W- 323	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-03		254 KM
CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(B)/W- 324	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-02		
	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-04		
	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-05		
	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-06		
CTWSSP/NAT/NTW(C)/W- 325	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-01		
	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-07		
	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-08		
	Natore	Natore	DMA-NAT-09		
CTWSSP/GOP/NTW(A)/W- 326	Lalpur	Natore	DMA-GOP-01		71.4 KM
	Lalpur	Natore	DMA-GOP-02		
Total Length (km)				325.4 KM	325.4 KM

Source: Detailed Design 2026.

D. Location Map of the subprojects

9. The location maps of the project areas are presented in the following figures. These maps illustrate the geographical setting of Natore and Gopalpur 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 Natore.

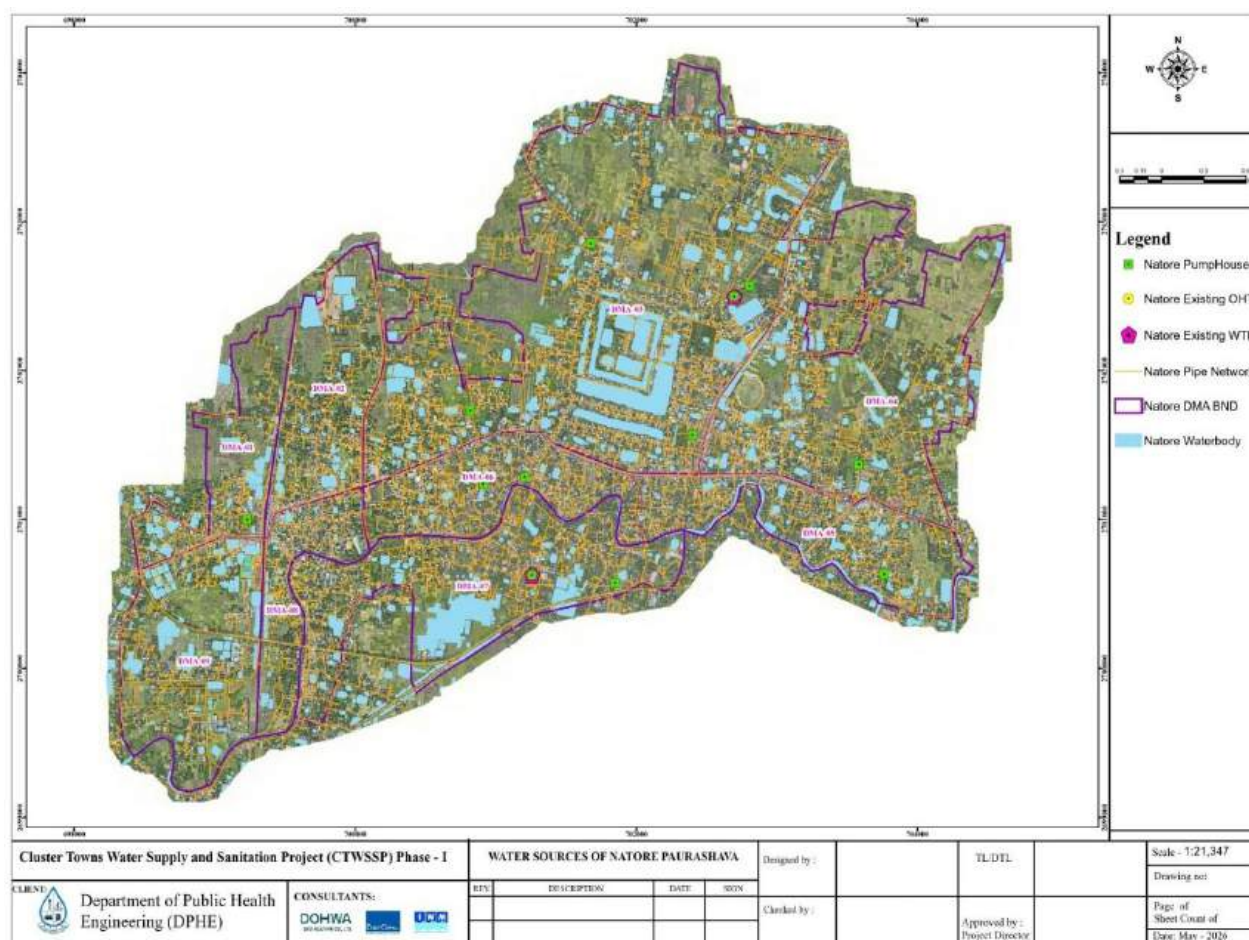
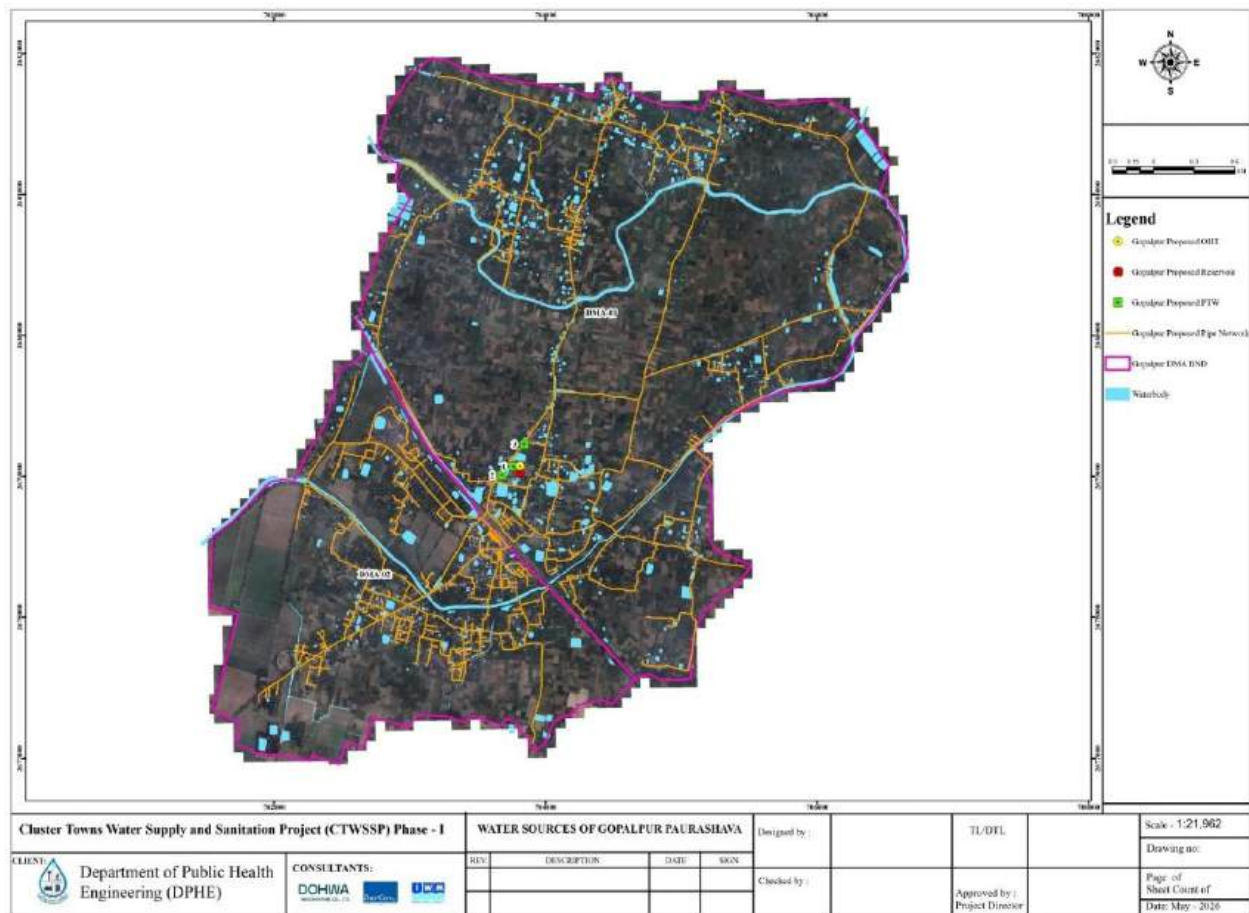


Figure 2: Project layout map of Gopalpur Objectives of the Resettlement Plan



10. 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 APs, 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 AHs and will be updated during project implementation, if required, based on revised census and SES findings.

E. Methodology for Resettlement Plan Preparation

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

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

13. **Inventory of Losses (IoL):** Inventory of Losses survey is conducted and identify affected assets and HHs accurately, quantify losses, and ensure fair compensation and proper resettlement planning.
14. **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.
15. **Structure Marking and Documentation:** All affected structures were uniquely coded, marked, and documented through video recording to ensure transparency and prevent fraudulent claims.
16. **Stakeholder Consultations:** Consultations were held with APs, community leaders, and local authorities to inform them about the project and establish the social cut-off date.
17. **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.
18. **Digital Data Collection and Management:** Data were collected using the KoboToolbox platform with GPS-enabled devices, ensuring real-time capture, validation, and GIS integration. Data quality was managed through a structured MIS system.
19. **Data Analysis:** Collected data were analyzed using SPSS and MS Excel to assess socioeconomic conditions and asset values, providing inputs for RP preparation.
20. **Data Management:** A dedicated MIS/Database Expert managed data quality through daily extraction and validation. The KoboToolbox platform enabled systematic review, with provisions for data approval, rejection, and correction to ensure quality assurance.
21. **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 inputs for Land Acquisition Plan and RP preparation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

22. The resettlement impacts associated with the proposed interventions has been identified based on the Census, IoL and SES conducted in April 2026. The assessment identified impacts on non-titled structures, secondary structures, trees, and other assets within the proposed CRow. The census and IoL also confirmed that any private land acquisition will not be required for implementation of the project in Natore and Gopalpur Paurashavas.

