

Resettlement Plan

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Bangladesh: Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Construction of Distribution Pipe Networks for Service Area DMA-1 & DMA-2 for OHT-A in Chandpur and Hajiganj *Paurashavas* under Chandpur District

Package: CTWSSP/HAJ/NTW(A)/W-314

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

As of April 2026

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

NOTES

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

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GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hectare (ha) -One hectare is equal to 2.47 acre and 247 decimal (one acre = 100 decimal). It is also measured as 1 ha = 10,000 square 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 409.2 km of distribution pipelines using a District Metered Areas (DMAs) approach, out of those 263.0 km in Chandpur *Paurashava* and 146.2 km in Hajiganj *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 Chandpur and or Hajiganj *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. Based on census and IoL survey 63 residents, 14 commercial households will lose primary structures. Apart from this, about 50 households will lose secondary structures. The census also confirmed 199 trees will be affected due to the project interventions.

Affected Households and Population: A total of 127 households with 588 population (270 males and 318 females) will be affected due to the project implementation.

Consultation and Disclosure: 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.

Cost and Budget: 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 RP implementation is BDT 21.03 Million (USD 172,643). Out of which Chandpur *Paurashava* calculated BDT 16.87 million and Hajiganj *Paurashava* BDT 4.17 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.

The RP will be subject to update and validation prior to contractor mobilization to verify the latest impact status and affected persons. Project implementation should proceed based on the updated RP. In accordance with ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS 2009, the RP establishes a framework for compensation, assistance, and safeguard compliance to support affected persons and ensure smooth project implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

1. The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is the principal government agency responsible for Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) services across Bangladesh, excluding the four metropolitan areas served by WASAs. Improving urban WSS remains a national priority to achieve universal access to safe water and sanitation and meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Bangladesh has made substantial progress in the 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 households. To meet growing demand, substantial investments are required to expand and upgrade the water supply infrastructure.

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

4. The proposed works include the construction of approximately 409.2 km of distribution pipelines using a DMAs approach, comprising 263.0 km in Chandpur *Paurashava* and 146.2 km in Hajiganj *Paurashava*. The investment will improve service coverage, water quality, pressure management, and operational efficiency while reducing water losses. These includes the construction of Secondary Transmission, feeder main and distribution pipelines for service area of related DMAs for OHTs.

5. The distribution pipelines will be installed mainly within existing road rights-of-way and public utility corridors; therefore, no permanent land acquisition is anticipated. However, temporary impacts on roadside businesses, vendors, pedestrian movement, and access to residential and commercial properties may occur during construction. Accordingly, a RP has been prepared to identify affected persons, 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

6. 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 Chandpur and Hajiganj. 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/CHA/NTW(A)/W- 311: Construction of distribution pipe networks within DMA-9 and DMA-10, connected to OHT-A in Chandpur *Paurashava*.
- (ii) Package CTWSSP/CHA/NTW(B)/W- 312: Construction of distribution pipe Networks within DMA-1,2, DMA-6, and DMA-7, connected to OHT-B in Chandpur *Paurashava*.
- (iii) Package CTWSSP/CHA/NTW(C)/W- 313: Construction of distribution pipe networks within DMA-2 to DMA-5 and DMA-8, connected to OHT-C in Chandpur *Paurashava*.
- (iv) Package CTWSSP/HAJ/NTW(A)/W-314: Construction of distribution pipe networks within DMA-1 and DMA-2, connected to OHT-A in Hajiganj *Paurashava*.
- (v) Package CTWSSP/HAJ/NTW(A)/W-315: Construction of distribution pipe networks within DMA-3 to DMA-8, connected to OHT-A in Hajiganj *Paurashava*. 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

7. A total of 409.2 km of distribution pipelines is proposed, comprising 263.0 km in Chandpur *Paurashava* and 146.2 km in Hajiganj *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.

8. In Chandpur *Paurashava*, the pipeline network will be implemented under three contract packages. Package CTWSSP/CHA/NTW(A)/W- 311 covers DMA-CHA-09 and DMA-CHA-10 with a total pipeline length of 59.9 km. Package CTWSSP/CHA/NTW(B)/W- 312 includes DMA-CHA-01, DMA-CHA-06, and DMA-CHA-07, covering 83.4 km of pipelines. Package CTWSSP/CHA/NTW(C)/W- 313 serves DMA-CHA-02, DMA-CHA-03, DMA-CHA-04, DMA-CHA-05, and DMA-CHA-08, accounting for 119.7 km of pipelines. Together, these packages provide 263.0km of distribution network in Chandpur *Paurashava*.

9. In Hajiganj *Paurashava*, the proposed works are divided into two packages. Package CTWSSP/HAJ/NTW(A)/W-314 covers DMA-HAJ-01 and DMA-HAJ-02 with a total pipeline length of 30.3 km, while Package CTWSSP/HAJ/NTW(A)/W-315 includes DMA-HAJ-03 to DMA-HAJ-08, comprising 115.9 km of pipelines. The total distribution network proposed for Hajiganj *Paurashava* is 146.2 km.

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/CHA /NTW(A)/W-311	Chandpur	Chandpur	DMA-CHA-09	59.9	
		Chandpur	DMA-CHA-10		
CTWSSP/CHA /NTW(B)/W-312	Chandpur	Chandpur	DMA-CHA-01	83.4	
		Chandpur	DMA-CHA-06		
		Chandpur	DMA-CHA-07		

Package Name	Upazila (Town)	District	DMA ID	Distribution Pipe Length (km)	Paurashava -wise KM
CTWSSP/CHA /NTW(C)/W-313	Chandpur	Chandpur	DMA-CHA-02	119.7	263
		Chandpur	DMA-CHA-03		
		Chandpur	DMA-CHA-04		
		Chandpur	DMA-CHA-05		
		Chandpur	DMA-CHA-08		
CTWSSP/HAJ/ NTW(A)/W-314	Hajiganj	Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-01	30.3	146.2
		Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-02		
CTWSSP/HAJ/ NTW(A)/W-315	Hajiganj	Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-03	115.9	
		Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-04		
		Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-05		
		Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-06		
		Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-07		
		Chandpur	DMA-HAJ-08		
Total Length in km				409.2	409.2

Source: Detailed Design 2026.

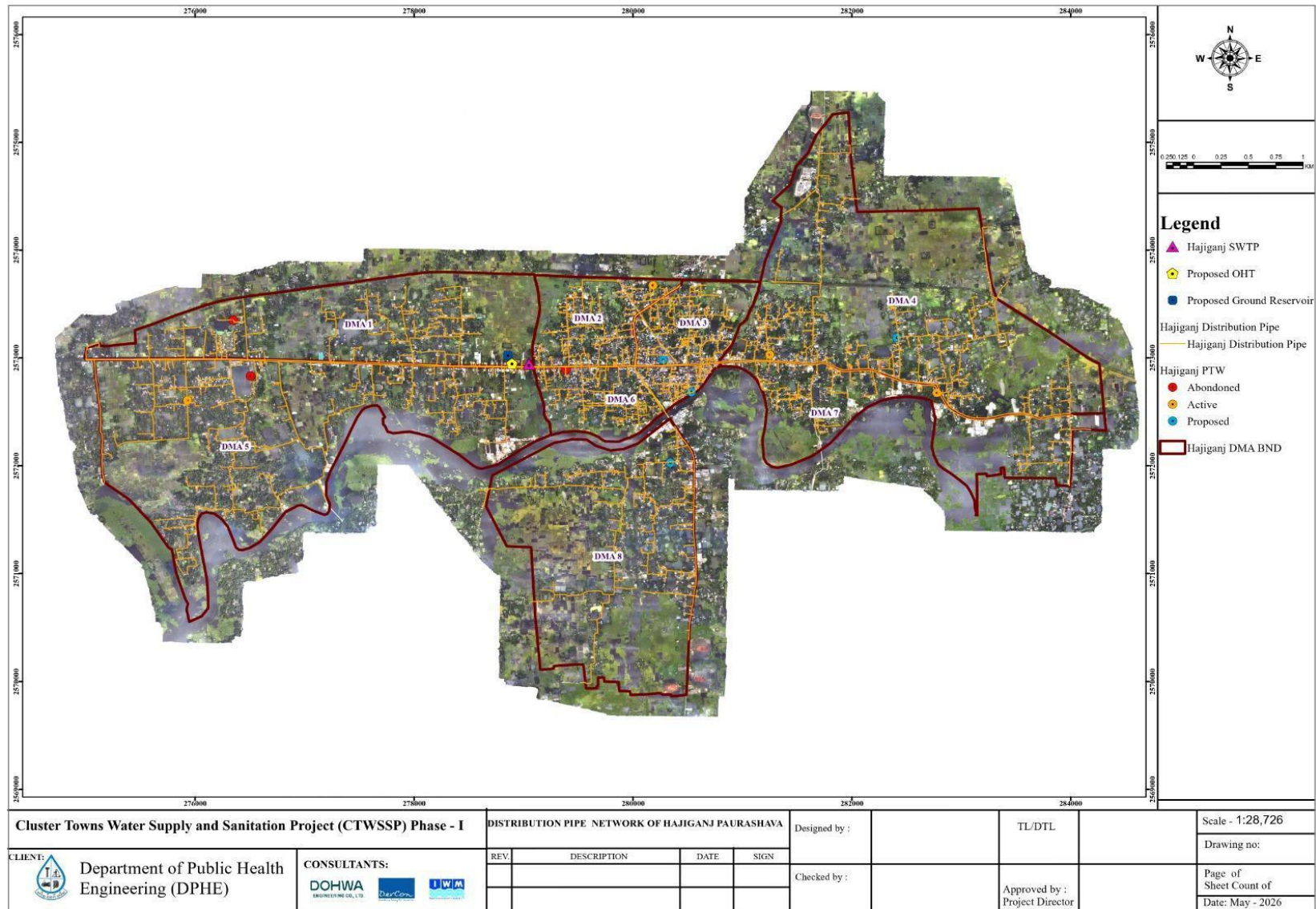
D. Location Map of the subprojects

10. The location maps of the project areas are presented in the following figures. These maps illustrate the geographical setting of Chandpur and Hajiganj *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 Chandpur



Figure 2: Project layout map of Hajiganj



E. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

11. The objectives of the RP are to avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever possible, minimize unavoidable impacts through design alternatives, restore or improve the livelihoods of affected persons, and improve the living standards of poor and Vulnerable Households (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 AHHs, including vulnerable groups and affected businesses, to ensure that living conditions and livelihoods are restored to at least pre-project levels.
- (iii) The RP also presents the socioeconomic profile of affected households and will be updated during project implementation, if required, based on revised census and SES findings.

