

Resettlement Plan

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CPHEEO	-	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization
CPR	-	Common Property Resource
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HDD	-	Horizontal Directional Drilling
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSC	-	House Service Connection
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KWSP	-	Khulna Water Supply Project
KWASA	-	Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
NOC	-	No-objection certificate
OHSR	-	Over Head Service Reservoir
OHT	-	Overhead Tank
PIB	-	Public Information Brochure
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PMSC	-	Project Management and Supervision consultant
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
ROW	-	Right of Way
SCADA	-	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
WHH	-	Women Headed Household

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollar.

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GLOSSARY

Affected Person: includes all persons with legal rights on land (titleholders) and persons without legal rights (non-titleholders) who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Affected Household: means (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement due to any other reason; (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.

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

Awardee: means the person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to "awardees" through a notification under Section 8 of The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017.

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

Cut-off-date: means the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of notice under Section 4 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 is considered to be the cut-off date for affected landowners for cash compensation under law (CCL). The date of census survey is considered as the cut-of-date for eligibility of resettlement benefits to the non-titleholders.

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

Entitlement: means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, vulnerability assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to affected households, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Eminent Domain: means the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017.

Household: A group of persons, related or unrelated, living together and taking food from the same kitchen (as stated in Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics [BBS]).

Inventory of loss means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

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

Relocation: means physical displacement of the affected persons. A relocation site is a designated area for building homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, quality of life and social systems.

Replacement cost: is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

Involuntary Resettlement: means all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.

Significant impact: means where 200 or more displaced persons suffer a loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement.

Structures: mean all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube-wells, toilets, etc. Primary structures refer to all residential and commercial structures. Secondary structures refer to fences and walls, tube-wells, poultry and cattle shed, concrete stairs, concrete drains, toilets, etc.

Tenants: are those persons having bonafide written or unwritten tenancy agreements, with a private property owner having clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for agricultural use, residence and business or have a receipt from the local government body for the use of government land.

Vulnerable Households: Vulnerable households comprise (i) women and children including low income women-headed households, working children, orphans etc.; (ii) households headed by elderly/ person with disability, without means of support; (iii) households headed by persons with chronic disease or terminal illness (in line with GoB policy); (iv) households that are below poverty line; (v) households belonging to indigenous peoples groups or small ethnic communities; (vi) households belonging to lower castes; (vii) persons without legal title; and (viii) landless persons.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background: Khulna, is the third largest city in Bangladesh, located in the southwest region of the country and has a population of 7.18 million (as per Census 2022). The Khulna Water Supply Project (KWSP), co-financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), switched the water source from ground to surface water and served 1.1 million population with 113 liters per capita per day. The city corporation area has expanded since the design of KWSP and around 9,000 houses have been newly built in the city's core and extended areas. Therefore, an additional 0.4 million population (15,000 houses) currently need piped water supply service. The proposed KWSP Phase 2 proposes to meet the water supply demand in the newly added areas under Khula City Corporation. The outputs for the project are as follows: Output 1: Climate-resilient and inclusive drinking water supply infrastructure developed and/or upgraded. Output 2: Institutional capacity of KWSA in delivering sustainable water supply and sewerage services strengthened.

Project Description: The proposed project includes: (i) upgradation of two (02) existing water treatment plants (WTPs) at Bangabandhu Water Treatment Plant (BWTP from capacity 110 – 135 MLD) and existing SWTP at Afligate (5.5 MLD to 15.5 MLD) and upgradation of two existing intakes at Mollarhat (from capacity 110 MLD – 135 MLD) and Afligate intake facilities (5 MLD to 20 MLD); (ii) laying of raw water mains from water intake to Afligate Water Treatment Plant (630 mm) and Afligate to Mostafa More (250 mm) of length 1.5 km and 8 km respectively; (iii) construction of one impounding reservoir of capacity 385 ML at BWTP Samantoshena and Construction of Impounding Reservoirs at Afligate (upgrading) and Mostafar More ; (iv) laying of 38 kilometer (km) clear water transmission mains, diameter of pipe ranging from 400 mm - 900 mm including Mauri river and canal crossing; (v) construction of four (04) distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and four (04) overhead tanks (OHTs); (vi) replacement of distribution network pipes in existing area of length 258 km, of which trenchless pipe laying through horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is 166 km (pipe dia. 110 mm – 400 mm); (vii) laying of distribution network pipes in extension areas of length 272.20 km, of which trenchless pipe laying through HDD is 135 km (pipe dia. Ranges from 110 mm – 600 mm); (viii) upgradation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) for WTP and distribution system; (ix) 25,800 water supply house service connection with smart meters; (x) establishment of 3.77 MW on-grid Solar Power Generation system; (xi) Vertical extension of KWSA vertical headquarter building (from 6th to 7th floor); (xii) 75 Nos production well including pump motor, VFD, pump house and electrical work and (xi) other works including road restoration following pipe network laying, vertical extension of KWSA headquarter building etc.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: The proposed civil works for the construction of four (04) distribution reservoirs with pump houses and overhead tanks and upgradation of two existing water treatment plants along with expansion of intakes at two locations, requires 5.31 acres land. Out of total land required for the project, 2.56 acres are private land (at Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara and Mostafar More) which will be acquired, for construction of two distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and overhead tanks (OHTs). The remaining 2.75 acres of vacant, unused, encumbrance-free land is owned by KWSA for upgradation of two WTPs, expansion of intakes and construction of two more distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and OHTs. The water supply pipelines including distribution network pipelines will be laid along right of way (ROW) of roads owned by different government agencies (Khulna City Corporation, Roads and Highways Department and Local Government Engineering Department). The solar panels are proposed to be installed at impounding reservoirs (floating type) and over ground reservoirs. The project will use vacant, unused land available with KWSA. Vertical extension of KWSA headquarter building will be done on KWSA's own land.

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts. Construction of two distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and OHTs will require acquisition of 2.56 acres private land from five land owners, of which two land owners would be significantly impacted and the other three land owners will incur loss of less than 10% of their total land holding. The land owners (all 05) will incur loss of agricultural land. Agriculture is the secondary source of income for all the affected land owners. The land owners will incur permanent loss of their income from the affected agricultural plot. Business is the primary source of income for the two affected households losing 100% of their landholding. Hence, the land owners will partially lose their income due to proposed project facilities. Four (04) small businessmen (tenants of one of the land owners at Mostafar More) running their shops from one of the affected plots, will face permanent economic displacement due to acquisition of land, and the concerned landowner will incur permanent loss of monthly rental income. Crop loss is anticipated to one sharecropper, who cultivates paddy on a small portion of land for domestic consumption at Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara. The project will impact total 10 households with 34 family members, of which six households (06) will be significantly affected (19 family members). Three (03) households have been identified as vulnerable (11 family members) during socio-economic survey; two of the vulnerable households (08 family members) will be significantly affected.

Assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts is undertaken based on preliminary design; 100% survey of sites and water supply alignments were undertaken based on preliminary design. The walk-through survey along entire water supply transmission mains and distribution network did not identify any involuntary resettlement impacts. The resettlement plan will be updated based on final design, detailed measurement (DMS) and census survey; resettlement impacts will be assessed and reconfirmed. If any new areas are proposed for pipelaying works or any other components by the contractor, the same will be reflected in the updated resettlement plan. The date of DMS will be the cut-off-date for the project.

Categorization. The project is classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement.

Entitlements. The anticipated types of loss due to the proposed project is assessed to be (i) loss of private land; (ii) permanent economic displacement and loss of structures; (iii) permanent loss of agricultural and rental income (secondary sources of income); and (iv) crop loss. The affected land owners are entitled to receive cash compensation under law (CCL) for land from the concerned Deputy Commissioner's office, and resettlement benefits as specified in the entitlement matrix. Affected persons other than landowners e.g. tenant business owners losing structures, sharecropper are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the loss. Those facing loss of livelihood will receive compensation and assistance aimed at restoration of their livelihoods. Additional assistance for vulnerable and significantly affected persons will be paid as per the entitlement matrix.

Consultation and Information Disclosure. Project objectives, goals and scope of work have been disclosed to the potential beneficiaries of the project, affected persons and elected representatives through individual meetings, stakeholder consultations and focus group discussions during project preparation phase. In the planning stage consultation with stakeholders including the affected persons at the proposed project component locations were conducted. Consultations were also conducted with the Project Management Unit (PMU) officials regarding the design status and locations. A total of 96 persons (84 males, 12 females) including 12.5% females were consulted. Additional consultations will be conducted throughout the project implementation period. Hard copies of summaries of the resettlement plan will also be made available at government offices and complete documents (both draft and final resettlement plan) will be uploaded at the KWASA and ADB websites.

Grievance Redress Mechanism. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place that will provide the communities, affected persons and other stakeholders, a platform for expressing their opinion, registering their grievances and redress of the same within a defined time frame. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. A public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of and part of the awareness program.

Institutional Arrangement. KWASA will be the executing agency and has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by the Project Director, who will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PMU will be supported by Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC), in monitoring, supervision of project implementation and resettlement plan implementation.

Resettlement Plan Budget. The estimated land acquisition cost is BDT 277,031,136.30 (approximately USD2,81,406). The indicative resettlement budget is BDT 26,049,184 equivalent to USD214,520. The total resettlement cost for implementation of this project includes compensation for land, structures, transition allowances, relocation assistance, surveys, GRM, consultation and awareness campaigns etc. All resettlement funds including training and cash grants will be provided by the executing agency (KWASA) based on the financing plan agreed by the GoB.

Monitoring and Reporting. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored by the PMU. The PMU is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance with the support of PMSC. The monitoring reports will be consolidated into semi-annual social monitoring report to be shared with ADB. The PMU will provide brief updates on social safeguards in the project's quarterly progress report. Semi-annual social monitoring reports will continue to be submitted until a project completion report is issued.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

1. The Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (KWSA) established in 2008, is responsible for the implementation and operation of the water supply and sewerage system in Khulna City (WASA Act, 1996). The Khulna Water Supply Project (KWSP), co-financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), switched the water source from ground to surface water and served 1.1 million population (40,000 houses [holdings]) with 113 litres per capita per day. However, under KWSP, many houses (holdings) could not be connected to piped water services, especially those areas that were short of proper road alignments to design the distribution network during the project design. The city corporation area has expanded since the design of KWSP and around 9,000 houses have been newly built in the city's core and extended areas. Therefore, an additional 0.4 million population (15,000 houses) currently need piped water supply service.¹ KWSA water quality monitoring data for 2020, 2021, and 2023 indicated increased water salinity² of intake water and it has emerged as a critical issue that needs to be addressed urgently.³

2. A second phase of KWSP is now under planning, which will further address the worsened salinity ingress issues, and the need for further expansion of water supply to Khulna City. The proposed KWSP Phase 2 will (i) provide piped water supply for the currently unserved population, with provisions for system expansion until 2050; (ii) implement climate resilient and sustainable solutions to address source water salinity ingress during the dry season; (iii) improve the smart water management capacity of KWSA by expanding the existing supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) and district metering areas (DMAs) to manage non-revenue water (NRW), improving the billing system and establishing smart monitoring and warning systems to manage source water salinity and abstraction; and (iv) enhance institutional capacity for sustainable management of the water supply and sewerage systems.

The key outputs of the proposed KWSP Phase 2 are: **Output 1:** Climate-resilient and inclusive drinking water supply infrastructure developed and/or upgraded; and **Output 2:** Institutional capacity of KWSA in delivering sustainable water supply and sewerage services strengthened.

3. The Perspective Plan of Bangladesh includes urban policies and programs that ensure equal access to and maintenance of basic services, including safe drinking water and sanitation. Moreover, access to piped water has been envisioned for considerable improvement in the public health service.⁴ The 8th Five-Year Plan explicitly referred to large investments in critical urban

¹ As per Khulna City Corporation holding data (2019), on an average, each holding has 4.5 households (families) and each household has 6 members. Therefore, each house connection supplies water to 27 persons.

² The maximum acceptable level of salinity is 600 mg/l as per Bangladesh Drinking Water Standard (Environment Conservation Rules, 1997).

³ ADB-financed Khulna Sewerage System Development Project is developing sewerage system covering the core areas of the city. Khulna Wastewater Masterplan, developed in 2016 (under TA 7820-BAN), has been updated under TA 9897-REG to include both onsite sanitation and sewerage system to give 100% sanitation coverage to the city. Accordingly, a sanitation project for the city is included in the indicative pipeline for 2025. The KWSP Phase 2 was requested by KWSA ahead of the sanitation project primarily to identify and develop sustainable and resilient solution(s) to address the source water salinity.