A. Summary of the Impacts

23. The Project will affect 197 HHs, including 106 households in Natore Paurashava and 91 households in Gopalpur Paurashava. Among the AHs, 97 households will experience impacts on residential primary structures, 2 households on commercial primary structures, and 98 households on secondary structures only. The Project will affect 262 trees, comprising 111 fruit-bearing trees and 151 timber trees. It will also affect 8,714 sft of primary structures, 3,250 sft and 1,804 rft of secondary structures, and 12 secondary facilities, including toilets and tube wells. Overall, the Project will affect 99 primary structures and 690 project APs, comprising 346 males and 344 females. The Project will provide compensation and resettlement assistance to all eligible APs in accordance with the approved entitlement matrix and applicable Government of Bangladesh and ADB safeguard requirements. Details are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of the Impacts

SL. No.	Project Impacts Summary	Natore	Gopalpur	Total	%
1	No. of HHs affected Household	106	91	197	100.00
1.A	No. of HHs Affected (Residencial / Primary Structure)	38	59	97	49.24
1.B	No. of HHs Affected (Commercial/ Primary Structure)	1	1	2	1.02
1.C	No. of HHs Affected (Secondary Structure)	67	31	98	49.75
2	Number of affected trees	122	140	262	100.00
2.A	Fruit	49	62	111	42.37
2.B	Timber	73	78	151	57.63
3	Total Affected Primary Structure (in sft)	5,314	3,400	5,314	100.00
3.A	Affected Primary Structure (Residencial) (in sft)	5,164	3,336	5,164	97.18
3.B	Affected Primary Structure (Commercial) (in sft)	150	64	150	2.82
4	Affected Secondary Structure (in sft)	1,086	2,164	3,250	-
5	Affected Secondary Structure (in rft)	761	1,043	1,804	-
6	Affected Secondary Structure in Number (Toilet/Tubewell)	0	12	12	-
7	Total Number of Affected Structure	39	60	99	100.00
7.A	Number of Affected Residential Structures	38	59	97	97.98
7.B	Number of Affected Commercial Structures	1	1	2	2.02
8	Number of PAPs	399	291	690	100.00
8.A	Male.	190	156	346	50.14
8.B	Female	209	135	344	49.86
9.	No. of vulnerable HHs	12	33	45	-

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

B. Affected Primary Structures

24. A total of 8,714 sft of primary structures will be affected by the Project, including 5,314 sft in Natore and 3,400 sft in Gopalpur. Among the affected structures, semi-pucca structures account for the largest share with 4,628 sft, followed by tin-made structures (3,625 sft), pucca structures (340 sft), and katcha structures (121 sft). In total, 100 primary structures will be affected, comprising 55 semi-pucca, 40 tin-made, 3 pucca, and 2 katcha structures. Natore- and Gopalpur-wise details of the affected primary structures by construction type are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Status of Affected Primary

Type of Structures	Natore		Gopalpur		Total	
	No	Quantity (sft)	No	Quantity (sft)	No	Quantity (sft)
Pucca	1	150	2	190	3	340
Semi-Pucca	38	3320	17	1308	55	4628
Tin made	20	1723	20	1902	40	3625
Katcha	2	121			2	121
Total	61	5314	39	3400	100	8714

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

C. Affected Secondary Structures

25. The IoL survey identified impacts on several types of secondary structures in Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Among the affected secondary structures, stairs represent the largest affected category, with a total of 3,060 sft, including 1,086 sft in Natore *Paurashava* and 1,974 sft in Gopalpur *Paurashava*. The survey also identified impacts on 1,653 rft of boundary walls, comprising 154 rft of 10-inch boundary walls, 1,275 rft of 5-inch boundary walls, and 224 rft of tin boundary walls, as well as 551 sft of drainage, 180 sft of floor, and 10 sft of Oju Khana. In addition, the Project will affect 4 RCC pillars, 3 slab toilets, and 5 toilet (slab) facilities. Overall, 123 secondary structures and facilities will be affected, including 39 in Natore *Paurashava* and 84 in Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashava* wise details of the affected secondary structures are presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Status of Affected Secondary Structures

Type of Structures	Natore		Gopalpur		Total	
	No	Quantity (sft)	No	Quantity (sft)	No	Quantity (sft)
Drain	7	551			7	551
Floor			3	180	3	180
Oju Khana			1	10	1	10
Stair	21	1,086	41	1,974	62	3,060
Boundary Wall (10")			3	154	3	154
Boundary Wall (5")	9	525	20	750	29	1,275
Boundary Wall (Tin)	2	85	4	139	6	224
RCC pillar			4	4	4	4
Slab Toilet			3	3	3	3
Toilet (Slab)			5	5	5	5
Total	39	2,247	84	3,219	123	5,466

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Distribution of Affected Trees by Type and Size

26. The census survey identified a total of 262 affected trees within the proposed CRoW. Of these, a larger proportion (140 trees) is located in Gopalpur *Paurashava*, while the remaining 122 trees are located in Natore *Paurashava*. Among the affected trees, 111 are fruit-bearing trees and 151 are timber trees. In terms of size, the affected trees comprise 59 large, 86 medium-sized, and 117 small trees, with no 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	Small	Plant	Total
Natore	Fruit bearing	11	23	15		49
	Timber	9	26	38		73
	Natore total tree	20	49	53	-	122
Gopalpur	Fruit bearing	16	19	27	-	62
	Timber	23	18	37	--	78
	Gopalpur total tree	39	37	64	-	140
Total		59	86	117	-	262

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

E. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households

27. The Project will provide special assistance to vulnerable households during implementation. Vulnerable households have been identified based on their socioeconomic conditions, particularly those living below the poverty line (BPL).

28. A total of 45 vulnerable households, representing 18.22% of the total AHs (247), have been identified as living below the poverty line (BPL). Of these, 31 are male-headed households (68.89%) and 14 are female-headed households (31.11%). Among the affected vulnerable households, 12 are located in Natore *Paurashava* and 33 are located in Gopalpur *Paurashava*. These households will receive additional assistance and priority support under the Project's livelihood restoration program.

Table 6: Affected Vulnerable Household

Below Poverty Level	Natore	Gopalpur	Total	%
Male	8	23	31	68.89
Female	4	10	14	31.11
Total	12	33	45	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A. Distribution of Households and Population

29. The SES identified 197 AHs with a total population of 690 in the Natore and Gopalpur Paurashavas. Of these, Natore Paurashava has 106 AHs with a population of 399, comprising 190 males (47.62%) and 209 females (52.38%), with an average household size of 3.76. In Gopalpur Paurashava, 91 AHs with a population of 291 were identified, comprising 156 males (53.61%) and 135 females (46.39%), with an average household size of 3.20. Overall, the SES identified that 49.86% of the affected population are female and 50.14% are male, while the average household size is 3.50. The overall sex ratio is 1:0.99 (male). 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 Raio
		No.	%	No.	%			
Natore	106	190	47.62	209	52.38	399	3.76	1:1.10
Gopalpur	91	156	53.61	135	46.39	291	3.20	1:0.87
Total	197	346	50.14	344	49.86	690	3.50	1:0.99

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

30. The Project intervention within Lalpur Upazila is limited to Gopalpur Paurashava, which had a population of 39,291, comprising 19,558 males and 19,733 females, with a sex ratio of 99.11 (approximately 99 males per 100 females).¹ Overall, the majority of the Project influence area falls within Natore Sadar Upazila, which has a larger population and a higher number of households than the Project area in Gopalpur *Paurashava*.

B. Head of the Households

31. A total of 197 project AHs were identified, including 106 households in Natore *Paurashava* and 91 households in Gopalpur Paurashava. Among the total AHs, 152 (77.16%) are male-headed and 45 (22.84%) are female-headed. A *Paurashava* wise gender distribution of the AHs is presented in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Head of the Household

Gender Wise HH.	Natore	Gopalpur	Total
Male	78	74	152
Female	28	17	45
Total	106	91	197

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

C. Dependency Ratio

32. A total of 690 persons were identified in the AHs, of whom 239 (34.64%) are working and 451 (65.36%) are non-working. The overall dependency ratio is 100:189, indicating a relatively high dependency burden among the affected population. The dependency ratios in Natore *Paurashava* (100:198) and Gopalpur *Paurashava* (100:177) indicate that the dependency burden

¹ Population and Household Survey 2022, Community Report, Natore, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planing.

is relatively higher in Natore *Paurashava* than in Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Details are presented in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Dependency Ratio

<i>Paurashava</i>	Work		No-Working		Total	Dependency Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%		
Natore	134	33.58	265	66.42	399	100:198
Gopalpur	105	36.08	186	63.92	291	100:177
Total	239	34.64	451	65.36	690	100:189

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Distribution of Population by Religion:

33. The affected population is predominantly Muslim, comprising 543 persons (78.70%), while 147 persons (21.30%) belong to the Hindu community. In both Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashavas*, the affected population includes members of both Muslim and Hindu communities, with the Muslim population 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	Natore			Gopalpur			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Islam	130	146	276	142	125	267	543	78.70
Hindu	60	63	123	14	10	24	147	21.30
Total	190	209	399	156	135	291	690	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

E. Income of Households:

34. The socio-economic survey indicates that AHs are distributed across different income groups in both Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashavas*, with the majority belonging to the lower- and middle-income categories. In Natore *Paurashava*, the largest number of households (29) reported monthly incomes between BDT 30,001 and 40,000, followed by 26 households in the BDT 40,001-50,000 range. In Gopalpur *Paurashava*, the highest number of households (33) earn up to BDT 20,000 per month, followed by 26 households in the BDT 40,001- 50,000 category. Overall, 48.23% of AHs reported monthly incomes between BDT 30,001 and 50,000, while only 15.23% earned more than BDT 50,000 per month. The findings indicate moderate income levels among the AHs, highlighting the importance of timely compensation and livelihood restoration support during project implementation. Details of household income are presented in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Income of Household

Income Range of HH. (Monthly)BDT	Natore			Gopalpur			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Up to 20,000	8	4	12	23	10	33	45	22.84
20,001-30,000	17	3	20	6	1	7	27	13.71
30,001-40000	19	10	29	11	3	14	43	21.83
40,001-50,000	18	8	26	26	0	26	52	26.40
50,001-60,000	8	2	10	5	2	7	17	8.63

Income Range of HH. (Monthly)BDT	Natore			Gopalpur			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Above 60,001	8	1	9	3	1	4	13	6.60
Total	78	28	106	74	17	91	197	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