F. Methodology for Resettlement Plan Preparation

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

- (i) **Socioeconomic Survey (SES) Inventory of Losses survey (IoL):** Conducted among all affected households identified through the census and IoL to collect detailed socioeconomic data, with prior notification to ensure participation. Inventory of Losses survey is conducted and identify affected assets and households accurately, quantify losses, and ensure fair compensation and proper resettlement planning.
- (ii) **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.
- (iii) **Structure Marking and Documentation:** All affected structures were uniquely coded, marked, and documented through video recording to ensure transparency and prevent fraudulent claims.
- (iv) **Stakeholder Consultations:** Consultations were held with affected persons, community leaders, and local authorities to inform them about the project and establish the social cut-off date.
- (v) **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.
- (vi) **Digital Data Collection and Management:** Data were collected using the Kobo Toolbox platform with GPS-enabled devices, ensuring real-time capture, validation, and GIS integration. Data quality was managed through a structured MIS system.
- (vii) **Data Analysis:** Collected data were analyzed using SPSS and MS Excel to assess socioeconomic conditions and asset values, providing inputs for RP preparation.
- (viii) **Data Management:** A dedicated MIS/Database Expert managed data quality through daily extraction and validation. The Kobo Toolbox platform enabled systematic review, with provisions for data approval, rejection, and correction to ensure quality assurance.
- (ix) **Data Analysis:** A tabulation plan was developed to organize and present data effectively. Analysis was conducted using SPSS and MS Excel to interpret

socioeconomic conditions and market prices of affected assets. The approach ensured reliable input for Land Acquisition Plan and RP preparation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

13. 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 Chandpur and Hajigonj *Paurashavas*.

A. Summary of the Impacts

14. A total 127 households will be affected for the proposed interventions out of which 63 households will lose residential structures (49.61%), 14 commercial structures (11.02%). Apart from these 50 households will loss secondary structures (39.37%). A total of 588 persons will be affected due to the project implementation out of those 270 (45.92%) males and 318 (54.08%) females. Overall physical impacts include 7,445 sft of primary structures, of which 5,948 sft (79.89%) are residential structures and 1,497 sft (20.11%) are commercial structures, along with 992 sft of secondary structures. In addition, 1,824 rft of boundary walls, 1,120 cubic feet of secondary structures (water tank and septic tank), 119 trees, and four household facilities (toilets and tube wells) will be affected. Among the affected trees, 62 are fruit trees (52.10%) and 57 are timber trees (47.90%). In total, 80 structures and 119 trees (62 fruit and 57 timber) will be impacted by the project.

Table 2: Summary of the impacts

SL. No.	Project Impacts Summary	Total	%
1	No. of HHs affected Household	127	100.00
1.A	No. of HHs Affected (Residencial / Primary Structure)	63	49.61
1.B	No. of HHs Affected (Commercial/ Primary Structure)	14	11.02
1.C	No. of HHs Affected (Commercial/ Secondary Structure)	50	39.37
2	Number of affected trees	119	100.00
2.A	Fruit trees	62	52.10
2.B	Timber trees	57	91.94
3	Total Affected Primary Structure (in sft)	7,445	100.00
3.A	Affected Primary Structure (Residencial) (in sft)	5948	79.89
3.B	Affected Primary Structure (Commercial) (in sft)	1497	20.11
4	Affected Secondary Structure (in sft)	992	-
5	Affected Secondary Structure (in rft)	1,824	-
6	Affected Secondary Structure (in cft)	1,120	-
7	Affected Secondary Structure in Number (Toilet/Tubewell)	4	-
8	Total Number of Affected Structure	80	-
8.A	Number of Affected Residential Structures	66	82.50
8.B	Number of Affected Commercial Structures	14	21.21
9	Vulnerable households	11	
10	Number of PAPs	588	100.00
10.A	Male.	270	45.92
10.B	Female	318	54.08

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

B. Affected Primary Structures

15. A total of 7,445 sft of primary structures will be affected by the Project, including 6,311 sft in Chandpur Paurashava and 1,134 sft in Hajiganj Paurashava. Among these affected structures 3,007 sft tin-made, followed by semi-pucca 2,722 sft and pucca structures at 1,514 sft and only 202 sft of katcha structures will be affected. In total, 80 structures will be impacted, comprising 38 tin-made, 26 semi-pucca, 12 pucca, and 4 katcha structures. Paurashava-wise detailed breakdown as per type of structures presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Status of affected primary structure

Type of Structures	Chandpur		Hajiganj		Total	
	No of Structures	Quantity	No. of Structures	Quantity	No. of Structures	Quantity
Pucca	7	933	5	581	12	1514
Semi-pucca	23	2337	3	385	26	2722
Tin-made	37	2839	1	168	38	3007
Katcha	4	202			4	202
Total	71	6311	9	1134	80	7445

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

C. Affected Secondary Structures

16. The IoL survey identified impacts on several types of secondary structures in Chandpur and Hajiganj *Paurashavas*. Among the secondary walls boundary walls is largest affected category, with a total of 1,824 rft, out of those 1,008 rft in Chandpur *Paurashava* and 816 rft in Hajiganj *Paurashava*. The survey also identified impacts on 427 sft of pucca floors, 465 sft of stairs, 28 sft of gates, and 72 sft of semi-pucca verandas. In addition, the project will affect one sanitary toilet, one slab toilet, two hand tube wells, one septic tank with a volume of 700 cft, and one water tank with a volume of 420 cft.

Table 4 :Status of affected secondary structure

Category of loss	Unit	Chandpur	Hajiganj
Boundary Wall (10")	rft	10	14
Boundary Wall (5")	rft	717	812
Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	271	
Floor (Pucca)	rft	166	261
Gate (Steel)	no.	28	
Varonda (Semi-Pucca)	rft	72	
Stair	rft	232	233
Septic Tank	rft	700	
Water tank	rft		420
Toilet (Slab)	no.		1
Toilet, (Sanitary)	no.	1	
Hand Tube well	no.		2

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Distribution of Affected Trees by Type and Size

17. The census survey identified a total of 119 affected trees within the proposed CRoW. Of these, a large portion (82) of the affected trees in Chandpur Paurashava and small portion (37) trees in Hajiganj Paurashava. Among them fruits bearing trees are 62, while 57 are timber trees. A Paurashava-wise breakdown of affected trees by size category is presented in Table 5.

Table 5 : Affected trees

<i>Paurashava</i>	Type of trees	Large	Medium	Small	Total
Chandpur	Fruit bearing	4	18	3	25
	Timber	-	19	38	57
	Chandpur total tree	4	37	41	82
Hajiganj	Fruit bearing	16	17	4	37
Total		20	54	45	119

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

E. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households

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

19. A total of 11 vulnerable households, representing 8.7% of the total affected households (127), have been identified as living below the poverty line (BPL). Of these, 7 are male-headed households (63.64%) and 4 are female-headed households (36.36%). These households will receive additional assistance and priority support under the Project's livelihood restoration program.

Table 6: Affected Vulnerable Household

Type of Vulnerability	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Total	%
Male	5	2	7	63.64
Female	2	2	4	36.36
Total	7	4	11	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A. Distribution of Households and Population

20. The SES identified 127 affected households with a total population of 588 in the Chandpur and Hajiganj *Paurashava*. Out of those Chandpur *Paurashava* 98 households with 460 population, comprising 211 males (45.87%) and 249 females (54.13%) and the average household size is 4.7. In the Hajiganj *Paurashava* total 29 affected households with 128 population comprising 59 males (46.09%) and 69 females (53.91%) and average household size of 4.4. The SES also identified that overall, 54% female and 46% males will be affected of the total population while the average household size is 4.63. The survey also found that a notable proportion of male household members are work in abroad and send remittance regularly. *Paurashava* wise no. households and population has been 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.	%			
Chandpur	98	211	45.87	249	54.13	460	4.7	84.74
Hajiganj	29	59	46.09	69	53.91	128	4.4	85.51
Total	127	270	46.00	318	54.00	588	4.63	85.12

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

21. A total of 48,494 households with population of 203,451 population were living in Chandpur *Paurashava*. Among the total population, 100,268 were male, 103,168 were female, and 15 Hijra. The sex ratio was 97.19, *i.e.* 97 males per 100 females.¹ Similarly, Hajiganj *Paurashava* recorded 18,048 households with population of 79,483 were living in Hajiganj *Paurashava*. Out of the total population 38,787 males, 40,695 females, and 1 Hijra. The sex ratio was 95.31. Majority portion of households and populations will be affected from Chandpur *Paurashava* compared to Hajiganj *Paurashava*. Based on the Population and Housing Census 2022 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the official density figures are highly concentrated: Chandpur District has an overall density of 1,602 persons per sq. km while Hajiganj Upazila registers an even higher density of 1,898 persons per sq. km

B. Head of the Households

22. A total of 127 project affected households are identified, including 98 households in Chandpur *Paurashava* and 29 households in Hajiganj *Paurashava*. Among the total affected households, 110 (86.61%) are male-headed and 17 (13.39%) are female-headed. A *Paurashava*-wise gender distribution of affected households is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Head of the Household

Head of the Households	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Total	%
Male headed	83	27	110	86.61
Female headed	15	2	17	13.39
Total	98	29	127	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026, Conducted by DED Consultant on Behalf of DPHE, CTWSSP.

¹ Population and Housing Census 2022, Community Report, Chandpur District, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Informative Division, Ministry of Planning.