⁴ Government of Bangladesh, Planning Commission. 2020. *Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2021–2041): Making Vision 2041 a Reality*. Dhaka.

services, including access to safe water and sanitation.⁵

4. The proposed project will support the establishment of a sustainable water supply infrastructure and promote water conservation and sustainable water resource management. It supports the Government of Bangladesh's Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plan, and other climate strategies, including the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan which highlighted resource conservation and environmental sustainability as key pillars of its climate commitments and strategies. The project is fully aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3.⁶ The proposed project is aligned with Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (2023–2050), and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 emphasizing climate resilience.⁷ It supports key operational priorities under ADB's Strategy 2030,⁸ and Country Partnership Strategy for Bangladesh, 2021–2025.⁹ The project is aligned with ADB's sector strategy for Bangladesh and will complement the ongoing and future investments in Khulna (footnote 8).

B. Description of Project Area

6. Khulna city is one of the seven Divisional Cities of Bangladesh and is the 3rd largest industrial city. It is located on south-western part of Bangladesh and northern part of Khulna district in the catchments of rivers Bhairab and Rupsha which is believed to be one of the most vulnerable areas susceptible to climate change impact. The city is located about 40 km upstream from the Bay of Bengal and experiences tidal effects over its flat terrain and interconnected system of rivers and drainage courses. The city is now home to more than 1 million people and being a regional commercial centre, regularly attracts workers from surrounding areas coming in for livelihood. Its current corporation area extends to app. 45.65 km.²

7. The Project is located in two districts, Khulna and Bagerhat Districts. The project proposes to deliver water to Khulna City Corporation (KCC) from the Modhumati River. The raw water will be extracted from the intake point located on the bank of Modhumati River at Mollarhat in Bagerhat District. The raw water will then be delivered approximately 33 km to an impounding reservoir near the water treatment plant (WTP) at Samonto Sena in Rupsha *Upazila* where the purified water will then be distributed through a system of smaller storage reservoirs and overhead tanks to four service zones in KCC.

8. Khulna city has direct connectivity with central and western part of the country; as more people are moving to the city for trade and livelihoods, there is a demand for improved services. As the city is witnessing new construction and industrial growth, the burden on existing utility services is mounting.

9. The water demand for the project has been estimated at 220 million liters per day (MLD)

⁵ Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Planning. 2020. *Eighth Five-Year Plan July 2020–June 2025: Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness*. Dhaka; and Government of Bangladesh, Local Government Division. 2011. *Sector Development Plan (2011–2025)*. Dhaka.

⁶ ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila. And Government of Bangladesh. 2021. *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)*. Dhaka; and Government of Bangladesh. 2022. *Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan 2022-2041*. Dhaka.

⁷ Government of Bangladesh. 2022. *National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023-2050)*. Dhaka; and Government of Bangladesh. 2018. *Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100*. Dhaka.

⁸ ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

⁹ Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2021. *Country Partnership Strategy: Bangladesh, 2021–2025—Sustain Growth, Build Resilience, and Foster Inclusion*. Manila.

and 340 MLD for the 2035 and 2050 population, respectively.¹⁰ Considering the institutional capacity of KWASA in terms of operation and maintenance (O&M) and overall management of the water supply systems, the feasible solutions identified to address the salinity issue include (i) additional reservoirs (natural and/or constructed) to store water for diluting saline river water during the dry season, (ii) construction of an additional intake for water abstraction during the dry season which is less affected by salinity ingress, (iii) conjunctive use of surface and groundwater through groundwater protection and artificial recharge using rainwater and other surface water, and (iv) smart monitoring and management of water abstraction from different sources.

10. For the additional intake based on the available water quality and monthly water level data and considering the stability of the river section, a location 37 km upstream of the existing intake has been preliminarily selected.¹¹ Several oxbow lakes (developed due to the changes of the river course) have been identified near the existing intake which can be utilized as natural reservoirs. The available KWASA land adjacent to the existing impounding reservoir will be utilized to construct another impounding reservoir (depending on the size, the two reservoirs may meet 35% of the 2035 demand during the dry season).

C. Project Components

11. **Project Description:** The proposed project includes: (i) upgradation of two (02) existing water treatment plants (WTPs) at Bangabandhu Water Treatment Plant (BWTP from capacity 110 – 135 MLD) and existing SWTP at Afligate (5.5 MLD to 15.5 MLD) and upgradation of two existing intakes at Mollarhat (from capacity 110 MLD – 135 MLD) and Afligate intake facilities (5 MLD to 20 MLD); (ii) laying of raw water mains from water intake to Afligate Water Treatment Plant (630 mm) and Afligate to Mostafa More (250 mm) of length 1.5 km and 8 km respectively; (iii) construction of one impounding reservoir of capacity 385 ML at BWTP Samantoshena and Construction of Impounding Reservoirs at Afligate (upgrading) and Mostafa More; (iv) laying of 38 kilometer (km) clear water transmission mains, diameter of pipe ranging from 400 mm - 900 mm including Mauri river and canal crossing; (v) construction of four (04) distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and four (04) overhead tanks (OHTs); (vi) replacement of distribution network pipes in existing area of length 258 km, of which trenchless pipe laying through horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is 166 km (pipe dia. 110 mm – 400 mm); (vii) laying of distribution network pipes in extension areas of length 272.20 km, of which trenchless pipe laying through HDD is 135 km (pipe dia. Ranges from 110 mm – 600 mm); (viii) upgradation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) for WTP and distribution system; (ix) 25,800 water supply house service connection with smart meters; (x) establishment of 3.77 MW on-grid Solar Power Generation system; (xi) Vertical extension of KWASA vertical headquarter building (from 6th to 7th floor); (xii) 75 numbers production wells (each including pump motor, VFD, pump house and electrical work); and (xi) other works including road restoration following pipe network laying, vertical extension of KWASA headquarter building etc. The project components are summarized in Table 1.

¹⁰ The Cities Development Initiative for Asia through ADB has been supporting the project preparation study (PPS) for KWSP Phase 2. KWASA and PPS consultants estimated the demand for the project design and included in the PPS interim report.

¹¹ Water quality data was collected from Department of Public Health Engineering and water level data was collected from Bangladesh Water Development Board.