F. Expenditure of Household

35. The expenditure pattern of AHs indicates that most belong to the lower- and middle expenditure groups in both Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashavas*. In Natore *Paurashava*, the largest number of households (43) reported monthly expenditures between BDT 30,001 and 40,000, followed by 29 households in the BDT 20,001- 30,000 category, while only 5 households reported expenditures above BDT 50,000. Similarly, in Gopalpur *Paurashava*, the majority of households (35) fall within the BDT 30,001- 40,000 expenditure range, followed by 33 households with monthly expenditures of up to BDT 20,000, and only 3 households spend more than BDT 50,000. Overall, 59.89% of AHs reported monthly expenditures between BDT 20,001 and 40,000, reflecting moderate economic conditions and underscoring the need for timely compensation and livelihood restoration support during project implementation. Details of household expenditure are presented in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Expenditure of Household

Expenditure Range of HH (Monthly) BDT	Natore			Gopalpur			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Up to 20,000	9	4	13	23	10	33	46	23.35
20,001-30,000	22	7	29	8	3	11	40	20.30
30,001-40000	30	13	43	34	1	35	78	39.59
40,001-50,000	12	4	16	7	2	9	25	12.69
50,001-60,000	4	0	4	2	1	3	7	3.55
Above 60,001	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.51
Total	78	28	106	74	17	91	197	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

G. Age Composition of the Affected Persons

36. The age composition of the affected population indicates that the majority belongs to the economically productive age groups. In Natore *Paurashava*, the largest proportion of APs (129) falls within the 25-45 years age group, followed by 86 persons aged 15-24 years. Similarly, in Gopalpur *Paurashava*, the 25-45 years age group constitutes the largest segment (96 persons), followed by 63 persons aged 46-60 years. Overall, the 25-45 years age group accounts for the largest share of the affected population (225 persons; 32.61%), followed by the 46-60 years (19.13%) and 15-24 years (18.99%) age groups. This age distribution indicates a predominantly working-age population among the AHs. Details of age composition expenditure is presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Age Composition by Sex

Age composition	Natore			Gopalpur			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
0-6	8	15	23	14	11	25	48	6.96

Age composition	Natore			Gopalpur			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
7–14	25	46	71	17	16	33	104	15.07
15–24	50	36	86	26	19	45	131	18.99
25–45	49	80	129	38	58	96	225	32.61
46–60	48	21	69	40	23	63	132	19.13
65–80	3	4	7	14	7	21	28	4.06
61–64	7	7	14	7	1	8	22	3.19
Total	190	209	399	156	135	291	690	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026

H. Marital Status by Age and Sex

37. The socio-economic survey identified 409 married persons aged above 18 years (59.28%), representing the largest share of the affected population. It also identified 259 unmarried persons (37.54%), 20 widows/widowers (2.90%), and 2 separated persons (0.29%). The survey did not identify any cases of marriage below 18 years among the affected population. Details of marital status by sex and age is presented in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Marital Status by Age & Sex

Marital Status	Natore			Gopalpur			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Married (<18 Years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Married (>18 Years)	110	99	209	99	101	200	409	59.28
Separated		2	2				2	0.29
Unmarried	80	93	173	57	29	86	259	37.54
Widow/Widower		15	15		5	5	20	2.90
Total	190	209	399	156	135	291	690	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

I. Education Level of the Project Affected Persons

38. The SES identified 642 affected persons are age 7 years and above among the total population. Out of which 627 have formal or informal education among the affected population. Primary education represents the largest educational category with 173 persons, followed by 125 persons with education below SSC, 103 persons with HSC or equivalent, and 101 persons with SSC or equivalent qualifications. The survey also identified 86 persons with a degree or equivalent and 34 persons with a master's degree or equivalent. Only 15 persons had no formal schooling, while 4 persons could only sign their names and 1 person had completed Hafez education. Overall, the findings indicate that the affected population has a relatively good level of educational attainment. Details of education status is presented in **Table 15**.

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

Education	Natore			Gopalpur			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
No schooling and can't & read write		1	1	6	8	14	15
Only signature		2	2		2	2	4

Education	Natore			Gopalpur			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Hafez				1		1	1
Primary	22	45	67	34	72	106	173
Below SSC	22	47	69	29	27	56	125
SSC or equivalent	32	43	75	17	9	26	101
HSC or equivalent	48	31	79	19	5	24	103
Degree or equivalent	38	17	55	31		31	86
Master or equivalent	20	8	28	5	1	6	34
Total	182	194	376	142	124	266	642

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

J. Occupation Status

39. The occupational profile varies slightly between Natore and Gopalpur Paurashavas. In Natore Paurashava, students (145 persons) constitute the largest occupational group, followed by housewives (89 persons), businesspersons (57 persons), and service holders (50 persons). Similarly, in Gopalpur Paurashava, housewives (97 persons) represent the largest occupational group, followed by students (67 persons), service holders (42 persons), and businesspersons (31 persons). Overall, students (212 persons) and housewives (186 persons) account for the largest share of the affected population, while the economically active population primarily depends on service (92 persons), business (88 persons), agriculture (11 persons), and day labour (11 persons) for their livelihoods, reflecting a diverse occupational structure among the AHs. Details of occupation status is presented in **Table 16**.

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

Occupation	Natore			Gopalpur			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture				11		11	11
Business	56	1	57	29	2	31	88
Child	7	13	20	6	9	15	35
Day labor	2		2	9		9	11
Expatriate	2		2				2
Housewife		89	89		97	97	186
Motor driver	1		1	3		3	4
Old	3	5	8	3	2	5	13
Retired	5	1	6	1		1	7
Service (Private /Government/NGO)	33	17	50	39	3	42	92
Student	66	79	145	47	20	67	212
Unemployed	15	4	19	8	2	10	29
Total	190	209	399	156	135	291	690

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026

K. Status of Access to Civic Amenities

40. Access to key civic amenities in the Project area indicates that the majority of households The AHs have good access to basic civic amenities. The majority (72.06%) rely on supply water as their primary source of drinking water, while 19.84% use hand tube wells/tap/surface water. In terms of sanitation, 60.32% use slab latrines and 39.68% have sanitary toilets. Gas (83.40%) is the dominant cooking fuel, and all AHs (100%) have access to electricity for lighting, indicating full coverage of this essential service. 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	7	5.26
A2	Motor	4	2.83
A3	Supply water	82	72.06
A4	Hand Tubewell/Tap/Surface water	104	19.84
A5	Total	197	100
B	Type of Toilet		
B1	Sanitary	88	39.68
B2	Slab latrine	109	60.32
B3	Total	197	100
C	Source of Cooking		
C1	Electricity	27	11.34
C2	Gas	151	83.4
C3	Wood	19	5.26
C4	Total	197	100
D	Source of Lighting		
D1	Electricity	197	100

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

41. The draft resettlement plan preparation involved meaningful consultations with stakeholders. The key stakeholders consulted during RP preparation include (i) APs, including vulnerable households; (ii) project beneficiaries; (iii) community leaders; (iv) representatives of Natore and Gopalpur Pourashava; and (v) project staffs, PMU, PIU, and consultants. Consultations meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly the AHs, 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 APs 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:

42. Stakeholder consultations were conducted through ten meetings (Six in Natore and four in Gopalpur Paurashava) and direct communication to inform APs 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

43. 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

44. 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, APs 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

45. A total of ten (10) consultation meetings were conducted across Natore *Paurashava* and Gopalpur *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.

46. Consultation meetings were conducted with APs 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 involuntary resettlement 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, AHs, 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 AHs. The table below summarizes the consultation details.

47. The Project conducted 10 consultation meetings in Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashavas* between 26 and 28 April 2026 to engage AHs, community representatives, local leaders, and other stakeholders. A total of 253 participants, including 173 males and 80 females, attended the meetings. The consultations focused on the Project scope, anticipated impacts, compensation and assistance measures, grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangements, and stakeholder concerns. Participants actively shared their views and recommendations, which the Project documented and incorporated into the planning process. Details is presented in **Table 18** below.

Table 18: No. of Participants of Public Consultations

SL	Name of <i>Paurashava</i>	Address /Venue/Date	Participants		
			M	F	Total
01	Natore	Kandi vitua, Infront of Kamal Srore, Ward 5/ 27.04.2026	16	0	16
02		Alaipur, Ayub Hotel / 27.04.2026 / 27.04.2026	20	0	20
03		Uposohor, In from of Ma Store, Ward – 6 / 27.04.2026	13	0	13
04		Jhautola Jame Mosque, Ward- 02 / 27.04.2026	21	0	21
05		Chairmen road, In front of Mr. Milon's home / 27.04.2026	15	11	26
06		Mach Bazar, Fish Market/ Ward- 08 / 27.04.2026	29	0	29
07	Gopalpur	Modhubari, In front of monirul's shop / 26.04.2026	12	11	23

SL	Name of <i>Paurashava</i>	Address /Venue/Date	Participants		
			M	F	Total
08		Gopalpur Gov. Primary School / 28.04.2026	35	0	35
09		Bouddonathpur Gov. Primary School / 28.04.2026	00	58	58
10		Modhubari, Dhakil Madrasha, Ward – 6 / 28.04.2026	12	00	12
Total Number of Participants			173	80	256

Source: Consultation Meeting, April 2026.

D. Outcomes of the Meetings

- (i) Verified land ownership, existing land use, and potential social impacts through field screening and consultations, confirming that most impacts will be temporary and construction-related, with no large-scale physical displacement and only limited permanent land requirements where applicable.
- (ii) Identified potential temporary impacts on roadside vendors, informal users, squatters, and small businesses operating within the right-of-way, requiring appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration measures.
- (iii) Found that existing water supply systems are inadequate, unreliable, and insufficient to meet current demand, while Gopalpur Paurashava currently has no formal piped water supply system, forcing many households to depend on tube wells, ponds, and neighboring households.
- (iv) Recorded widespread concerns regarding unsafe drinking water, seasonal water shortages, poor service quality, inadequate pressure, and associated public health and sanitation risks.
- (v) Identified gender-specific issues, noting that women and girls bear primary responsibility for water collection, face additional time and physical burdens during the dry season, and occasionally experience social discomfort when collecting water from distant or shared sources.
- (vi) Documented community expectations for a sustainable and equitable water supply system, including year-round safe water, regular operation and maintenance, leakage control, timely pipeline repairs, water quality monitoring, installation of fire hydrants, and public awareness programmers.
- (vii) Recorded concerns regarding construction-related impacts, including temporary service interruptions, traffic congestion, restricted access, public safety risks during excavation, and temporary livelihood disruption, and emphasized the need for effective construction management and timely restoration.
- (viii) Confirmed strong community support for the Project, subject to fair compensation, effective implementation of mitigation measures, an accessible grievance redress mechanism, transparency, accountability, and continuous stakeholder engagement throughout the Project cycle.