C. Dependency Ratio

23. A total of 588 persons are identified in the affected households, of whom 172 (29.25%) are working and 416 (70.75%) are non-working. The overall dependency ratio is 100:242, indicating a relatively high dependency burden among the affected population. The dependency ratios in Chandpur (100:243) and Hajiganj (100:237) are broadly similar. Details are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Dependency Ratio

<i>Paurashava</i>	Work		No-Working		Total	Dependency Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%		
Chandpur	134	29.13	326	70.87	460	100:243
Hajiganj	38	29.69	90	70.31	128	100:237
Total	172	29.25	416	70.75	588	100:242

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

D. Distribution of Population by Religion

24. The affected population is predominantly Muslim, 464 persons (78.91%), while 124 persons (21.09%) belong to the Hindu community. In Chandpur Paurashava, both Muslim and Hindu households are represented, whereas all affected persons in Hajiganj Paurashava are Muslim. The religious composition of the affected population is presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Distribution of Population by Religion

Religion	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Islam	152	184	336	59	69	128	464	78.91
Hindu	59	65	124				124	21.09
Total	211	249	460	59	69	128	588	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

E. Income of Households

25. The socio-economic survey indicates that affected households are predominantly within the lower-middle income group. Approximately 70.1% of households reported a monthly income between BDT 20,001 and 30,000, making it the largest income category. About 8.7% of households earn up to BDT 20,000 per month, while 11.0% reported monthly incomes above BDT 40,000. Only 3.9% of households earn more than BDT 60,000 per month. The findings suggest that most affected households have moderate income levels and may be vulnerable to temporary income disruptions, highlighting the importance of timely compensation and livelihood restoration support during project implementation.

Table 11: Income of Household

Income Range of HH. (Monthly) BDT	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Up to 20,000	5.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	11.0	8.7
20,001-30,000	67.0	10.0	77.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	89.0	70.1

Income Range of HH. (Monthly) BDT	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
30,001-40000	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	0	3.0	8.0	6.3
40,001-50,000	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	6.0	4.7
50,001-60,000	3.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	8.0	6.3
Above 60,001	3.0		3.0	2.0		2.0	5.0	3.9
Total	83.0	15.0	98.0	27.0	2.0	29.0	127.0	100.0

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

F. Expenditure of Household

26. The socio-economic survey indicates that affected households are predominantly within the lower-middle expenditure group. Approximately 35.6% of households reported a monthly expenditure between BDT 20,001 and 30,000, making it the largest category. About 7.6% of households spend up to BDT 20,000 per month, while 9.5% fall within the BDT 30,001–50,000 range. Only a very small proportion (0.8%) reported expenditure above BDT 60,000 per month. The findings suggest that most affected households are economically moderate with limited high-expenditure representation, indicating potential vulnerability to income or livelihood disruptions and underscoring the need for timely compensation and effective livelihood restoration support during project implementation.

Table 12: Expenditure of Household

Expenditure Range of HH (Monthly)BDT	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Up to 20,000	8	4	12	4	2	6	18	7.6
20,001-30,000	64	9	73	11	0	11	84	35.6
30,001-40000	5	2	7	3		3	10	4.2
40,001-50,000	5		5	7		7	12	5.1
50,001-60,000	0		0	1	0	1	1	0.4
Above 60,001	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0.8
Total	83	15	98	27	2	29	127	53.8
Total	158	26	184	50	2	52	236	100.0

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

G. Age Composition of the Affected Persons

27. A total of 588 persons were identified in the surveyed households, including 270 males (45.92%) and 318 females (54.08%). The largest population group was in the 25-45 years age category, accounting for 197 persons (33.50%), followed by the 15-24 years age group with 112 persons (19.05%). The 7-14 years and 46-60 years age groups represented 93 persons (15.82%) and 89 persons (15.14%), respectively. Children aged 0-6 years accounted for 50 persons (8.50%), while elderly persons aged 65 years and above comprised 38 persons (6.46%). Overall, the population is predominantly young and working-age, with females slightly be more than males.

Table 13: Age composition by Sex

Age composition	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
0 - 6	20	23	43	1	6	7	50	8.50
7-14	26	42	68	13	12	25	93	15.82
15-24	32	60	92	7	13	20	112	19.05
25-45	69	82	151	20	26	46	197	33.50
46-60	39	32	71	11	7	18	89	15.14
61-64	5	1	6	1	2	3	9	1.53
65-80	17	9	26	6	3	9	35	5.95
80+	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.51
Total	211	249	460	59	69	128	588	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

H. Marital Status by Age and Sex

28. The marital status distribution shows that the population is almost evenly split between married (>18 years) which 47.79% and unmarried 47.62%, indicating a balanced demographic structure. A very small proportion is married under 18 years of age (1.02%) which consider as early marriage as per Bangladesh's law. The SES also identified about 3.57% widow/divorce in the project area.

Table 14: Marital status by age & Sex

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married (<18 Years)	-	-	6	1.89	6	1.02
Married (>18 Years)	159	58.89	122	38.36	281	47.79
Unmarried	104	38.52	176	55.35	280	47.62
Widow/Widower/Divorce	7	2.59	14	4.4	21	3.57
Total	270	100.00	318	100.00	588	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

I. Education Level of the Project Affected Persons

29. Total of 538 persons were recorded in the surveyed households, comprising 249 males (46.28%) and 289 females (53.72%), with 417 persons (77.51%) in Chandpur and 121 persons (22.49%) in Hajiganj. The education level of the affected population shows that primary (33.64%) and below SSC (32.71%) are the dominant categories, indicating low to moderate educational attainment. A sharp decline is observed at higher levels, with SSC (6.32%), HSC (7.06%), degree (2.04%), and master's (2.04%), reflecting low continuation in education. Illiteracy (8.18%) and only signature ability (7.62%) remain notable.

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

Education Level	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Only signature	21	13	34	4	3	7	41	7.62
no schooling	14	21	35	3	6	9	44	8.18
Primary	63	67	130	27	24	51	181	33.64
Below SSC	53	80	133	17	26	43	176	32.71

Education Level	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
SSC or equivalent	11	17	28	5	1	6	34	6.32
HSC or equivalent	15	20	35	2	1	3	38	7.06
Degree or equivalent	5	5	10		1	1	11	2.04
Master or equivalent	8	2	10		1	1	11	2.04
Hafez	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0.19
Enrolled	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.19
Total	191	226	417	58	63	121	538	100

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

J. Occupation Status

30. A total of 445 persons were recorded in the occupational survey, comprising 349 individuals in Chandpur and 96 in Hajiganj. The largest occupational group is housewives (176), followed by day laborers (59) and students (60). Business activities account for 49 persons, while service holders represent 18 persons. Smaller proportions are engaged in fishing (18), unemployment (20), and other low-frequency occupations such as agriculture, driving, and masonry. Overall, the occupational structure is dominated by informal and low-skilled employment, indicating limited income security and a relatively high dependency on unstable livelihood sources.

Table 16: Occupation Status

Occupation	Chandpur			Hajiganj			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Barber	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Business	36	2	38	11	0	11	49
CNG /Auto Rickshaw driver	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
Day labor	44	5	49	9	1	10	59
Expatriate	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Fisherman/Pisciculture	10	0	10	8	0	8	18
Housewife	0	135	135	0	41	41	176
Mason	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Motor driver	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
Old	10	4	14	3	1	4	18
Retired	4	0	4	1	0	1	5
Rickshaw/van/push cart puller	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Service (Private /Government/NGO)	12	2	14	4	0	4	18
Student	21	33	54	3	3	6	60
Unemployed	11	3	14	1	5	6	20
Total	165	184	349	45	51	96	445

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

K. Status of Access to Civic Amenities

31. Access to key civic amenities in the area, highlighting that the majority (94.53%) rely on hand tube wells/tap/ Surface water as their primary source of drinking water, with minimal use of submersible pumps and motors. In terms of sanitation, most households (80.47%) use slab latrines, while only 19.53% have access to sanitary toilets, indicating moderate improvement but scope for enhanced sanitation facilities. For cooking and lighting, gas is the dominant fuel source (82.03%), a smaller share depends on electricity or wood, and all households (100%) have access to electricity for lighting, reflecting full coverage in this sector.

Table 17: Status of civic amenities

Sl. No.	Type of Amenities	No. of HH	%
A	Source of drinking water		
A1	Submersible	2	1.56
A2	Motor	5	3.91
A3	Hand Tubewell/Tap/Surface water	121	94.53
A4	Total	128	100.00
B	Type of Toilet		
B1	Sanitary	25	19.53
B2	Slab latrine	103	80.47
B3	Total	128	100.00
C	Source of Cooking		
C1	Electricity	12	9.38
C2	Gas	105	82.03
C3	Wood	10	8.59
C4	Total	128	100.00
D	Source of Lighting		
D1	Electricity	127	100%

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

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

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

A. Approaches and Methodology Public Consultation Meeting

34. 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

35. To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried. In this regard, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons

and personal information. The consultations aimed to ensure timely information sharing with local communities and provide opportunities for them to express views and participate in project decisions. The objective was to establish effective two-way communication between the project and stakeholders, ensuring community benefits and cooperation for successful implementation.

C. Venue and Nature of Participants

36. A total of nine (9) consultation meetings were conducted across Chandpur and Hajiganj Paurashava from 11 to 14 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.

37. The meetings were held to address the affected people and other stakeholders associated with the project area and briefed about the project goals and objectives, social and social Cut-Off-Date, benefits of the project, potential adverse impacts on the local people, mitigation measures as per GoB policy and ADB on IR, and process. In the meetings, roles of the affected people and project authority in delivering compensation, grievance redress mechanism including risks of gender-based violence during construction and operation phase and its mitigation measures, etc. also discussed. Opinion of the people was sought and well recorded during the consultation meeting. Local leader, influential person, local government representatives, affected people and beneficiary groups raised their voice and made suggestions to timely implement the project. They also raised issues regarding access road around the project area, justifiable compensation for the fallow land in the project area.

38. Apart from the consultation, affected people were consulted through on-on-one discussions and SES. The table underneath presents the date, time, venue, number and nature of participants.

Table 18: No. of Participants of Public Consultations

SL	Paurashava	Address /Venue/Date	Participants		
			M	F	Total
1.	Chandpur	Biponibag Bazar/11.04.2026	20	-	20
		Notun Bazar, Treatment plant gate/11.04.2026	21	-	21
		Foridganj Road, Passport office, Aysha Store/11.04.2026	15	-	15
		Puran Bazar Bridge, Al Modina Store/11.04.2026	15	-	15
		Lokkhipur, West /side of Ashrayan Project/ Nodir par/11.04.2026	18	-	18
2.	Hajiganj	Purbo Mokimabad, Model College Road Mor / 11.04.2026	10	-	10
		Haziganj Bus Stand Area /11.04.2026	22		22
		Toragor Talukderbari / 06/05/2026	00	40	40
		Majjer Bari / 06/05/2026	00	10	10
Total			121	50	171

Source: Field survey April-May 2026

D. Outcomes of the Meetings

- (i) It was recognized that the project may contribute to increased access to safe drinking water and public health wellbeing.
- (ii) Local people are aware of the progress of the project activities, particularly the resettlement process, participants asked for the justifiable compensation.