Table 1: Summary of Proposed Water Supply Works under KWSP Phase 2

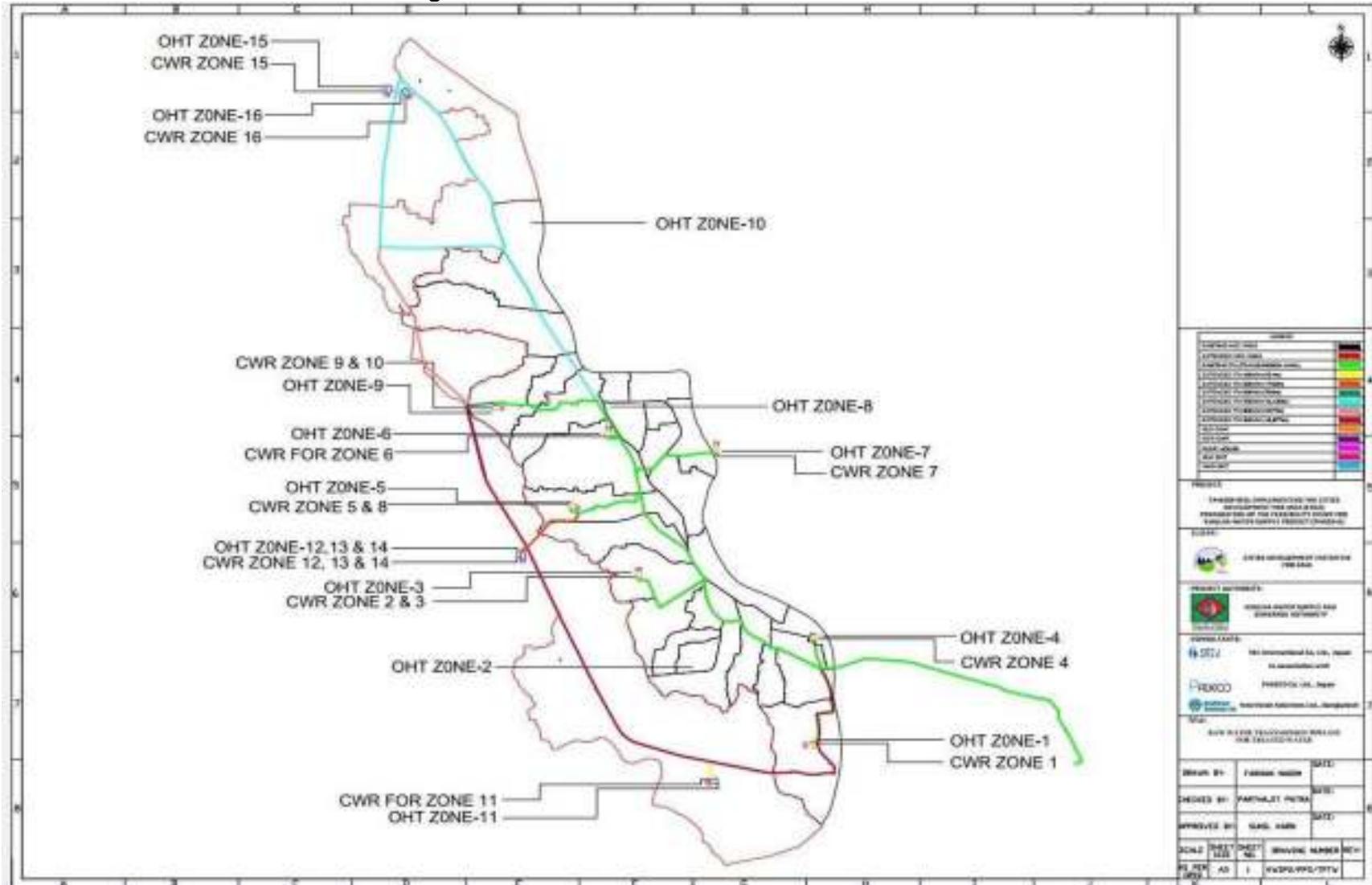
	Components	Capacity	Quantity	Dimension (m)	Area (acres)	Location/ ownership
1	Construction of distribution pipelines in existing areas.	-	258 km	-	-	Construction of distribution pipeline in existing areas is proposed within the road ROW.
2	Construction of distribution pipeline in extended areas.	-	272.20 Km	-	-	Construction of distribution pipeline in extended areas is proposed within the road ROW.
3	Construction of clear water transmission mains including Mauri River and canal crossing	-	38 Km	-	-	The clear water transmission main is proposed within the road ROW.
4	Construction of impounding reservoirs (at BWTP)	385 ML	1			(KWASA own land)
5	Construction of ground reservoirs and Overhead tanks (4)					
5a	Zone 11 Ground reservoirs and Overhead tanks (at Bellal Nagar, Labonchara.	Reservoir (5,000m ³ - 18,000m ³) OHT (300m ³ - 500m ³)	100 x 70	-	0.66	Private land
5b	Zone 12,13,14 Ground reservoirs and Overhead tanks (Mostafamore, Ahsankhali mouza)		100 x 70	-	1.90	Private land
5c	Zone 15 Ground reservoirs and Overhead tanks (Afilgate plant)		100 x 90	-	0.50	KWASA own land (Government Land)
5d	Zone 16 Ground reservoirs and Overhead tanks (at Afilgate, near forest department)		100 x 90	-	0.50	KWASA own land (Government Land)
6	Establishment of solar power system	3.77 MW	1			KWASA own land
7	Improvement and expansion of Solar power system		18			KWASA own land
8	Establishment of SCADA system		1 no.			KWASA site office
g	Upgradation of Existing Water treatment plants and intakes					
9a	Construction for Upgradation and expansion of Afilgate SWTP and Intake Facility	5 MLD to 20 MLD	1 no.		0.50	KWASA own land (Government Land)

	Components	Capacity	Quantity	Dimension (m)	Area (acres)	Location/ ownership
9b	Expansion of intakes (Mollarhat) capacity including pre-setting tank.		1 no.		0.25	
9c	Upgradation of existing Bangabandhu water treatment plan (BWTP)	From the capacity of 110 to 135 MLD	1 no.		1.00	KWASA's own land (Government Land)
10	Miscellaneous Works					
10a	Road restoration for pipe network	25888 sqm.	-	-	-	-
10b	Small scaled managed aquifer recharge	2 (Each)	-	-	-	-
10c	Vertical extension of KWASA headquarter building	1 (Each)	-	-	-	-
10d	Construction of service connection including meter installation	25,800 nos.	-	-	-	-
10e	Construction of Production wells including pump, motor (VFD) pump house and electrical work	75 nos.	-	-	-	-
10f	Raw water transmission line (600 mm dia) from the water Intake to Afilgate SWTM.	1.5 Km	-	-	-	-
10g	Raw water transmission line (250 mm dia) from Afilgate to Mostafa mor including pumping station, Mostofa more.	8 Km	-	-	-	-
10e	Excavation and construction of water storage reservoir (Afilgate and Mostofa more)	236,000 cum	2 no.	-	-	-
10f	DMA establishment for existing distribution pipeline	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Preliminary Design, Project Feasibility Report and Information provided by Project management Unit, KWASA.

Note: All lands under KWASA's ownership were obtained on or before 2008 by KWASA.

Figure 1: Zone-wise Locations of Over Head Tanks



Source: Project management Unit, KWASA.

