



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)

Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project, Phase- III

Resettlement Action Plan-I

**Raw water pumping station to near Darikandi Bus stand of
Dhaka- Chittagong Highway (6.00 km)**

Prepared by



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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of December 2, 2018)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$ 0.01179
\$1.00	=	BDT 84.81

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
ARIPO	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
DWASA	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DLAC	District Land Allocation Committee
DLR	Directorate Land & Revenue
DSC	Design and Supervision Consultant
DSCC	Dhaka South City Corporation
DTW	Deep Tube Well
EA	Executing Agency
EC	Entitlement Card
EIB	European Investment Bank
EP	Entitled Person
E&S	Environmental and Social
FO	Field Office
GoB	Government of Bangladesh

GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GTL	Grant to cover temporary loss of income
GWL	Grant to cover loss of workdays
HCG	House Construction Grant
HDA	Homestead Development Allowance
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTG	House Transfer Grant
ID	Identity
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
KMC	Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd.
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan/Proposal
LARS	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist
LCS	Labour Contracting Societies
LEC	Loss and Entitlement Card
LGI	Local Government Institutions
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MLD	Million Liter per Day
MoLGRC	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAVC	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRAC	Physical Relocation Assistance Committee
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
RA	Rental Allowance
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

RCC	Reinforced Cement & Concrete
SDE	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SGB	Shifting grant for Goods and Belongings
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
STG	Structure Transfer Grant
SWTPP-	Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project
TA	Transition Allowance
TOR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
VNR	Vested and Non-Resident
WB	World Bank
XEN	Executive Engineer

DEFINITION OF SELECTED TERMS

Compensation: Payment made in cash to the project affected persons/households for the assets acquired for the project, which includes the compensation provided under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Ordinance 1982 and subsequent amendment until 1994 and others stipulated in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Cash Compensation under Law (CCL): Refers to the compensation assessed for the acquired lands and other assets, such as trees, houses/structures, etc., by different government agencies as per the methods provided in the Land Acquisition Ordinance 1982, and paid by the Deputy Commissioners (DC).

Consultation Framework: In view of their stakes and interests in the project interventions the framework is prepared to guide the project preparation/detail design team about who are to be consulted about the project and the positive and negative social impacts of the interventions, and to seek their inputs and feedback in different stages of the project cycle.

Cut-off Dates: These are the dates on which censuses of the project affected persons and their assets to be affected are commenced in a particular area (mouza/village). Assets like houses/structures and others which are created after the cut-off dates, and the persons or groups claiming to be affected, become ineligible for compensation and assistance. For private lands, these dates will however not constitute “Cut-off Dates”, if the legal Notice under Section 3 (Notice-3) as per ARIPO 1982 is already issued before the censuses are taken. In such a situation, the Notice-3 dates are considered “Cut-off Dates”, as the acquisition ordinance prohibits changes in the appearance of the lands after issuance of Notice-3.

Encroacher: 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.

Entitlement: Refers to mitigation measures, which includes cash payments by DCs and DWASA, as well as any non-cash measures stipulated in this RPF e.g., allowing the project affected persons to keep felled trees, salvaged building materials, employment in civil works construction, etc.

Household: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together with common incomes and take their meals from a common kitchen.

Income Restoration: Refers to re-building the capacity of the project affected households to re-establish income sources at least to restore their living standards to the pre-acquisition levels.

Involuntary Resettlement: The situation arises where the States power of eminent domain requires people to acquiesce their rights to personal properties and re-build their lives and livelihood in the same or new locations.

Khas Land: Khas lands are public lands those are not recorded in the name of any private citizen/entity of the country as per latest settlement record or owned by any government agencies. Deputy Commissioner in a respective district is the custodian of all khas lands in a district.

Khai-khalashi Right: It is a usufructuary right to a land for a specified period obtained through a loan given to the land owner that is recovered through produces from the land during that period. The lender cultivates the land or leases it out either to the borrower or to any other farmer. Though the land is mortgaged against a specific amount of credit, no interest is paid to the lender for this loan.

NGO: Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are private voluntary organizations registered in Bangladesh with the Department of Social Welfare or with the Joint Stock Company. NGOs, as per World

Participation/Consultation: Defined as a continuous two-way communication process consisting of feed-forward“ the information on the project’s goals, objectives, scope and social impact implications to the project beneficiaries, and their “feed-back,, on these issues (and more) to the policymakers and project designers. In addition to seeking feedback on project specific issues, the participatory planning approach also serves the following objectives in all development projects: public relations, information dissemination and conflict resolution.

Physical Cultural Resources: Defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts

of a people's cultural identity and practices. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community.

Project-Affected Persons: Project Affected Persons (PAPs) refer to all persons impacted by the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including all members of a household (women, men, girls, boys, incl. several generations in the case of extended households); the owner and employees of a business; members of an ethnic minority group; tenants; land owners and sharecroppers; informal settlers (i.e. lacking formal titles); holders of customary land-rights; informal business-operators and their employees/assistants. Eligible PAPs may be in any of the following situations: (i) have formal legal rights to the land/structure they occupy; (ii) do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws (e.g. ancestral, traditional lands); (iii) are dependent on the impacted land for their livelihood by way of customary access to natural resources; (iv) have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or structure they occupy; and/or (v) economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets.

Rehabilitation: Refers to improving the living standards or at least re-establishing the previous living standards, which may include re-building the income earning capacity, physical relocation, rebuilding the social support and economic networks.

Relocation: Moving the project-affected households to new locations and providing them with housing, water supply and sanitation facilities, lands, schools and other social and health care infrastructure, depending on locations and scale of relocation. [Homestead losers may also relocate on their own in any location they choose.]

Resettlement Action Plan: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is the document in which the promoter of a project or other responsible competent authority describes the impacts of the involuntary resettlement, specifies the procedures that will be followed to identify, evaluate and compensate the impacts and defines the actions to be undertaken during all phases of the resettlement.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a document similar to a RAP carried out when the exact physical and/or economic displacement is unknown due to the nature (existence of multiple components or sub-projects) and/or stage of development of the project. This is typically the case for linear infrastructures. The document should include a

commitment for the later implementation of a RAP, outline the general principles of resettlement that shall apply to the (sub-) project(s) and establish the criteria that shall make it necessary to develop a RAP for the underlying (sub-) project(s).

Replacement Cost: According to EIB Environmental and Social Standard-6 on Involuntary Resettlement Replacement Cost refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for: (i) land, based on its productive potential; (ii) houses and structures, based on the current market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material, and (iii) residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, based on their market value. Such cost needs to further account for any removal costs, utility connection costs, taxation costs imposed on new housing/re-established businesses etc. Where markets do not exist, surrogate values must be determined

Squatter: Household or person occupying public lands without legal arrangements with the GoB or any of its concerned agencies is a squatter to the lands. Households/persons those displaced by riverbank erosion, cyclones or landlessness squat embankment /road slopes for residential, commercial and community purposes. In this project, many road squatters have their own land elsewhere for residing but they built structure beside the road for mostly commercial purposes. .

Stakeholder: Refers to recognizable persons, and formal and informal groups who have direct and indirect stakes in the project, such as affected persons/households, shop owners, traders in haats/bazaars/kitchen markets, squatters, community-based and civil society organizations.

Top-Up Payment: Refers to DWASA's payment supplement replacement cost of land and other assets where the cash compensation under law (CCL) determined and paid by DCs is less than the replacement cost.

Tribal Peoples: Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and dispersed in other plain districts in Bangladesh are distinct indigenous cultural groups having customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions separate from those of the mainstream society and culture; and they have their own indigenous language different than the mainstream Bangla language. These small groups of peoples have similar characteristics of indigenous peoples recognized in the EIB Environmental and Social Standard.

Vulnerable Household: Households those may suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) poor female

headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled headed households with dependents, (iii) nationally designated poor households (iv) elderly headed households with no means of support (v) Orphan headed households, (vi) landless households or the households became landless due to the project, and (vii) poor tribal peoples or ethnic minorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. The Project

Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) were established with the prime objective of providing adequate safe water supply and sewerage disposal facilities to the entire population of Dhaka City. To do that, the government has approved a project titled "Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project Phase-III. The project requires private land acquisition of about 34 acres from which mostly (32 acres) from Naryanganj district and 2 acres in Dhaka district. Approximately 300 HHs and other entities including shops and community properties will be affected within the pipeline right of way.

Table 0:1 Project Alignment at a Glance

Transmission Line	Transmission Line Length	Remarks
From Raw water pumping station to near Darikandi Bus stand of Dhaka- Chittagong Highway	6 km.	RAP-1
Along Dhaka-Chittagong Highway up to Kanchpur Bridge Circle:	8.5 km	RAP III
Along Dhaka-Sylhet Highway up to the cross-section of Dhaka-Sylhet Highway and Demra-Jatrabari Road:	2.3 km	RAP III
Along Demra-Jatrabari Road up to Middhabari Sluice Gate:	6.5 km.	RAP II
Primary & Secondary Distribution Mains for Saidabad Phase-III WTP	around 54 km	

Source: DWASA

According to the Resettlement Policy Framework of this project, Three (3) Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared for the three sections of the project. The table above mentioned the area wise RAP to be prepared. The RAP-I is for the land acquired for raw water pumping station and 6.00km pipeline alignment (six km) under Narayanganj district based on the 100% census and survey of the affected HHs.

B. Land Acquisition and resettlement Impacts

The Project will require acquisition of 32.277 acre land for the project. Due to the acquisition of land, a total of 56 project affected units will be affected including 52 households and three CPRs

and a group of company by losing it fraction a land and secondary structures. All the affected households are titled households. Of the affected households, 51 are residential and a household is affected by affecting a commercial structure. Apart from these impacts, 1031 trees will also be affected by the project. The census data show that 17 households are within the vulnerable category.

Table 0:2: Summary of Impact

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
A	Amount of Private Land acquisition (acre)	32.277
B	No of Affected HHs	52
B1	No. of HHs affected by only Residence structures (titled)	51
B2	No. of HHs affected by only Commercial structures (titled)	1
C	Number of CPRs affected (titled) ¹	3
D	Only land and secondary structure of a group of company (titled)	1
B+D total Affected Units		56
F	Number of business affected	1
G	Number of trees affected	1031

C. Socioeconomic profile of the affected HHs

- The total project affected unit is 56 (including CPR), of them the Households number is 52
- The total number of PAPs is 232 of the affected HHs
- In percentage ratio, 57% are male and (132 no.) 43% are female (100 no.)
- The average household size among the affected people is 4.46
- About 5.17 of the people (3.88% male and 1.17% female) were recorded as being over 60 years old
- The education level in the project-affected area is about 90%
- The survey identified that about 33% (17) HHs are below poverty line
- Business and Agriculture is the main profession dominated by male

¹ 2 Mosques, and 1 graveyard structure

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Responses

The primary stakeholders of the Project are land owners, traders, farmers, service holders, day laborers, tenants, lessee, as well as small shop owners. Stakeholder consultation meetings were held during (i) social surveys (e.g. census, SES, land market survey, and video filming), followed by formal community-wide Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM), and (iii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The cut-off dates (a) for land and (b) eligibility for resettlement benefits were discussed during the surveys and local consultation meetings/FGDs. The affected people support the Project that they see will enable faster transportation as well as improve the connection with other parts of the country. However, they raised concerns over timely and fair compensation as well as availability to relocate their businesses in proximity to the stations. Most of these concerns have been integrated into the compensations and resettlement measures outlined in the RAP.

A Project information brochure will be distributed to every affected household unit prior to RAP implementation. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place prior to the implementation of the RAP to ensure complaints and feedbacks from affected people are adequately and timely addressed.

E. Legal and Policy Framework

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO 1982), and EIB Environmental and Social Standard-6 on involuntary Resettlement triggered to ensure fair value for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioners (DC) in all the cases, determine the market value of acquired land based on the assessment of transacted deeds of the 12 months prior to the date of notice under Section 3. However, the value provided is generally lower than the true “market value” as owners customarily report lower rates in land transaction prices to avoid duties and taxes.

To ensure fair compensation, additional surveys and studies have also been undertaken under the Project to assess current market value of land and other assets for payments at replacement cost. These have been synthesized in the Land and Property Valuation methods, which is summarized

along with the land acquisition and resettlement budget in Chapter 10. The values assessed during Land and Property Valuation survey will be further reviewed and verified by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) during implementation of the RAP.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Income-Restoration Measures

Table 0:3: Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item	Entitlement
Loss of Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under law (CCL) that includes premium to be paid by DC following latest LA law. • A top-up payment on DC's amount if the DC price seems significantly lower than the replacement cost to be assessed by PAVC. • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding total price of land. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving CCL or within RAP implementation period whichever is longer.
Loss of homestead, commercial, industrial land and community property resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under law (CCL) that includes premium to be paid by DC following latest LA law. • A top-up payment on DC's amount if the DC price seems significantly lower than the replacement cost to be assessed by PAVC. • Land development cost @ 10% of land value (replacement cost) • Dislocation allowance @ BDT 200 per decimal maximum BDT 20,000 to each entitled person. • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding total price of land. Stamp

	<p>duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving CCL or within RAP implementation period whichever is longer</p>
<p>Loss of water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under law (CCL) that includes premium to be paid by DC following latest LA law. • A top-up payment on DC's amount if the DC price seems significantly lower than the replacement cost to be assessed by PAVC. • Dislocation allowance @ BDT 100 per decimal not exceeding BDT 20,000 to each entitled person • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding total price of land. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving CCL or during RAP implementation period whichever is longer.
<p>Loss of residential structures with or without title to land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of residential structure assessed. • Transfer Grant of affected structure @ BDT 10 per sft. • Reconstruction Grant of affected structure @ BDT 15 per sft. • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within DWASA declared deadline.
<p>Loss of commercial/industrial structures with or without title to land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure. • Transfer Grant of affected structure @ BDT 10 per sft. • Reconstruction Grant of affected structure @ BDT 15 per sft. • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within DWASA declared deadline.

Loss of community properties on private or public lands (Mosque, Graveyard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure. • Transfer Grant of affected structure @ BDT 10/sft. • Reconstruction Grant of affected structure @ BDT 15/sft. • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within DWASA declared deadline <p><u>OR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project authority will construct two new mosques and a portion of the boundary wall of affected Community Graveyard
Loss of trees with title to land owner and owner of trees on public land or lessees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation under law to be paid by DC. • Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees. • Owner of the tree will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within the DWASA declared deadline.
Loss of standing crops/fish stock with title to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market value of standing crops/fish stock as per LA law to be determined by DC. • Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock within DWASA declared deadline.
Loss of leased or mortgaged land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL of crops/fish stock. • Dislocation Allowance will be paid by DWASA to the actual cultivator of the acquired land. • The cultivator will be allowed to take the crops/fish within the DWASA declared deadline
Loss of income (wage earners in agricultural,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income for 30

small business and industry (excluding owners or employers)	days @ 400/day if lost due to the project interventions.
Loss of income from business (structure owners and tenants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration Grants for business loss for the minimum days of closing the business temporarily or partially (not over 15 days) during construction of the project in case of temporary & partial loss of business premises. • In case of permanent dislocation the business owners will be paid maximum 45 days net income identified by PAVC or during census survey. • Right to take away business material from demolished structure. • Tenants business operators will be entitled for moving assistance equivalent to wage labourers (@ 400/day for 30 days
Shifting of household's belonging/inside materials	An amount of BDT 5,000 will be given to each HH who will lose shelter including tenants if shifted within the deadline declared by DWASA
Loss of Income and livelihood (Vulnerable PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDT 10,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensations for each vulnerable household. • BDT 5,000/- as one time grant to poor female headed households in addition to other compensation. • Skill Training for vulnerable households on IGA. • Preferential employment in project civil work and during operational period of the project
Unforeseen adverse impacts	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework

G. Resettlement and Relocation

Among the HHs losing structures, about 57% preferred for the Self-Relocation by purchasing new land, followed by Project Assisted Resettlement (25%) and Relocation on Residual Land (18%). Among the land losers, more than 57% preferred cash for land and about 43% preferred land for lost land. Since there is scarcity of land in the country, so land for land option cannot be entertained and therefore adequate compensation for lost land will be paid at replacement cost so that landowners can purchase alternative land with compensation money. Regarding compensation assistance for the affected structure owners, more than 57% opted for cash compensation for structure and remaining preferred receiving replacement structures.

H. Income Livelihood Restoration

About 57% of affected HHs indicated that they required help with employment opportunities in construction work, about 15% want assistance or loan from other ongoing development scheme, and about 29% showed their interest in vocational & Skill development training on IGA.

Table 0:4: PAPs preferences for income and livelihood restoration

Options for Income restoration assistance	Number	%
Employment opportunities in construction work	29	55.77
Assistance/loan from other ongoing development scheme	8	15.38
Vocational & Skill development training	15	28.85
Total	52	100.00

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at local level will be formed for each Union with union level representation to ensure easy accessibility by the affected persons. Two-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been proposed here for giving the affected people freedom of their choices to appeal to the higher level if they are not satisfied with the decision of the GRC at any level. They will also enjoy the opportunity to go to the court of law for final resolution.

Table 0:5: Members of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

Level	Members of the GRC at different levels
Project Level (PIU)	i. Project Director : Convener ii. Executive Engineer (PIU) : Member iii. Team Leader RAP Implementing Consultant : Member Secretary
Local Level at Union Parishad/ Municipality	i. Executive Engineer (DWASA, Field Office) : Convener ii. Representative (Deputy Team Leader) of the RAP Implementing Consultant : Member-Secretary iii. Local UP Chairman/Member/Ward Councilor : Member iv. Affected People's representative : Member v. Female PAP representative (In case of female aggrieved persons) : Member

I. Resettlement Cost and Budget

The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses identified through census and IoL and property valuation/market surveys. Replacement value of land, structures and other assets are calculated using the market rates. The Property Valuation Advisory Committee will confirm the rates by types of land and location during the RAP implementation. The costs for relocation and special assistance are consistent with the entitlement matrix.

The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT 709 million, from which 139 million to be paid by DWASA. Budget summary for LA&R is presented the table below.