- (iii) Participants understood the project's objectives, potential impacts, and expected benefits for the proposed project.
- (iv) Affected persons were informed that compensation other benefits will be provided in accordance with ARIPA 2017 and ADB's SPS 2009.
- (v) Most affected households expressed their willingness to relocate after receiving compensation
- (vi) Local people requested the installation of a grievance box at the *Paurashava* office and project site to address, compensation and construction-related complaints and concerns.
- (vii) Participants emphasized the importance of an effective grievance redress mechanism and regular communication with project authorities.
- (viii) Stakeholders also highlighted the need to minimize construction-related disruptions and provide local employment opportunities where feasible.
- (ix) Female participants highlighted that the responsibility for collecting water primarily falls on women, requiring considerable time and physical effort, which increases their daily workload and limits opportunities for other productive activities.
- (x) Women participants noted that the absence of reliable water supply creates additional financial and social burdens on households, as families are often required to spend money and time to obtain water from external sources.
- (xi) Female participants emphasized that improved access to safe and continuous water supply would reduce the burden of water collection and enable women to devote more time to childcare, household management, income-generating and community participation.
- (xii) Women participants requested that their views and concerns continue to be considered during project implementation, particularly regarding water service quality, accessibility, and household-level benefits.

Figure 3: Public consultations at the project sites



E. Impacts Identified by the Stakeholders

39. 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) People get sufficient safe drinking water.
- (ii) Enhance standard of living of the people by exploring alternative income opportunities.
- (iii) Help to diversify business.
- (iv) improve communication system.
- (v) reduce health hazards.
- (vi) improve safety and security of the transport users particularly women and children.
- (vii) local employment would increase.
- (viii) economic activities would be much better.
- (ix) adequate compensation amount for livelihood development.
- (x) Improved access to safe and reliable drinking water through the expansion and upgrading of the water supply system.
- (xi) Improved public health by reducing unsafe water sources and lowering the risk of waterborne diseases.
- (xii) Reduced time and effort for water collection, particularly for women and children, through improved household water access.
- (xiii) Improved quality of life and household wellbeing through a continuous and adequate water supply.
- (xiv) Temporary employment opportunities will be generated for local people during project construction.
- (xv) Strengthened local socio-economic development through improved access to essential water supply infrastructure.

F. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan

40. 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

41. 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.

42. 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 Kha's land (government owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MoL.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	DC
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	DC
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to DC within 7 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	AP
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by DC within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	DC
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	AP
Section 5 (2)	DC submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	DC
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. DC makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	DC
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the DC under sec 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by DC sec 5(3) notice.	DC
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	DC
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	AP
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	DC
Section 8 (1)	DC makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	DC
Section 8 (3)	DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the	DC

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
	requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision	
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the DC within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	DC
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, DC will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	DC
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	DC
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the CMP for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1) and (2)	DC
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned sub-sections.	
Section 11 (1)	DC awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	DC
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person (EP) does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, DC deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and DC acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from DC. There is no fixed time for this.	DC
Section 12	When the property acquired contains, standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the DC and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	DC

B. ADB Safeguards Policies and Guidelines

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

- (i) Avoid or at least minimize impacts where possible i.e. explore viable alternative Project designs to avoid and/or minimize IR;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, avoid and/or prevent forced eviction and provide effective remedy to minimize negative impacts;
- (iii) Provide resettlement support and/or sites to communities impacted by the Project, including host communities;
- (iv) Pay compensation for acquired assets at the RV;

- (v) Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- (vi) Planning through a survey and/ or census of displaced persons (DP), including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (vii) Informal DPs of their entitlements and resettlement; options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation (M&E) of resettlement programs;
- (viii) Pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and indigenous people, and those without title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations;
- (ix) Establish a grievance redress mechanism for dispute resolution support the social and cultural institutions of DPs and their host population;
- (x) Provide resettlement assistance to displaced persons, including non-titled persons;
- (xi) SES and a census are to be conducted, with appropriate baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the Project and to assess the Project's socioeconomic impacts on them;
- (xii) The social impact assessment will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project.
- (xiii) RP will elaborate displaced persons entitlements, the income and lively hood 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

47. 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.

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
Valuation of structures	The ARIPA, 2017 determine the Structure price by deducting construction profit, overhead charge, Value Added Tax and Depreciation. Then 100% premium is added.	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of assets. Depreciation should not be taken into account during calculation.	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs.
Eligibility criteria.	Non-titled holders are not eligible for 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 affected persons irrespective of titles have been identified for compensation and assistance. Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance in the form of additional lump sum as well as support from the project
Economic displacement.	No compensation for loss of income.	Livelihood must be restored or improved for the vulnerable affected households.	Households must be compensated for loss of income. VHs are eligible to participate in livelihood improvement training
Consultations/disclosure.	No consultation/disclosure requirement.	Affected persons must be consulted during project design and RP preparation. All documents must be disclosed EA and on ADB's website.	Extensive consultations were carried out during design and RP preparation and similar efforts will continue during implementation. The entitlement matrix will be disclosed locally and on ADB/EA's websites
Special assistance to vulnerable	No special assistance to vulnerable groups required.	RP must have provisions for vulnerable groups.	The RP has special assistance measures to vulnerable groups.

D. Eligibility and Cut-Off-Dates

48. 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

49. DPHE will ensure that the properties to be displaced by the Project will be compensated at their full RC determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) as per the RP. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and

livelihoods, resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households are explained below

F. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled Persons

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

51. 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

52. 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

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

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

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
1. Loss of Residential Structures with Title to Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	- CCL by DC for residential structures as per ARIPA 2017 - The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC - The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC - Transfer and reconstruction grants 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 affected persons	Assistance to be provided by DPHE in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.
3. Loss of Residential and other Physical Structures without Title to Land (Squatters/Informal Settlers)	Socially recognised owners of structures built on the CRoW as identified during census.	Compensation for structures as per PWD rates to be determined by PVAC at replacement cost The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC Transfer and reconstruction grants 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 affected persons.	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 displaced persons 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	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
Rented-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 affected persons.	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 affected persons. In case of any advance deposited by the tenant, an agreement on non-claim or outstanding balance should be certified by the local Government representative between owner and tenant. The agreement will have to be submitted by both parties at the time of payment of resettlement assistance. It will be considered an essential part of the payment procedure.	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regeneration programme .	Income support in post-displaced period.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
10. Reconnection of Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Water, Sewage, etc.)	Legal subscriber as Identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of past connections/bills/receipt)	Cash grant for new utilities connection will be Provided by HPHE: (a) Gas connection BDT 12,000; (b) Electricity connection BDT 7,000; (c) Telephone connection BDT 5,000; (d) Water connection BDT 5,000; (e) Sewage connection BDT 5,000.	DPHE will make Payment of the compensation money to the affected persons	Focal person of contractor will help reinstallation of the line	Reconnection of utilities.
1. 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 affected persons.	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 affected persons.	Focal persons of contractor will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
12. Additional Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households	Households headed by women and under the poverty level.	BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations	The EPs will be identified as per the Census and income and livelihood support will be provided by DPHE to the affected persons.	DPHE will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.

Loss Item	Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
2. Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Programme	One member of each Vulnerable household as well as households losing 10% and over of their total income.	Cost of programme implementation (as separate line in budget summary Table 10.1). BDT 25,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment. DPHE will assess the needs of the training requirement.	The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by DPHE to the affected persons.	Focal person of contractor will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training.	Income and livelihood support.
13. Temporary Impact During Construction	Households/ persons and/or community affected by 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

54. 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 AND SETTLEMENT

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

A. Introduction

56. 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.

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

B. Scope of Displacement and Relocation

58. The subproject will not result in any physical displacement or relocation of households, businesses, or community facilities. Field surveys and impact assessments confirmed that no affected persons will be required to move from their residences or places of business due to project implementation. Therefore, no relocation sites or resettlement arrangements are required. Nevertheless, includes a provision in budget for compensation transfer grants, reconstruction assistance (BDT. 154,00 and 385,000 respectively).

C. Options and Preferences for Compensation

59. The relocation preferences among 127 affected households, indicating a strong inclination toward cash compensation over in-kind resettlement options. A majority (96.06%) prefer cash compensation for lost houses or shops, while only a small proportion (3.93%) 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 22: Choice of Resettlement

SI.	Resettlement/Relocation Option preferred	Total AHs	%
	Compensation losing type structure	Total	%
1	House/Shop for House/Shop Lost	5	3.93
2	Cash for House/Shop Lost	122	96.06
	Total	127	100.00

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

60. The table shows that all affected households will experience non-relocation impacts, with no physical relocation required in either Chandpur or Hajiganj. In Chandpur, a total of 98 affected units are recorded, including 58 residential structures, 10 commercial structures, and 30 secondary structures, indicating a higher concentration of impacts compared to Hajiganj. In Hajiganj, 29 affected units are identified, comprising 5 residential, 4 commercial, and 20 secondary structures. No land impacts or relocation cases are reported in either area. Overall, the impacts are primarily associated with partial loss of structures, with Chandpur contributing the majority of affected assets under the project footprint.

Table 23: Category of Lost Assets Required Relocation

Paurashava	Category of loss	No-Relocation	Re-Location	Total
Chandpur	Commercial	10	-	10
	Residencial	58	-	58
	Only Secondary Structures	30	-	30
	Total	98	-	98
Hajiganj	Commercial	4	-	4
	Residencial	5	-	5
	Only Secondary Structures	20	-	20
	Total	29	-	29

Source: Census and IoL Survey April 2026.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND GENDER

A. Introduction

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

B. Livelihood Impacts and Risks

62. 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.

63. 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

Type of Loss	No.
Loss of income from businesses	14
Total	14

Source: Census and IoL survey, April 2026.