Figure 2: Measured Salinity Levels at Different Locations



Source: Project Feasibility Report, Project Management Unit, Khulna Water Supply Project (Phase 2)

D. Measures to avoid and minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:

12. To avoid and minimize the land acquisition impacts, the project will utilize government land or land belonging to KWASA, as much as possible for proposed project components. The project management unit (PMU) and the contractor will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to safety and security of the public and residents are followed by the contractor. Sprinkling of water will be carried out on regular basis during the entire construction period. Dust emission from stockpiles of excavated materials will be controlled either by covering the stockpiled materials or water spraying over it. Noise to be monitored as per monitoring plan. Site specific traffic management plan shall be prepared. The Contractor, during detailed design, shall properly plan work execution and adequate precautions to avoid potential risks. Environment health and safety (EHS) officer shall be mobilized from contractor's side for planning and execution of works with all safety measures. Continuous monitoring shall be undertaken by the officials of KWASA (PMU) and its consultant throughout the project duration.

13. For laying of water supply pipelines, the following measures will be adopted by the contractor: (i) announcement of proposed civil works in advance; (ii) providing safe spaces for access over the tranches; (iii) provide access to shops and residences or other buildings along alignments by providing wooden planks, metal sheets and ramps with handrails; (iv) increased workforces to finish work quickly in areas with impacts on access; (v) phased construction schedule and working on one segment or one side of the road at a time; ensure management of traffic during the laying of the pipeline; (vi) works to be carried out during non-business hours (generally after 11 pm and before 4 am and on market holidays) particularly in busy commercial areas to the extent possible; and (vi) assistance to mobile vendors, if any present during construction, to shift nearby.

E. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

14. This draft resettlement plan is prepared for Khulna Water Supply Project (Phase-2) based on preliminary design and project feasibility report. It assesses and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement and impacts of the proposed project components in accordance with national laws and as per ADB SPS (2009).

15. The draft resettlement plan is prepared to identify and mitigate the project impacts and suggest mitigation measures in line with applicable national laws and ADB SPS 2009 for involuntary resettlement category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;

- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

16. The proposed civil works for the construction of four distribution reservoirs with pump houses and overhead tanks and upgradation of two existing water treatment plants along with expansion of intake locations, requires 5.31 acres land. Out of total land required for the project, 2.56 acres are private land (for construction of distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and OHTs at Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara and Mostafar More) which will be obtained through land acquisition. The remaining 2.75 acre of encumbrance free land is owned by KWASA for upgradation of two WTPs, expansion of intakes and construction of two more distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and OHTs. The water supply pipelines including distribution network pipelines will be laid along right of way (ROW) of roads owned by different government agencies (Khulna City Corporation, Roads and Highways Department and Local Government Engineering Department). The solar panels are proposed to be installed at impounding reservoirs (floating type) and over ground reservoirs. The project will use vacant, unused land available with KWASA. Vertical extension of KWASA headquarter building will be done on existing KWASA owned land.

17. The land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts are assessed based on preliminary design, field visits, stakeholder consultation, socio-economic survey and transect walk. Efforts will be made to minimize impact to the extent possible through provisions of access planks. Where impact is unavoidable, compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the agreed entitlement matrix. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and reconfirmed after the finalization of detailed design and alignments through detailed measurement surveys on sites/ sections of road and drainage alignments, ready for construction, and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly before the item-based contract award.

Table 2: Summary of Land Required for Proposed Project Components

Sl. No.	Component wise Location	Land required by ownership		Total Land required (Acre)
		Private land (Acre)	KWASA land (Acre)	
1	Zone 11 Distribution reservoirs and Overhead tanks (at Bellal Nagar, Labonchara.	0.66	0	0.66
2	Zone 12 Distribution reservoirs and Overhead tanks (Mostafa more, Ahsankhali mouza)	1.90	0	1.90
3	Zone 12 Distribution reservoirs and Overhead tanks (Afilgate)	0	0.50	0.50
4	Zone 13 & 14 Distribution reservoirs and Overhead tanks (at Afilgate, near Forest Department)	0	0.50	0.50
5	Construction for Upgradation and expansion of Afilgate SWTP and Intake Facility	0	0.50	0.50
6	Expansion of intakes (Mollarhat) capacity including pre-setting tank.	0	0.25	0.25
7	Upgradation of existing Bangabandhu water treatment plan (BWTP)	0	1.00	1.00
	Grand Total	2.56	2.75	5.31

Source: Information provided by Project Management Unit, KWASA, Site visit and Survey June-July 2024.

1. Construction of Distribution Reservoirs, Pump Houses and Overhead Tanks

18. As per the preliminary design, construction of four (04) distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and OHTs are proposed under the proposed KWSP Phase-2. For construction of two distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and OHTs (at Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara and Mostafar More), 2.56 acres of private land will be procured through land acquisition following the applicable government laws (ARIPA, 2017) and project entitlement matrix. The proposed land parcels are adequate to accommodate the water supply components at both the locations. As per the preliminary design no additional private land parcels are required for other two distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and OHTs, proposed at Afilgate and near Forest Department (at Afilgate); 0.50 acres vacant, encumbrance free land will be used for the construction, which is under ownership of KWASA.

19. Acquisition of private land will impact five land owners, of which two land owners will be significantly impacted, and the other three land owners will incur loss of less than 10% of their total land holding. The land owners (all 05) will incur loss of agricultural land; agriculture is the secondary source of income for all the affected land owners. The land owners will incur permanent loss of their income from the affected agricultural plot. Business is the primary source of income for the two affected households losing 100% of their landholding. Hence, the land owners will partially lose their income due to proposed project facilities. Four (04) businessmen (tenants of one of the land owners at Mostafar More) running their shops from one of the affected plots, will face permanent economic displacement as well as structure loss due to acquisition of land, and

the landowner will incur permanent loss of monthly rental income. Crop loss is anticipated by a sharecropper who cultivates paddy on a small portion of land for domestic consumption at Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara. The project will impact total 10 households with 34 family members, of which six households (06) will be significantly affected (19 family members); including two land owners (02) losing more than 10% of their total land holding (14 family members), and four (04) tenant businessmen who will incur permanent economic displacement (13 family members). Three (03) households have been identified as vulnerable (11 family members) during socio-economic survey; two of these vulnerable households will also be significantly affected.