Table 0:6: Budget Summary for LA&R

Sl. No	Budget Summary	Budget	DC Budget	Additional Pay	% of the total Budget	USD in million
A	Compensation for land	535,974,773	470,514,733	65,460,040	75.59	6.320
B	Compensation for Structure	96,890,342	96,890,342	-	13.66	1.142
C	Compensation for Tree	2,679,765	2,679,765	-	0.38	0.032
D	Other Resettlement Benefits	29,489,315	-	29,489,315	4.16	0.348

Sl. No	Budget Summary	Budget	DC Budget	Additional Pay	% of the total Budget	USD in million
E	RAP Implementing Agency/ INGO	5,350,000	-	5,350,000	0.75	0.063
F	Contingency @ 2% on the total (A-F)	13,407,684	-	13,407,684	1.89	0.158
G	Relocation of Mosques and boundary wall of graveyard	25,261,526		25,261,526	3.56	0.298
	Total cost	709,053,405	570,084,840	138,968,565	100.00	8.360

J. Implementation Arrangement

- DWASA will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at its headquarters to prepare and implement the entire project
- PD will oversee preparation and implementation of the phase-wise land acquisition and the RAP
- Executive Engineer (XEN)- assigned for land acquisition and resettlement activities, will implement the project on the ground
- RAP implementing agency (consultant) to identify the project affected households/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlement as per the packages to be contained in the RAP
- The Deputy Commissioners will pay compensation to the legal owners of the affected properties following the land acquisition law of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982)
- DWASA will pay additional compensation (if any) on top of DC's payment and resettlement benefits as per policy of the RPF
- The PAVC will verify and cross check the field book of the joint verification survey (JVS) conducted jointly by DWASA and the Deputy Commissioners at respective project area
- The RP implementation process in about 19 months.

J. Monitoring and Evaluation

- DWASA will set up an internal monitoring system to report on regular basis involving the SDEs/XENs at the field level

- The RAP implementing consultant will primarily be responsible for collection of monitoring data on land acquisition and implementation of resettlement action plans
- PIU will prepare six-monthly reports on monitoring of land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plans to be implemented by the consultant
- Independent reviews of the DWASA land acquisition process will be carried out at regular intervals through the SWTPP-III integrated performance audit procedure on a 15% sample of affected households.
- DWASA may engage national level consultant to prepare monitoring report independently on bi-annual basis

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) was established with the prime objective of providing adequate safe water supply and sewerage disposal facilities to the entire population of Dhaka City and surrounding other urban areas e.g. Narayanganj, Demra, Tongi, Joydebpur, Savar. DWASA is mandated to supply piped water to the dwellers of Dhaka Metropolitan City and its adjacent area. To do that DWASA has been implementing two mega water supply project titled 'Padma (Jashaldia) WTP Project Phase-1' and 'Dhaka Environmentally -Sustainable Water Supply Project' through total 950 MLD potable water will be supplied for the city dwellers. Now, the government has approved a project titled "Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project Phase-III".
2. The project requires private land acquisition of about 34 acres from which mostly (32 acres) from Naryanganj district and 2 acres in Dhaka district. Approximately 300 HHs and other entities including shops and community properties will be affected within the pipeline right of way. Only 7.6 km alignment is on the private land (6 km at Naryanganj and 1.6 km in Dhaka district) and remaining is along the RHD road (Dhaka-Chittagong, Dhaka-Sylhet and Dhaka-Demra road). The first 6 km of the alignment passes through 18 numbers of mouzas under 4 Unions and one Municipality under Sonagaon Upazila of Naryanganj district and remaining about 1.6 km across Matuail mouza is under Demra Thana of Dhaka district. Major portion of the alignment has been designed alongside the existing RHD road i.e. Dhaka-Chittagong road, Dhaka-Sylhet road, and Dhaka (Jatrabari)-Demra road on RHD land (Table 1). Along the RHD road the alignment passes through two (02) Upazila/ Thana under Naryanganj and Dhaka districts.

Table 1:1: Project Alignment at a Glance

Transmission Line	Transmission Line Length
From Raw water pumping station to near Darikandi Bus stand of Dhaka-Chittagong Highway	6 km.
Along Dhaka-Chittagong Highway up to Kanchpur Bridge Circle:	8.5 km
Along Dhaka-Sylhet Highway up to the cross-section of Dhaka-Sylhet Highway and Demra-Jatrabari Road:	2.3 km
Along Demra-Jatrabari Road up to Middhabari Sluice Gate:	6.5 km.
Primary & Secondary Distribution Mains for Saidabad Phase-III WTP	around 54 km

Source: DWASA

3. According to the Resettlement Policy Framework of this project, Three Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared for the three sections of the project. This RAP is for the land acquired for raw water pumping station and 6.00km pipeline alignment (six km) under Narayanganj district based on the 100% census and survey of the affected HHs. On the other hand, second RAP will be prepared for the land acquired for 1.60km alignment under Dhaka district while third RAP will be prepared for the squatters and unauthorized occupants along the Dhaka-Chittagong, Dhaka-Sylhet and Dhaka-Demra road.
4. The RAP is prepared following the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 and EIB Environmental and Social Standard -6 on Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP contains project information, socioeconomic profile of the PAPs, project impacts on land & other properties and livelihoods, consultation and participation outcomes, legal framework, policy matrix based on impacts, relocation and livelihood restoration strategy, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, budget and flow of funds and monitoring & evaluation mechanism.

1.2 Impacts of the project

5. The Project will require acquisition of 32.277 acre land for the project. Due to the acquisition of land, a total of 56 project affected units will be affected including 52 households and three CPRs and a group of company by losing it fraction a land and secondary structures. All the affected households are titled households. Of the affected households, 51 are residential and a household is affected by affecting a commercial structure. Apart from these impacts, 1031 trees will also be affected by the project.

Table 1:2: Summary of Impact

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
A	Amount of Private Land acquisition (acre)	32.277
B	No of Affected HHs	52
B1	No. of HHs affected by only Residence structures (titled)	51
B2	No. of HHs affected by only Commercial structures(titled)	1
C	Number of CPRs ² affected (titled)	3
D	Only land and secondary structure of a group of company(titled)	1
B+D total Affected Units		56
F	Number of business affected	1
G	Number of trees affected	1031

² Two Mosques, one structure of graveyard

1.3 Survey Methods

6. A complete Census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey was conducted to assess impacts of the project. Field level consultation meetings were held to let the affected people and other stakeholders know about the project goals & objectives, potential impacts and mitigation measures, compensation mechanism, grievance resolution process and other information related to project implementation. A property valuation survey was also conducted to assess current market prices of land and other affected properties. For conducting such surveys and consultation meetings, a group of professionals and field level staff were deployed. Household numbers of the potential displaced entities have been pasted on the wall of the affected structure and a video clip of each affected property, along with the household owners or senior proxy was prepared and catalogued.

Table 1:3: Adopted Methodologies

Methodologies	Tools and techniques
Conduct consultation meetings	Conducted consultation meetings with affected people and various stakeholders before or during starting census and IOL survey to disclose the project and adopted resettlement policies under the RAP and establish cut-off-date for the non-title holders
Census and IOL	Carried out census and IOL of the 100% affected households and other entities irrespective of title to the land (title holders and squatters) for preparation of RAPs.
focused group discussion	Hold Focused group meetings with various occupational groups identified during census and IOL survey
Property Valuation Survey	Carried out property valuation survey of the affected land and other properties using a structured questionnaire to ascertain replacement value to facilitate preparation of the land acquisition and resettlement budget. Rates of land were collected from each of the affected Mouza from various cross sections of the people such as potential seller & buyer, religious leader, teacher, deed write, etc. to ascertain replacement cost.

Methodologies	Tools and techniques
Video filming of the affected properties	Carried out video filming of the affected properties along the right of way. Household number (census number) was pasted on the wall of the structure with permanent ink during video filming. Household head or his/her senior proxy captured in video film with affected properties.
Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared based on census and IOL data following GoB rule and EIB Environmental and Social Standard-6 on involuntary resettlement.

2. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

7. The Project will require acquisition of 32.277 acre land for the 6 km alignment from Raw Water Pumping Station to Dhaka-Chattogram Road under Narayanganj district. Due to the acquisition of land, a total of 56 project affected units will be affected including 52 households and three CPRs and a group of company (Aman Group) by losing its' fraction a land and secondary structures. All the affected households are titled holders. Of the affected households, 51 are residential and one commercial (shop owner). Apart from these impacts, 1031 trees will also be affected by the project interventions. HHs losing only land with or without crops have been identified by the Dc office based on record of rights to their property. Record of rights are available in the name of recorded owners but current owners/users will be identified as per succession certificates/transacted deeds and other document as per law. DC office will pay compensation to the current owners as per updated record of rights. Based on the DC's payment, DWASA will pay additional compensation (if any) and resettlement benefits as per policy of the RAP.

Table 2:1: Summary of Impact

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
A	Amount of Private Land acquisition (acre)	32.277
B	No of Affected HHs	52
B1	No. of HHs affected by only Residence structures	51
B2	No. of HHs affected by only Commercial structures	1
C	Number of CPRs affected	3
D	Only land and secondary structure of a group of company	1
B+D total Affected Units		56
F	Number of business affected	1
G	Number of trees affected	1031

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

2.1 Scope of Land Acquisition

8. A total of 32.2770 acre private land is required f acquisition for the project. By category of these affected lands, null is the highest (49%) followed by vita (27%), Chor (9%), homestead (8%) Khal (5%) and road land.

Table 2.2 Category of affected land

S.L	Category of land	Acre	%
1	Null	15.7490	48.79
2	Vita	8.5825	26.59
3	Khal	1.4755	4.57
4	Homestead	2.6685	8.27
5	Road	1.0090	3.13
6	Sikosti(chor)	2.7925	8.65
	Total	32.2770	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

2.2 Severity of land acquisition

9. The survey revealed that about 93%% APs will lose more than 10% of land. These households will be severely impacted. Accordingly the RPF of this project, they will be included in the income livelihood restoration program under this project.

Table 2:3: Impact by land acquisition

Impact Range	Number	%
<10%	4	7.14
10-30%	28	50.00
31%-50%	10	17.86
51%-80%	4	7.14
81%-100%	10	17.86
Total	56	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

2.3 Affected Primary Structure

10. IOL survey result indicates that different types of fixed assets such as Pucca Structure, Semi Pucca, Tin-made and Katcha structures will be affected. Total 25,002.83 sft primary structure will be affected by the project including 5900.62 sft pucca, 2997.67 sft semi-pucca, 13,942.14 sft tin made, 2087.2sft Katcha and 75.2sft thatched structures.

Table 2:4: Quantity of affected primary structure

Type of structure affected	Unit	Quantity
Pucca	sft	5900.62
Semi-pucca	sft	2997.67
Tin-made	sft	13942.14
Katcha	sft	2087.2
Thatched	sft	75.2
Total	sft	25002.83

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

2.4 Affected Secondary Structure (fixed assets)

11. Apart from the primary structures some secondary structures will also be affected by the subproject such as pucca boundary wall, steel gate, tin boundary wall, tube well, toilet, etc. Table below shows that 395 rft pucca boundary wall, 595 rft tin made boundary structure, 799 rft stairs, two gates, 27 tube wells, 250 cft septic tank, 194 cft water tank, five sanitary latrine, 17 slab latrine, 46 RCC pillar, four net machine and 85 rft PVC pipes.

Table 2:5: Quantity of affected secondary structure

Affected Secondary Structure	Unit	No.	Quantity
Boundary wall (pucca)	rft	6	395
Boundary wall (tin made)	rft	9	595.3
Stairs	rrt	19	799.92
Gate	no	2	2
Tube well	no	27	27
Septic Tank	cft	3	250
Water Tank	cft	19	194.32
Toilet, (Sanitary)	no	3	5
Toilet, (Slab)	no	14	17
R.C.C Pillar	no	3	46
Net Machine	no	1	4
PVC Pipe	rft	1	85

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

2.5 Affected Trees

12. A total of 1031 trees will be affected, out of which 919 are fruits, 80 are firewood and 30 are timber trees. These trees are affected on private land and compensation will be paid by Dc office. People will be allowed to fell and take away trees free of cost after payment of compensation.

Table 2:6: Types and numbers of trees affected

Type of Tree	Unit	No.
Fruit (no.)	no.	919
Timber (no.)	no.	30
Firewood (no)	no.	82
Total (no.)		1031

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

13. Out of the 1031 affected trees, 173 (17 %) are large, 113 are medium, 481 are small, and 264 are plant trees. Size of trees has been determined based on the girth category but the DoF will further assess it during land acquisition process.

Table 2:7: Size of the affected trees

Size of trees	Number	%
Large	173	16.78
Medium	113	10.96
Small	481	46.65
Plant	264	25.61
Total	1031	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

2.6 Vulnerable Groups

14. The census data show that 17 households are within the vulnerable category. The survey identified that all the affected HHs are from male headed households including elderly and disable HHs. No female HHs were identified under the poverty level. As defined in this RAP, the vulnerable HHs will be eligible for special resettlement benefits in order to help maintain their livelihoods once the project work begins.

Table 2:2: Vulnerable Households

Type of Vulnerable household	Number/rate
No of Male headed under poverty line (below BDT 10,000 ³)	17
No of Female headed household under poverty line	0
Total number of vulnerable HHs	17
Total Affected Households	53
% of vulnerability	32%

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

³ According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the upper poverty line for HH size of 4.72 in 2011 for Dhaka region was Tk. 6,458.86 per HH/month. Acknowledging the national inflation rates by Bangladesh Bank based on consumer price for the country (Average 6.5% per year for 8 years up to 2018) and an average HH size for the affected population being 4.46, BDT 10,099 say 10,000 income per HH/month has been adopted as the 2018 poverty line for the project.

3. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Sub-Project Area:

15. The first 6 km of the alignment passes through 18 numbers of mouzas under 4 Unions and one Municipality under Sonargaon Upazila of Naryanganj. The project area is located in semi-urban setting but very adjacent to Dhaka City. Although the project area is very near to Dhaka but the population influx is low. As per the field information a group of companies have bought land for installing their business in the area surrounding the project corridor. A Dockyard of Aman Group Company is within the project alignment.

3.2 Demographic Characteristics in Project Affected Area

16. The total project affected unit is 56 (including CPR), of them the Households number is 52. Plain land owners are not surveyed since they will be finally identified by the DC office based on record of rights. The people who will be finally identified by the DC office as land owners and paid compensation as per law, additional compensation will be paid to them by DWASA. The total number of PAPs identified during survey are 232 of the affected HHs. The male population is higher than that of the female. In percentage ratio, 57% are male and (132 no.) 43% are female (100 no.) found in the HH census. This ratio is similar to the national male-female ratio (109:100). The average household size among the affected people is 4.46. It is noted that there is no ethnic minority in the project area. Besides, all of the affected households in the project area recognized as Bengali.

Table 3:1: Distribution of households and Population

Area	Total Affected Unit	HH	Male		Female		Total Population		HH Size
		No	No	%	No	%	No.	%	
Total Alignment of the sub project	56	52	132	57	100	43	232	100	4.46

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.3 Distribution of Household Head

17. In the perspective of Bangladesh, men are predominantly heading the household. It is observed (Figure -3.1) that among the total HHs, the percentage of male headed households

is 88 % while female headed household is 12%. Female-headed households will be eligible for a special grant as per the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of this project.

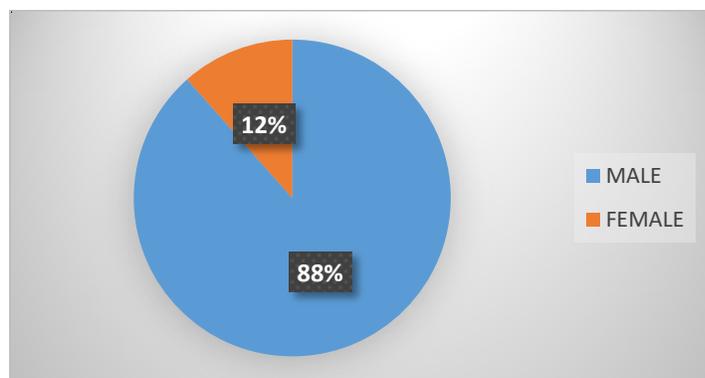


Figure 3.1: Sex-wise distribution of household heads

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.4 Age Composition

18. According to National demography, there are 109 males for every 100 females in Bangladesh (BBS 2011). This area is also following the regular trend of Bangladesh and male population is higher in almost all age groups. About 5.17 of the people (3.88% male and 1.17% female) were recorded as being over 60 years old, which is almost similar to the national percentage of 5.74% (BBS 2011). The survey also identified about 22% are children (age 1-14) and about 12% are adolescent (age 15-18) of the total population.

Table 3.2: PAPs age composition by sex

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Age (1 - 14)	30	12.93	21	9.05	51	21.98
Age (15 - 18)	16	6.90	11	4.74	27	11.64
Age (19 - 20)	3	1.29	5	2.16	8	3.45
Age (21 - 30)	24	10.34	26	11.21	50	21.55
Age (31 - 40)	16	6.90	15	6.47	31	13.36
Age (41 - 50)	22	9.48	14	6.03	36	15.52
Age (51 - 60)	12	5.17	5	2.16	17	7.33
(Age 60+)	9	3.88	3	1.29	12	5.17
Total	132	56.90	100	43.10	232	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.5 Marital Status

19. The following figure (table -) shows the marital status of the population (HH members). It is found that about 61% are married among which only 1.29% females are found married in the age below 18 years of old. It means child marriage is not so much available in the project area. About 38% are unmarried and about 2% are widow/widower.

Table 3:3: Marital Status by sex

Marital Status	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Married(<18 Years)	3	1.29	0	0	3	1.29
Married(>18 Years)	138	59.48	75	32.33	63	27.16
Unmarried	87	37.50	57	24.57	30	12.93
Widow/widower	4	1.72	0	0	4	1.72
Total	232	100	132	56.90	100	43.10

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.6 Household by Religion

20. The census identified that all the affected PAPs are Muslim by religion. The population influx is very low at the sub project area. The people living at the area for a long time who are Muslim by religion. So that no population affected from other religion even from Hindu religion which is reverse to the National Population Survey.

3.7 Education

21. The education level in the project-affected area (about 90%) is higher than the National average (62.7%, Bangladesh Economic review, 2017). The SE survey revealed that only 9 % (male 5% and female 4%) of all PAPs were illiterate. The survey also identified that the education level above SSC level is very minimum.

Table 3:4: Education level of the PAPs

Education	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	21	9.05	11	4.74	10	4.31
Can sign only	34	14.66	20	8.62	14	6.03
Can read and write	3	1.29	2	0.86	1	0.43
Primary	62	26.72	31	13.36	31	13.36
Below SSC	73	31.47	39	16.81	34	14.66
SSC	21	9.05	16	6.90	5	2.16
HSC	12	5.17	9	3.88	3	1.29

Education	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Graduate	3	1.29	2	0.86	1	0.43
Above Graduate	3	1.29	2	0.86	1	0.43
Total	232	100.00	132	56.90	100	43.1

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.8 Income and Expenditure of HHs

22. Based on Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS 2011) and yearly inflation (average 6.50% per year) as of 2018, the poverty line⁴ of the affected HHs has been considered up to BDT 10000 per month for the HHs size of 4.46 people. The survey identified that about 33% HHs are below poverty line and which is higher than the National extreme poor poverty of 12.1% (Bangladesh Economic Review 2017). These poor HHs will be eligible for special support as per RAP of the project.