C. Approach Towards Income and Livelihood Restoration

64. 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. 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

65. 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.

66. 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

67. **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 127s AHs are expected to be eligible for this grant.

68. **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 127 AHs are expected to be eligible for this grant.

69. **Moving Grants for Tenants:** Affected tenants will also be provided with a grant of BDT 2,000 (based on the survey. A total 127 of affected units (tenants from both titled and squatters) will be eligible for this grant.

Income Restoration Measures

70. **Allowance for Loss of Income for Business Owners:** All owners of affected businesses will receive a BDT 10,000 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 14 businesses will be eligible for this grant.

71. **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.

72. **Livelihood Restoration and Development Programme (LRDP):** One member of each vulnerable household (11) 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 11 persons are expected to participate to the programme.

73. **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.

F. Special Assistance Measures

74. **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 14.

75. **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 4 poor female-headed HHs will be eligible for this grant.

76. **Special Relocation Grants for CPR:** A special one-time grant of BDT 50,000 will be allocated for the relocation of each affected community property resource. Total numbers of CPRs are 67.

G. Livelihood Restauration and Development Programme

77. 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 16,000 to launch the business. The trade development training will be identified during Project implementation by the Social Safeguard Expert of MSC. **Table 25** presents details of various activities being anticipated under the Trade development trainings based on the survey conducted with APs. The majority of the AHs prefer to restore their livelihoods through business (79%) followed by Poultry and livestock farming (13%), Livestock (12%) and so on. These will be further reviewed by the Social Safeguard Expert of MSC during implementation phase through a need assessment focused on the eligible households to further target the available skills and/or need for skill training.

Table 25: Details of Indicative Income & Livelihood Restoration Options

Income & Livelihood Restoration Options	In Percentage
Business	14

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

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

H. Other Type of Assistance

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

I. Employment in Construction Works

80. 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.

J. Gender Considerations

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

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

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. **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.

86. 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/site Level GRM

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

(i)	Assistant Engineer, DPHE	: Convener
(ii)	Assistant Engineer, Paurashava/CCC	: Member Secretary
(iii)	Paurashava Ward Councilor (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

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

2. 2nd Tier Project PIU Level GRM

89. 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

90. **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 Project Management Unit (PMU) level GRM

91. 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:

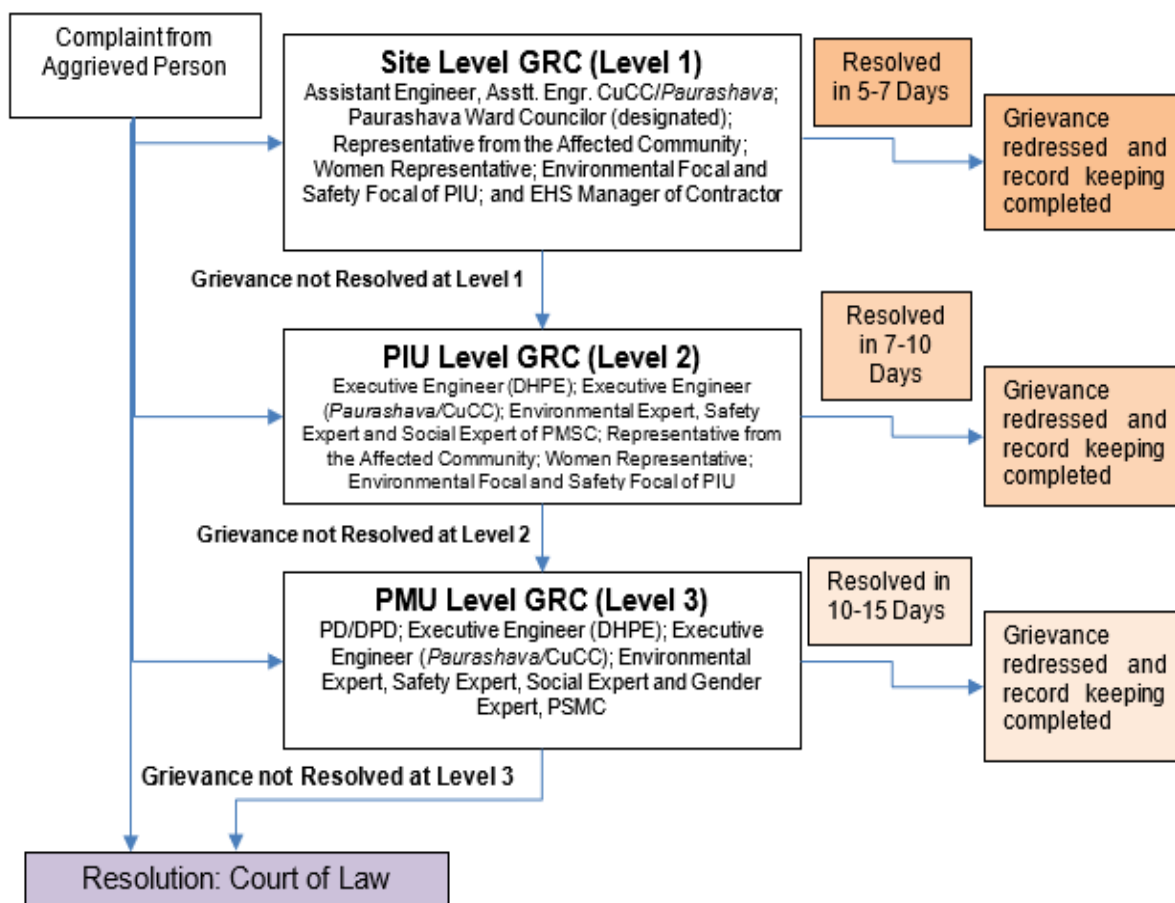
4. 3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level

(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

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

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

Figure 4: GRM Process



94. The GR at 1st, 2nd level and GRC at each level will be constituted by the Project Authority. Affected/aggrieved person can seek national legal resort any time.

95. In addition, in the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person makes a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities.

96. **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.

97. **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.

98. **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.

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

100. **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

101. The project does not require land acquisition; so, the resettlement budget focuses on compensation for affected structures, trees, and livelihood restoration measures. The Census and IoL identified impacts on 7,445 sft of primary structures in Chandpur and Hajiganj *Paurashavas*. The estimated compensation for affected primary structures is BDT 7,356,574. Semi-pucca structures account for the largest share of the budget at BDT 2,958,814, followed by tin-made structures at BDT 2,165,040 and pucca structures at BDT 2,119,600. Chandpur accounts for BDT 6,003,719 of the total compensation, while Hajiganj accounts for BDT 1,352,855. Details are presented in Table.

Table 26: Budget for affected primary structures

SI	Category of loss	Unit	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Rate	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Estimated Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	Compensation for Land (No Land Acquisition)							
B 1	Affected Primary Structure:							
1	Pucca	sft	933	581	1,400	1,306,200	813,400	2,119,600
2	Semi-pucca	sft	2337	385	1,087	2,540,319	418,495	2,958,814
3	Tin-made	sft	2839	168	720	2,044,080	120,960	2,165,040
4	Katcha	sft	202	0	560	113,120	-	113,120
5	Thatched	sft	0	0	280	-	-	-
	Total of B1		6311	1134		6,003,719	1,352,855	7,356,574

B. Estimated Budget for Affected Secondary Structures

102. 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 6,556,958. Stairs and floors represent the major cost items, with compensation amounts of BDT 3,138,743 and BDT 2,801,313, respectively. Chandpur accounts for BDT 5,586,640 of the total compensation, while Hajiganj for BDT 970,318, detailed in table below.

Table 27: Budget for secondary structure

SL	Category of loss	Unit	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Rate	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Estimated Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B2	Affected Secondary Structure							
1	Boundary Wall (10")	rft	10	14	333	4,200	4,662	8,862
2	Boundary Wall (5")	rft	717	812	300	146,160	243,600	389,760
3	Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	271		180	-	-	-
4	Floor	sft	166	261	733	2,610,000	191,313	2,801,313
5	Gate	no.	28		10000	-	-	-
6	Septic Tank	cft	700		300	-	-	-

SL	Category of loss	Unit	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Rate	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Estimated Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Stair	sft	232	233	1471	2,796,000	342,743	3,138,743
8	Toilet (Slab)	no.		1	12,000	30,000	12,000	42,000
9	Toilet, (Sanitary)	no.	1		30,000	-	-	-
10	Tube well	no.		2	25,000	280	50,000	50,280
11	Varonda	sft	72		140	-	-	-
12	Water tank	cft		420	300	-	126,000	126,000
	Total of B2					5,586,640	970,318	6,556,958

C. Estimated Budget for Affected Trees

103. The project will affect 119 trees, including large, medium, and small trees. The total compensation budget for affected trees is BDT 125,800. Medium-sized trees account for the largest compensation amount at BDT 64,800, followed by large trees at BDT 34,000 and small trees at BDT 27,000. Of the total budget, Chandpur accounts for BDT 77,500 and Hajiganj accounts for BDT 48,300. The detailed estimates are provided in Table.

Table 28: Budget for affected trees

S L	Category of loss	Unit	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Rate	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Estimated Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C	Compensation For tree:							
1	Large	No	5	15	1,700	8,500	25,500	34,000.00
2	Medium	No	37	17	1,200	44,400	20,400	64,800
3	Small	No	41	4	600	24,600	2,400	27,000
4	Plant	No	0	0	60	-	-	-
Total of C		No				77,500	48,300	125,800.00

D. Estimated Budget for other benefits

104. 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 924,000, of which BDT 721,000 is allocated to Chandpur and BDT 203,000 to Hajiganj. This includes BDT 154,000 for transfer grants to 77 households affected by primary structure loss, BDT 385,000 for reconstruction grants, BDT 110,000 as one-time assistance for 11 vulnerable households, and BDT 275,000 as seed grants to support investment in income-generating activities by trained vulnerable household members. Other eligible resettlement assistance measures, such as compensation for fruit trees, business loss assistance, wage loss assistance, rental assistance, and utility connection grants, are included in the entitlement framework and will be provided where applicable.