Figure 3: Public Consultations at the Project Sites

Community Consultation Pictures



E. Impacts Identified by the Stakeholders

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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.

51. The 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.

52. 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.

53. 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. 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 AHs 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 AP 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	DC

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
	12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	
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 Current Market Price 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

54. 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 APs 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 APs, 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 APs 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 DPs, 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 DPs 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

55. 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;

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.

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
Eligibility criteria.	Non-titled holders are not eligible for compensation. No provision to support relocation.	Non-title holders are eligible for compensation for loss of assets and income. Households must be assisted in the relocation process.	All APs irrespective of titles have been identified for compensation and assistance. AHs 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 AHs.	Households must be compensated for loss of income. VHs are eligible to participate in livelihood improvement training
Consultations/disclosure.	No consultation/disclosure requirement.	APs 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

56. 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

57. DPHE will ensure proper compensation/replacement cost of the affected property due to the project interventions. The the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will recements the RC of the affected property as as stated in the RP. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for affected assets, incomes and business restoration, resettlement assistance for substituting and loss of income and workdays by the affected households are explained below

F. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled Persons

58. 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) for 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 SPS 2009 explicitly states;

59. 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

60. 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, and 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

61. 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 APs;

- (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 respectively @ BDT 2,000 and 5,000 - Owner allowed taking away all salvageable	- 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	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
		materials free of cost within stipulated time given by DPHE	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 APs	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 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 structures located on CRoW at social cut-off dates. - DPHE will provide other resettlement benefits directly to the APs.	Assistance to be provided by DPHE in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.
4. Loss of CPR Structures with or without	(a) Legal owners (or registered committee) identified by	CCL by DC to legal owners, plus the difference between CCL and RV of	Applicable to all CPRs and CPRs located on CRoW at cut-off dates.	Contractor to conduct community consultations to ensure	Restoration of community structure for

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Title to Land	DC in the process of CCL payment. (b) Socially recognised owners of structures built on the RoW as identified by JVC and in census.	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		CPRs are relocated taking into account community concerns.	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 other land, as identified by census. Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land.	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 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	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 compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.	Compensation for trees.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
		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			
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 DPs with assistance from DPHE.	Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income generating programme.	Income support in post-displaced period.
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-	Owner of the rented-out	Grant for loss of rental income to rental assistance for rented residential and	• The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for	EPs will be brought under income and	Income support in post-

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
out Residential and Commercial Premises	premises as identified by census.	commercial structures rental income but not exceeding BDT 5,000	dislocation allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate households or persons. Dislocation allowance will be paid by DPHE to the APs.	livelihood regeneration programme .	displaced period.
9. Rental Assistance for Renters in Order to Support them Finding Alternative Place to Rent	Household/person rented-in (Tenants) any such structure as identified by census.	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 paid by DPHE to the APs. 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.	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regeneration programme .	Income support in post-displaced period.
10. Reconnection of Utilities (Gas, Electricity)	Legal subscriber as Identified by DC	Cash grant for new utilities connection will be Provided by HPHE: (a) Gas connection BDT 12,000;	DPHE will make Payment of the compensation money to the APs	Focal person of contractor will help	Reconnection of utilities.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
, Telephone, Water, Sewage, etc.)	(Eligible only when the AHS can submit evidence of past connections/bills/receipt)	(b) Electricity connection BDT 7,000; (c) Telephone connection BDT 5,000; (d) Water connection BDT 5,000; (e) Sewage connection BDT 5,000.		reinstallation of the line	
Assistance to Vulnerable Households	Households under the Poverty level and whose head of household are elderly, disabled and very poor	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 DPHE to the APs.	Focal persons of contractor will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
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 APs.	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 APs.	DPHE will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
Livelihood Restoration and Improvement	One member of each Vulnerable household as well as	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	The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by DPHE to the APs.	Focal person of contractor will motivate the EPs for	Income and livelihood support.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Program me	households losing 10% and over of their total income.	DPHE will assess the needs of the training requirement		appropriate skill training	
13. Temporary Impact During Construction	Households/ persons and/or community affected by construction impacts	- The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with 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.	The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey DPHE as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by DPHE as per the entitlement matrix policy	As appropriate	Land returned and Restored to original preferably better standard.

C. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled EPs

62. 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

63. The project will not cause any physical displacement of households, businesses, or community assets. No APs 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

64. 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.

65. Field surveys and consultations conducted during the census and inventory of losses (IoL) identified no APs 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

66. According to the census and IoL survey 99 AHs will lose primary structures, out of which comprising 39 households in Natore *Paurashava* and 60 households in Gopalpur *Paurashava*. The Project will not require relocation of any AH of both *Paurashavas*. In Natore *Paurashava*, 38 residential, 1 commercial households will be affected. The findings confirm that all project impacts can be addressed without physically relocation.

Table 22: Category of Lost Assets Required Relocation

<i>Paurashava</i>	Type of loss	Relocation not Required	Relocation Required	Total
Natore	Commercial	1	-	1
	Residential	38	-	38
	Subtotal	39	-	39
Gopalpur	Commercial	1	-	1
	Residential	59	-	59
	Subtotal	60	-	60
Total		99	-	99

C. Options and Preferences for Compensation

67. The relocation preferences among 197 affected households, indicating a strong inclination toward cash compensation over in-kind resettlement options. A majority 98.06%) 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	Project assisted Resettlement	4	2.00
2	Self-resettlement/cash compensation against affected households/shop, etc.	193	98.00
	Total	197	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

68. 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.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND GENDER

A. Introduction

69. The Project will not be acquire private lands acquisition. 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

70. 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.

71. 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 14ss such households will experience direct and indirect impact on their income (**Table 24**).

Table 24: Affected Households Losing Income by Type

Loss of Business	No.
Loss of income from businesses	2
Total	2

Source: Census and IoL survey, April 2026.

C. Approach Towards Income and Livelihood Restoration

72. 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.

73. 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

74. 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.

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

E. Moving Assistance

76. **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 99 AHs are expected to be eligible for this grant.

77. **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 99 AHs are expected to be eligible for this grant.

78. **Moving Grants for Tenants:** Affected tenants will also be provided with a grant of BDT 2,000 (based on the survey). A total 99 of affected units (tenants from both titled and squatters) will be eligible for this grant.

F. Income Restoration Measures

79. **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 2 businesses will be eligible for this grant.

80. **Assistance for Loss of Income from Fruit Bearing Tree Production:** The market value of 3 year fruit tree production will be provided for any loss of mature fruit tree.

81. **Livelihood Restoration and Development Programme (LRDP):** One member of each vulnerable household (45) as well as households losing 10% of existing land holding as a result of the Project will be eligible to participate in the LRDP. BDT 25,000 will be paid to each eligible participant. More information on the LRDP is provided below. A total of 45 persons are expected to participate to the programme.

82. **Personal Finance Programme:** One member of all affected household will be eligible to participate in a personal finance programme. The budget for its implementation is provisioned in the overall budget.

G. Special Assistance Measures

83. **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 45.

84. **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 14 poor and female-headed HHs will be eligible for this grant.

H. Livelihood Restauration and Development Programme

85. 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 25,000to launch the business.

I. Other Type of Assistance

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

J. Employment in Construction Works

87. The construction activities under the Project will require many unskilled labourers for construction of rail embankment, rail bridges/culverts, staff sheds etc. The contractor(s) will require to give preference to hiring affected persons (with ID), including women, willing to work in Project construction activities. Provisions in the general contract conditions also require the contractors to pay equal wages to men and women without any gender discrimination. Affected women will to work in Project construction will form Labour Contracting Society (LCS) with the help of Social Safeguard Expert of MSC and be deployed by the contractor in embankment slope turfing, watering, tree plantation, etc., or any other suitable works. Employment in the Project construction will act as an added source of income in the income and livelihood restoration processes of the APs.

K. Gender Considerations

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

- (i) The executing agency will ensure that all affected women owner entitled to compensation receive in a bank account in their own 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

89. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social performance at the level of the project. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social concerns. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for shows that the system is effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner. The arrangements under are appropriately adjusted to accommodate the change in institutional arrangements under the project.

90. Across *Paurashavas* public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated. The PIU will conduct awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and Vulnerable Households (VHs) are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements and will work with the PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed. APs will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project *Paurashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e- mail, by post, WhatsApp or by writing in complaints register that will be kept in *Paurashava* offices.

91. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken.

92. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Social Coordinator, Contractor and Social Safeguard Specialist from the project management and supervision consultants (PMSC) on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances.

93. There will be three tiers of GRM system; a. Community/site Level, b. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and project Management Unit (PMU) Level. The affected/aggrieved person or his representative will present during the grievance redress process.