Range	Income		Expenditures	
	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 10,000	17	33	17	33
10,001-20,000	29	56	29	56
20,001-30000	3	6	4	8
Above 30,001	3	6	2	4
Total	52	100	52	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.9 Occupation Pattern

23. Among the affected people, businesses and agriculture appears to be the main occupations. Among the male population, most of the eligible and capable members are involved in income generating activities. Female are mostly housewife and also involved in allied activities focusing on maintaining the home and families. As per the socioeconomic survey, 5.17 male are found to be totally unemployed. Income and livelihood restoration program

⁴According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the upper poverty line for HH size of 4.72 in 2011 for Dhaka region was Tk. 6,458.86 per HH/month. Acknowledging the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer price for the country (Average 6.5% per year for 8 years up to 2018) and an average HH size for the affected population being 4.46, BDT 10,099 say 10,000 income per HH/month has been adopted as the 2018 poverty line for the project.

can enhance capacity of the people particularly female and vulnerable people for doing more income generating activities.

Table 3:5: Principal occupation of the affected population in the Project area

Occupation of member	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Agriculture	26	11.21	26	11.21	0	0
Business	28	12.07	28	12.07	0	0
Housewife	67	28.88	0	0.00	67	28.88
Carpenter	1	0.43	1	0.43	0	0
Child	14	6.03	10	4.31	4	1.72
Day labor	10	4.31	10	4.31	0	0
Mason	4	1.72	4	1.72	0	0
Motor driver	1	0.43	1	0.43	0	0
Service (Private /Government)	10	4.31	8	3.45	2	0.86
Student	57	24.57	32	13.79	25	10.78
Unemployed	12	5.17	12	5.17	0	0
Others	2	0.86	1	0.43	1	0.43
Total	232		132	56.90	100	43.10

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.10 Economic Activities of PAPs

24. The survey identified that business and agriculture are the main occupation of the PAPs. On the other hand the figure- 3.2 below shows that business and agriculture are also the allied/secondary income sources of the affected people whereas women are also connected to such activities along with household chores.

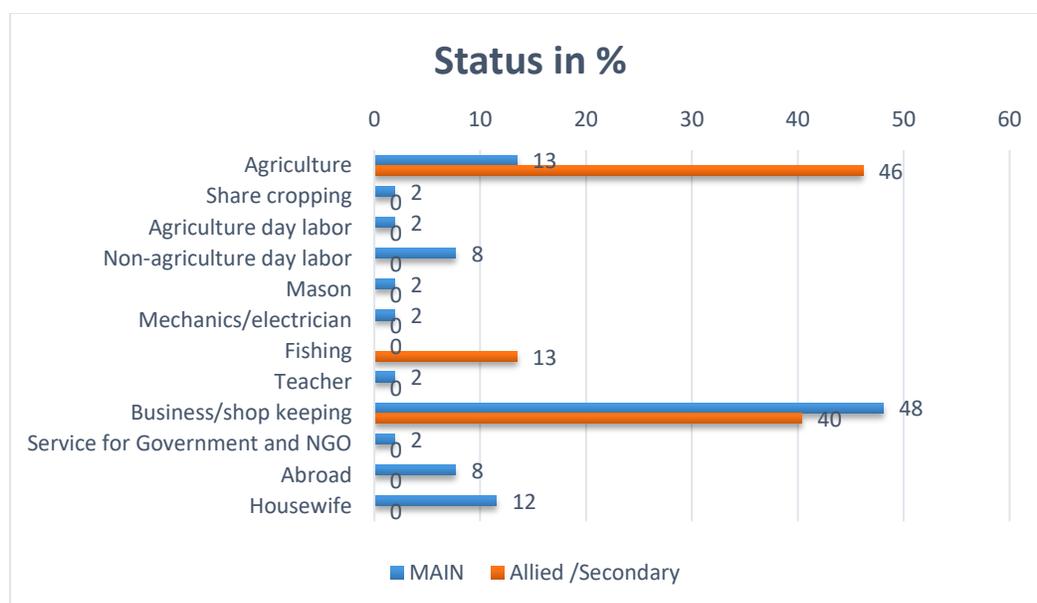


Figure 3.2: Economic Activities of Eligible PAPs

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

3.11 Status of Access to Different Amenities

25. The survey indicates that 81% of APs use slab latrine and 29% use sanitary latrine. The data also shows that 100% HHs use gas for cooking. In case of sources of lighting about 98% HH use electricity and only 2% don't have any access to electricity.

Sl. No	Types of Amenities	No.	%
A	Type of Toilet		
A1	Sanitary	15	28.85
A2	Slab latrine	42	80.77
A3	TOTAL	52	100.00
B	Fuel for cooking		
B1	Gas	52	100
B2	TOTAL	52	100
C	Sources of lighting		
C1	Electricity	51	98.08
C2	Diesel/Kerosene	1	1.92
C3	TOTAL	52	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

4. PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

4.1 Key Stakeholders of the Project

26. A wide range of stakeholders were informed of details of the project and possible adverse impacts related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Timing, frequencies, and topics were different from stakeholders to stakeholders according to their degree of involvement, positions, and responsibilities.
27. The potential stakeholders were identified during personal contact with people and identification of settlement affected by the project. Lack of legal rights to the affected assets did not hinder the entitlement. Influential community persons and PAPs were closely consulted. Views of these stakeholders were incorporated properly.
28. Contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers during the construction period should also be informed of the contents of RAP prior to the commencement of their works. KMC will directly contact with PAPs during RAP implementation.
29. During census and IOL survey, different levels stakeholders were consulted through formal and informal consultation meetings. People were informed with prior notice through verbal, public announcement about the time, venue and issue of the meetings. Two consultation meetings were held at project area. The first meeting was conducted at the project site on 17/10/2017 with local 16 land owners, residential households and business owners and secondly, and the second consultation meeting was held on 19/10/2017 with 15 local land owners, residential households and business owners

4.2 Issue Identified by Stakeholders

30. Positive Impact

- The Water crisis will be partly removed from Dhaka and Narayanganj City
- New work opportunities will open for the local people by the project
- The area will be emphasized for transformation urban facilities
- Transport communication will be improved
- New industries and factories will be installed

31. Adverse Impact

- Private land will be acquired by the project
- The compensation was paid by the DC is very cheap according to market value

- Most of the HHs will not able to buy land at the same place/village due to higher land value
- The project have influenced to increase land value
- PAPs long social settings and bonds will be destroyed by the project
- Most of the PAPs will not get benefit influenced by the project during and after project implementation due to loss of residence

4.3 Particulars of the consultation meetings

32. Total 31 participants were participated in two consultation meetings, of these participants 19 are female and 12 are male. Female participants were more as because the meetings were held in the residential area. It was also aim of the consultant to involve the female in the consultation process since displacement or relocation will have primary impact on the female group because they are mostly involved in household chores. Meeting minutes of the meeting are presented at table 4.1. List of the participant is attached to the Annex I:

Table 4:1 : Schedule of Stakeholder Consultation Meting (SCM)

Date and time	location	Total participants	Female	Male
17/10/2017, 1.30 pm	Haria gobindi, Sonargaon	16	11	5
19/10/2017, 4.00 pm	Darpon, Sonargaon	15	8	7
		31	19	12

Table 4:2: Outcome of SCM-1

Issue	Question/feedback	Responses
Census and Survey	Why census and survey will be conducted	The project needs full information of the affected PAPs to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan to identify category of impact on PAPs, socioeconomic information of the PAPs to make an impact mitigation plan for the APs.
Compensation against lost assets	The compensation was paid against lost assets is very low than the current market, will the project take any action in this regard	The project has a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to deal with land acquisition and compensation issues. People will be paid compensation for the affected land at replacement cost as per policy. A committee namely Property Valuation Assessment Committee will determine the price of land. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment (if any) will be paid by DWASA.

Issue	Question/feedback	Responses
Relocation	Project affected households (PAHs) requested to reconstruct a new mosque	Dhaka WASA has planned to construct new mosques from the project fund instead of affected old mosque. KMC has been engaged as RAP implementation agency to provide support to the DWASA in relocation of the mosque following RPF of this project
Owner of affected structure materials	Can they bring salvage materials of affected structures	Yes, As per the RPF of this project, the EPs have the right to bring the salvage materials of the affected structures. They are also eligible to take away trees and crops/fish after payment of compensation.
Project inception	When the project will start	The project will start as early as possible
Notification for displacement	By whom and when they will be informed for displacement	DWASA through IA will inform the affected people. Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) has been engaged to assist the PAPs in this regards.
Project Benefit	When they will be paid the other project benefit, if paid	Yes they will be paid after completion of planning

Table 4:3: Outcomes of SCM-2

Issue	Comments of the participants	Responses
Land Acquisition	Whether there is any chance to acquire more land in future	As per the information from DWASA, no more private land will be acquired. But in case of emergency further land acquisition may require.
Rate of Compensation	Will they get replacement value of compensation from DWASA	Yes, compensation will be given as per the RPF of this project. A committee namely Property Valuation Assessment Committee will determine the price of land
Duration of the project	How much time is needed to implement the project?	Total 42 months are needed to prepare and implement the project.
Working Opportunities	Will we get any working opportunities in the project?	We notice your working interest to the project authority.
Project Information	How we get the project progress and policy?	You will get the project information by field level project implementation workers and we also provide you project information brochure book in bangle version to know about the project and project policy.
Project Benefit	What is the project benefit for local people?	This project's contribution is to improve the water supply of the country especially in Dhaka, Narangoaj, Savar. So this locality

Issue	Comments of the participants	Responses
		will also be benefited.
Relocation	Project affected households (PAHs) requested for relocation of affected two mosques and boundary wall of the affected graveyard	Dhaka WASA has planned to construct new mosques from the project fund instead of affected old mosque and reconstruction of boundary wall of the affected graveyard. KMC has been engaged as RAP implementation agency. KMC will support to the DWASA for efficient relocation of the affected mosque and reconstruction of boundary wall of the graveyard following RPF of this project

4.4 Consultation Outcomes and Policy Issues

33. Affected people were informed about the project objectives, goals, and were made aware of the probable project impacts, the process for defining the mitigation measures, procedure of compensation payment to legal owners, squatters and unauthorized occupants. They were informed about cut-off date i.e. date (commencement date of census). It was made clear that any encroachment or changing of category of structure on the government land after that date will not be compensated. It was also mentioned that all PAPs will be entitled to have compensation for lost assets at replacement cost as per RAP policy and the DC. The participants were also informed that employment opportunity for local people would be possible during the construction of water treatment plant. Such benefits will prioritize the poor and vulnerable as identified in the RAP. Probable positive and adverse impacts of the project during construction and operation and necessary mitigation measures to be taken by the project were also explained to the people attending.

4.5 RAP Disclosure Requirements

34. With the RAP completed and generally approved, the DWASA (EA) and KMC (IA) will disclose key findings to all PAPs and responsible entities. The consultation will aim to identify the present status of feasibility study sites and all elements of land acquisition and all compensation measures. That session will also disclose the up-to-date implementation timetable of the RAP and the process of delivery of compensation by the DWASA and KMC.

5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

35. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments up to 1994- ARIPO 1982) and other land laws and administrative manuals relevant to alluvion/diluvion land, char and khas land administration in Bangladesh. The 1982 Ordinance 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 DC determines (a) market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months), and (b) 100% premium on the assessed value for land due to compulsory acquisition. However, it is well known in Bangladesh that people under-quote land value in the transaction deeds to pay lower registration fees. As a result, compensation for land paid by DC including premium remains less than the real market price or replacement value. The 1994 amendment made provisions for payment of crop compensation to tenant cultivators.
36. The Ordinance, however, does not cover project-affected persons without title or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, encroachers, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without legally constituted agreements) and does not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. The act has no provisions for resettlement of the affected households/businesses or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of the project affected persons. As a result, land acquisition potentially diminishes productive base of farm families and those affected and displaced by development projects.
37. Since the 1982 Ordinance falls short of the requirements of the EIB E & S standard, the project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been developed in compliance with the EIB E & S standard. The project policy has also benefited from the experience in resettlement in similar others projects within DWASA and other infrastructure agencies of the Government of Bangladesh.
38. In essence, the law is largely indifferent to the landowners' present socio-economic conditions, or the long-term adverse impacts on incomes and livelihood that the acquisition and displacement may cause on the affected people. Also, there are no other policies that complement the acquisition ordinance in ways to assess, mitigate and monitor adverse

impacts that the affected people may suffer. Some of the salient gaps in the existing legal framework are summarized below:

- 1. Avoiding/Minimizing Land Acquisition:** The law only implicitly discourages unnecessary acquisition, as lands acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose, and lands that remain unused be returned to the original owners. However, there are no mechanisms to monitor if these conditions are actually adhered to.
- 2. Eligibility for Compensation:** The law stipulates compensation only for the persons who appears in the land administration records as the owners. It does not recognize the rights of those, such as squatters, who do not possess legal title to the lands they live in. There is thus no provision to mitigate the adverse impacts they suffer.
- 3. Income Losses not recognized:** The Land Acquisition Act provides for compensation for lands and other fixed assets built and grown on them (structures, trees and orchards, crops and any other developments like ponds, built amenities, etc.). There is no provision to assess the impacts on peoples' incomes and livelihood and loss of employment and businesses and for mitigation measures to restore loss of incomes and livelihood.
- 4. Compensation Standards:** Although the law stipulates payment of compensation at 'market prices' for acquired lands as the just compensation, the legal assessment procedures used almost always results in prices that are far below the actual market prices or replacement value.
- 5. Relocation of Displaced Persons:** There is no provision in the existing laws for relocation of displaced families who are affected by the loss of their assets: land, structures or trees.
- 6. Ensuring Payment/Receipt of Compensation:** The legal process to determine entitlements are too cumbersome and time consuming and do not ensure payment of compensation prior to their displacement. Lands are legally acquired and handed over to the project execution agency (requiring body) as soon as the authority (Deputy Commissioner) identifies the owners (or 'awardees'), by examining the records, and sends a legal notice advising them to claim the compensation (or 'awards'). The onus is left on the affected land owners to prove, by producing an array of documents, that

the acquired lands legally belong to them. As gathering these documents is a long, expensive and cumbersome process, many landowners may be unable to claim their awards. The project has meanwhile started to use the lands.

- 7. Socio-economic Rehabilitation:** Existing legal framework does not have any provisions to mitigate long-term impacts on peoples' livelihood caused by their displacement. Except for the compensation at the 'market price' for the loss of land, there are no other provisions, in the acquisition or other laws that require the government to mitigate the resultant adverse impacts caused by the acquisition. Socio-economic rehabilitation of the involuntarily displaced persons is totally absent in the legal regime of the country (Table 3).

5.1 DWASA Policy Framework

39. A policy framework was developed for Dhaka and Chittagong WASA in 2006 on Social and Resettlement Issues. DWASA aims to promote environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable urban infrastructure projects. It believes that each of its projects will improve the living standards of populations covered by the projects.

40. DWASA commits each project to social relevance and acceptability by:

- Providing opportunities and avenues for informed stakeholder consultation, and, where appropriate, their participation in decision-making in project preparation, implementation and evaluation, in order to foster greater ownership and sustainability;
- Avoiding or minimizing resettlement due to land acquisition;
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, ensuring responsible resettlement and rehabilitation plans are prepared and implemented in a timely manner and that those to be resettled are provided opportunities to improve their livelihood and income levels, and are aware of their entitlements and of the grievance mechanisms open to them should they seek redress;
- Paying particular attention to the protection of marginalized, disadvantaged, and vulnerable groups, including women and children, and promoting and providing, wherever possible, opportunities for such groups to take advantage of the investment; and
- Minimizing health and safety hazards and providing opportunities for enhancing public and environmental health;

41. DWASA recognizes the importance of addressing environmental and social issues in urban infrastructure investments, and seeks to promote stakeholder involvement in the pursuit of sustainable projects. Compensation of the affected land and other assets would be paid at market price following the GoB law. It also recognizes that displacement of households from private and government land along the project right of way and disruption of their livelihood is likely to occur. Where such displacement and disruption is inevitable DWASA aims to ensure that affected households are appropriately relocated by their own, and their livelihoods are restored in a fair and transparent manner, and to link mitigation measures with project development opportunities (civil works of the project).
42. To mitigate adverse social, land acquisition and resettlement impacts due to the project necessary safeguard measures will be taken by the project following the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO 1982) with its subsequent amendment until 1994 and European Investment Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Involuntary Resettlement.

5.2 European Investment Bank Environmental and Social Standard-6 on Involuntary Resettlement

43. The EIB Environmental and Social Standard (Standard 6) is consistent with and supports international and EU human rights law. It specifically supports the right to property, to adequate housing and standard of living and food. The right to adequate housing of those affected by involuntary resettlement under EIB-supported projects and associated operations, shall be respected with non-discrimination as a central human rights principle. This applies to affected persons, groups and communities subjected to involuntary resettlement as well as host communities at relocation sites. It applies to all such persons, whether or not they hold a legal title to their home or property under domestic law. To ensure respect for this right in practice, certain procedural safeguards must be in place, such as involvement of affected persons in decision-making processes and access to grievance mechanisms, as further described in this Standard.
44. The right to housing is one component of the right to an adequate standard of living. Other components include the right to adequate food, clothing and to continuous improvement of living conditions. Resettlement of project-affected persons can threaten their standard of living, for instance, through loss of access to employment or loss of access to natural

resources where communities depend for their livelihood on land or resources attached to the land such as water sources, fishing or hunting areas. People are entitled to enjoy the right to an adequate standard of living without discrimination on grounds such as gender, race, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, legal or social status, age, disability, property, birth or other status. This entails the requirement to give special consideration to the position of groups at risk of vulnerability or marginalization such indigenous and tribal peoples and pastoralists.