105. In addition, the Project has allocated BDT 600,000 for capacity-building training of Executing Agency (EA) officials and BDT 4,000,000 for RP implementation support. Of the latter,

BDT 3,000,000 is allocated to Chandpur and BDT 1,000,000 to Hajiganj. The total budget for capacity building and RP implementation amounts to BDT 4,600,000, comprising BDT 3,300,000 for Chandpur and BDT 1,300,000 for Hajiganj. Detailed cost estimates are presented in the following table.

Table 29: Budget for other resettlements benefit

Sl. No.	Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit	Nos.	Nos.	Rate (BDT)	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Estimate Amount (BDT)
1	Transfer grants @ BDT 2,000 Per HH.(Only primary structure Loss HH)	HH No.	68	9	2,000	136,000	18,000	154,000
2	Reconstruction grants @ BDT 5,000 (Only primary structure Loss HH)	HH No.	68	9	5,000	340,000	45,000	385,000
3	Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value		52,900	45,900		-	-	-
4	Small and Medium Business: Cash grant of BDT 10,000 for loss of business income by affected trader		-	-	10,000	-	-	-
5	Loss of Income Wage Earners Cash grant of BDT 5,000 (equivalent to 10 days average income).		-	-	5,000	-	-	-
6	Grant for loss of rental income to rental assistance for rented residential and commercial structures rental income but not exceeding BDT 5,000		-	-	5,000	-	-	-
7	Finding Alternative Place to Rent (Moving grant of BDT 2,000)		-	-	2,000	-	-	-
8	(a) Gas connection BDT 12,000;		-	-	12,000	-	-	-
9	(b) Electricity connection BDT 7,000;		-	-	7,000	-	-	-
10	(c) Telephone connection BDT 5,000;		-	-	5,000	-	-	-
11	(d) Water connection BDT 5,000;		-	-	5,000	-	-	-
12	(e) Sewage connection BDT 5,000.		-	-	5,000	-	-	-
13	Assistance to Vulnerable Households-BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations		7	4	10,000	70,000	40,000	110,000
14	Cost of programme implementation @BDT 25,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment		7	4	25,000	175,000	100,000	275,000
	Subtotal					721,000	203,000	924,000

Sl. No.	Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit	Nos.	Nos.	Rate (BDT)	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Estimate Amount (BDT)
Capacity Building and RP Implementation								
E	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency		LS			300,000	300,000	600,000
F	Operation cost for RP Implementation		LS			3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
	Subtotal					3,300,000	1,300,000	4,600,000

E. Summary of the estimated costs

106. The total resettlement budget for the Chandpur and Hajiganj subprojects is estimated at BDT 21.03 million (approximately USD 172,643 million). Compensation for affected structures represents the largest budget component, accounting for BDT 13.91 million or 66.16% of the total budget. RP implementation budget accounts for BDT 4.60 million (21.87%), while other resettlement benefits account for BDT 924,000 (4.39%). Compensation for affected trees amounts to BDT 125,800 (0.60%). A contingency provision of BDT 1.47 million (6.98%) has been included to address unforeseen costs during implementation. Overall, Chandpur accounts for approximately BDT 16.87 million (80.19%) of the total resettlement budget, reflecting its higher concentration of affected assets, structures, and households compared to Hajiganj, which accounts for approximately BDT 4.17 million (19.81%) of the total budget.

Table 30: Summary of the total budget

Budget	Chandpur	Hajiganj	Estimated Amount (BDT)	Estimated Amount (USD)	Percentage (%)
Compensation for Structure	11,590,359	2,323,173	13,913,532	114,045	66.16
Compensation for Tree	77,500	48,300	125,800	1,031	0.60
Other Resettlement Benefits	721,000	203,000	924,000	7,817	4.39
RP Implementation Budget	3,300,000	1,300,000	4,600,000	37,705	21.87
Contingency @ 7.5%	1,176,664	290,585	1,467,240	12,045	6.98
Total	16,865,523	4,165,058	21,030,582	172,643	100.00

107. The above RP implementation cost has been prepared for 5 distribution pipeline contract packages (409.2 km) of Chandpur District. Per kilometer cost has been calculated as BDT 51,472. The total length of pipelaying under the Contract Package CTWSSP/HAJ/NTW(A)/W-314 is 409.2 km hence the estimated cost of RP implementation becomes BDT 21,030,582.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional Arrangement

108. 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 consultant's activities and ensuring compliance with safeguard requirements. Two PIUs (Chandpur and Hajiganj) 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)

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

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

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

2. Project Implementation Units

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

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

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

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

111. 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 affected households				
10	Address grievance in regular basis				

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Introduction

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

B. Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

C. Methodology for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

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

D. Internal Monitoring

116. 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

117. 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

Consultation Meeting - 01							
Municipality/Paurashava	Chandpur			District	Chandpur		
Meeting Venue	Biponibag Bazar (IRP)						
Time	11.30 AM			Date	11.04.2026		
Participants	Male	20	Female	00	Total	20	

Consultation Meeting Feedback:

- Community people reported that they are not receiving adequate water supply on a 24/7 basis, which is causing difficulties in meeting their daily household needs.
- Participants raised serious concerns regarding the quality of supplied water, mentioning contamination issues such as arsenic and other impurities, which pose potential health risks.
- It was highlighted that due to pipe leakages and system inefficiencies, many households are receiving dirty and unsafe water, especially during certain periods.
- The community also noted that the water flow velocity is very low, making it difficult to collect sufficient water within a reasonable time.
- Existing water supply pipelines were described as fragile, outdated, and not sustainable for long-term service delivery, requiring urgent improvement.
- Several participants mentioned that they have applied for new water connections but have not yet received the service, leading to dissatisfaction among applicants.
- There is a general lack of awareness among community members regarding proper sewerage systems and improved sanitation practices, indicating the need for awareness programs.
- Despite existing challenges, the community expressed that they are willing to tolerate temporary disturbances during project implementation for the greater long-term benefits.
- It was identified that many squatters will be adversely affected during construction, particularly through temporary loss of their livelihood opportunities, which requires careful consideration.
- Local residents showed a strong interest in participating in construction-related work and expect employment opportunities based on their skills and project requirements.

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: सांखु उपत्यका
 Name of the Scheme/Package: OLT/PW/Reservoir/pipe distribution network/BS
 Location: चिप्ली बगर बाजार, सांखु
 Venue: चिप्ली बगर बाजार, सांखु Date: 23.08.2024

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	श्री. अनिल कुमार झा	M			
2	श्री. वि. वि. मिश्र	M			
3	श्री. रमेश कुमार	M			
4	श्री. कविश	M			
5	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
6	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
7	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
8	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
9	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
10	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
11	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
12	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
13	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
14	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
15	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
16	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
17	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
18	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
19	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			
20	श्री. रामेश्वर	M			

Consultation Meeting Picture



Consultation Meeting - 02							
Municipality/Paurashava	Chandpur			District	Chandpur		
Meeting Venue	Notun Bazar, Treatment plant gate						
Time	12.30 PM			Date	11.04.2026		
Participants	Male	21	Female	00	Total	21	

Consultation Meeting Feedback:

- Community people reported that they have to store water in advance due to uncertainty of supply, which sometimes leads to hygiene concerns.
- Community members expressed dissatisfaction with the overall service reliability and consistency of the water supply system.
- It was mentioned that seasonal variations further reduce water availability, especially during dry periods.
- The community suggested that user feedback should be considered in future planning and system improvements.
- Concerns were expressed about the safety of the supplied water, with community members suspecting the presence of harmful elements such as arsenic and other pollutants.
- Many attendees shared that water often becomes turbid or dirty, which they believe is caused by leakages and poor condition of the distribution system.
- The existing pipeline network was considered old and vulnerable to frequent damage, indicating a need for modernization and stronger infrastructure.
- The discussion revealed that there is limited knowledge about improved sanitation systems and proper waste management practices among the community members.
- Even with these challenges, participants conveyed their support for the project and readiness to accept temporary inconveniences during construction for long-term improvements.
- It was noted that squatter and small vendors might face temporary disruption to their income sources due to construction activities in certain areas.
- Local people expressed their expectation that employment opportunities generated by the project should prioritize nearby residents wherever possible.
- There were also concerns that construction activities may create short-term traffic congestion and difficulties in local movement, particularly in busy areas and they will accept it.

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: साँखुन गाउँपालिका
 Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir/Pipe Distribution network/BS
 Location: नखुनवाला गाउँपालिका, साँखुन
 Venue: साँखुन गाउँपालिका, साँखुन Date: 22.02.2020

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
	ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਿੰਘ	m			
	ਲੀ: ਸ਼ਰਮਿਸ਼ਠਾ	m			
	ਲਕਸ਼ਮੀ ਕੌਰ	m			
	ਮਾਨਸਿੰਘ (2):	m			
	ਮਾਨਸਿੰਘ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ (ਸ਼ਰਮਿਸ਼ਠਾ)	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ (2):	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ ਕੌਰ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ (2):	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ (ਸ਼ਰਮਿਸ਼ਠਾ)	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ ਕੌਰ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ (ਸ਼ਰਮਿਸ਼ਠਾ)	m			
	ਮਨਜੋਤ	m			

Consultation Meeting Picture



Consultation Meeting - 03							
Municipality/Paurashava	Chandpur			District	Chandpur		
Meeting Venue	Foridganj Road, Beside the Passport office, Ayesha Store						
Time	01.30 PM			Date	11.04.2026		
Participants	Male	15	Female	00	Total	15	

Consultation Meeting Feedback:

- Concerns were expressed about the safety of the supplied water, with community members suspecting the presence of harmful elements such as arsenic and other pollutants.
- Many attendees shared that water often becomes turbid or dirty, which they believe is caused by leakages and poor condition of the distribution system.
- The community suggested that user feedback should be considered in future planning and system improvements.
- The existing pipeline network was considered old and vulnerable to frequent damage, indicating a need for modernization and stronger infrastructure.
- The discussion revealed that there is limited knowledge about improved sanitation systems and proper waste management practices among the community members.
- Even with these challenges, participants conveyed their support for the project and readiness to accept temporary inconveniences during construction for long-term improvements.
- It was noted that squatter and small vendors might face temporary disruption to their income sources due to construction activities in certain areas.
- Local people expressed their expectation that employment opportunities generated by the project should prioritize nearby residents wherever possible.
- There were also concerns that construction activities may create short-term traffic congestion and difficulties in local movement, particularly in busy areas and they will accept it.