1. 1st Tire or Community Level GRM

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

(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

95. **ToR:** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, 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

96. 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

97. **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

98. 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:

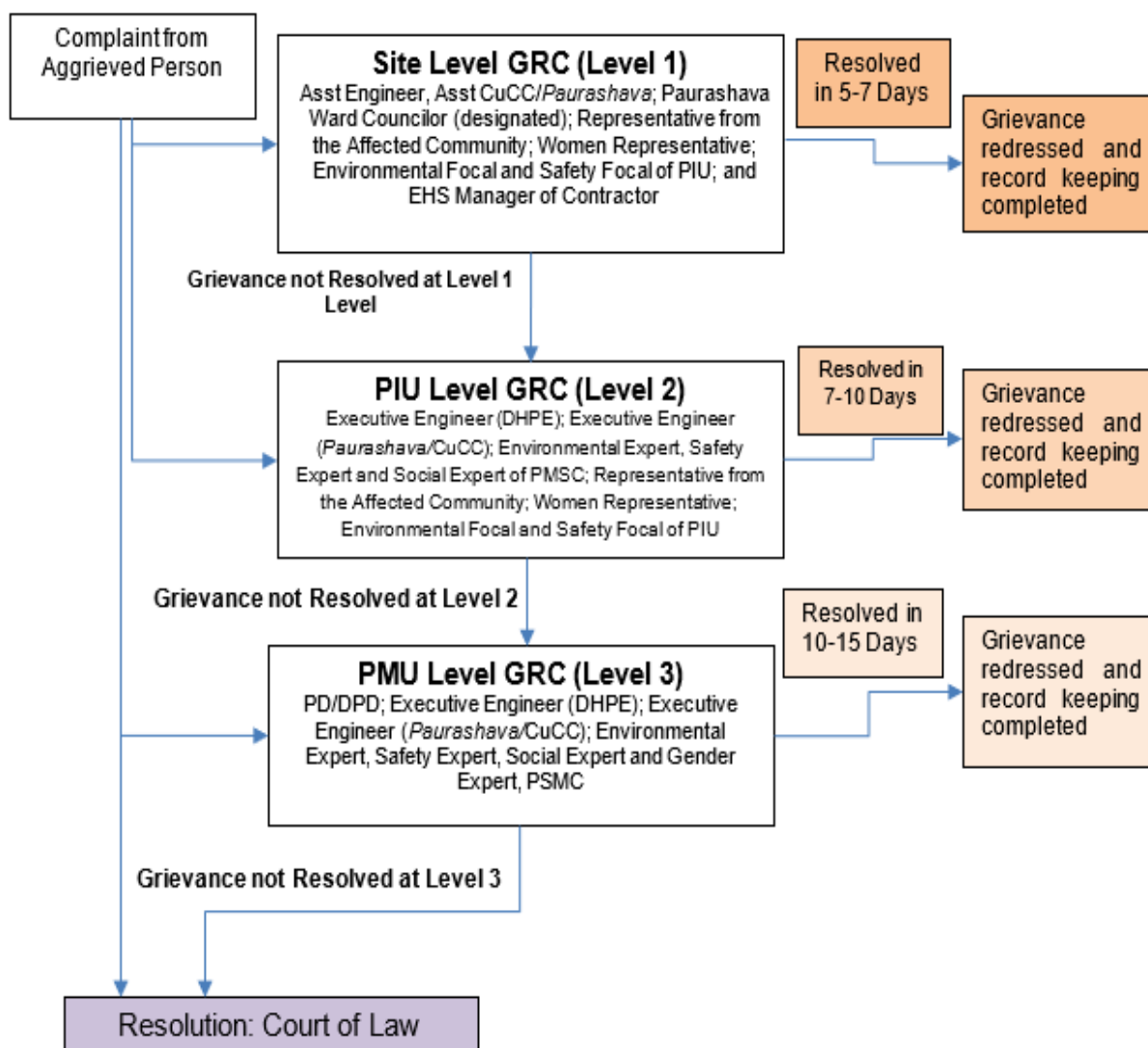
4. 3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level

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

99. **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 issuer 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. If the aggrieved person feels that the person has not received proper compensation or justice then the person can go to court to seek recourse under the prevailing laws of Bangladesh

100. The process of the project GRM is given in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4: GRM Process



101. The GR at 1st, 2nd level and GRC at each level will be constituted by the Project Authority. The affected/aggrieved person can seek national legal resolution to the court of law at any point and pursue for legal support.

102. 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 complainant 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.

103. **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.

104. **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.

105. **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.

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

107. **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. Estimated Budget for Affected Primary Structures

108. The inventory of losses identified impacts on 8,714 sft of primary structures in the Project area, comprising 5,314 sft in Natore and 3,400 sft in Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Semi-pucca structures constitute the largest affected category with 4,628 sft, followed by tin-made structures with 3,625 sft, pucca structures with 340 sft, and katcha structures with 121 sft. No thatched structures will be affected. Applying the approved replacement cost rates, the Project estimates a total compensation of BDT 8.15 million for affected primary structures, including BDT 5.09 million for Natore and BDT 3.06 million for Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Details are presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Budget for Primary Structure

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Natore	Gopalpur	Rate in BDT	Amount for Natore	Amount for Gopalpur	Amount in BDT
1	Pucca	sft	150	190	1,400	210,000	266,000	476,000
2	Semi-pucca	sft	3320	1308	1,087	3,608,840	1,421,796	5,030,636
3	Tin-made	sft	1723	1902	720	1,240,560	1,369,440	2,610,000
5	Katcha	sft	121	-	280	33,880	-	33,880
	Total		5,314	3,400		5,093,280	3,057,236	8,150,516

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

B. Estimated Budget for Affected Secondary Structures

109. The project will affect a range of secondary structures, including boundary walls, floors (extended), stairs, toilets, tube wells, and water tanks. The estimated compensation for secondary structures is BDT 7.05 million. Natore *Paurashava* calculated for BDT 3.70 million of the total compensation, while Gopalpur *Paurashava* for BDT 3.35 million, detailed in Table 26.

Table 26: Budget for Secondary Structure

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Natore	Gopalpur	Rate in BDT	Amount for Natore	Amount for Gopalpur	Amount in BDT
1	Stair	sft	1,086	1,974	1,471	1,597,506	2,903,754	4,501,260
2	Boundary Wall (10")	rft	-	154	333	-	51,282	51,282
3	Boundary Wall (5")	rft	525	750	300	157,500	225,000	382,500
4	Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	85	139	180	15,300	25,020	40,320
5	Slab Latrine	sft		8	5,000	-	40,000	40,000
	RCC Pillar	no.		4	1,350	-	5,400	5,400
	Drain	rft	551	-	3,500	1,928,500	-	1,928,500
	Floor	sft		180	550	-	99,000	99,000
	Total					1,770,306	3,245,056	7,048,262

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026

C. Estimated Budget for Affected Trees

110. The inventory of losses identified 122 affected trees in Natore *Paurashava* and 140 affected trees in the Gopalpur *Paurashava*. A total estimated cost for trees compensation has been calculated BDT estimated compensation of BDT 0.27 million. No planted trees will be affected in either *Paurashava*. *Paurashava*-wise details cost for trees compensation presented in Table 27.

Table 27: Budget for Affected Trees

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Natore	Gopalpur	Rate in BDT	Amount for Natore	Amount for Gopalpur	Amount in BDT
1	Large	No.	20	39	1,700	34,000	66,300	100,300
2	Medium	No.	49	37	1,200	58,800	44,400	103,200
3	Small	No.	53	64	600	31,800	38,400	70,200
4	Plant	No.		-	60	-	-	-
Total						124,600	149,100	273,700

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Estimated Budget for Other Benefits

111. 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 2.48 million, of which BDT 0.77 million is allocated to Natore *Paurashava* and BDT 1.71 million to Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Detailed cost estimates cost for other resettlement benefits are presented in Table 28.

Table 28: Budget for Other Resettlements Benefit

Sl. No.	Type of Assistance	Natore	Gopalpur	Rate in BDT	Amount in Natore (BDT)	Amount in Gopalpur (BDT)	Estimate Amount in BDT
1	Transfer grants @ BDT 2,000 Per HH.(Only primary structure Loss HH)	39	60	2,000	78,000	120,000	198,000
2	Reconstruction grants @ BDT 5,000 (Only primary structure Loss HH)	39	60	5,000	195,000	300,000	495,000
3	Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value	50,150	52,632	30%	15,045	15,790	30,835
4	Small and Medium Business: Cash grant of BDT 10,000 for loss of business income by affected trader	1	1	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
13	Assistance to Vulnerable Households-BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations	12	33	10,000	120,000	330,000	450,000
14	Cost of programme implementation @BDT 25,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment	12	33	25,000	300,000	825,000	1,125,000

Sl. No.	Type of Assistance	Natore	Gopalpur	Rate in BDT	Amount in Natore (BDT)	Amount in Gopalpur (BDT)	Estimate Amount in BDT
15	Additional assistance for poor and women headed households	4	10	10,000	40,000	100,000	140,000
	Subtotal				768,045	1,710,790	2,478,835

E. Administrative Cost and Contingency for RP Implementation

112. Estimated administrative and contingency to be claimed by the DC of Natore district. The administrative and contingency has been calculated @ 7.5% of the total cost and the amount is BDT 1.34 millio, of which BDT 0.73 million is allocated to Natore *Paurashava* and BDT 0.61 million to Gopalpur *Paurashava*. Detailed administrative cost estimates presented in **Table 29**.

Table 29: Administrative and Contingency Budget

Type of Fund	Natore	Gopalpur	Rate	Natore	Gopalpur	Amount in BDT
Administrative and Contingency 7.5%	9,684,731	8,117,482	7.5%	726,355	608,811	1,335,166
Total				726,355	608,811	1,335,166

F. Summary of the Estimated Costs

113. The total resettlement budget for the Natore and Gopalpur *Paurashavas* is estimated at BDT **19.30** million (approximately USD 0.16 million). As shown in the table, no budget has been allocated for land compensation, as the Project does not involve permanent land acquisition. The largest share of the budget, BDT 15.20 million (78.76%), is allocated for compensation of affected structures. Other resettlement benefits account for BDT 2.48 million (12.85%), while BDT 1.35 million (6.98%) contingency. Details breakdown has been presented in **Table 30**.

Table 30: Summary of the Total Budget

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Natore	Gopalpur	Total in BDT	Total in USD (1.00 USD = BDT 122.00)	Percentage
A	Compensation for Primary Structure	5,093,280	3,057,236	8,150,516	66,808	42.24
B	Compensation for Secondary Structure	3,698,806	3,349,456	7,048,262	57,773	36.52
C	Compensation for Tree	124,600	149,100	273,700	2,243	1.42
D	Other Resettlement Benefits	768,045	1,710,790	2,478,835	20,318	12.85
	Subtotal	9,684,731	8,266,582	17,951,313	147,142	93.02
E	Contingency @ 7.5%	726,355	619,994	1,346,348	11,036	6.98
	Total	10,411,086	8,886,575	19,297,661	158,178	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

114. The above RP implementation cost has been prepared for 4 distribution pipeline contract packages (325.4 km) of Natore District. Per kilometer cost has been calculated as BDT 59,304.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional Arrangement

115. 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 (Natore and Gopalpur) (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

1. Project Management Unit (PMU)

116. 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 Expert 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 APs, 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 APs 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) 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;
- (viii) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner;
- (ix) oversee training needs assessment of APs and vulnerable people by PIUs, coordinate training activities with the support of Social Safeguard Expert of PMU and focal of PIU;
- (x) 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;
- (xi) identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PIUs/ supervision and monitoring contractors for capacity building to implement the Resettlement Plans, and GRM;
- (xii) 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.