45. The promoter is required, as a minimum, to restore the living conditions of those affected by the project and ideally, to work on the continuous improvement of their living conditions. In addition, the EIB is committed to upholding the Aarhus Convention, which emphasizes the citizens' rights to justice, to be consulted and to enjoy access to information on projects and plans and programs that will have environmental and social impacts on them, their assets and their lives.
46. Forced evictions shall not take place. In rare cases when they do, evictions must be carried out lawfully, only in exceptional circumstances and in full accordance with relevant international human rights and humanitarian law. Experience with involuntary resettlement underlines the importance of planning and managing it properly as early as possible in the project life cycle, in consultation with all key stakeholders.
47. Both RPFs and RAPs need to include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - I. Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - II. Effectively consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives which take into account the suggestions made by the affected community as much as possible;
 - III. Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
 - IV. Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
 - V. Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural or business sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site (in exceptional cases when this is not possible, adequate compensation must be provided);

- VI. Offered compensation for loss of income for a transition period as a form of support after resettlement, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. Compensation for loss of income is initially advised for the first three (3) months; only a singular repetition of this period is foreseen, not exceeding a total of six(6) months whereby loss of income may be compensated for;
 - VII. Offered assistance for livelihood restoration or improvement through provision of training, credit, job placement, and/or other types of assistance; and,
 - VIII. Offered an appropriate grievance mechanism that will allow prompt response to specific concerns related to compensation and resettlement by affected people and host communities.
48. A comparison between GOB LA Ordinance (ARIPO 1982), EIB Environmental and Social Standard-6 on involuntary Resettlement and gaps between these policies has been presented in the table underneath. Mitigation measures adopted in this project to bridge the gaps between these policies are also described here (5.1)

Table 5:1: GOB 1982 Ordinance, EIB E&S standard-6 and adopted mitigation measures to bridge the gaps

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
1. Avoid involuntary resettlement	Avoidance of resettlement is not specifically mentioned in the 1982 Ordinance– focus on mitigation than avoidance.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible	Gaps with regard to this principle to avoid resettlement impact thru alternative options.	SWTPP-III RPF adheres to this principle - i.e., avoid resettlement impacts where feasible
2. Minimize involuntary resettlement	The law only implicitly discourages unnecessary and excess land acquisition, as excess land remains idle and unused and lands acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose. Land that remains unused should be returned to the original owner(s).	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project designs	Section 3/under 1982 Ordinance requires notification only; no consultation is required	<p>Minimize displacement of people as much as possible by exploring all viable design alternatives.</p> <p>If unavoidable, provide for prompt payment of just compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income) and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, towards <u>better</u> condition than before relocation for all displaced households, regardless of (land) tenure.</p> <p>Unused land be returned back to the original</p>

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
				owners through de-acquisition.
3. Mitigate adverse social impacts	The mitigation measures are cash compensation only for lost assets. The complexities of resettlement is not addressed by the Ordinance	Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.	Only cash-based compensation for acquired assets. The impacts of loss of land, houses and the need for resettlement are not considered.	<p>Provision for replacement value for assets lost (i.e., land, structures, trees etc.) at replacement cost.</p> <p>Resettlement of the people by themselves with salvaged materials of structures free of cost.</p> <p>Livelihood and Income Restoration assistance</p> <p>RAPs to be disclosed to the community and available in Bangla.</p> <p>The “good practices” are derived from the PJWTP and DWSSP of DWASA</p>
Core Principles				
1. Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	The 1982 Ordinance requires preparation of a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for land acquisition (if any) and compensation purposes.	Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and	1.Impact assessments are typically done in the case of externally funded projects; otherwise, a land acquisition plan is	1.RPF requires identification of impacts caused by displacement whether or not through land acquisition (maintaining the

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
	<p>However GOB environmental rules/guidelines (1997) synchronize various applicable laws and policy frameworks of the country for early identification of impacts on biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural environment of a project intervention and their mitigation.</p> <p>Requires the assessment of technical alternatives, including the no action alternative to minimize adverse environmental impacts, including impacts on human health and safety.</p>	<p>social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.</p>	<p>prepared for acquisition purposes.</p> <p>2.Project impacts on properties, livelihoods and employment, health and environment are discussed in IEE/EIA reports, but do not provide enough information to determine losses and basis for compensation.</p> <p>3.Existing laws do not have provision for identification of indigenous people to recognize their particular problem and inconveniences due to a project.</p>	<p>principle that lack of formal title to land should not be a bar to compensation and resettlement assistance), including number of affected persons.</p> <p>2.The Framework also addresses both direct and indirect impacts.</p> <p>3.The RPF has provision for identifying the Indigenous people if affected within the project right of way.</p>

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	<p>The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) have the mandate in their respective jurisdiction as per law to acquire land for any requiring person (public agency or private person). The requiring body requests the Deputy Commissioners for acquisition of land for their project/scheme. DCs investigate physically the requirement of land and carry out Joint Verifications of assets and type of land for assessing the quantity of losses (u/s 8(1) of the law). Affected titled holders receive the assessed value and 50% on that for compulsory acquisition</p> <p>Fair compensation is required for acquisition of land which is dependent on recorded</p>	To address the Project impacts, prepare resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework prior to Project appraisal, estimating to the extent possible the total population to be affected and the overall resettlement costs.	<p>1.Existing law and methods of assessment do not ensure full replacement cost of property at current market price.</p> <p>2.The law does not consider resettlement or rehabilitation of affected persons or their loss of income or livelihood resources.</p> <p>3. “Market value” of property is often found low in respect of current market price, it can be raised, if appealed, by a maximum of 10 percent each time which in most case is not sufficient to match with real market price.</p>	<p>1.SWTTP-III RPF requires full census for preparation of the database. RAPs will be developed on the census survey data</p> <p>2.Provide guidelines to ensure displaced persons and communities’ compensation for lost assets at full replacement costs and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standard of living at pre-project level. Includes special attention to gender and preparation of gender action plan</p>

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
	data with relevant government agencies (sub-registrar's office for land, PWD for structure, DAE for crops, DOF for trees, etc.). Affected owners have the right to appeal to the court of arbitrator on acquisition or on the compensation amounts determined as per law.			
3. Consider alternative project design	Feasibility studies including social, political, cultural and environmental impact assessments, detailed engineering surveys as basis for acquisition of private property or rights.	Assess all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize involuntary resettlement.	1. No specific laws for considering project design to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement. 2. Feasibility study considers cost-benefit more from technical than socio-cultural considerations.	SWTPP-III RPF considers feasible alternative project design to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, technical and financial costs and benefits.
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	The 1982 Ordinance has provisions (Section 3 and 3/2) to notify the owners of property to be acquired. Any party having any	Meaningfully consult project-affected persons, host communities and local non-governmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to	1. There is no provision in the law for consulting the stakeholders but the land allocation committees at district, division and central	1. SWTPP-III RPF has provisions for community consultation and public disclosure of impacts as well as mitigation measures, including disclosure of

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
	<p>objections can appear to DC for a hearing within 15 days of notification. But there is no provision in the law to hold meeting with stakeholders at the field during acquisition process.</p>	<p>participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who</p>	<p>government level.</p> <p>2. People have limited scope to negotiate with the government on the price of land, but have no right to refuse acquisition.</p>	<p>Resettlement Plan.</p> <p>2. Further, grievances redressal procedures involving cross-section of people, including representative of affected persons, have been established for accountability and democratization of the development process</p>

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
		may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.		
5. Disclose and inform APs of mitigation measures	The 1982 Ordinance requires a “notice” to be published at convenient places on or near the property in a prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired (under section 3).	Disclose draft resettlement plans, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begin, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.	Disclosure takes place in case of donor-funded projects.	<p>1. SWTPP-III RPF requires disclosure of Draft RPs to the affected communities in a form or language(s) that are understandable to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in a national workshop.</p> <p>2. Further, RAPs will be disclosed based on material changes as a result of the concerns of affected families.</p>
6.Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	No specific guideline. Only joint verification of the affected properties is done by acquiring body (DC) and requiring body.	To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers’ preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities	No provision in any existing laws.	<p>1. The RPF has provision for reconstruction of the two mosques affected on the private land in the Naryanganj section.</p> <p>2. Any social and cultural institution to be</p>

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
		and groups are honoured.		affected by the project will be rebuilt with project costs following other development projects in Bangladesh.
7. Resettlement Plan	There is no urgency for preparation of Resettlement Plan as per GOB law	<p>1. To cover the direct social and economic impacts that that are caused by the involuntary taking of land and/or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, the borrower will prepare a Resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework.</p> <p>2. The RP or framework will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance during relocation; provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or as required agricultural sites; offered transitional</p>	There is no provision of preparing resettlement plan	<p>1. Resettlement Plans are to be prepared for each component of the project.</p> <p>2. Three resettlement plans will be prepared from which one for the land acquisition impacts under Naryanganj district, second for land acquisition impact under Dhaka district and third for squatters and other unauthorized occupants under Narayanganj and Dhaka districts.</p>

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
		support; provided with development assistance in addition to compensation.		
8. Supervision	Supervision of the project activities is usually done by project executing agency. Deputy Commissioner oversees compensation payment progress.	The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument.	There is no law or directives on the supervision of the land acquisition process by Deputy Commissioner.	Resettlement supervision in this project will follow the PJWTPP-I and DWSSP of DWASA. CSC Social Safeguard Specialist will supervise the implementation of RAPs on bi-annual basis. DWASA will regularly supervise the activities through assigned officials.
9. Monitoring	The 1982 Ordinance II has provision that the DC will monitor and submit a statement to the Government annually about the properties acquired for different requiring bodies and mode of utilization of the land.	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument.	Existing laws not have any provision for rehabilitation of project affected persons and therefore, no monitoring is done.	The RPF has provision both for internal and external monitoring by the DWASA, CSC and development partner.
10. Evaluation	No provision for evaluations of the post-displaced lives of the	Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument	No provision in any laws	1. An independent evaluator or CSC Safeguard Specialist will

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	EIB E&S Standard -6 on involuntary Resettlement	Gaps between GOB LA laws and EIB Standard-6	Mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps in this project
	affected households and communities	have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.		<p>conduct annual evaluation of the performance of resettlement operations as well as impacts of resettlement during and after implementation of resettlement plans to assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability.</p> <p>2. EIB will also conduct evaluations to reflect broadly on the success or weaknesses in RAP implementation and “lessons learned.”</p>

5.3 Guiding principles for Land Acquisition & Resettlement

49. 48. As stated under Legal and Policy Framework, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 with amendments) is used to legalize acquisition in the country's land administration system. DWASA will use the following principles and guidelines to acquire private lands and resume public lands from private uses, and adopt impact mitigation measures.

50. **Land Acquisition Principles:** DWASA will finalize alignment/location of the proposed project for land acquisition requirements relocation of the households if involuntary resettlement is envisaged. In that case land acquisition will be done as per GOB law by concerned Deputy Commissioner i.e. Narayanganj and Dhaka districts. To minimize adverse impacts, DWASA will use the following principles:

- The ARIPO 1982 will be used to legalize acquisition, and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards will be the basis to adopt and implement impact mitigation measures. DWASA will
- Avoid or, at least minimize, project-induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimize their negative impacts should prevention fail;
- Ensure that any eviction which may be exceptionally required is carried out lawfully, respects the rights to life, dignity, liberty and security of those affected who must have access to an effective remedy against arbitrary evictions;
- Respect individuals', groups' and communities' right to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living, as well as other rights that may be impacted by resettlement;
- Respect right to property of all affected people and communities and mitigate any adverse impacts arising from their loss of assets, or access to assets and/or restrictions of land use, whether temporary or permanent, direct or indirect, partial or in their totality. Assist all displaced persons to improve, or at least restore, their former livelihoods and living standards and adequately compensate for incurred losses, regardless of the character of existing land tenure arrangements (including title holders and those without the title) or income-earning and subsistence strategies;

- Uphold the right to adequate housing, promoting security of tenure at resettlement sites;
- Ensure that resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project-affected people throughout the resettlement process; and,
- Give particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted

5.4 Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and Implementation

51. Where adverse impacts are found unavoidable, DWASA will plan to mitigate them in accordance with the following principles:

- ❖ Land owners will be paid compensation at market rate to be determined by the DC offices following the Land Acquisition law, i.e. Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (Ordinance No. II).
- ❖ A committee constituted by the MoLGRC namely ‘Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)’ will assess replacement cost of the affected properties following best practices of other development projects and recommend reasonable price for the affected properties.
- ❖ Physically displaced households/shops will be encouraged for self relocation by their own arrangement after having compensation from the DC office and or by the DWASA for structure.
- ❖ Absence of legal titles in cases of public land users (Squatters) will not be considered as bar to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- ❖ The affected people especially private land owners will be given assistance by the consultant staff in collecting and or updating record of rights to the acquired properties to have compensation from the DC offices.
- ❖ No compensation will be paid for temporary inconveniences faced by business operators and traders on the government land.
- ❖ Land owners will be eligible for stamp duty and registration fees if they purchase land with compensation money within 12 months of receiving CCL from DC office or during RAP implementation period whichever is longer.

- ❖ Create opportunities for the affected people especially vulnerable group for getting preferential employment during construction and operation of the project.
- ❖ Where the project activities cause community-wide impacts affecting community facilities, access to common property resources, etc., DWASA will provide assistance to rebuild them with its own resources and/or provide alternatives in consultation with the user communities.

5.5 Eligibility Criteria for defining various Categories of Affected People

52. The affected people will be identified on the private land and on government land as well within the project right of way. The titled holder on private land will be initially identified during joint verification survey by DC office and DWASA and finally identified by the DC office during land acquisition process. The non-titled affected people will be identified during the census and inventory of losses survey to be carried out by the RAP implementation consultant and recognized by the property assessment and valuation committee (PAVC). These affected people will be identified based on some criteria as under-
- (a) **Legal owner of the land:** The land owners will have to update record of rights to their property and produce it before the Deputy Commissioner's office during receiving compensation. The DC offices have set criteria for finalization of the award book based on updated record of the land and other properties. Affected people have to fulfill the requirement of the DC office for getting payment.
 - (b) **Owner of Structures:** Ownership of structure on private land will be identified by the DC office based on joint verification survey result. Structure owners have to lawfully prove their ownership status during joint verification. On public land the structure owners have to prove their ownership during census and IOL survey and JVS by the PAVC. They are to be socially recognized to have compensation for structures.
 - (c) **Owner of Trees:** Ownership of trees on private land will be identified by the DC office based on joint verification survey result. Tree owners have to lawfully prove their ownership status during joint verification survey. On public land the tree owners have to prove their ownership during census and IOL survey and JVS by the PAVC. They are to be socially recognized to have compensation for trees. In case of timber trees on government land planted by a group of people as social afforestation, they will be paid

compensation as per clauses of the agreement with Department of Forest and land owning agency.

- (d) **Owners of Crops and Fish Stock:** Ownership of standing crops and fish stock on private land will be identified by the DC office during joint verification survey. In case of lessees or sharecroppers, the cultivators have to lawfully prove their ownership of crops and fish with lease agreement to have compensation. On public land the crops and fish stock owners including lessees and sharecroppers are to be socially recognized during census and IOL survey and JVS by the PAVC.
 - (e) **Business Owners:** Business owners will be identified during census and IOL survey and Joint verification survey by the PAVC. On private land the business owners will be identified by the DC office based on Income Tax Certificate or Trade License as per law while on public land the business owners would be socially recognized during census and IOL survey. Business restoration grants will be paid based on their capital invested and monthly income. In case of large business the business owners will have to produce Income Tax Certificate to get business restoration grant at higher rate.
 - (f) **Wage Loss:** Wage laborers working at the business institutions will be identified during the census and IOL survey by the PAVC. The business operators have to recognize the wage laborers and they are to be monthly salaried employees for at least preceding six months from the date of census survey.
 - (g) **Vulnerable People:** Vulnerability will be determined based on set criteria to be adopted in the RAP based on income level and other parameters following other development projects of DWASA. Vulnerable people will be paid resettlement benefits on top of other compensation and benefits for their lost assets.
53. A cut-off date (commencement date of census) for the non-titled people will be established to identify the non-land assets that will qualify for compensation and discourage abuse of the mitigation policies by defrauding the project. For legal titled holder the cut-off date will be the date of notice under section 3 of the DC and for unauthorized occupants, dates of census survey or any designated date declared by DWASA will be the cut-off date for each mouza/village. No person or his/her assets will qualify for compensation unless they are recorded in the census taken on the cut-off dates.

6. COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

54. Following compensation and entitlement matrices for various categories of impacts so far assessed at project preparation in the light of GOB land acquisition laws (ARIPO 1982), EIB Policy and standard practice of other development projects. The Government of Bangladesh has enacted Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 in September 2017. This law will be applicable for the land acquisition after the ARIPA 2017 is enacted. As the land acquisition process has been started in Narayanganj before the ARIPA is passed so the DC office Narayanganj has followed the ARIPO 1982 (Amendment until 1994). In case of additional land acquisition after the ARIPA 2017 is on board, the DC office will follow latest LA Act (ARIPA 2017). In the case of land acquisition in Dhaka district same procedure will be followed. Any other impacts that might be identified during social screening of the project and PAP census, as well as those that might be encountered during implementation of the civil works will be mitigated through measures in compliance with these RPF guidelines. A person could be eligible for compensation/entitlement in more than one category of impacts and in more than one mouza. DCs will pay cash compensation under law (CCL) for each mouza separately for one person whose lands/assets have been acquired in more than one mouza.⁵

⁵The awards or CCLs are determined under units of mouza (revenue village, minimum boundary under land administration system in Bangladesh). As a result, a person becomes entitled to as many awards or CCLs as the number of mouzas where his/her properties are acquired. The awards are paid separately for each mouza.

Table 6:1: Entitlement & Policy Matrix

Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under law (CCL) that includes premium to be paid by DC following latest LA law. • A top-up payment on DC's amount if the DC price seems significantly lower than the replacement cost to be assessed by PAVC. • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding total price of land. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving CCL or within RAP implementation period whichever is longer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement Cost will be recommended by PAVC. • DC will pay (cash compensation under law) CCL for the land. • Top-up payment (if required) will be paid by DWASA directly to EPs. Consultant will assist DWASA in this process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners will be assisted by Consultant staff to organize legal documents (record of rights) in support of their ownership. • Consultant will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from DC office.

Loss Item 2: Loss of homestead, commercial, industrial land and community property resources			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under law (CCL) that includes premium to be paid by DC following latest LA law. • A top-up payment on DC's amount if the DC price seems significantly lower than the replacement cost to be assessed by PAVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement Cost will be recommended by PAVC. • DC will pay (cash compensation under law) CCL for the land. • Top-up payment (if required) will be paid by DWASA directly to EPs. Consultant will assist DWASA in this process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners will be assisted by Consultant staff to organize legal documents (record of rights) in support of their ownership. • Consultant will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through

Loss Item 2: Loss of homestead, commercial, industrial land and community property resources			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land development cost @ 10% of land value (replacement cost) • Dislocation allowance @ BDT. 200 per decimal maximum BDT.20,000 to each entitled person. • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding total price of land. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving CCL or within RAP implementation period whichever is longer. 		<p>share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from DC office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASA will encourage people to find alternative land and relocate by their own as soon as possible. No government sponsored resettlement site will be provided in this project.