Consultation Meeting Picture



Consultation Meeting - 04							
Municipality/Paurashava	Chandpur			District	Chandpur		
Meeting Venue	Puran Bazar Bridge, Al Modina Store						
Time	2.30 PM			Date	11.04.2026		
Participants	Male	15	Female	00	Total	15	

Consultation Meeting Feedback:

- Community members reported that the existing water supply is inadequate to meet daily household demand, and continuous service is not maintained.
-
- Participants expressed concern that the supplied water may be contaminated with harmful substances such as arsenic and other impurities, posing potential health risks.
- It was highlighted that water often appears dirty or turbid, particularly due to leakage in pipelines and poor system maintenance.
- Some users reported that the water contains a high level of iron, resulting in reddish color, unpleasant taste, and staining of utensils and clothes.
- The existing pipeline system was described as weak, outdated, and prone to frequent damage, affecting the reliability and sustainability of water supply services.
- The discussion revealed that there is limited knowledge about improved sanitation systems and proper waste management practices among the community members.
- Even with these challenges, participants conveyed their support for the project and readiness to accept temporary inconveniences during construction for long-term improvements.
- It was noted that squatter and small vendors might face temporary disruption to their income sources due to construction activities in certain areas.
- Local people expressed their expectation that employment opportunities generated by the project should prioritize nearby residents wherever possible.
- There were also concerns that construction activities may create short-term traffic congestion and difficulties in local movement, particularly in busy areas and they will accept it.

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: চাঁদপুর পৌরসভা, চাঁদপুর

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

Location: পূর্বান বাজার, বিলাল সড়ক, পূর্বান বাজার, চাঁদপুর

Venue: আম: মতিলাল সড়ক, চাঁদপুর Date: ১১-০৪-২০২১

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
	মোস্তফা আমন	পুরুষ			
	আমর	"			
	সুবেদা আকিন	"			
	মির্জা ই	"			
	আঃ হামিদ	"			
	আকিন	"			
	(আবদুল	"			
	সাক	"			
	বিশ্বাস মামা	"			
	আবদুল মামা	"			
	আবদুল মামা	"			
	মির্জা	"			
	মির্জা	"			
	আবদুল	"			
	আবদুল	"			

Consultation Meeting Picture



Consultation Meeting - 05						
Municipality/Paurashava	Chandpur			District	Chandpur	
Meeting Venue	Lokkhipur, West /side of Ashrayan Project/ Nodir par					
Time	04.00 PM			Date	11.04.2026	
Participants	Male	18	Female	00	Total	18

Consultation Meeting Feedback:

- Community members expressed their willingness to support the government's land acquisition process for the Water Treatment Plant, acknowledging its importance for public benefit.
- They indicated that they are interested in participating in construction-related employment opportunities, depending on their skills and qualifications.
- The affected landowners emphasized the need for fair and proper compensation in accordance with government rules and regulations.
- Participants also requested consideration of additional benefits or assistance for the acquired land, in line with existing resettlement policies.
- Overall, the community showed a positive attitude toward the project and appreciated the planned development initiative, recognizing its long-term benefits for safe water supply.
- Even with these challenges, participants conveyed their support for the project and readiness to accept temporary inconveniences during construction for long-term improvements.
- Local people expressed their expectation that employment opportunities generated by the project should prioritize nearby residents wherever possible.

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: Bhaya Bazar, Bhaya

Name of the Scheme/Package: OHT/PTW/Reservoir/pipe Distribution network/BS

Location: मार्ग ३४२ - मन्दाव (मन्दाव/विवाह) मंदिर नजद बाए

Venue: _____

Date: 22/08/2022

List of the Participants

[illegible]

Consultation Meeting Picture



Consultation Meeting - 06							
Municipality/Paurashava	Hajiganj			District	Chandpur		
Meeting Venue	Purbo Mokimabad, Model College Road Mor						
Time	05.30 PM			Date	11.04.2026		
Participants	Male	10	Female	00	Total	10	

Consultation Meeting Feedback:

- Community members reported that the existing water supply is inadequate to meet daily household demand, resulting in frequent shortages and inconvenience.
- Participants expressed concern that supplied water is often dirty or turbid, indicating poor system maintenance and water quality issues.
- The pipeline network was described as fragile and deteriorated, making it vulnerable to frequent breakdowns and service disruption.
- It was highlighted that pipe leakages are common in the distribution system, which reduces service efficiency and increases contamination risk.
- There is a serious concern that leakages may allow sewage or contaminated water to mix with the drinking water supply, creating significant public health risks.
- Overall, the community showed a positive attitude toward the project and appreciated the planned development initiative, recognizing its long-term benefits for safe water supply.
- Even with these challenges, participants conveyed their support for the project and readiness to accept temporary inconveniences during construction for long-term improvements.
- Local people expressed their expectation that employment opportunities generated by the project should prioritize nearby residents wherever possible.
- There were also concerns that construction activities may create short-term traffic congestion and difficulties in local movement, particularly in busy areas and they will accept it

Consultation Meeting Picture:



Consultation Meeting - 07							
Municipality/Paurashava	Hajiganj			District	Chandpur		
Meeting Venue	Hajiganj Bus Stand Mosque						
Time	07.00 PM			Date	11.04.2026		
Participants	Male	22	Female	00	Total	22	

Consultation Meeting Feedback:

- Community members stated that the current water supply system is not reliable and often fails to meet daily household requirements, especially during peak usage hours.
- Participants raised concern that the water quality is not consistently safe, and in some cases, it appears discolored and unsuitable for direct consumption.
- Some residents reported that low system pressure causes uneven water distribution, leaving tail-end users with insufficient supply.
- The community expressed concern that poorly maintained pipelines may increase the risk of external contamination entering the system.
- Participants also mentioned that maintenance activities are not carried out in a timely manner, leading to prolonged service disruption during faults.
- There is a strong expectation that the project will ensure a modernized and well-managed water
- The discussion revealed that there is limited knowledge about improved sanitation systems and proper waste management practices among the community members.
- Even with these challenges, participants conveyed their support for the project and readiness to accept temporary inconveniences during construction for long-term improvements.
- It was noted that squatter and small vendors might face temporary disruption to their income sources due to construction activities in certain areas.
- Local people expressed their expectation that employment opportunities generated by the project should prioritize nearby residents wherever possible.
- There were also concerns that construction activities may create short-term traffic congestion and difficulties in local movement, particularly in busy areas and they will accept it.

Cluster Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Focus Group Discussion/Consultation Meeting

Name of the Municipality: राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र काठमाडौं

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

Location: राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र काठमाडौं

Venue: राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र काठमाडौं

Date: २२.०८.२०२६

List of the Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
	मो. इमरान होजाय	पुरुष			
	मो. अबुल काजिम	॥			
	मो. मरीह	॥			
	मो. मुरी मिर्छि	॥			
	मो. मरीदुल्लाह	॥			
	मो. माशरुद्दीन	॥			
	मो. अबुल इमाम	॥			
	मो. इमाम होजाय	॥			
	मो. जियाजुद्दीन	॥			
	तामिम	॥			
	ईदुल्लाह खान	॥			
	निजामुल्लाह खान	॥			
	मो. देवाशिस	॥			
	माउलाना हायदर	॥			
	हनायत खान	॥			
	आनसार मिर्छि	॥			
	आबुल	॥			
	किरिय्या मिर्छि	॥			
	मिनशाह	॥			
	मो. मोनाजुद्दीन	॥			
	मो. जमाल खान	॥			
	मो. फारुख मुर्छि	॥			

Consultation Meeting Picture



Hajiganj**Consultation Meeting with Female Group (Meeting No 8 & 9)****Issue****Community Feedback**

Lack of piped water supply in Maijjer Bari

Participants reported that the community does not have a piped water supply system. Households rely on external water sources to meet their daily water needs.

Increased burden on women

Female participants stated that women are primarily responsible for collecting water, which requires significant time and effort and increases their daily workload.

Financial cost of accessing water

Households reported spending approximately BDT 60–80 per day on water transportation and paying a monthly fee to access water from private sources, creating an additional financial burden for low-income families.

Demand for piped water supply

Community members requested the installation of a piped water supply system in Maijjer Bari to ensure reliable, affordable, and safe access to water.

Intermittent water supply service

Participants from Talukdar Bari reported that the existing piped water supply is irregular and does not adequately meet household demand.

Poor water quality

Community members expressed concerns regarding occasional poor water quality and its potential impact on household health and well-being.

Limited response to complaints

Participants stated that water supply and quality-related complaints have been reported to Pourashava; however, no visible improvement has yet been observed.

Need for improved service delivery

Participants emphasized the need for continuous water supply, improved water quality, and effective operation and maintenance of the system.

Gender-related impacts

Female participants noted that improved access to safe and reliable water would reduce their time burden and allow greater focus on childcare, household responsibilities, and livelihood activities.