C. Project Implementation Units.

117. The key social safeguard roles and tasks of the PIUs are listed below. These tasks will be the primary responsibility of the Safeguard/Environment focal 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 socioeconomic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of APs during detailed design, conduct consultations with APs, prepare list of APs and inventory of loss and is submitted to PMU for preparation/updating of documents and contractor's support;
- (v) Inform APs 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 RP 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 RP 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.

D. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

118. 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 the compensation to the individual PPs. The following is a tentative time-schedule for RP implementation.

Table 31: RP 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 AHs				
10	Address grievance in regular basis				

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Introduction

119. 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 APs 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

120. 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 APs and field teams to keep implementation on schedule and improve performance.

121. M&E will strengthen the capacity of DPHE in compensation delivery, relocation support, and maximizing benefits for APs 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 APs, and relocation support, ensuring effective implementation at the ground level.

C. Methodology for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

122. 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 APs, 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

123. The Project Director (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

124. 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 32: 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 sub heads; 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 (Natore Pourashava)

Community members expressed strong support for the proposed project and confirmed their willingness to cooperate during both construction and operational phases. They believe the improved water supply system will significantly enhance public health, sanitation conditions, and overall quality of life within the Pourashava area.

Participants emphasized the urgent need for a sustainable and reliable water supply system capable of providing safe water continuously and meeting current and future demand. They reported that the existing water supply service is irregular, unreliable, and insufficient for daily household needs, while current infrastructure is inadequate for the growing population.

Residents stated that water shortages become particularly severe during the dry season, creating significant hardship in daily activities and disproportionately affecting vulnerable households. Some families still depend on distant water sources for daily collection due to limited service coverage, where women and girls are primarily responsible for water collection and therefore experience greater hardship.

Participants raised concerns regarding drinking water quality and safety, noting that contaminated and irregular supply conditions negatively affect hygiene and may increase the risk of water-borne diseases.

The community requested the Pourashava to ensure uninterrupted water supply throughout the year, particularly during dry periods, and to maintain fair and equitable distribution across all wards and communities.

Strong emphasis was placed on proper operation and maintenance, including timely repair of pipelines, rapid response to leakage incidents, and regular system performance monitoring.

Community members recommended inclusion of fire hydrant facilities in the new pipeline network to strengthen emergency response and fire safety.

Participants also suggested regular awareness programs on safe water use, hygiene practices, water conservation, prevention of wastage, and timely payment of water bills to support sustainable service management.

Establishment of a transparent, accessible, and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was strongly recommended to ensure timely submission and resolution of complaints. Participants further emphasized the need for transparency, accountability, and regular communication between the Pourashava and residents regarding water supply management and operational issues.

Women are primarily responsible for household water collection, particularly in households without direct water supply. During the dry season, many depend on neighboring households and nearby sources for safe water. While no major cases of sexual harassment were reported, some women experience occasional social discomfort when accessing distant or shared sources. Women play a key role in household water-related decision-making, while men are mainly involved in financial and repair-related matters.

Picture of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting: (Natore Pourashava)

Meeting Venue:Kandi vitua, Infront of Kamal Srore, Ward 5 Date: 27.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Alaipur, Ayub Hotel Date: 27.04.2026
	
Meeting Venue: Uposohor, In from of Ma Store, Ward - 6 Date: 27.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Jhautola Jame Mosque, Ward-02 Date: 27.04.2026
	
Meeting Venue: Chairmen Road, In front of Mr. Milon's home Date: 27.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Mach Bazar, Fish Market/ Ward-08 Date: 27.04.2026
	

Community Consultation Meeting (Gopalpur Pourashava)

A community consultation meeting was conducted with local residents and stakeholders of Gopalpur Pourashava regarding the proposed water supply development project. The objective was to understand existing water access conditions, identify key environmental and social issues, and gather stakeholder feedback on the proposed intervention.

Gopalpur Pourashava currently has no formal piped water supply system. Households primarily depend on tube wells, ponds, and other informal water sources. Community members reported that the absence of a structured water supply system creates significant daily hardship in accessing safe and adequate drinking water.

Residents noted that water collection is time-consuming and physically demanding, particularly for women and girls, who are primarily responsible for household water collection. During dry seasons, water availability further decreases, significantly increasing the burden on households.

Participants expressed concern that reliance on unsafe and informal water sources poses significant health risks, including water-borne diseases and poor sanitation conditions. The lack of piped water supply also limits proper hygiene practices and negatively affects overall public health.

Community members emphasized the urgent need for the establishment of a safe, reliable, and sustainable piped water supply system within the Pourashava. They strongly requested that the proposed project ensure year-round access to safe drinking water for all households without discrimination.

Participants highlighted the importance of designing a system capable of meeting both current demand and future population growth. Special attention was requested for low-income and vulnerable households to ensure inclusive and equitable access.

Community members expressed strong support for the proposed project and confirmed their willingness to cooperate during planning, construction, and operational phases. They expect fair distribution of water connections across all wards once the system is developed.

The importance of proper operation and maintenance arrangements was strongly emphasized to ensure long-term sustainability of the system. Residents recommended establishing a responsive mechanism for addressing leakage, service disruptions, and operational complaints after implementation.

Participants also suggested inclusion of awareness programs on safe water use, hygiene practices, and water conservation once the system is operational.

The establishment of a transparent and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was strongly recommended to ensure timely complaint resolution and community feedback management. Participants further emphasized the need for transparency, accountability, and regular communication between Pourashava authorities and residents throughout project implementation.

Overall, the community strongly welcomed the proposed water supply project. It is widely perceived that the intervention will significantly improve public health, reduce daily hardship, and enhance overall quality of life in Gopalpur Pourashava.

Picture of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting: (Gopalpur Pourashava)

Meeting Venue: In front of monirul's shop Date: 26.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Gopalpur Gov. Primary School Date: 28.04.2026
	
Meeting Venue: Bouddonathpur Gov. Primary School Date: 28.04.2026	Meeting Venue: Modhubari, Dhakil Madrasha, Ward – 6 Date: 28.04.2026
	

Attendance Sheet (Natore)

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: নাটোরName of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution Network/BSLocation: কান্দিজিয়া বটতলা জায়, অ/ড-৫Venue: মহানন্দ জোড়ার মাঠDate: 29/8/24

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
১	সি. আব্দুল কলিম খান	m			
২	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
৩	সি. জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
৪	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
৫	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
৬	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
৭	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
৮	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
৯	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১০	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১১	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১২	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১৩	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১৪	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১৫	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১৬	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১৭	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১৮	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
১৯	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			
২০	সি. মোহাম্মদ হোসাই	m			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: নাড়ের

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

Location: আলাইপুর, পুরাতন ছিন্নার- কুলের মোড়, ওয়ার্ড- ৬

Venue: আইয়ুবের হাউস Date: ২৭/০৮/২০২৬

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
১।	শ্রীঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী	m			
২।	শ্রীঃ জাহাঙ্গীর হুসাইন	m			
৩।	শ্রীঃ মুহাম্মদ	m			
৪।	শ্রীঃ মনির হুসাইন	m			
৫।	শ্রীঃ মাহমুদ	m			
৬।	শ্রীঃ মাহমুদ হুসাইন	m			
৭।	শ্রীঃ আলফাজ হুসাইন	m			
৮।	শ্রীঃ আলফাজ হুসাইন	m			
৯।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১০।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১১।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১২।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১৩।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১৪।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১৫।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১৬।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১৭।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১৮।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
১৯।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			
২০।	শ্রীঃ আবু জাহাঙ্গীর	m			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: बाहिर

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

Location: विश्वकर्मा, आलखुवा, उरु - ५

Venue: मा डारिङ्गि पौर आगले Date: २९.०८.२०२५

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
१	विश्वकर्मा	M			
२	रवि	M			
३	कुशी	M			
४	मानिक राना	M			
५	एम. गणेश राना	M			
६	एम. कुशी राना	M			
७	एम. मानिक राना	M			
८	एम. राना	M			
९	एम. आलखुवा राना	M			
१०	मानिक राना	M			
११	एम. आलखुवा राना	M			
१२	एम. राना	M			
१३	एम. राना	M			
१४	एम. राना	M			
१५	एम. राना	M			
१६	एम. राना	M			
१७	एम. राना	M			
१८	एम. राना	M			
१९	एम. राना	M			
२०	एम. राना	M			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: नाहरे

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

Location: डि. नाहरे, नाहरे, ता. - ०२

Venue: नाहरे कौम सदन, नाहरे, ता. - ०२ Date: २९/८/२०२०

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
१	डा. मिलन (सामान्य)	पुरुष			
२	डा. नानादास	"			
३	डा. बाबाजी	"			
४	डा. बाबाजी	"			
५	डा. बाबाजी	"			
६	डा. बाबाजी	"			
७	डा. बाबाजी	"			
८	डा. बाबाजी	"			
९	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१०	डा. बाबाजी	"			
११	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१२	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१३	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१४	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१५	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१६	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१७	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१८	डा. बाबाजी	"			
१९	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२०	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२१	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२२	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२३	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२४	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२५	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२६	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२७	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२८	डा. बाबाजी	"			
२९	डा. बाबाजी	"			
३०	डा. बाबाजी	"			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: मगरा-१

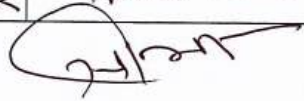
Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution Network/BS