Loss Item 3: Loss of water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under law (CCL) that includes premium to be paid by DC following latest LA law. • A top-up payment on DC's amount if the DC price seems significantly lower than the replacement cost to be assessed by PAVC. • Dislocation allowance @ BDT 100 per decimal not exceeding BDT 20,000 to each entitled person • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Price will be recommended by PAVC. • DC will pay (cash compensation under law) CCL for the land. • Top-up payment (if required) is paid by DWASA directly to EPs, consultant will assist DWASA in the process. • Fish cultivator will be allowed to catch the fish after having compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners will be assisted by Consultant staff to organize legal documents (record of rights) in support of their ownership. • Consultant will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from DC office.

Loss Item 3: Loss of water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
	an amount not exceeding total price of land. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving CCL or during RAP implementation period whichever is longer.		

Loss Item 4: Loss of residential structures with or without title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC Or Socially recognized owners as identified by PAVC or during census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of residential structure assessed. • Transfer Grant of affected structure @ BDT.10 per sft. • Reconstruction Grant of affected structure @ BDT 15 per sft. • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within DWASA declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates. • DC will pay CCL for structure and additional money will be paid (if required) on top of DC's payment following the PAVC recommended rates. • DWASA will provide resettlement benefits directly with assistance from RAP consultants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance (counsel/ encourage) to relocation in new site by their own within the given time (maximum 30 days after getting compensation for structures.

Loss Item 5: Loss of commercial/industrial structures with or without title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC Or Socially recognized owners as identified by PAVC or during census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure. • Transfer Grant of affected structure @ BDT.10 per sft. • Reconstruction Grant of affected structure @ BDT 15 per sft. • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within DWASA declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates. • DC will pay CCL for structure and no additional money will be paid on top of DC's payment. Only transfer and reconstruction grant will be additionally paid. • DWASA will provide these resettlement benefits directly with assistance from RAP consultants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance (counsel/ encourage) to relocation in new site by themselves.

Loss Item 6: Loss of community properties (Mosque, Graveyard) on private or public lands			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners identified by DC in the process of CCL payment. • Socially recognized owners of structures built on the ROW as identified by PAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure. • Transfer Grant of affected structure @ BDT 10/sft. • Reconstruction Grant of affected structure @ BDT 15/sft. • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within DWASA declared deadline <p><u>OR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project authority will construct two mosques and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all community properties located on private land or public land along the ROW at cut-off dates. 	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.

Loss Item 6: Loss of community properties (Mosque, Graveyard) on private or public lands			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
	portion of the boundary wall of affected graveyard In that case compensation and other benefits will not be paid for structures		

Loss Item 7: Loss of trees with title to land owner and owner of trees on public land or lessees			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners/ titleholders as identified by DC. • Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by PAVC. • Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation under law to be paid by DC. • Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees. • Owner of the tree will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within the DWASA declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all trees and plants located on ROW at cut-off dates. • DC will pay CCL as applicable for trees/plants. • PAVC will recommend market price of trees and fruits. • If any additional payment required on top of DC's payment, DWASA will directly pay it with assistance from RAP consultant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant to explain RAP 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. DWASA will not make any bar of taking the trees away by the owners within the specified deadline.

Loss Item 8: Loss of standing crops/fish stock with title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC, DWASA and PAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market value of standing crops/fish stock as per LA law to be determined by DC. • Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock within DWASA declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession. • DC will pay CCL for crops/fish stock. • DWASA will pay additional payment on top of DC's CCL, 	RAP Implementing Consultant will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.

Loss Item 7: Loss of trees with title to land owner and owner of trees on public land or lessees			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
		if required.. • PAVC will recommend market price of crops/fish stock at take away.	

Loss Item 9: Loss of leased or mortgaged land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Leaseholder with legal papers or Socially recognised lessees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL of crops/fish stock. • Dislocation Allowance will be paid by DWASA to the actual cultivator of the acquired land. • The cultivator will be allowed to take the crops/fish within the DWASA declared deadline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With legal agreement: Legal owner and mortgagee/ leaseholder will be paid CCL by DC in accordance with the law. • In case of tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements: DWASA will ensure payment of crops to the cultivator if CCL is not paid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Consultant will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments. • Implementing Consultant will mediate refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.

Loss Item 10: Loss of income (wage earners in agricultural, small business and industry (excluding owners or employers))			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Regular wage earners affected by the project interventions as identified by census and or by the PAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income for 30 days @ 400/day if lost due to the project interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or Census. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program. • Involvement of qualified EPs in construction work and during operational period of

Loss Item 10: Loss of income (wage earners in agricultural, small business and industry (excluding owners or employers))			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The needs of vulnerable groups will be assessed. • The resettlement benefits will be paid by DWASA directly with assistance from RAP consultant. 	the project.

Loss Item 11: Loss of income from business (structure owners and tenants)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/ titleholders of the structure as identified by the DC • Socially recognized owners identified during census/PAVC verification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration Grants for business loss for the minimum days of closing the business temporarily or partially (not over 15 days) during construction of the project in case of temporary & partial loss of business premises. • In case of permanent dislocation the business owners will be paid maximum 45 days net income identified by PAVC or during census survey. • Right to take away business material from demolished structure. • Tenants business operators will be entitled for moving assistance equivalent to wage labourers (@ 400/day for 30 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the affected business owners (structure owners or tenants) will be entitled for business restoration grants. • If the business premise is dislocated due to other projects being implemented on same alignment, the business operators will not be entitled for any assistance under SWTPP-III. • But if the business is closed particularly for the SWTPP-III, the business owners will be entitled for business restoration grants for 45 days. 	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program.

Loss Item 12: Shifting of household's belonging/inside materials			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<p>Legal owner as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment</p> <p>Or Socially recognized owners & tenants identified during census</p>	<p>An amount of BDT 5,000 will be given to each HH who will lose shelter including tenants if shifted within the deadline declared by DWASA</p>	<p>DWASA will make payment of this additional entitlement with assistance from consultant</p> <p>This grant is only for residential HHs (Owners and Tenants)</p>	<p>As appropriate</p>

Loss Item 13: Loss of Income and livelihood (Vulnerable PAPs)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable household such as (i) poor female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled headed households with dependents, (iii) nationally designated poor households (iv) elderly headed households with no means of support (v) landlessness, and (vi) poor tribal peoples or ethnic minorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDT. 10,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensations for each vulnerable household. • BDT. 5,000/- as one time grant to poor female headed households in addition to other compensation. • Skill Training for vulnerable households on 	<p>The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by DWASA with assistance from consultant if the livelihood opportunities are at risk due to the project. Cost of trainer will be borne by DWASA.</p>	<p>Consultant will motivate EPs for appropriate skills training.</p>

Loss Item 13: Loss of Income and livelihood (Vulnerable PAPs)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
• EPs losing main source of income and have no alternative source of income as identified by PAVC.	IGA. •Preferential employment in project civil work and during operational period of the project		

Loss Item 14: Unforeseen adverse impacts			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during project implementation	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by DWASA as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by DWASA Board.	As appropriate

7. REETTLEMENT & RELOCATION

7.1 Introduction

55. The census & IOL survey indicates that 52 residential HHs, one commercial structure, and three CPRs will be fully dislocated by this project. As per the RPF of this project there is no provision for Government sponsored relocation sites for the affected residential and business premises. Affected HHs will be encouraged and assisted by the DWASA to find alternative land for relocation.

Table 7:1: Category of lost assets required relocation

Category of Loss Due to	Units	No	%
Residential structures (No.)	No.	52	92.86
Commercial structures	No.	1	1.79
CPR	No.	3	5.36
Total	No.	56	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

7.2 Relocation Preferences

56. Table below lists relocation options based on feedback from APs. Among the HHs losing structures, about 57% preferred for the Self-Relocation by purchasing new land, followed by Project Assisted Resettlement (25%) and Relocation on Residual Land (18%). Among the land losers, more than 57% preferred cash for land and about 43% preferred land for lost land. Since there is scarcity of land in the country, so land for land option cannot be entertained and therefore adequate compensation for lost land will be paid at replacement cost so that landowners can purchase alternative land with compensation money. Regarding compensation assistance for the affected structure owners, more than 57% opted for cash compensation for structure and remaining preferred receiving replacement structures.

Table 7:2: Preferred relocation assistance by the displaced people

Sl. No	Resettlement/Relocation Option preferred	Total AHs	%
A	Resettlement or Relocation		
a1	Self-Relocation through purchasing new land	32	57.14
a2	Relocation on residual land	10	17.86

Sl. No	Resettlement/Relocation Option preferred	Total AHs	%
a3	Project Assisted Resettlement	14	25.00
	Total	56	100.00
B	Compensation option for anyone losing land		
b1	Compensation for land	Total	%
b2	Land for land lost	24	42.86
b3	Cash for Land lost	32	57.14
	Total	56	100.00
C	Compensation option for anyone losing structure (s)		
c1	Compensation losing type structure	Total	%
c2	House/Shop for House/ Shop Lost	24	42.86
c3	Cash for House/ Shop Lost	32	57.14
	Total	56	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

7.3 Options for Relocation of CPRs

57. Total three CPRs will be affected by the project. Fortunately only a very small portion of each property will be impacted therefore relocation will not be needed. However, compensation in terms of assistance with structural upgrading of each structure will be provided, and based on discussions with the affected entities.

Table 7:3: Affected CPRs

Affected Common Property Resources (CPR)	Number	Option for Relocation
Mosque	2	Full Structure
Grave	1	Boundary wall
Total	3	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

8. INCOME RESTORATION, REHABILITATION AND GENDER

8.1 Introduction

58. Mitigating the loss of land, assets and livelihoods is the main focus of the RAP. RAP policy dictates that the standard of living and livelihood opportunities of the displaced people are upheld to at least the pre-project level. DWASA will therefore focus on implementing this requirement for both titled and non-titled PAPs. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support in terms of livelihood restoration for the PAPs failing to cope with relocation.

8.2 Livelihood Impact and Risks

59. If proper planning for income and livelihood restoration is not taken, land acquisition and displacement of the residential and commercial premises may severely impact the livelihood of PAPs. Landowners may not purchase alternative land with compensation money and may fail to utilize their money in income generating alternatives. These occurrences may push the affected people into conditions worse than before the project began. Quick payment of compensation and other benefits as per policy and proper planning and guidance by the INGO concerning the utilization of compensation money by the affected people will improve the chances for the restoration of livelihoods.

8.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration

60. According to the impacts identified, relocation of households out of their own community will disrupt their normal way of living. This change will take significant adjustment, not just due to new living conditions but also a new or at least altered community relationship. The income and livelihood restoration strategy will focus on the PAPs' post-relocation problems and adopt appropriate mitigation measures to uphold their standards of living. Short-term and long-term mitigation measures are suggested to undertake as per policy of the RAP. Business enterprises will also get support from the project in terms of relocation and income restoration. Adequate compensation/resettlement assistance will be given to these PAPs before relocation. In addition, vulnerable PAPs will receive special support and also get preference for employment in the civil construction works. It is expected that the short-term

measures such as training on income generating activities and compensating loss of productive assets and income will mitigate somewhat the dislocations removal of some livelihood resources.

61. About 57% of affected HHs indicated that they required help with employment opportunities in construction work, about 15% want assistance or loan from other ongoing development scheme, and about 29% showed their interest in vocational & Skill development training on IGA.

Table 8:1: PAPs preferences for income and livelihood restoration

Options for Income restoration assistance	Number	%
Employment opportunities in construction work	29	55.77
Assistance/loan from other ongoing development scheme	8	15.38
Vocational & Skill development training	15	28.85
Total	52	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October, 2017

8.4 Rehabilitation Measures

62. Necessary rehabilitation measures have been suggested in the entitlement matrices of the RAP. It is expected that proposed rehabilitation measures for restoration of income and livelihood would help the affected people to uphold or at least restore their livelihood standard.

8.4.1 Support for Lost Work Days and Income

63. The household heads, business owners and wage labourers will lose work days during and construction period. In such case they will be entitled to:

- cash compensation for lost income based on the number of months the facility is inaccessible and unusable ;
- Additional compensation and assistance is given the vulnerable households; and,
- Preferential employment opportunity during the project’s construction period

8.4.2 Assistance to Re-establish Business/Enterprises

64. Owners of the business structures and operator/proprietor (tenants) of business will loss income from business and will be entitled for resettlement benefits as cash compensation equivalent to the number of months the business must be closed and inaccessible to

customers/clients, due to the construction work. Noise and dust will also be considered in determining the length of the assistance period.

65. Assistance to Landlords loosing Rental Income and Tenants loosing a Place to Live. Affected people including renters losing their income from rented premises will be entitled to have their income restored. Titled land owners, tenant, sharecropper, lessees, and unauthorized occupant such as squatter and encroacher will be given-
- 60-day advance notice before removal
 - Provision of land rental value during the duration of access loss
 - Restoration and enhancement of affected land, structures and other assets once work is over;
 - Additional compensation and assistance for the vulnerable households
 - Employment opportunity in the civil work of PAPs affected by the project.

8.4.3 Assistance to Affected Employees/Wage Earners

66. Affected employees of the agriculture or business institutions will be entitled for
- Cash compensation for lost income based on three months lost income or minimum wage rates
 - Employment opportunity in the civil construction of the project

8.4.4 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

67. Vulnerable households including informal settler, squatters, women headed household, elderly headed households and households below poverty line will be entitled to:
- additional allowance for loss of land or structure (will be determined); and,
 - prioritized employment once the work begins

8.4.5 Employment in Construction Work

68. Physically capable vulnerable PAPs will be given preferential opportunities to work on the project, including earth carrying, bricks carrying, slope turfing, watering, and some other technical jobs as per the PAPs capability and skills. Women and vulnerable groups will be given priority for available jobs. Equal wages for male and female for similar types of works

will be ensured. Standard labour law of Bangladesh and ILO will be followed during the period the PAPs are employed, as well as the entire construction period.

8.4.6 Future Plans for Income and Livelihood Restoration

69. Two types of actions will be offered to the PAPs seeking help with income and livelihood restoration. These will be, i) payment of compensation and resettlement benefits and ii) training in alternative income generating activities. According to the preferences of the PAPs, training in alternative income generating activities was the most popular mitigation action. A needs assessment will be conducted during implementation of the RAP by the DWASA or the implementing agency, to seek opinion of the PAPs regarding their option for training on IGA for income restoration.

8.4.7 Gender Considerations

70. Compensation for lost assets including land, structure, trees, furniture, wells and toilets will be paid to actual owners irrespective of gender considerations as per LA law and RAP policy. Separate toilets, shaded rest areas, calm breast-feeding corners, etc. for the female workers will provide in the construction camps by DWASA and the contractors undertaking the work.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

71. The Land Acquisition Ordinance 1982 allows landowners to object to acquisitions at the beginning of the legal process. Once the objections are heard and resolved, there is virtually no provision to address grievances and complaints that individual landowners may bring in the later stages of the process. Since the ordinance does not recognize them, there is no mechanism to hear and redress grievances of people who do not have legal titles to the acquired lands. As seen in various projects, complaints and grievances may range from disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands to affected persons and assets missed by the censuses; valuation of affected assets; compensation payment; and the like. Considering the need, DWASA will establish a procedure to answer to queries and address complaints and grievances about any irregularities in application of the guidelines adopted in this RPF for assessment and mitigation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal action. The procedure will however not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law.
72. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at local level will be formed for each Union with union level representation to ensure easy accessibility by the affected persons. This local level GRC (LGRC) and the process for resolving land acquisition related grievances will be local focal point of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM sets out the information and communications strategy to ensure that PAPs are fully informed about their rights to offer suggestions and make complaints, and the different mechanisms through which they can do so, including grievances related to the land acquisition process. All grievances received through the GRM process will primarily be forwarded to the GRC. The secretariat for each LGRC will be at the office of the Sub-Divisional Engineer/Executive Engineer (Field Level). If any grievance is not resolved at LGRC, the aggrieved person may request the convener of GRC to forward the case to the Project Director. The GRC will officially forward the cases with their comments to the Project Director at PIU level. Meeting of the LGRC would be held at Convener's office or at Union Parishad/Ward Councilor's office as agreed by the committee members. The GRCs will be two tiers from the field level to DWASA level (Figure 1) and committee members will be from DWASA, consultants and local people (Table 5).

Table 9:1: Members of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

Level	Members of the GRC at different levels
Project Level (PIU)	iv. Project Director : Convener v. Executive Engineer (PIU) : Member vi. Team Leader RAP Implementing Consultant : Member Secretary
Local Level at Union Parishad/ Municipality	vi. Executive Engineer (DWASA, Field Office) : Convener vii. Representative (Deputy Team Leader) of the RAP Implementing Consultant : Member-Secretary viii. Local UP Chairman/Member/Ward Councilor : Member ix. Affected People's representative : Member x. Female PAP representative (In case of female aggrieved persons) : Member

73. The project level GRC will hear and resolve the grievances within 5 weeks from the date of receiving it from LGRC. The Executive Engineer (PIU) and the Team Leader (RAP Implementation) will assist the Project Director in making decision. The PAP may even go to the court of law for resolution if the decision of LGRC or PGRC is not acceptable to them. The Member Secretary will review and sort the cases in terms of nature of grievance, urgency of resolution, and schedule hearings in consultation with the Convener of GRC.
74. The GRC will be constituted by the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives by issuing a circular (Paripatra) and finally this will be published in Bangladesh Gazette. Members of the GRCs will be nominated by the Project Director, PIU and approved by the Managing Director of DWASA. The membership of the GRCs will ensure proper presentation of complaints and grievances as well as impartial hearings and investigations, and transparent resolutions.
75. Two-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been proposed here for giving the affected people freedom of their choices to appeal to the higher level if they are not satisfied with the decision of the GRC at any level. They will also enjoy the opportunity to go to the court of law for final resolution.