Table 3: Details of land availability and ownership status

Sr. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Daag No.	Plot number	Total Area available (acres)	Area required (acres)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Photographs
1	Construction of distribution reservoirs, pump houses and Overhand tanks	Zone 11 Bellal Nagar, Labonchara.	Private	293	77	0.66	0.66	(i) Loss of private land and permanent loss of their income from the affected agriculture plot by three (03) landowners; and (ii) Crop loss by one sharecropper	
		Zone 12,13,14 Mostafa more, Mouza- Ahsankhali, Dumuria, Khulna	Private	1019, 1038, 1093	284	1.90	1.90	(iii) Loss of private land and permanent loss of their income from the affected agriculture plot by two (02) landowners. Business is the primary source of income for the two affected households losing 100% of their landholding. Hence, the land owners will partially lose their income due to proposed project facilities. (iv) Permanent economic displacement and structure loss incurred by four tenant (04) businessmen; and (v) loss of monthly rental income by one landowner	
		Zone 15 Atra, Afilgate, Dumuria, Khulna	KWASA	332	2	100	0.50	Nil	

Sr. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Daag No.	Plot number	Total Area available (acres)	Area required (acres)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Photographs
		Zone 16 Afilgate, near forest department, Dumuria, Khulna	KWASA	175	2	100	0.50	Nil	

Source: Information provided by Project Management Unit, KWASA, Site visit and Survey June-July 2024.

2. Upgradation of Water Treatment Plants and Expansion of Intake locations

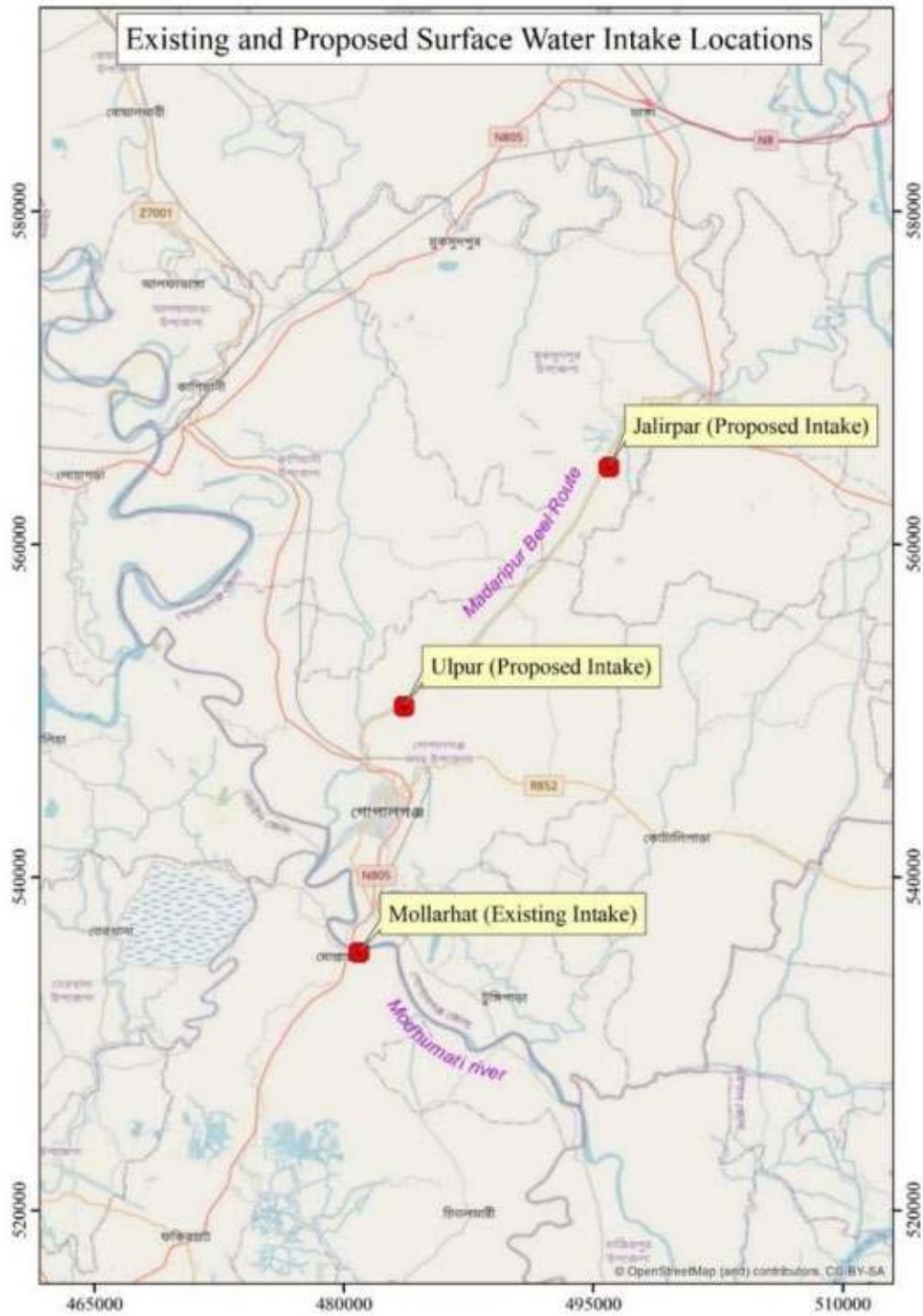
20. Upgradation of two existing water treatment plants (WTPs) and expansion of two intake facilities are proposed under the scope of work of KWSP, Phase-2. Constructions related to upgradation of Afilgate WTP, from 5 MLD to 20 MLD, and intake facility will require 0.50 acres of land under ownership of KWASA. Similarly, upgradation of the existing Bangabandhu water treatment plant (BWTP) from 110 MLD to 135 MLD will be done on one acre land, owned by KWASA. Expansion of intake capacity at Mollarhat including pre-setting tank will require 0.25 acres of land which is under government ownership. Based on preliminary design, site visits to project component locations, it is observed that all the proposed locations are encumbrance free and not under any productive use; it will not trigger any involuntary resettlement impact according to ADB SPS. Details of land parcels are mentioned in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Details of land availability and ownership status

Sr. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Daag No.	Plot number	Total Area available (acres)	Area required (acres)	IR Impact	Photographs
1	Upgradation expansion of Afilgate SWTP	KWASA SWTP Atra, Afilgate, Dumuria, Khulna	KWASA	332	2	1000	0.50	Nil	
2	Upgradation of existing Bangabandhu water treatment plan (BWTP)	BWTP Patharghata, Rupsha, Khulna	KWASA	578 5394	2, 3	2000	1.00	Nil	
3	Expansion of intakes capacity including pre-setting tank.	KWASA Water Intake Facility Mouza: Garfa/Udoypur Der Boalia Mouza Uz: Mollarhat, Dist.: Bagerhat	KWASA	393	2	150	0.25	Nil	

Source: Information provided by Project Management Unit, KWASA, Site visit and Survey June-July 2024.