Location: शुद्धिपूर ७५०-०७

Venue: भारतमान तार (हिलन आदर वार्डिमान) Date: २९/८/२५

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	मा: महेन्द्र खल्ल	m			
२	मा: महेन्द्र	m			
3	मा: लोकाजान	m			
4	मा: आनिक	m			
5	मा: लाल आनिक	m			
6	मा: किशोर खल्ल	m			
७	राजिन्द्र	m			
8	मलि रानी	F			
9	जिह्वा	F			
10	दलबा	F			
11	बायना	F			
1२	सुमित्रा	F			
13	हरि	F			
14	(दश रानी)	F			
15	मा: महेन्द्र खल्ल	F			
16	सुमना जी (४३/५)	F			
1७	सुनील महेन्द्र	m			
18	मा: महेन्द्र खल्ल (२५/५)	m			
19	बन्धु बाल महेन्द्र	m			
२०	शुद्धिपूर वार्डिमान	m			
२१	अनिल	m			
२२	बल्ल	m			



Venue: চোখাখান রোড (মিলন আশ্রয় গার্লস স্কুল) Date: ২৭.০৮.১৬

List of the Participants

[illegible]

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: नारदपुर

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

Location: बिबिवाडी, डब-6

Venue: कमलवाडी

Date: 29.08.2020

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	श्री. श्याम (श्याम)	m			
2	श्री. विनय शर्मा	m			
3	श्याम (श्याम)	m			
4	श्याम	m			
5	(श्याम)	m			
6	श्री. श्याम (श्याम)	m			
7	श्री. श्याम	m			
8	श्याम	m			
9	श्याम	m			
10	श्याम	m			
11	श्याम	m			
12	श्री. श्याम	m			
13	श्याम/श्याम	m			
14	श्री. श्याम/श्याम	m			
15	श्री. श्याम	m			
16	श्री. श्याम	m			
17	श्री. श्याम	m			
18	श्याम	m			
19	श्री. श्याम	m			
20	श्री. श्याम	m			
21	श्याम	m			
22	श्री. श्याम	m			

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

Name of the Municipality: बाहिर

Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution Network/B

Location: ଡେବାଡ଼ିଆ ଗାଁ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା - ୮

Venue: SMC कक्षा-३

Date: 29.08.2024

List of the Participants

[illegible]

Attendance Sheet (Gopalpur)

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

Name of the Municipality: ଘୋଟାମୁଣ୍ଡା ପୋଲିସ୍

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

Location: ସାହିବପୁର, ଘୋଟାମୁଣ୍ଡା, ନାଟାପୁର

Venue: ଘୋଟାମୁଣ୍ଡା ପୋଲିସ୍ ଘର

Date: 23/8/20

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
୦୧.	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସିଂହ	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୨.	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୩.	ଡା. ନାଥୁଲ ସାହୁ	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୪.	ଡା. ନାଥୁଲ	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୫.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୬.	ଡା. ନିଧୁ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୭.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୮.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୦୯.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୦.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୧.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୨.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୩.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୪.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୫.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୬.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୭.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୮.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୧୯.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୨୦.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୨୧.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୨୨.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୨୩.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୨୪.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୨୫.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			
୨୬.	ଡା. ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁରୁଷ			

୨୭. ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: গোপালপুর পৌরসভা, নাটোর
 Name of the Scheme/Package: CHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe Distribution network/BS
 Location: গোপালপুর বাজার,
 Venue: গোপালপুর সরকারি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় Date: ২৬/৪/২০

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
১	শ্রী: ফিরোজ আলী	♂			
২	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
৩	শ্রী: জিয়াউল হাশেম	♂			
৪	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
৫	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
৬	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
৭	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
৮	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
৯	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
১০	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
১১	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
১২	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
১৬	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
১৮	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
১৯	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২০	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২১	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২২	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২৩	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২৪	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২৫	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২৬	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২৭	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২৮	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
২৯	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			
৩০	শ্রী: আবু হোসেন	♂			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: গাম্ভীরপুর পৌরসভা

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

Location: বিদ্যনাথপুর, ওয়ার্ড নং-৮

Venue: বিদ্যনাথপুর সরকারী প্রাথমিক স্কুল প্রাঙ্গণ Date: ২৬/৪/২৫

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
১	কাহিনুর	F			
২	ফুলছুর	F			
৩	নাসিমা	F			
৪	নাকী	F			
৫	জলি	F			
৬	আবিনা	F			
৭	হুদায়েয়া	F			
৮	প্রোজবা	F			
৯	সালিতা	F			
১০	মারমিন সুলতান	F			
১১	সীমা	F			
১২	জাহা	F			
১৩	বৈকুণ্ঠা	F			
১৪	তাহমিনা খাতুন	F			
১৫	হেদায়েত আলম	F			
১৬	দানাতুল কোরাসি	F			
১৭	নিজোদ্দৌলা	F			
১৮	কামনা	F			
১৯	রুনা	F			
২০	হিনা	F			
২১	প্রিয়া	F			
২২	বৈদ্যিকা	F			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: জামালপুর পৌরসভা

Name of the Scheme/Package: CHT/PTN/Reservoir/Pipedistribution network/BS

Location: জামালপুর, ওয়ার্ড:-৬

Venue: জামালপুর সরকারী আঞ্চলিক স্কুল Date: ২৬/৪/২৬

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
২৩	মোছাঃ সুলেইখা বেগম	F			
		F			
২৪	মোছাঃ মোনিয়া খাতুন	F			
২৫	মোছাঃ জাপলা খাতুন	F			
২৬	মোছাঃ মিলি খাতুন	F			
২৭	মোছাঃ হাফিজা খাতুন	F			
২৮	মোছাঃ নাজলী খাতুন	F			
২৯	মোছাঃ জলি রানী	F			
৩০	মোছাঃ কনিজ্জা খাতুন	F			
৩১	মোছাঃ নাজমা বেগম	F			
৩২	মোছাঃ রুফা খাতুন	F			
৩৩	মোছাঃ সাবিনা	F			
৩৪	মোছাঃ মিমি খাতুন	F			
৩৫	মোছাঃ সুম্মা খাতুন	F			
৩৬	মোছাঃ মাহিলা	F			
		F			
৩৭	মোছাঃ	F			
৩৮	মোছাঃ	F			
৩৯	মোছাঃ	F			
৪০	মোছাঃ	F			

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: ভাঙ্গামারী চৌধুরী
 Name of the Scheme/Package: CHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe distribution network/B
 Location: ভাঙ্গামারী, পুরাতন নং-৬
 Venue: ভাঙ্গামারী সরকারি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় Date: ২৬/৪/২৬

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
৪১	জিতনী	F			
৪২	দাওদী	F			
৪৩	নেহার	F			
৪৪	লক্ষ্মী নাথরিন	F			
৪৫	কোজিনা	F			
৪৬	সুজি	F			
৪৭	জিহ্মী	F			
৪৮	নাজনীন খাতুন	F			
৪৯	ইতি	F			
৫০	জিহ্মী	F			
৫১	আফরোজা	F			
৫২	নিয়তি বানী দাস	F			
৫৩	জিহ্মী	F			
৫৪	বিনা কালী	F			
৫৫	মোনিয়া খাতুন	F			
৫৬	স্মৃতি আকতার	F			
৫৭	রুনা	F			
৫৮	বীণা খানম	F			

Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir / Pipeline distribution network / B2

Venue: 3rd Floor, K. J. Somaiya Institute of Technology, V. V. Nagar, Gandhinagar, Mumbai - 400 072

Date: 21/8/2020

List of the Participants

[illegible]

Appendix 2: List of Project Affected Households & Vulnerable Households

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
1	701		Natore	Proddut kumer shen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
2	702		Natore	Kattik Chandra Mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
3	703		Natore	Kala Chand mondol	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
4	705		Natore	Meherun nesa	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
5	706		Natore	Abdul Mannan	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
6	707		Natore	Rawshon Ara Begum	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
7	708		Natore	Saiful Islam	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
8	704		Natore	Uttar Patuapara Jhautola jame Moshjid	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
9	709		Natore	Ad. Sultan Mahamud	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
10	710		Natore	Most. Nehar Banu	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
11	806		Natore	Golam Iktiar	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
12	711		Natore	Mahabubur Rahman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
13	712		Natore	Sri. Pallab Kumar Ghosh	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
14	805		Natore	Golam Mostofa	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
15	804		Natore	Anowar Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
16	713		Natore	Sushanto Ghosh	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
17	714		Natore	Nimai Chandra Ghosh	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
18	715		Natore	Dudu Mia	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
19	758		Natore	Monzurul Haque	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
20	716		Natore	Abul Kalam	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
21	803		Natore	Mst. Rahima Begum	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
22	802		Natore	Md. Amir Hossen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	)
23	717		Natore	Shuvo Kumar Acharjo	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
24	801		Natore	Moslem Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	)
25	718		Natore	Ashrafunnahar	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
26	800		Natore	Nizendro Nath Sarkar	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
27	719		Natore	Bilkis Banu	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
28	720		Natore	Golam Mamdani	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
29	799		Natore	Abdul Mannan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	)
30	721		Natore	Shanti Rani Das	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
31	759		Natore	Sharmin Sultana	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	)
32	722		Natore	Sakila Khanom	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	)
33	760		Natore	Golam Mostafa	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
34	798		Natore	Dilruba Laila	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
35	797		Natore	Md. Asadur Rhman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	)
36	761		Natore	Ekramul Haque	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
37	723		Natore	Md. Rezaul Karim	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
38	724		Natore	Kanak Sundari Saha	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)
39	762		Natore	Sudir Kumar Mitra	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	)