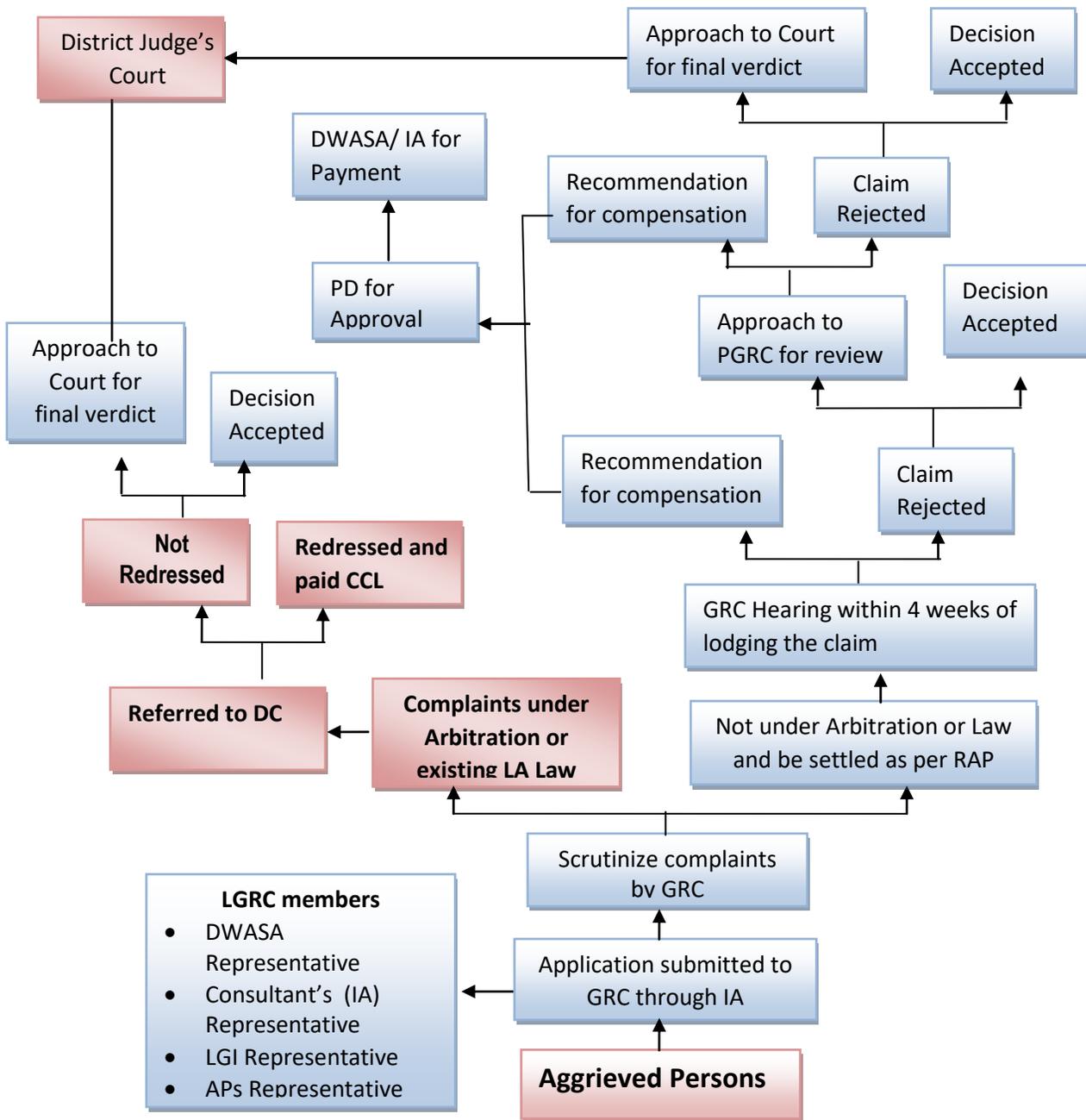


Figure 9.1: Grievance Redress Flow Chart

Steps of grievance redress mechanism are presented in Table -7.

Table 9:2: Steps of Redressing Grievances

Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Implementing Agency (Consultant) on behalf of DWASA informs PAPs and counsels them on land acquisition and resettlement policy, compensation and entitlement modalities, entitlement packages, and eligibility and process to obtain the entitlements etc. in the focused group sessions. • PAPs with clear understanding approach DC and DWASA for compensation under law and assistance under RAP as applicable. • PAPs with confusion and valid complaints on land acquisition and resettlement process and entitlements, environmental issues, approach GRC for resolution.
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementing agency assists the aggrieved PAPs to produce a written complaint to the convener of GRC with stories, expectations and any parties. The agency counsels the aggrieved persons on the mandate and procedure of grievance resolution. • GRC scrutinize the case records and sort out cases might be settled under arbitration, to be advised to aggrieved persons to submit cases to DC or be deferred to the DC from the GRC. • Hearing is organized on cases with merit at the GRC secretariat or at Union Parishad Offices at local level and resolution is given by the GRC in 4 weeks of receiving the complaints. • Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the DWASA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The agreed resolution is forward to PMU for approval by the PD before processing entitlements for the entitled person. • In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she may approach the PMU through the GRC convener with assistance from the implementing agency for further review.
Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases with all proceedings are placed with the PIU, where the PD reviews them at PIU with assistance from the Deputy Project Director. If found necessary, field investigation is carried out and the resolutions are given within five weeks of receiving the complaints. • Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the DWASA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The resolution will be sent to the Conveners office to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance.
Step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resolution accepted by the aggrieved person is then approved by the PD. • In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the court of law for final verdict.
Step 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resolution accepted by the aggrieved persons at any level (GRC, PIU) is approved by the Project Director and forwarded back to the Conveners' office keeping records at his/her office. • Based on the approved grievance resolution, the Implementing Agency processes his/her entitlements and assists DWASA in arranging payment.

76. This is to be ensured that grievance redress decisions are made in formal hearings and in a transparent manner, and the Conveners will apply the following guidelines:

- Reject a grievance redress application with any recommendations written on it by a GRC member or others such as politicians and other influential persons.
- Remove a recommendation by any person that may separately accompany the grievance redress application.
- Disqualify a GRC member who has made a recommendation on the application separately before the formal hearing:
- Where a GRC member is removed, appoint another person in consultation with the Project Director.
- Ensure strict adherence to the impact mitigation policies and guidelines adopted in this RPF and the mitigation standards, such as compensation rates established through market price surveys.

77. Inform affected persons and their communities of the project's grievance redress mechanism in open meetings at important locations and in PAP group meetings. Bangla translations of the RPF and the GRM in the form of information brochures will be distributed among the affected persons. The PAPs will also be briefed on the scope of the GRC, the procedure for lodging grievances cases and the procedure of grievance resolution at the project level.

78. Ensure impartiality and transparency, and hearings on complaints will remain open to the public. The GRCs will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register, including intake details, resolution process and the closing procedures. DWASA will maintain the following three Grievance Registers:

(a) Intake Register: (1) Case number, (2) Date of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father or husband name, (6) Complete address, (7) Main grievance regarding social (loss of land/property or entitlements) or environmental impact, (8) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (9) Previous records of similar grievances.

(b) Resolution Register: (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Complainant's story and expectation, (5) Date of hearing, (6) Date of field investigation

(if any), (7) Results of hearing and field investigation, (8) Decision of GRC, (9) Progress (pending, solved), and (10) Agreements or commitments.

(c) Closing Register: (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Decisions and response to complainants, (5) Mode and medium of communication, (6) Date of closing, (7) Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction, and (8) Management actions to avoid recurrence.

79. Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in RAP implementation. The PIU will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available. The PIU will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on the DWASA website.

10. RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

10.1 Introduction

80. The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses identified through census and IOL and property valuation/market surveys. Replacement value of land, structures and other assets are calculated using the market rates. The Property Valuation Advisory Committee will confirm the rates by types of land and location during the RAP implementation. The costs for relocation and special assistance are consistent with the entitlement matrix.
81. The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT 709 million from which 139 million to be paid by DWASA (Table 10.1) Budget under DWASA head includes additional compensation for land and other resettlement benefits, INGO operation cost and contingency @ 2%. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries is finalized and the Government adopts a price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PVAC prior to implementation..
82. This budget includes compensation for land as well as both main and secondary structures, trees, along with other resettlement benefits, i.e., additional assistance, dislocation allowance, transfer grants/assistance for shifting of structure, rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities, assistance for loss of business/wage income; one-time special grants and special assistance to women-headed and vulnerable households with support to livelihood and income restoration allowances. Provision of contingency costs (2%) has also been calculated and incorporated in this budget. The RAP budget includes the operational cost for the INGO/CF as well as the costs of the livelihood restoration program. The land acquisition and resettlement fund will be provided by DWASA.

Table 10:1: Costs for land acquisition and resettlement

Sl. No	Budget Summary	Budget	DC Budget	Additional Pay	% of the total Budget	USD in million
A	Compensation for land	535,974,773	470,514,733	65,460,040	75.58	6.320
B	Compensation for Structure	96,890,342	96,890,342	-	13.66	1.142
C	Compensation for Tree	2,679,765	2,679,765	-	0.38	0.032
D	Other Resettlement Benefits	29,489,315	-	29,489,315	4.16	0.348
E	RAP Implementing Agency/ INGO	5,350,000	-	5,350,000	0.75	0.063
F	Contingency @ 2% on the total (A-F)	13,407,684	-	13,407,684	1.89	0.158
G	Relocation of Mosques and structure of graveyard	25,261,526		25,261,526	3.56	0.298
	Total cost	709,053,405	570,084,840	138,968,565	100	8.360

10.2 Replacement Value of Land

83. The replacement cost for the affected lands has been estimated based RC rate which is the highest between recommended rate (market rate + DC rate= /2) and the rate paid by the DC. The total estimated cost for acquisition of land is BDT 536 million (66%) from which 65.4 million stands for additional land rate to be paid by DWASA. The top up rate will be finally determined by the PAVC.

Table 10:2: Estimated Amount for Compensation for Land

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in Acre	Recommended Rate (market rate + DC paid)/2	DC Rate (+50% Premium) Acre	Top up Value	Replacement cost of land	DC Budget	Additional Budget
	1	2	3	4	5(3-4)	6 (2*3)	7 (2*4)	8 (6-7)
A	Compensation for land							
1	Char Sofika							
	Null	0.1425	13,401,698	11,653,65	1,748,048	1,909,742	1,660,645	

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in Acre	Recommended Rate (market rate + DC paid)/2	DC Rate (+50% Premium) Acre	Top up Value	Replacement cost of land	DC Budget	Additional Budget
				0				
	Viti	0.3625	24,472,770	17,480,550	6,992,220	8,871,379	6,336,699	
	Sub Total Char Sofika	0.505	-			10,781,121	7,997,345	2,783,777
2	Dakhin Chandirdi		-					
	Null	1.06	13,503,000	9,645,000	3,858,000	14,313,180	10,223,700	
	Viti	0.2775	20,254,500	14,467,500	5,787,000	5,620,624	4,014,731	
	Khal	0.0525	3,616,875	2,411,250	1,205,625	189,886	126,591	
	Sub Total Dakhin Chandirdi	1.39	-			20,123,690	14,365,022	5,758,668
3	Uttar Chandirdi		-					
	Null	0.2950	14,453,835	13,139,850	1,313,985	4,263,881	3,876,256	
	Viti	0.0125	22,666,328	19,709,850	2,956,478	283,329	246,373	
	Sub Total Uttar Chandirdi	0.3075	-			4,547,210	4,122,629	424,582
4	Choto Silmandi		-					
	Null	0.0550	15,110,828	13,139,850	1,970,978	831,096	722,692	
	Sub Total Choto Silmandi	0.0550	-			831,096	722,692	108,404
5	Bagbari		-					
	Null	0.1700	17,688,983	16,846,650	842,333	3,007,127	2,863,931	
	Sub Total Bagbari	0.1700	-			3,007,127	2,863,931	143,197
6	Ramdi		-					
	Null	1.8930	15,978,675	13,894,500	2,084,175	30,247,632	26,302,289	

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in Acre	Recommended Rate (market rate + DC paid)/2	DC Rate (+50% Premium) Acre	Top up Value	Replacement cost of land	DC Budget	Additional Budget
	Viti	0.1100	23,968,013	20,841,750	3,126,263	2,636,481	2,292,593	
	Homestead	0.0675	25,010,100	20,841,750	4,168,350	1,688,182	1,406,818	
	Khal	0.1325	5,210,550	3,473,700	1,736,850	690,398	460,265	
	Sub Total Ramdi	2.2030	-			35,262,693	30,461,964	4,800,728
7	Najirpur		-					
	Null	0.1000	10,647,000	10,140,000	507,000	1,064,700	1,014,000	
	Viti	0.2675	17,491,500	15,210,000	2,281,500	4,678,976	4,068,675	
	Sub Total Najirpur	0.3675	-			5,743,676	5,082,675	661,001
8	Nitardi		-					
	Null	0.9650	16,247,070	15,473,400	15,678,423	15,678,423	14,931,831	
	Khal	0.0250	5,802,525	3,868,350	1,934,175	145,063	96,709	
	Sub Total Nitardi	0.9900	-			15,823,486	15,028,540	794,946
9	Goalodi		-					
	Null	0.2100	24,660,125	24,320,250	339,875	5,178,626	5,107,253	
	Khal	0.0375	9,120,150	6,080,100	3,040,050	342,006	228,004	
	Sub Total Goalodi	0.2475	-			5,520,632	5,335,256	185,376
10	Garibrodi		-					
	Null	1.0910	9,017,085	8,197,350	819,735	9,837,640	8,943,309	
	Viti	0.1850	14,140,515	12,296,100	1,844,415	2,615,995	2,274,779	
	Road	0.0075	13,115,790	10,246,65	2,869,140	98,368	76,850	

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in Acre	Recommended Rate (market rate + DC paid)/2	DC Rate (+50% Premium) Acre	Top up Value	Replacement cost of land	DC Budget	Additional Budget
				0				
	Sub Total Garibrodi	1.2835	-			12,552,003	11,294,937	1,257,066
1 1	Choto Magbajar		-					
	Null	0.5925	8,532,810	7,757,100	775,710	5,055,690	4,596,082	
	Viti	0.0300	13,380,998	11,635,650	1,745,348	401,430	349,070	
	Khal	0.0275	2,909,025	1,939,350	969,675	79,998	53,332	
	Sub Total Choto Magbajar	0.6500	-			5,537,118	4,998,483	538,635
1 2	Darpot Thotaliya		-					
	Null	1.8050	17,758,650	17,758,650	32,054,363	32,054,363	32,054,363	
	Viti	0.3550	27,969,953	26,638,050	1,331,903	9,929,333	9,456,508	
	Homestead	0.6435	20,010,000	17,400,000	2,610,000	12,876,435	11,196,900	
	Road	0.1390	22,409,175	22,198,350	210,825	3,114,875	3,085,571	
	Khal	0.3300	6,659,550	4,439,700	2,219,850	2,197,652	1,465,101	
	Sub Total Darpot Thotaliya	3.2725	-			60,172,658	57,258,443	2,914,216
1 3	Raisdia		-					
	Null	1.6725	18,448,650	16,771,500	1,677,150	30,855,367	28,050,334	
	Viti	0.2000	28,930,838	25,157,250	3,773,588	5,786,168	5,031,450	
	Road	0.0300	23,060,895	20,964,450	2,096,445	691,827	628,934	

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in Acre	Recommended Rate (market rate + DC paid)/2	DC Rate (+50% Premium) Acre	Top up Value	Replacement cost of land	DC Budget	Additional Budget
				0				
	Sub Total Raisdia	1.9025	-			37,333,361	33,710,717	3,622,644
14	Baliya Digirpar		-					
	Null	2.5025	18,300,713	17,429,250	45,797,533	45,797,533	43,616,698	
	Viti	0.6075	18,984,660	16,508,400	2,476,260	11,533,181	10,028,853	
	Homestead	0.2250	31,372,740	26,143,950	5,228,790	7,058,867	5,882,389	
	Road	0.1750	21,623,760	21,786,600	(162,840)	3,784,158	3,812,655	
	Khal	0.4180	6,536,025	4,357,350	2,178,675	2,732,058	1,821,372	
	Sub Total Baliya Digirpar	3.9280	-			70,905,797	65,161,967	5,743,830
15	Panam Gabtoli		-					
	Null	0.1950	15,286,793	14,558,850	727,943	2,980,925	2,838,976	
	Viti	0.4250	25,114,103	21,838,350	3,275,753	10,673,494	9,281,299	
	Homestead	0.6300	34,650,000	33,000,000	1,650,000	21,829,500	20,790,000	
	Road	0.0625	18,685,388	18,198,600	486,788	1,167,837	1,137,413	
	Khal	0.2350	5,459,625	3,639,750	1,819,875	1,283,012	855,341	
	Sub Total Panam Gabtoli	1.5475	-			37,934,767	34,903,028	3,031,738
16	Hariya		-					

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in Acre	Recommended Rate (market rate + DC paid)/2	DC Rate (+50% Premium) Acre	Top up Value	Replacement cost of land	DC Budget	Additional Budget
	Null	2.4375	16,742,678	14,558,850	2,183,828	40,810,276	35,487,197	
	Viti	5.4125	20,969,445	18,234,300	2,735,145	113,497,121	98,693,149	
	Homestead	1.1025	24,294,563	19,435,650	4,858,913	26,784,755	21,427,804	
	Road	0.5950	21,838,320	18,198,600	3,639,720	12,993,800	10,828,167	
	Khal	0.2175	21,255,525	3,639,750	17,615,775	4,623,077	791,646	
	Sub Total Hariya	9.7650	-			198,709,030	167,227,962	31,481,067
17	Sonamoye		-					
	Sikosti(chor)	0.9150	2,974,125	2,703,750	270,375	2,721,324	2,473,931	
	Sub Total Sonamoye	0.9150	-			2,721,324	2,473,931	247,393
18	Choto Deovog		-					
	Null	0.5625	3,109,313	2,703,750	405,563	1,748,988	1,520,859	
	Viti	0.3375	3,363,188	2,690,550	672,638	1,135,076	908,061	
	Sikosti(chor)	1.8775	2,974,125	2,703,750	270,375	5,583,920	5,076,291	
	Sub Total Deovog	2.7775				8,467,984	7,505,211	962,773
	Compensation For Land	32.2770				535,974,773	470,514,733	65,460,040

10.3 Replacement cost of Structures

84. Replacement cost for both primary and secondary structures affected on private land or government land have been assessed during conducting surveys, Primary data collected from the people of various cross sections associated with construction has been considered. Apart from this experience from other development projects in the recent past have also taken into account for assessing the replacement cost.

10.3.1 Replacement cost for Primary Structure

85. The replacement cost of affected primary structure has been assessed based on DC rate including 100% premium. Table 10.3 The total estimated amount for structure compensation is BDT 192 million.

Table 10:3: Estimated Cost for Primary Structures

Affected Primary Structure	Unit	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Cost in BDT
Pucca	Sft	5900.62	5500	32,453,410
Semi-pucca	Sft	2997.67	4500	13,489,515
Tin-made	Sft	13942.14	3000	41,826,420
Katcha	Sft	2087.2	1901	3,968,377
Thatched	Sft	75.2	1800	135,360
Total		25002		91,873,082

10.3.2 Replacement Cost for Secondary Structures

86. The replacement cost for secondary structures such as Toilet, tube well, boundary wall, stair, drain, etc. has been calculated following the same manner as used for primary structures. Table 10.4 presented unit costs and budget for affected secondary structures. The total estimated amount for secondary structure compensation is BDT 5 million.