Figure 3: Existing and Proposed Surface Water Intake Locations



Source: Interim Report Hydrology IWM

Figure 4: Proposed Surface Water Storage Reservoir Sites



Source: Interim Report Hydrology IWM

3. Laying of Water Supply Pipelines

21. Raw water transmission mains from water intake to Afilgate Water Treatment Plant and Afilgate to Mostafa More is proposed under KWSA, phase 2; the total length of raw water transmission mains is 1.5 km (from water intake to Afilgate WTP) and 8km (Afilgate to Mostafa More) respectively. Clear water transmission mains, diameter of pipe ranging from 400 mm - 900 mm, of length 38 kilometer (km) will be laid along the right of way of government roads. Apart from it 273 km clear water distribution pipeline network is proposed for replacement in the existing area covered under phase 1 one KWSP and 235km clear water distribution pipeline network is proposed to be laid in extended areas of Khulna City Corporation (KCC), not covered under Phase 1. The entire work is proposed within right of way (ROW) of government roads under ownership of Khulna City Corporation, Roads and Highways Department (RHD) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED). Walk-through survey along the entire water supply pipelines, based on feasibility report and preliminary design, identified no involuntary resettlement impacts. Based on final design and detailed measurement survey reassessment will be done. The available details on distribution network along sample road stretches are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Distribution Pipeline along Sample Roads

Sl. No	Name of Road	Dia of Pipe (mm)	Trench Width (mm)	Ownership of Road	Width of Road	NOC Status
1	Traffic point to old Rupsha Ferry ghat	250	1200 -1500	Khulna City Corporation (RHD)	15 m	NOC will be obtained prior to commencement of construction work from the concerned departments
2	City Bypass Road	250	800-1000	Roads and Highway (RHD)	20 m	
3	Labanchara road (Bellal nagar to Mostofar More	250	700-900	Roads and Highway (RHD)	15 m	
4	Mostofar More to Afilgate	250	700-900	Roads and Highway (RHD)	15 m	
5	Gollamari Road	250	1000-1100	Khulna City Corporation (KCC)	10 m	
6	Harin tana bazar road	150-250	800-1000	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	5 m	
7	Arong ghata road	150-250	500-800	Khulna City Corporation (KCC)	8 m	
8	Rupsha rail colony/ferry ghat road	150-250	700-1000	Khulna City Corporation (KCC)	6 m	

Source: Information provided by Project Management Unit, KWASA, Site visit and Survey June-July 2024

22. The laying and replacement of distribution network pipes will be done within the right of way (ROW) along the edge of the road; no involuntary resettlement impacts are identified based on preliminary design and walk through survey. The project will further make efforts to avoid any livelihood impacts (identified during project implementation) to minimize any potential temporary impacts to the extent possible through the following actions (i) announcement of proposed civil works in advance; (ii) providing safe spaces for access over the tranches; (iii) provide access to shops and residences or other buildings along alignments by providing wooden planks, metal sheets and ramps with handrails; (iv) increased workforces to finish work quickly in areas with impacts on access; (v) phased construction schedule and working on one segment or one side of the road at a time; ensure management of traffic during the laying of the pipeline; (vi) work to be carried out during non-business hours (generally after 11 pm and before 4 am and on market holidays) to the extent possible; (vii) maximize the use of precast materials in commercial areas and narrow roads, where possible; and (viii) assistance to mobile vendors, if any present during construction, to shift nearby.

23. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and revalidated based on finalization of detailed design, and detailed measurement survey (DMS); census survey will be conducted based on DMS and resettlement plan will be updated accordingly. Rigor in data collection and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified. The Contractor may consider adopting best engineering and construction practices to be implemented, minimize the period of disruption to the livelihood of the affected persons and general public. Efforts will be made by the Contractor to shift (if any) roadside temporary shops to an adjacent location (if possible) so that they can continue with their livelihood activity. Project Component wise summary of land acquisition and involuntary

resettlement impacts is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Project Component wise Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

SI No.	Proposed Components	Impact on Land Acquisition	Temporary Impact	Remarks
1	Laying of raw water transmission mains	None	None	The raw water transmission mains from water intake to Afilgate Water Treatment Plant and Afilgate to Mostafa More will be laid within the ROW of government roads. No involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified during walk-through survey, along the alignment, based on preliminary design as there are no mobile vendors, kiosks or shops operating or found to encroach the ROW. Encumbrances were not observed along the proposed alignment.
2	Construction of distribution pipelines in existing areas.	None	None	The distribution pipeline will be replaced in existing areas within the ROW of government roads. No involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified, during walk-through survey, along the alignment based on preliminary design.
3	Construction of distribution pipeline in extended areas.	None	None	The laying of distribution pipeline in extended areas is proposed within the ROW of government roads. No involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified, during walk-through survey along the alignment based on preliminary design.
4	Construction of clear water transmission main	None	None	The clear water transmission mains is proposed within the ROW of government roads. No involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified, during walk-through survey along the alignment based on preliminary design.
5	Construction of impounding reservoirs	None	None	The construction of impounding reservoirs are proposed on KWASA owned land at Afilgate WTP and Bangabandhu water treatment plant (BWTP), existing campuses. No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impact is assessed.
6	Construction of distribution reservoirs, pump houses and Overhead tank	Yes	10 households with 34 family members	Construction of ground reservoirs, pump houses and overhead tank is proposed on the private and KWASA owned land. A total of 2.56-acres private land and 2.75 acres of KWASA owned land will be required for construction of distribution reservoirs, pump houses and Overhead tank. Acquisition of private land will impact five land owners (05), of which two land