হাজীগঞ্জ পৌরসভা কার্যালয়

হাজীগঞ্জ, চাঁদপুর।

ফ্যাক্স: ০৮৪২৪-৭৫১৬৩, ফোন: ৭৫৩৬০, ৭৫৩৩৭, ৭৫০৭৩ (অফিস), ৭৫২৭৪

e-mail: hajigonjpourashava@yahoo.com; web site: www.hajigonjpoura.org

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর

নগর পরিচালন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নতিকরন (সেক্টর) প্রকল্প

০৬নং ওয়ার্ড

উঠান বৈঠকে উপস্থিত সদস্য/সদস্যগণের নাম ও স্বাক্ষরঃ

ক্র: নং	নাম	খানা প্রধানের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
০১	তানিয়া আক্তার			
০২	রুবি ব্রজম			
০৬	মহাত্মা আক্তার			
০৪	ব্রোকেয়া ব্রজম			
০৫	দ্বারাত ৫			
০৬	হালিমা ৫			
০৭	ব্রোকেয়া ব্রজম			
০৮	লিমা আক্তার			
০৯	লাওলা			
১০	মন্সুর আক্তার			
১১	জিন্না ৫			
১২	মহাত্মা ৫			
১৬	ব্রজ আক্তার			
১৪	জাহ্নলিমা ৫			
১৫	মুজা আক্তার			



হাজীগঞ্জ পৌরসভা কার্যালয়

হাজীগঞ্জ, চাঁদপুর।

ফ্যাক্স: ০৮৪২৪-৭৫১৬৩, ফোন: ৭৫৩৬০, ৭৫৩৩৭, ৭৫০৭৩ (অফিস), ৭৫২৭৪

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স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর

নগর পরিচালন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নতিকরন (সেক্টর) প্রকল্প

০৬নং ওয়ার্ড

উঠান বৈঠকে উপস্থিত সদস্য/সদস্যগণের নাম ও স্বাক্ষরঃ

ক্র: নং	নাম	খানা প্রধানের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
১৬	কাহিনা আক্তার			
১৭	মহাতিয়া			
১৮	কিরিনা আক্তার			
১৯	রুবি আক্তার			
২০	জুনি			
২১	বিনু আক্তার			
২২	নাজমা আক্তার			
২৩	তাহুত			
২৪	নাজমুন নাহার			
২৫	বুৎসামিন আক্তার			
২৬	আয়েজা			
২৭	বৃষ্টি			
২৮	কাহিন			
২৯	মো: মোহিন			
৩০	মো: বাবু			



হাজীগঞ্জ, চাঁদপুর।

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স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
নগর পরিচালন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নতিকরন (সেক্টর) প্রকল্প
০৬নং ওয়ার্ড
উঠান বৈঠকে উপস্থিত সদস্য/সদস্যগণের নাম ও স্বাক্ষরঃ

ক্র : নং	নাম	খানা প্রধানের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
৩১	ইম্মান হোসেন			
৩২	মাহমুদ হোসেন			
৩৬	মো: মোকন			
৩৪	মো: রফিক			
৩৫	মো: মোস্তফা			
৩৬	রিপন হোসেন			
৩৭	মহিন হোসেন			
৩৮	মহিন			
৩৯	মো: হুমায়ুন			1
৪০	হুমায়ুন কবির			1

Consultation Meeting Picture with Female Group:



Appendix 2: List of Affected Persons Vulnerable List

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
1	20	Chandpur	Md.Faruk Khan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
2	21	Chandpur	Md. Shah Alam Khan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
3	34	Chandpur	Md. Alomgir Hawlader		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
4	35	Chandpur	Hazrat Ali		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
5	22	Chandpur	Md. Moin Howlader		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
6	36	Chandpur	Kalu Bepari		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
7	23	Chandpur	Md.Delwer Saiwal		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
8	38	Chandpur	Yousuf Sheikh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
9	39	Chandpur	Bulu Akondo		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
10	24	Chandpur	Md.Noru Howlader		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
11	40	Chandpur	Ramanando shil		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
12	25	Chandpur	Md.Idris Howlader		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
13	41	Chandpur	Mahfuja Begum		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
14	42	Chandpur	Kasem Akond		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
15	43	Chandpur	Sirajul Islam Bepari		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
16	44	Chandpur	Khaleq Munshi		Male	I Wazuh Munshi	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
17	26	Chandpur	Monindro Shaha		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
18	45	Chandpur	Kaiyum		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
19	46	Chandpur	Barekh Munshi		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
20	27	Chandpur	Dulal Gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
21	47	Chandpur	Anowar Hossin sheikh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
22	48	Chandpur	Alomgir Howladar		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
23	49	Chandpur	Nuru Howladar		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
24	28	Chandpur	Lakhon Gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
25	50	Chandpur	Maksuda Begum		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
26	51	Chandpur	Aynal Haque		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
27	68	Chandpur	Maron Gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
28	52	Chandpur	Hasmot Shoiyal		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
29	29	Chandpur	Kalo Horijon		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
30	53	Chandpur	Forid khan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
31	54	Chandpur	Shiru shohel		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
32	55	Chandpur	Ali Hossain Gazi		Male	Ali Gazi	Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
33	56	Chandpur	Abdur Rashid Mollah		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
34	30	Chandpur	Md.Alam Khan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
35	57	Chandpur	Abul Hossain Dewan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
36	58	Chandpur	Khokon das		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
37	59	Chandpur	Dilip		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
38	60	Chandpur	Gonesh Gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
39	31	Chandpur	Md. Joynal Abdin Patuary		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
40	61	Chandpur	Anando gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
41	62	Chandpur	Sadhon gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
42	63	Chandpur	Nitai de		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
43	32	Chandpur	Meherun nesa		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
44	64	Chandpur	Uttom de		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
45	65	Chandpur	Mihir Gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
46	66	Chandpur	Roysar Mia		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
47	67	Chandpur	Md. Sujon		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
48	33	Chandpur	Fatema Begum		Female	Lata Kazi Uddin	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
49	69	Chandpur	Ismail Gazi		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
50	70	Chandpur	Arif Akon		Male	E	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
51	71	Chandpur	Ozit Shaha		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
52	72	Chandpur	Chiro kazi		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
53	73	Chandpur	Bishu Rishi		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
54	79	Chandpur	Md. Farukh khan		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
55	74	Chandpur	Lokhon Chandro Das		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
56	80	Chandpur	Masud gazi		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
57	75	Chandpur	Joydev Chandro Das		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
58	81	Chandpur	Shahajahan Padwary		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
59	76	Chandpur	Wahed Ali Mizi		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
60	82	Chandpur	Mofajjel Hossain Khan		Male	F	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
61	77	Chandpur	Abdul Jalil Shekh		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
62	83	Chandpur	Md. Harun Gazi		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
63	84	Chandpur	Abdul Halim Khan		Male	L	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
64	78	Chandpur	Reshma	9133333333	Female	Md. Akbar Khan	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
65	85	Chandpur	Fokrul Islam		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
66	86	Chandpur	Nazma Akter		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
67	87	Chandpur	Md. Abul Sheikh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
68	89	Chandpur	Kaium Khan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
69	90	Chandpur	Shah Alam Khan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
70	91	Chandpur	Abul Hossain Howlader		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
71	88	Chandpur	Khalil Bakawl		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
72	92	Chandpur	Md.Mafiz Howlader		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
73	93	Chandpur	Shajahan Deyan		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
74	94	Chandpur	Kasem Saiyal		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
75	95	Chandpur	Bijon Kanti Dey		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
76	96	Chandpur	Sumon Chandro Dey		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
77	97	Chandpur	Ripon Gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
78	98	Chandpur	Bashonti Gosh		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
79	99	Chandpur	Keshob Chandra Gosh		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
80	100	Chandpur	Showpon Shaha		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
81	101	Chandpur	Orchona Rani Gosh		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
82	102	Chandpur	Bacho Mia		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
83	103	Chandpur	Md.Hadis Mia		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
84	104	Chandpur	Sukko Bepari		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
85	105	Chandpur	Md.Kalam Mia		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
86	106	Chandpur	Md.Zoynal Abdin Bepari		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
87	107	Chandpur	Firoja Begum		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
88	111	Chandpur	Shah Alam Patuary		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
89	108	Chandpur	Monwara Begum		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
90	109	Chandpur	Purnima Rani Das		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
91	110	Chandpur	Nurjahan		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
92	112	Chandpur	Moni Begum		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
93	113	Chandpur	Soleman Bepary		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
94	114	Chandpur	Sharmin Begum		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
95	115	Chandpur	Masuda Begum		Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
96	116	Chandpur	Hanif Patuary	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
97	117	Chandpur	Habil Gazi	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
98	118	Chandpur	Md.Tajul Islam		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
99	2	Hajiganj	Shahadat Hossain	(	Male		Residential	Titel	No	No
100	3	Hajiganj	Hajiganj	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
101	4	Hajiganj	Md. Mostofa	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
102	5	Hajiganj	Shirina Akter	(	Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
103	6	Hajiganj	Ayub Ali Talikder	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
104	1	Hajiganj	Md. Liakot Ali	(	Male		Both	Non-Titel	No	No
105	7	Hajiganj	Md. Parvej	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
106	8	Hajiganj	Shanto Islam	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
107	9	Hajiganj	Md. Josim Uddin	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
108	10	Hajiganj	Most. Reshma Begum	(	Female		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
109	11	Hajiganj	Anowar Hossin	(	Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
110	12	Hajiganj	Abdur Rashid	(	Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
111	13	Hajiganj	Shuku	(	Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No

SL.	HH ID	Paurashava	Name of head of household (HH)	Mobile No.	Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Relocation	Disability
112	14	Hajiganj	Ayub khan	01734133534	Male	MAMUN RASHID	Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
113	130	Hajiganj	Md.Shahadat Hossain		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
114	131	Hajiganj	Imam Hossain		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
115	132	Hajiganj	Abul Hossain		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
116	133	Hajiganj	Md. Kutub uddin		Male		Residential	Non-Titel	No	No
117	134	Hajiganj	Masud parvej		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
118	135	Hajiganj	Md. Mamun Rashid		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
119	136	Hajiganj	Md. Anayet		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
120	137	Hajiganj	Md. Kamal uddin		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
121	138	Hajiganj	Abdur Rashid Chowdhury		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
122	139	Hajiganj	Md. Jahidul Islam		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
123	140	Hajiganj	Md. Bahar Alom		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
124	141	Hajiganj	Md. Anowar Hossain		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
125	142	Hajiganj	Md. Soleman		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
126	143	Hajiganj	Asraf		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No
127	144	Hajiganj	Rasedul Hasan		Male		Commercial	Non-Titel	No	No

List of Vulnerable HH

1.1 Name of head of household (HHH) in Bengali	Sex	Area	Mobile No. of HHH	Type of HH.	HH type by land	Monthly income – HHH
Shirina Akter	Female	Hajiganj		Residential	Non-Titel	
Md. Josim Uddin	Male	Hajiganj		Only secondary structure	Non-Titel	
Most. Reshma Begum	Female	Hajiganj		Only secondary structure	Non-Titel	
Shuku	Male	Hajiganj		Residential	Non-Titel	
Md. Alomgir Hawlader	Male	Chandpur		Residential	Non-Titel	
Hazrat Ali	Male	Chandpur		Residential	Non-Titel	
Anowar Hossin sheikh	Male	Chandpur		Only secondary structure	Non-Titel	
Alomgir Howladar	Male	Chandpur		Residential	Non-Titel	
Maksuda Begum	Female	Chandpur		Residential	Non-Titel	
Fatema Begum	Female	Chandpur		Only secondary structure	Non-Titel	
Khalil Bakawl	Male	Chandpur		Residential	Non-Titel	