Table 10:4: Estimated Compensation Amount for Secondary Structures

Affected Secondary Structure	Unit	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Cost in BDT
Boundary wall (tin made)	rft	595.3	2,205	1,312,637
Stairs	rrt	799.92	2,200	1,759,824
Gate	no	2	250	500

Affected Secondary Structure	Unit	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Cost in BDT
Tube well	no	27	16,928	457,056
Septic Tank	cft	250	300	75,000
Water Tank	cft	194.32	300	58,296
Toilet, (Sanitary)	no	5	60,003	300,015
Toilet, (Slab)	no	17	4,452	75,684
R.C.C Pillar	no	46	1,333	61,318
Net Machine	no	4	100,000	400,000
PVC Pipe	rft	85	45	3,825
Total Cost				5,017,260

10.4 Market Price of Trees

87. The compensation for trees in the Project are presented in Table 10.5. The estimated amount for compensation for trees is BDT 2.6 million.

Table 10:5: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees

Compensation For tree	Unit	No	Rate	Cost in BDT
Large	No	173	7,454	1,289,625
Medium	No	113	4,500	508,500
Small	No	481	1,800	865,800
Plant	No	264	60	15,840
Total Compensation For tree	No	1031		2,679,765

10.5 Other Resettlement Benefits

88. The total estimated resettlement benefits is BDT 29.4 million that includes stamp duty and registration cost, structure transfer grant, reconstruction grant, business restoration grant, , special assistance for vulnerable HHs to be paid by DWASA. Table 10.6 shows detailed of the estimated amount of resettlement benefits.

Table 10:6: Estimated Amount of Resettlement Benefits

SL. No	Resettlement Benefits	Quantity in /No./%	Rate (BDT)	Cost in BDT
1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 15% of replacement cost of land in 25% probable cases	0.15	535,974,773	20,099,054

SL. No	Resettlement Benefits	Quantity in /No./%	Rate (BDT)	Cost in BDT
2	Land development cost for home and commercial land @ 10% of land value (replacement cost)	0.10	70,237,738	7,023,774
3	Dislocation allowance @ BDT 200 per decimal maximum BDT 20,000	51	20,000	1,020,000
4	Transfer Grant of affected structure @ BDT 10/sft	10	25,002	250,020
5	Reconstruction Grant of affected structure @ BDT 15/sft.	15	25,002	375,030
6	Business moving assistance (@ 400/day) for 30 days	1	12,000	12,000
7	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each (large and medium) tree.	30%	1,798,125	539,438
8	One time grant in addition to other compensations for each vulnerable household.	17	10,000	170,000
	Total cost for Resettlement Cost			29,489,315

10.7 RP implementation cost

89. The estimated RP implementation cost is BDT 10.3 million including operation cost for RP implementing NGO/Firm, Training on Income generating alternatives of the vulnerable groups, CPR relocation etc. Table 10.7 shows the detailed of estimated amount of RP implementation.

Table 10:7: Estimated Amount of RP implementation

Head of Expenditure	Quantity/No	Amount in BDT
Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	LS	1,000,000
Skill Training for vulnerable households on IGA.	LS	350,000
Operation cost for RAP Implementing Agency/ INGO	LS	4,000,000
Total		5,350,000

10.8 Contingency for RP implementation

90. The estimated administrative cost is BDT 33.7 million. Contingency budget @2% of the total estimated budget has been kept to meet unforeseen expenses including cost for grievance redress mechanism. Table 10.8 shows the detailed of Estimated Amount of contingency for RP implementation

Table 10:8: Estimated Amount of Contingency for RP Implementation

Head of Expenditure	Rate	Amount in BDT
Contingency @ 2% of the total budget	0.02	13,407,684
Total		13,407,684

10.9 Relocation cost for the affected Mosque and graveyard

Relocation of Mosques and structure of graveyard	LS	25,261,526
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11. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

91. Headed by a Project Director (PD), DWASA will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at its headquarters to prepare and implement the entire project. The PD is accountable to the DWASA Board through the Managing Director for successful implementation of the project. Among other responsibilities, the PD will oversee preparation and implementation of the phase-wise land acquisition and the RAP. The PD will ensure that the engineering designs identify the locations and magnitudes of the land to be acquired precisely, prepare and submit the acquisition proposals to the Deputy Commissioners (DC – head of the acquisition authority), and provide them with the acquisition funds, allowing sufficient time to complete the acquisition process. The PD will also ensure that compensation payment and measures to mitigate social impacts adopted beyond the provisions of the acquisition law are all completed before handing over land for civil works. The PIU will act for all activities that involve land acquisition and resettlement. The PD and the PIU will be actively assisted by the Consultant in carrying out the RAP preparation and implementation tasks.
92. Executive Engineer (XEN)- assigned for land acquisition and resettlement activities, will implement the project on the ground, on behalf of the PIU including land acquisition and resettlement action plans for the project. The XEN will be assisted by the Sub-Divisional Engineers (SDE) and Assistant Engineers (AE)/Sub-Assistant Engineer.
93. The project will finance consulting services for social survey, following up land acquisition, preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan, in particular the resettlement activities proposed in this RPF. Services of the consultant have been recognized as instrumental in successful implementation of resettlement plans considering their experience of working with the grassroots level people. On the other hand, DWASA has limited manpower in its project Implementation unit to take up preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan. It has therefore been adopted in this project to engage an experienced Consultant to assist PIU in the preparation and implementation of RAP. The principal task of the RAP implementing agency (consultant) would be to identify the project affected households/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlement as per the packages to be contained in the RAP. The ultimate main task would be to assist PIU in disbursing

entitlements, which are provisioned under the project beyond the provision of the law on land acquisition of the Government of Bangladesh.

94. The Deputy Commissioners will pay compensation to the legal owners of the affected properties following the land acquisition law of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982) while DWASA will pay additional compensation (if any) on top of DC's payment and resettlement benefits as per policy of the RPF. The consultant will assist the entitled persons to prepare/update their record of rights to the property and receive compensation from DC office and DWASA. Necessary papers for payment of compensation and assistances such as Entitled Persons File (EP file) and Entitlement Card (EC), Debit Vouchers, Photography of EPs, ID cards of EPs, etc. would be prepared by the consultant to facilitate DWASA for making payment of compensation and benefits. In case of community property is affected, DWASA will pay compensation to the authorized person of the Management Committee of the Community Property. The cheque will be in the name of the affected community property, not in the name of any person. The tenants and wage laborers will have to produce letter of authentication from the owner of structure/operator of business along with other documents as necessary. DWASA will issue ID cards to each of the entitled persons and the consultant will distribute it among the EPs. The photograph of the EP would be attested by the local government representatives (Union Parishad Chairmen/ City Corporation Mayor or Councilor). Compensation cheques (account payee) will be delivered at the door step of the people by the DWASA with assistance from the consultant. The assigned consultant (KMC) has employed experienced and trained staff for field survey, data collection, data management and development and production of implementation tools in the effect under the leadership of an experienced Team Leader (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist).

11.1 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) and its role

95. Deputy Commissioners (DC) and DWASA will conduct joint on-site verification of affected physical properties on private land proposed for acquisition for SWTPP-III. DCs (Dhaka and Narayanganj) will also assess the market price of the affected lands, structures, trees and crops with data and assistance from Sub-Registrar's offices for land, Public Works Department (PWD) for structures, Department of Forest (DoF) for trees, and Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Marketing Departments for crops. The DCs will not compensate

the households, shops or any other entities affected on public lands. However, as per the project policy unauthorized occupants will not be entitled for full compensation for their lost assets rather they will be entitled for some resettlement benefits based on practices of other externally funded development projects. The land owners will be entitled for additional compensation to be assessed by Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC). The affected physical assets will be identified and market price of affected physical assets and income will be determined by the PAVC established under the project. The PAVC will prepare a comparative assessment between the DC’s CCL price and the price obtained from different sources following best practices of other development projects and submit to PIU with recommendation for decision and approval. The PAVC will be a 4-member committee at field level. The members of PAVC will be nominated by the competent authority and approved by the Project Director. The committees will be constituted by the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRC) through a notification which will be ultimately published in the Official Gazette.

Table 11:1: Membership of PAVC

1. Project Director (SWTPP-III)	Convener
2. Team Leader, RAP Implementing Agency	Member-Secretary
3. Representative of concerned DC (not below rank of Assistant Commissioner)	Member
4. Deputy Team Leader, RAP Implementing Agency	Member

11.2 Process of valuation of assets

96. The PAVC will verify and cross check the field book of the joint verification survey (JVS) conducted jointly by DWASA and the Deputy Commissioners at respective project area. The PAVC will also review and certify the census of affected households (titled and non-titled) and assets conducted by the DWASA appointed consultant. If there is major variation between Census and JVS data (more than 10%) in assessing affected properties, PAVC will consult the JVS for titled losses and the Census for non-titled losses. PAVC will assess quantity and category of affected physical property (structure, tree, business, common properties, etc.) on public lands. Unit rates of the affected physical property will also be

determined by the PAVC based on market price to be obtained from various sources. The PAVC will design and conduct a property valuation survey (PVS) through questionnaire survey and personal contact and consult secondary sources to recommend a reasonable price of land as well as amount of loss of income based on inventory of losses (IOL) survey result.

- 1. Legal Procedure to be followed by DC:** Deputy Commissioners will assess value of the land and other assets following the legal procedure. For land compensation the DC will collect transacted deeds form concerned Sub-Registrar's office for preceding 12 months from the date of serving notice under section 3 of the ARIPO-1982 and will add 50% premium (as per amendment of ARIPO 1994). For assessment of compensation for structure the DC will send the joint verification list of structure to Public Works Department for individual assessment of price of each affected structure. For Trees, joint verification sheet will be sent to Department of Forest to assess price of each affected trees. For crops and fish the DC will use rates of Department of Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Marketing Department and the Department of Fisheries.
- 2. Procedure to be followed by PAVC:** Rates of land will be collected from various cross sections of the people such as potential seller & buyer, religious leader, teacher, deed write, etc. to ascertain replacement cost. PAVC will also collect recorded price from Sub-Registrar's office for preceding three months from the date of assessing the price by PAVC and actual transacted price from the people. Therefore, collected data/ rate from three sources (reported, recorded and transacted) would be taken into account for preparation of the replacement cost for land. For affected structures, the IA will collect rates from knowledgeable people such as businessmen of construction materials, construction laborers, etc. and for trees and crops from the forest department and agriculture extension and marketing department respectively.

11.3 Training and Capacity Building of DWASA Official

97. Land acquisition and resettlement experience in former and ongoing projects of DWASA formed the basis for this RPF. DWASA has prior experience of dealing with land acquisition and resettlement in compliance with Donor's policy on Involuntary Resettlement. SWTPP-II (DWASA) staff will be oriented on preparation of resettlement action plans and implementation of the plans at the field level. An experienced Consulting Firm (KMC) has been employed for social survey and preparation & implementation of RAPs.

98. However, in monitoring land acquisition and RAP implementation activities, the DWASA PIU will identify any issues that may be impeding progress and coordinate them with the PD for actions by the XENs at PIU level. The RAP implementing consultant will also train the DWASA officials (PIU and field staff), especially those who will implement project, on social safeguards compliance issues relating to involuntary resettlement as well as implementation of the various impact mitigation policies and measures adopted in this RPF. Gender mainstreaming in project activities will be given special attention in all training and capacity building activities.

11.4 RPF Disclosure

99. DWASA will disclose this RPF to the public and in its website. DWASA will ensure that copies of the translated document (executive summary of the RPF) are available at its headquarters and field level and other places accessible to the general public. Executive Summary of the resettlement action plan for the project will be translated into Bangla and made available at public places accessible to the project-affected persons and other stakeholders before award of civil works contract.

11.5 Roles And Responsibilities Of Dwasa Officials And Rap Implementing Consultant

A. Project Implementation Unit, DWASA

1. Project Director

Overall responsibility: Coordinating preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities in time.

Specific responsibility:

- Perform as convener of the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) and ensure that all properties within the proposed area have been enumerated and replacement value of the affected properties has been determined in a transparent manner.
- Routinely reviews and updates the schedules for design & implementation of civil works and other tasks, and coordinates them with the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- Coordinates, facilitates and monitors all activities performed at PIU and Field Office (FO) levels related to land acquisition needs and their ground locations; and placement of acquisition funds with DCs are all completed in time.

- Monitoring the PAP censuses and other tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and that the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- Ensures that all information on land acquisition, RAP reparation and implementation activities are collated and reported to DWASA Board on a regular basis.

B. Field Office (FO) of DWASA

1. Executive Engineer

Overall responsibility: Monitoring the process tasks of preparing and implementing land acquisition and resettlement activities in time, analyzing and collating all related information in the field office and report to PIU.

Specific responsibility:

- Review, update and coordinate with project schedules for design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, vis-a-vis the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- Perform as convener of the local grievance redress committee and ensure that all PAPs are aware of their right to make grievance on valid ground regarding land acquisition, resettlement and environmental issues. Ensure that all grievances so far received by the GRC are heard and resolved in time in a transparent manner as prescribed in the RAP.
- Coordinate and facilitate PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and monitors the RAP implementation process ensuring that 'the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- Ensure that all information related to land acquisition and resettlement are generated and collected from the field and secondary sources and are analyzed, collated and instruct consultant to prepare the RAP accordingly.
- Routinely monitor progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep Project Director informed on a regular basis.
- Facilitate the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the Deputy Commissioners and other GoB departments at the District level.

2. Sub-Division Engineer (SDE)

Overall responsibility: Monitoring data collection and assessing valuation of affected property, providing assistance to DC office regarding land acquisition and support to consultants in resettlement activities, analyzing and collating all related information in the field office and reporting to PIU.

Specific responsibility:

- Assist XEN in project schedules for design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, vis-a-vis the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- Preparation/correction of land acquisition proposal in association with the other staffs and consultant and submit it to the PIU.
- Coordinate and facilitate PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and monitors the RAP implementation process ensuring that the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- Ensure that all information related to land acquisition and resettlement are generated and collected from the field and secondary sources and are analyzed, collated and instruct consultant to prepare the RAP.
- Routinely monitor progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep PIU informed on a regular basis, and assist with the preparation of status reports for the DWAASA board.
- Facilitate the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the Deputy Commissioners and other GoB departments at the District level.

C. RAP Implementing Consultant

Overall responsibility: Assist DWASA in social mobilization, preparing and implementing the resettlement plans for the project. The principal tasks will be to identify the project affected households/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlements. The next main tasks would be to assist DWASA in disbursing entitlements.

Specific responsibility:

- Resettlement and Rehabilitation of PAPs
- Design and carry out disclosure campaign including tools for disclosure and information dissemination among the potentially displaced persons and collect their feedback.
- Liaise with the Deputy Commissioners' offices in the process of land acquisition including joint verification, notifications and payment of cash compensation.
- Carry out social surveys and public consultations under the guidance and supervision of the XEN/SDE at FO level and the PIU at central level.
- Carry out PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks under the guidance of the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) for RAP preparation or updating and implementation ensuring that the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- Assist DWASA in preparation of land acquisition plan and following up of the land acquisition process by Deputy Commissioners.
- Participate in grievance redress process and facilitate the aggrieved PAPs and their communities in producing grievance petitions to the GRC focal points. Communicate GRC decisions to the PAPs and take necessary measures as per the decisions agreed by the aggrieved persons.
- Develop PAP database containing information from the Deputy Commissioners' payment of compensation under law, PAP census and inventory of losses by the PAVC and design and operate automated Management Information System (MIS) for determining and making payment of entitlements to the eligible PAPs and generate reports on progress monitoring and evaluation.
- Identify eligible PAPs and determine their loss and entitlements based on DC's payment data, updated inventory of losses and GRC decisions. Assists the MIS staff to process the data for cross checking the resettlement budgets, as required to prepare and implement the phase-wise RAP.
- Provide assistance to find alternative land for relocation of the PAPs by their own as per RAP and the RPF.
- Prepare entitled persons file and entitlement cards (EP&EC) for individual entitled persons (EPs) and assist DWASA in payment of entitlements.

- Assist DWASA in documenting issuance of photo ID cards and payment of entitlements including ID register, payment register, payment vouchers, etc.
- Assist eligible PAPs in opening Bank accounts for receiving payment of entitlements.
- Assist entitled PAPs in organizing documents for receiving compensation under law from the respective Deputy Commissioners' offices.
- Identify problems and place them with the resettlement officers of DWASA for corrective measures.
- Document updates on land acquisition, payment of compensation under law, identification of EPs, payment of entitlements, grievance resolution and relocation, and include them in the regular progress reports for submission to the PIU and the field offices.
- Providing support to the squatters and unauthorized occupants on the project ROW to relocate their structure and belongings within given time to facilitate civil works.
- Assist DWASA in preparing any updates and reports from time to time as required.

11.6 RAP Implementation Time Line and Linkage with Construction Schedule

100. It is understood that land acquisition process in Bangladesh is cumbersome and time consuming. In the SWTPP-III land acquisition process has been started well ahead of the RAP implementation and civil construction. At Naryanganj district the DC office has already started payment of compensation for the land and other properties in 6 (six) km alignment (Dhaka-Chittagong road to Raw Water Pumping Station). It is good sign for the project that the DC office has started payment because land acquisition is very much time consuming and cumbersome process.
101. The implementation schedule is based on the principle that (i) all displaced persons and families are paid their due compensation and assistance prior to relocation; and (ii) relocation of the families and businesses will be synchronized with the schedule. The activities listed include vacating lands for construction, payment of additional grant over CCL to reach replacement cost, income and livelihood restoration activities, and social development for vulnerable families. This schedule will be finalized once the detailed design is completed and accurate surveys are in place and the RAP budget is updated and finalized

As per the proposal efforts will be made to complete the RP implementation process in about 19 months.