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
40	725		Natore	Md. Najim Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
41	796		Natore	Nur Mohammad	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
42	763		Natore	Fatema Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
43	726		Natore	Most. Altafunnesha	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
44	795		Natore	Rafikul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
45	764		Natore	Md. Nurul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
46	727		Natore	Md. Delowar Hossen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
47	765		Natore	Khondakar Abdur Razzak	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
48	794		Natore	Sree Sudhangsu Kumar	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
49	766		Natore	Shanto Kumar Nondi	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
50	728		Natore	Mongol Chandra Ghosh	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
51	778		Natore	Shibu Mojumder	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
52	729		Natore	Tripti Rani Bagci	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
53	767		Natore	Sinakshi Mitra	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
54	779		Natore	Pulok Mojumder	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
55	730		Natore	Golam Mostofa Gazi	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
56	731		Natore	Md. Harun Or Rashid	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
57	780		Natore	Abu Sayed Mia	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
58	768		Natore	Kazi Abul Masud	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
59	732		Natore	Md. Abul Hosen	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
60	793		Natore	Suraiya Begum	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
61	733		Natore	Md. Alamgir Pramanik	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
62	781		Natore	Western Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	Male	Commercial	Non-Titel	
63	769		Natore	Md. Selim Sheikh	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
64	782		Natore	Md. Moaz Shariar	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
65	734		Natore	Sri Omol Krishna Bosak	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
66	770		Natore	Produsth Ghosh	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
67	735		Natore	Bela Rani Roy	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
68	771		Natore	Jesmin Banu	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
69	792		Natore	Aklima Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
70	791		Natore	Somor Chandra	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
71	790		Natore	Zitendra nath	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
72	736		Natore	Md. Gias Uddin Pathan	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
73	783		Natore	Md. Manik Mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
74	772		Natore	Shahbibul Asma Himu	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
75	737		Natore	Mrs. Aforoza Panna	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
76	784		Natore	Md. Toslim Uddin	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
77	789		Natore	Sabittri Rani pal	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
78	773		Natore	Mahamud Ali	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
79	785		Natore	Md. Akramuzzaman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
80	774		Natore	Advocat S. M. Lutfor Rahman	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
81	738		Natore	Sri rakhal Chandra Deb	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
82	775		Natore	Forman Khan Chowdhari	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
83	788		Natore	Omar Chandra Pal	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
84	739		Natore	Mrs. Sofia Sultana	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
85	786		Natore	Mst. Selina Begum	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
86	776		Natore	Manotush Pain	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
87	787		Natore	Md.Abul Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
88	1		Natore	Laxmi Rani Bosak	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
89	987		Natore	Md. Abul Hossen	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
90	777		Natore	Md. Fazlur Rajib	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
91	741		Natore	Md. Ishak Mia	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
92	742		Natore	Md. Khayrul Islam	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
93	988		Natore	Amor Chondro Pal	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
94	748		Natore	Rahima Sultana	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
95	743		Natore	Sri Gopal Chandra Das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
96	749		Natore	Firuja Parvin	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
97	744		Natore	Soiyoda Nazma Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
98	750		Natore	Md. Nazrul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
99	745		Natore	Md. Sofiuddin	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
100	751		Natore	Nishi Rani Shaha	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
101	753		Natore	Suvash Chandra Sarkar	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
102	746		Natore	Md. Mizanur rahman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
103	747		Natore	Md. Farid Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
104	752		Natore	Sree. Sajol Kumar Thakur	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
105	754		Natore	Nitai Podo debnath	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
106	755		Natore	Sree. Kalichand Basok	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
107	807		Gopalpur	S.B.Agro Trader's, propiter,Mir Shahneus Ali	Male	commercial	Non-Titel	
108	808		Gopalpur	Sree Amollo Chanda Chakroboty	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
109	809		Gopalpur	Jamil Ikbai	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
110	810		Gopalpur	Abu Tuhah	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
111	811		Gopalpur	Md.Sher Khan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
112	812		Gopalpur	Shrfali Begum	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
113	813		Gopalpur	Montu pramanik	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
114	814		Gopalpur	Shovaron Sarker	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
115	815		Gopalpur	Fajor Ali Mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
116	816		Gopalpur	Md.Shahidul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
117	817		Gopalpur	Abu Raihan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
118	818		Gopalpur	Rita khatun	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
119	819		Gopalpur	Shahida Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
120	820		Gopalpur	Tapon kumer das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
121	821		Gopalpur	Jorna Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
122	822		Gopalpur	Showrov pal	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
123	824		Gopalpur	Raihan Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
124	825		Gopalpur	Md. Md.Hasem Ali pramanik	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
125	826		Gopalpur	Jushna Begum	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
126	827		Gopalpur	Shamsun naher	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
127	828		Gopalpur	Md.Anamul Huq	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
128	829		Gopalpur	Sufia khutun	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
129	830		Gopalpur	Md.Mithun Ali	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
130	831		Gopalpur	Fajor Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
131	832		Gopalpur	Mizan Bepary	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
132	833		Gopalpur	Rozina pervin	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
133	834		Gopalpur	Md.Abdul Hai	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
134	835		Gopalpur	Md.Majder Rahman	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
135	836		Gopalpur	Sabina Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
136	837		Gopalpur	Monoj deb	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
137	838		Gopalpur	Kabirul Huq	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
138	839		Gopalpur	Md.Dublo Ali	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
139	840		Gopalpur	Ataur Rahan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
140	841		Gopalpur	Md.Mozammel Huq	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
141	842		Gopalpur	Md.Idris Ali	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
142	843		Gopalpur	Rajib Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
143	844		Gopalpur	Md. Anisur Rahman	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
144	845		Gopalpur	Baby khatun	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
145	846		Gopalpur	Md.Abdul wahab	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
146	847	01720020100	Gopalpur	Shachin kumer Karmaker	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
147	849		Gopalpur	Nargis pervin	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
148	850		Gopalpur	Md.Maruf Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
149	851		Gopalpur	Abdul Karim Mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
150	852		Gopalpur	Selim Reja	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
151	853		Gopalpur	Md.Masud Rana	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
152	854		Gopalpur	Rokhsana Begum	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
153	855		Gopalpur	Md.Unus Ali	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
154	856		Gopalpur	Md.Dalil mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
155	857		Gopalpur	Sona Ali	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
156	858		Gopalpur	Jamil Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
157	859		Gopalpur	Shafikul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
158	860		Gopalpur	Sohrab Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
159	861		Gopalpur	Arshed Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
160	862		Gopalpur	Md.Shajedur Rahman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
161	863		Gopalpur	Md.Rikson Ali	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
162	864		Gopalpur	Makbul pramsnik	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
163	865		Gopalpur	Mozammel Hossain	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
164	866		Gopalpur	Masuma khatun	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
165	867		Gopalpur	Md.Golam Rabbani	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
166	868		Gopalpur	Lokman Mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
167	869		Gopalpur	Md. Shahjahan Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
168	870		Gopalpur	Shahabaj Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	১১১১১

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
169	871		Gopalpur	Shimul Hossain	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
170	872		Gopalpur	Harun or Rashid	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
171	873		Gopalpur	Anisur Rahman	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
172	874		Gopalpur	Pinto Ahmed	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
173	875		Gopalpur	Aynal Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
174	876		Gopalpur	Rikta khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
175	877		Gopalpur	Ibrahim Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
176	878		Gopalpur	Md.Arzu Mia	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
177	879		Gopalpur	Shermin Akter	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
178	880		Gopalpur	Md. Barek Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
179	881		Gopalpur	Sree Biddut kumer pal	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
180	882		Gopalpur	Md.Rafikul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
181	883		Gopalpur	Md.Yasin Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
182	884		Gopalpur	Md.Hasmot Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
183	885		Gopalpur	Md.Jahagir Alam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
184	886		Gopalpur	Md.Choton Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
185	887		Gopalpur	Alamgir Hossain	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
186	888		Gopalpur	Md.Mijanur Rahman	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
187	889		Gopalpur	Sree Mithun kumer	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
188	890		Gopalpur	Abdul Alim	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
189	891		Gopalpur	Md.Saimun Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
190	892		Gopalpur	Fedousy khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
191	893		Gopalpur	Rubi Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel	
192	894		Gopalpur	Md.Shahajada Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
193	895		Gopalpur	Sajjad Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	6 Monthly income – HHH
194	896		Gopalpur	Md. Jahagir Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	
195	897		Gopalpur	Md.Manik	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
196	898		Gopalpur	Md.Abul Hossain	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	
197	899		Gopalpur	Md.Dulal Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	

Vulnerable Household List:

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Monthly income – HHH	Vulnerabl e
1	705		Natore	Meherun nesa	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
2	704		Natore	Uttar Patuapara Jhautola jame Moshjid	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
3	801		Natore	Moslem Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
4	719		Natore	Bilkis Banu	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
5	721		Natore	Shanti Rani Das	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
6	725		Natore	Md. Najim Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
7	763		Natore	Fatema Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
8	733		Natore	Md. Alamgir Pramanik	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
9	781		Natore	Western Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	Male	Commercial	Non-Titel		yes
10	769		Natore	Md. Selim Sheikh	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
11	777		Natore	Md. Fazlur Rajib	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
12	747		Natore	Md. Farid Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
13	811		Gopalpur	Md.Sher Khan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
14	812		Gopalpur	Shrfali Begum	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
15	813		Gopalpur	Montu pramanik	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Monthly income – HHH	Vulnerabl e
16	814		Gopalpur	Shovaron Sarker	Female	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
17	815		Gopalpur	Fajor Ali Mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
18	816		Gopalpur	Md.Shahidul Islam	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
19	817		Gopalpur	Abu Raihan	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
20	819		Gopalpur	Shahida Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
21	820		Gopalpur	Tapon kumer das	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
22	824		Gopalpur	Raihan Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
23	825		Gopalpur	Md. Md.Hasem Ali pramanik	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
24	826		Gopalpur	Jushna Begum	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
25	827		Gopalpur	Shamsun naher	Female	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
26	829		Gopalpur	Sufia khutun	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
27	831		Gopalpur	Fajor Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
28	833		Gopalpur	Rozina pervin	Female	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
29	836		Gopalpur	Sabina Khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
30	844		Gopalpur	Md. Anisur Rahman	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
31	856		Gopalpur	Md.Dalil mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
32	861		Gopalpur	Arshed Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
33	864		Gopalpur	Makbul pramsnik	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
34	865		Gopalpur	Mozammel Hossain	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel		yes
35	868		Gopalpur	Lokman Mondol	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
36	874		Gopalpur	Pinto Ahmed	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
37	884		Gopalpur	Md.Hasmot Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
38	892		Gopalpur	Fedousy khatun	Female	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
39	893		Gopalpur	Rubi Begum	Female	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
40	894		Gopalpur	Md.Shahajada Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
41	895		Gopalpur	Sajjad Ali	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes
42	896		Gopalpur	Md. Jahagir Hossain	Male	Residential	Non-Titel		yes

SL.	HH ID	Mobile No.	Area	Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Monthly income – HHH	Vulnerabl e
43	897		Gopalpur	Md.Manik	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	.	yes
44	898		Gopalpur	Md.Abul Hossain	Male	Secondary Str Loss	Non-Titel	.	yes
45	899		Gopalpur	Md.Dulal Uddin	Male	Residential	Non-Titel	.	yes