Table 11:2: Implementation Schedule of RAP

SL. No	Implementation Stage	Months																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	
B.1	Develop Implementation Tools/Mechanism	Green	Green	Green																
B.2	Land Acquisition	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
1	Liaise with DC office in case of land acquisition and compensation payment	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
2	Assist DC offices in land acquisition process	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	
3	Assist in serving notice u/s 3 and Joint Verification																			
4	Assist is serving notice u/s 6																			
5	Assist in preparation of LA estimate and award book																			
6	Assist in serving notice under section 7 by DCs																			
7	Assist PAPs in updating record of rights and receiving compensation	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	
8	Assist DC office during transfer of Land						Red	Red											Blue	
B.3	Social Preparation	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
1	Formation of focused groups with various occupation groups at the field	Yellow																Blue		
2	Information Campaign		Light Blue																	
3	Disclosure of RAP policy		Grey	Grey																
4	Regular meetings with affected people for updating record of rights and other documents for receiving compensation from Dc office and DWASA		Orange																	
5	Consult the displaced people to get ready for relocation after getting compensation		Purple																	
B.4	Payment of Compensation			Green																

SL. No	Implementation Stage	Months																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	
1	Collection of award book from the DC office																			
2	Collection of CCL from PAPs after getting compensation																			
3	Prepare CCL statement as per DC payment																			
4	Devise ID number for each of the entitled persons																			
5	Preparation of EP file and EC																			
6	Preparation indent (EP payment list)																			
7	Opening Bank Account by the APs																			
8	Prepare ID cards for the EPs using photograph																			
9	Calculate Individual entitlement based on category of losses and policy of the RAP																			
10	Prepare Debit voucher and other necessary documents for making payment of additional compensation and other benefits																			
11	Payment of additional grants and resettlement benefits																			
12	Assist EPs in producing Grievances, if any																			
B.5	Relocation/Resettlement																			
1	Payment of resettlement benefits to EPs																			
2	Assess relocation options of the PAPs and provide facilities in relocation choices																			
3	Assist displaced households/EPs in relocation and resettlement																			
B.6	Establishment of Grievance Mechanism																			
1	Development/finalization of format for grievance cases including																			
2	Assist PAPs in producing grievances																			
3	Disclose GRM process among the people																			

<i>SL. No</i>	Implementation Stage	<i>Months</i>																		
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>	
4	Resolve grievances																			
B.7	Monitoring & Reporting																			
1	Internal Monitoring by DWASA																			
2	Inception Report																			
3	Half Yearly Progress Report																			
4	Final Report																			

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

102. DWASA will set up an internal monitoring system to report on regular basis involving the SDEs/XENs at the field level. The RAP implementing consultant will primarily be responsible for collection of monitoring data on land acquisition and implementation of resettlement action plans. The PIU will prepare six-monthly reports on monitoring of land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plans to be implemented by the consultant.
103. The DWASA PIU will be responsible for monitoring, reporting and evaluation, including the design of the M&E system. Independent reviews of the DWASA land acquisition process will be carried out at regular intervals through the SWTPP-III integrated performance audit procedure on a 15% sample of affected households. In this regards, DWASA may engage national level consultant to prepare monitoring report independently on bi-annual basis. This will provide timely feedback on the effectiveness of the planning and implementation process for land acquisition and resettlement of affected persons and on its monitoring. It will generate prompt feedback on problems and issues to be addressed by the Project. This is to evaluate the adequacy of the mitigation policies, the socio-economic impact of the project on the persons affected, and the achievement of the social development goals as well as lessons for future projects. This independent monitoring will require inputs at project-start (to collect baseline data), during implementation (to expand the baseline database and collect interim evaluation data) and at project-end (for evaluation). DWASA will have a contract with local consultants to carry out the independent monitoring. A TOR for Independent Monitoring is to be prepared and enclosed with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) if DWASA plans to engage External Monitoring Agency.
104. The following indicators will be used to monitor the status of major tasks involved in land acquisition and in preparation and implementation of resettlement activities.
- A. Land Acquisition:** Engineering Design is a pre-requisite for starting the land acquisition activities. Once the design decisions are finalized determining the acquisition needs and their ground locations, the following tasks will be monitored to assess progress in land acquisition:
- Preparation of the LAPs, by using standard formats required by land acquisition authority.

- Dates of LAPs submitted to the MOLGRD for administrative approval.
- Dates of LAPs submitted to the Deputy Commissioners (DCs).
- Dates of LAPs approved by the District Land Allocation Committees (DLACs) and, if required, the Central Land Allocation Committee (CLAC).
- Dates of Notice-3 issued by DCs of the project districts (These dates serve as cut-off dates for the legal owners of the lands under acquisition).
- Dates of Joint Verifications by acquiring body (DC) and requiring body (DWASA) completed in the individual project districts.
- Dates of Notice-6 issued by DCs of project districts.
- Dates of Compensation Estimates submitted by DCs to DWASA.
- Dates of DWASA Board approved the Compensation Estimates.
- Dates of DWASA placed the compensation funds with DCs.
- Dates of Notice-7 issued by DCs in the project districts.
- Dates of DCs started the CCL payment process in the project districts.
- Continuing monitoring of progress in CCL payment by DCs.

B. Preparation & Implementation of Mitigation Plans. Preparation of impact mitigation plans begins once decisions on engineering designs are finalized and ground locations of the acquisitions are identified. The following are the major tasks that will be monitored during preparation and implementation:

- Census of the project affected persons (PAPs) and assets, and fixing of the cut-off dates for squatters.
- Survey of replacement costs and market prices of the affected lands and other assets.
- Consultation and information dissemination with regard to compensation payment procedure and the documents required to claim compensation from the DCs (a continuing activity).
- Formation of the GRC and PAVC.
- Preparation of Compensation Budgets for squatters and others not covered by the acquisition ordinance, and top-up for titleholders.
- Preparation and submission of RAP to DWASA for review and clearance.

- Preparation of the individual entitlement files for entitled persons, with all applicable entitlements.
 - Approval of the Compensation Budgets by DWASA.
105. Continuing monitoring and reporting of progress in payment of CCL, top-up (where applicable) and other applicable entitlements to titleholders and squatters and similar PAPs; and relocation of homestead losers, and displaced businesses and other activities. Data on following indicators will be essentially collected for continuous monitoring and reporting:
- PAPs are aware of their entitlements, and of the procedures for receiving them, before start of land acquisition;
 - PAPs are satisfied that they were properly consulted at all relevant stages of project identification, selection, design and implementation with focus on land acquisition;
 - PAPs are aware of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and their grievances are satisfactorily resolved;
 - PAPs are fully compensated in accordance with the entitlement matrix for all assets at market price;
 - Valuation of land and other assets was done in a participatory method to ensure reasonable price;
 - PAPs receive their entitlements (CCL, top-up, & other allowances) prior to taking possession of land for project civil works construction; and
 - Livelihoods of the PAPs are fully restored.
106. Any other tasks that may have remained unknown will be included in the monitoring system. Progress in land acquisition and RAP and implementation activities will be reported in appropriate formats on land acquisition and resettlement. Format on land acquisition process will update on the status of land acquisition including preparation of LAP, administrative approval, submission of LAP to DCs, notifications under the law, assessment, valuation, and placement of fund and disbursement of compensation under law. Format on resettlement will provide updates on payment of resettlement assistance including top-ups for replacement value after compensation under law, relocation assistance, vacating project right of way and livelihood restoration measures.

ANNEX: 1 : List of the participants on the SCM

**Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC)
Attendance Sheet
For
Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project**

Time: 1.30pm

Union/Ward :03

Date: 17/10/2017

Venue: Haria gobindi

Thana: Sonargaon

District: Narayangonj

Sl. No	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
1.	Khalilur Rahman	√		Agriculture	Haria gobindi	01798873237
2	Md. Shaker	√		Business	Haria gobindi	01713526332
3	Mrs. Momena		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	
4.	Mrs. Morshida		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	01982956402
5.	Mrs. Josna		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	01798873237
6.	Md. Kawshar	√		Business	Haria gobindi	01789874484
7.	Mrs. Amena		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	
8.	Abdul Baten Shibli		√	Old	Haria gobindi	01915218416
9.	Shirin Begum		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	
10.	Mrs. Nazma		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	01966400829
11.	Md. Selim	√		Unemployed	Haria gobindi	
12.	Mrs. Basir		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	01982061076
13.	Mrs. Rumana		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	
14.	Shamsul Haque	√		Business	Haria gobindi	01928213731

15.	Mrs. Ferdous		√	Housewife	Haria gobindi	
16.	Abdur Rashid		√	Business	Haria gobindi	01902604241

Knowledge Management consultants (KMC) Ltd.

Attendance sheet

For

Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project.

Time: 1:30 PM

Union/Ward: 03

Date: 17-10-2017

Venue: Hania gobindi

Thana: SONARGAON

District: Narayanganj

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F				
01.	Khalilur Rahman	✓		Agriculture	Hania gobindi	01798873237	
02.	Md. Shaker	✓		business	"	01713526332	
03.	Mrs. Momena		✓	Housewife	"		
04.	Mrs. Morshida		✓	"	"	01982956402	
05.	Mrs. JOSNA		✓	"	"	01798873237	
06.	Md. Kawshan	✓		business	"	01789874484	
07.	Mrs. Amena		✓	Housewife	"		
08.	Abdul Baten shibli		✓	old	"	01915218416	
09.	Shirin begum		✓	Housewife	"		
10.	Mrs. Nazma		✓	"	"	01966400829	
11.	Md. Selim	✓		UNEMPLOY	"		
12.	Mrs. Basir	✓	✓	HOUSEWIFE	"	01982061076	
13.	Mrs. Rumana		✓	"	"		
14.	Shamsul Haque	✓		business	"	01928213731	
15.	Mrs. Fendaus		✓	HOUSEWIFE	"		
16.	Abelun Rashid		✓	business	"	01902604241	

Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC)
Attendance Sheet
For
Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project

Time: 4.40 pm

Union/Ward :01

Date: 19/10/2017

Venue: Darpon

Thana: Sonargaon

District: Narayangonj

Sl. No	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
1.	Md. Rakib	√		Service	Darpon	01930740498
2	Md. Hasan	√		Service	Darpon	01875291753
3	Tazul Islam	√		Agriculture	Darpon	0188488170
4.	Md.Jamal	√		Agriculture	Darpon	01822330555
5.	Md. Jalal Uddin	√		Agriculture	Darpon	
6.	Md.Eliyas	√		Service	Darpon	01719051284
7.	Shamim	√		Service	Darpon	01989971563
8.	Nasima		√	Housewife	Darpon	01827094206
9.	Ms.Amena		√	Housewife	Darpon	01990435269
10.	Taslima		√	Housewife	Darpon	01719051284
11.	Salma		√	Housewife	Darpon	
12.	Jayed		√	Housewife	Darpon	
13.	Rahima		√	Housewife	Darpon	01875291758
14.	Rabeya		√	Housewife	Darpon	01834038732
15.	Fatema		√	Housewife	Darpon	01882445825

Knowledge Management consultants (KMC) Ltd.

Attendance sheet

For

Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project.

Time: 4:40

Union/Ward: 1,

Date:

Venue: Danpon

Thana: SONANGOAN

District: 19.10.2017
NARAYANGONG

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F				
1.	Mod. Rakib	✓		Service	Danpon	01930740498	রাফিক
2.	Mod. Hasan	✓		"	"	01875291753	হাসান
3.	Tazul Islam	✓		Agriculture	Danpon	0188488170	তাজুল ইসলাম
4.	Mod. Jamal	✓		"	"	01822330555	জামাল
5.	Mod. Jamal uddin	✓		Agricult	"	.	জামাল উদ্দিন
6.	Mod. Eliyas	✓		Service	"	01719051284	ইলিয়াস
7.	Shamim	✓		"	"	01989971563	শামিম
8.	Nasima		✓	Housewife	"	01827094206	নাসিমা
9.	Ms. Amena		✓	"	"	01990435269	আমেনা
10.	Taslima		✓	"	"	01719051284	তাসলিমা
11.	Salma		✓	"	"		সালমা
12.	Jayed		✓	"	"		জায়দ
13.	Rahima		✓	"	"	01875291758	রাহিমা
14.	Rabeya		✓	"	"	01834038732	রাবেয়া
15.	Fatema		✓	"	"	01882445825	ফাতেমা

ANNEX 2: LIST OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Upazila: Sonargoan

District: Narayangonj

SL No	HH no	Name of the likely affected household head	Sex of househ old head	Fathers name	National ID number of household head	Phone number	Village name	Mouza name (JL Number)	Union name
1	101	ABDUL RASHID	Male	L. FAUZ UDDIN	6710424988807	01902604241	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
2	102	ABDUL AZIZ	Male	ABDUL RASHID	6710424988699	01966400829	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
3	103	HASINA BEGUM	Femal e	MANIK MEMBER	19666710424000010		Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
4	104	Abdul Halim	Male	Late Altaz Uddin Sheikh		01995532091	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
5	105	KARI ABDUL BATEN	Male	L. ABDUL MALEK MUNSHI	2694807826387	01915218416	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
6	106	ABDUL MANNAN	Male	L. ABDUL MALEK MUNSHI	6710424983583	01969887692	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
7	107	ABDUL KADER	Male	L. KALU MUNSHI	6710424988895	01965377295	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
8	108	MOHAMMAD ALI	Male	L. KALU MUNSHI	6710424988799	01924018975	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
9	109	ABDUL HANNAN	Male	L. KALU MUNSHI	6710424862269	01931912675	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
10	111	MD. SHAHIN	Male	MANIK MEMBER	6710424988701	01927308482	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
11	112	EMAM HOSSAIN	Male	ABDUL SAMAD	1967671042527988	01778246005	Haria gobindi	Haria	Boiddar Bazar

12	113	OMAR FARUK	Male	L. SHAMSUL HAQUE	6710424989555	01918209192	Haria choudhuripara	Haria	Boiddar Bazar
13	114	MD. MOHABBAT ALI	Male	L. ABED ALI			Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
14	115	JASIM UDDIN	Male	L. SOMIR UDDIN		01952068702	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
15	116	MONIR HOSSAIN	Male	L. SOMIR UDDIN	6710424809352	01918177122	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
16	117	ISMAIL MEMBER	Male	L. KAZIM ALI MEMBER	6710424809215	01818004237	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
17	118	FARUK MIA	Male	L. KAZIM ALI MEMBER	6710424809222	01818004237	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
18	119	ABU TALEB	Male	L. KAZIM ALI MEMBER	6710424809365	01726202417	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
19	120	MAMUN GONG	MALE	L/. ABDUL AWAL			Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	
20	121	KHOLIL GONG	Male	HAZI ABUL HASEM	19706710424000017	01980500790	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
21	122	MOHIUDDIN	Male	L. CHAN MIA	6710424809334	01923233065	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
22	123	SHAJAHAN	Male	L. AHMED ALI	19706710424000021	01982761455	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
23	124	HAZI SOHORAB MOLLAH	Male	L. TAHER ALI MOLLAH	6710424984894	01945193812	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
24	125	SLAB UDDIN MOLLAH GONG	Male	L. TAHER ALI MOLLAH		01916285567	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	Boiddar Bazar
25	128	MD. JALAL UDDIN GONG	Male	L. MOHAMMAD SHEIKH	6720401822303	01991814606	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Amin pur

26	129	NURU MIA	Male	L. SHEIKH MOHAMMAD		01869034835	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Amin pur
27	130	TAZUL ISLAM	Male	L. KALAI SHEIKH	6720401822328	01884889170	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Amin pur
28	131	JAMAL UDDIN	Male	MD. SAIZ UDDIN	6720401822316	01822330555	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Dorpot thotalia
29	132	SHAHABUDDIN	Male	MD. SAIZ UDDIN	6720401822295	01990435269	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Dorpot thotalia
30	133	ELIUS MIA	Male	ASHRAF ALI	6720401822335	01719051284	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Sonargoan pourosova
31	134	JONI MIA GONG	Male	L. JAHER MIA	19926720401000015	01827094206	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Sonargoan pourosova
32	135	AHSAN ULLAH	Male	ABDUR RAHMAN FELU	6720401822321	01875291753	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Sonargoan pourosova
33	136	SHOHIDUL ISLAM	Male	ABDUR RAHMAN FELU	6720403886072	01834038732	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Amin pur
34	137	MOJIBUR RAHMAN	Male	L. SAHABUDDIN	6720401822342	01813837498	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Sonargoan pourosova
35	138	NURUL ISLAM	Male	L. SAHABUDDIN	6720401822343	01817500364	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Amin pur
36	139	MONOARA BEGUM	Female	L. FOZLUL HAQUE	6720401822349		Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Amin pur
37	140	MOHIUDDIN GONG	Male	ABDUR RAHMAN FELO	6720401822307	0183219976	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Dorpot thotalia
38	141	ABDUR RAHMAN FELO	Male	L. ASHRAF ALI			Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Dorpot thotalia
39	142	RINA AKTER	Female	BABUL MIA		01840950030	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Amin pur
40	143	KHORSED	Male	L. JORI MIA		0196026	Dorpot	Dorpot	Amin pur

		ALAM				3738		Thotalia	
41	144	SHAFIQU ISLAM	Male	L. ABDUS SATTAR	67204018225 99	0196169 6245	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	Dorpot thotalia
42	146	JAHANARA	Femal e	L. SUBED ALI PRODHAN		0192093 4728	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	NOYANAGA R
43	149	HASMOT ALI	Male	L. KASEM ALI	67104940038 75	0181711 9641	Noyanogor	Ramdi	sommandi
44	150	HAZI JOSIM UDDIN	Male	L. KASEM ALI			Noyanogor	Ramdi	sommandi
45	152	RUHUL AMIN	Male	L. SIDDIQUE MIA			HARIYA		
46	153	SALEHA	Femal e	ANOWAR ALI	19706710400 0003	0196172 4292	GABTOLI		
47	154	RASEL	Male	ELIAS MIA			Dorpot Dhokkin Para	Dorpot Thotalia	
48	156	SAMSUL ALAM	MALE	CHAN MIA			Noyanogor	BAG BARI	
49	157	SAH JALAL	Male	OSON ALI			Noyanogor	BAG BARI	
50	158	MOMENA KHATUN	Femal e	L. KALU MUNSHI			HARIYA		
51	159	AYNAL GONG	MALE	L/. ABDUL OWADUD	19866720401 822419	0196535 4184	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	
52	161	MD.NOZRUL	MALE	L/.AZOB ALI		0192681 6802	Panam Gabtoli	Panam Gabtoli	
53	160	AMAN GROUP COMPANY						Haria	

ANNEX 3: LIST OF THE CPRS

HH	Name of the CPR	Phone	Village	Mouza name (JL)	Union	Upazila	District
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no		number	name	Number)	name	name	name
126	BALIYA DIGIRPAR KOBORSTAN	01819057 952	Balia digir par	Balua Digirpar	Boiddar Bazar	SONARG AON	Narayan ganj
127	BALIYA DIGIRPAR BAITUS SALAM JAME MOSQUE	01915230 910	Balia digir par	Balua Digirpar	Boiddar Bazar	SONARG AON	Narayan ganj
145	DORPOT THOTALIA MOSJID	01920934 728	Dorpot	Dorpot Thotalia	NOYANA GAR	SONARG AON	Narayan ganj