SI No.	Proposed Components	Impact on Land Acquisition	Temporary Impact	Remarks
				<p>owners (02) will be significantly impacted, and three land owners (03) will incur loss of less than 10% of their total land holding. The land owners (all 05) will incur loss of agricultural land. Agriculture is the secondary source of income for all the affected land owners. The land owners will incur permanent loss of their income from the affected agricultural plot. Business is the primary source of income for the two affected households losing 100% of their landholding. Hence, the land owners will partially lose their income due to proposed project facilities.</p> <p>Four (04) businessmen (tenants of one of the land owners at Mostafar More) running their shops from one of the affected plots, will face permanent economic displacement due to land acquisition, and the landowner will incur permanent loss of monthly rental income. Crop loss is anticipated by a sharecropper who cultivates paddy on a small portion of land for domestic consumption at Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara and the land owner will incur rental loss.</p>
7	Establishment of solar power system	None	None	<p>Floating solar panels are proposed at the impounding reservoirs both at BWTP and Afilgate WTP for power generation. The impounding reservoirs are within the STP campuses (land ownership under KWASA). No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impact assessed.</p>
8	Improvement and expansion of Solar power system	None	None	<p>Solar panels are also proposed at rooftop of distribution reservoirs. No involuntary resettlement impact assessed. Land will be acquired for construction of two (02) distribution reservoirs, pump houses and overhead tanks.</p>
9	Establishment of SCADA system	None	None	<p>The upgradation and establishment of SCADA system is proposed at WTPs (land under KWASA ownership). No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impact assessed.</p>
10	Upgradation of Existing Water treatment plants and intakes– at Patharghata and Tilok mouzas and Mollarhat Intake point	None	None	<p>Upgradation of existing water treatment plants and intakes will be undertaken within existing WTPs at Afilgate and BWTP and intake location; land is under ownership of KWASA. No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impact assessed.</p>

SI No.	Proposed Components	Impact on Land Acquisition	Temporary Impact	Remarks
11	Water supply house service connection with smart meters	None	None	Water supply house service connections will be provided up to the premises of the households; no involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated.

Source: Transect walks, Information provided by Project Management Unit, KWASA, June-July 2024

24. Assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts were undertaken based on preliminary design; 100% survey of sites and water supply alignments were undertaken based on preliminary design. The walk-through survey along entire water supply transmission mains and distribution network did not identify any involuntary resettlement impacts. The resettlement plan will be updated based on final design, detailed measurement (DMS) and census survey; resettlement impacts will be assessed and reconfirmed. If any new areas are proposed for pipelaying works or any other components by the contractor, the same will be reflected in the updated resettlement plan. The date of DMS and census survey will be the cut-off-date for the project.

25. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is presented Table 7 below.

Table 7: Summary of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

SI No.	Type of Impact	Affected Persons / entities	Description
1	Permanent acquisition of private land	05 landowners Total family members: 18 (Male: 13 Female: 05)	Five (05) landowners (18 family members) will face permanent loss of land due to acquisition. The proposed plots are mostly used for paddy cultivation by the landowners. Out of 05 affected land owners, two (02) land owners (06 family members) will be significantly affected (losing 100% their total land holding). The remaining three land owners will incur less than 10% of their totals land holding.
2	Permanent income loss		Agriculture is the secondary source of income for all the affected land owners. The land owners will incur permanent loss of their income from the affected agricultural plot. Business is the primary source of income for the two affected households losing 100% of their landholding. Hence, the land owners will partially lose their income due to proposed project facilities. One of the affected land owners (at Mostafar More) will additionally incur loss of monthly rental income (secondary source of income) from the four tenant business owners. Another landowner at Bellalnagar, will incur loss of annual income received from the sharecropper.

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Affected Persons / entities	Description
3	Permanent economic displacement	04 tenant business owners Total family members: 13 (Male: 09 Female: 04)	Four (04) businessmen (tenants of one of the land owners at Mostafar More) running their shops from one of the affected plots, will face permanent economic displacement (significantly affected) and loss of structure due to acquisition of land. Among the 04 affected business owners, two are below poverty line (BPL), having eight family members.
4	Structure loss		Permanent loss of 600 sq.ft. of primary structure (04 shops) used for commercial purpose will be impacted due to land acquisition for the proposed project.
5	Loss of crop	One sharecropper with three (03) family members Male: 02 Female: 01	At Bellalnagar, one share cropper cultivating paddy for domestic consumption (without any economic profit) will incur loss of crop. The sharecropper will not incur any livelihood loss, due to acquisition. Vulnerability: The socio-economic survey identified the sharecropper as BPL and elderly.

Source: Transect walks, Site Assessment and Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024.

B. Indigenous Peoples

26. No indigenous peoples impact involving direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset, is anticipated. None of the affected persons surveyed belongs to small ethnic communities. Census data for 2011 published by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) does not report the presence of Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities (TMRESC) in Khulna City Corporation area. Transect walks conducted through project sites and alignments do not reveal the presence of small ethnic communities such as *adibashi* (tribal) communities, *pahari* (hill) communities, and forest communities at these locations. No project component with any adverse impact on small ethnic communities will be included. The project is category C for indigenous people.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

27. This section presents the socioeconomic profile of households likely to be affected by the proposed works. Affected households are classified into two categories, title holders (land owners incurring land loss due to land acquisition) and land users (tenant businessowners and sharecropper). Findings presented here are based on information collected from the affected households identified during field survey. The survey provides information on the socioeconomic profile of affected households based on initial design. A wide range of data including, social category, type of losses, type of occupation, sources of income, have been collected from the affected person.

A. Socioeconomic Profile of Titleholders

28. **Demographic Profile.** All land owners are male. Five land owners will incur loss of agricultural land due to land acquisition with 18 family members (female -05 and male -13). Average family size of the affected households is 3.6.

Table 8: Demographic Details of Affected Landowners

Number of Affected Households	Number of Family Members			Household Size
	Total	Male	Female	
05	18	13	05	3.6

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024.

29. **Occupation Profile.** Primary occupation of all the landowners is business. The head of the households are also into agricultural activities (cultivation), as their secondary occupation. Two land owners have rental income as well. The occupation profile of head of the household is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Occupation of the Head of the Household

Primary Occupation	Number of Households
Business	05
Secondary Occupation	
Agriculture	03
Agriculture + Rental Income (including income equivalence received from sharecropping)	02

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024

30. **Income Profile.** The monthly income profile of the affected households is presented below. The lowest monthly income from both primary and secondary sources of the affected households recorded as BDT 36,000 whereas the highest monthly income recorded among the affected households stands for BDT 101,500. The average monthly income (including both primary and secondary) of the land owners is BDT 67,420¹² and the average monthly income from secondary source is BDT 3420.

Table 10: Monthly Income of the Affected Landowner Households

Monthly Income Primary Source (in BDT)	Monthly Income Secondary Source (in BDT)	Total Household Income (in BDT)	Number of Households
100,000	1500	101,500	1
80,000	2400	82400	1
80,000	1200	81200	1
30,000	6000	36000	2
TOTAL			5

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024

31. **Religious Affiliation:** All land owners are Muslim.

32. **Education Profile.** Socioeconomic survey identified that two of the affected land owners have completed secondary level of education, one of them has completed higher secondary level,

¹² The average monthly income is calculated based on the total monthly income reported by affected land owners during socio-economic survey, presented in Appendix 04.

another one has studied up to upper primary level (Grade VIII) and another one up to grade VI.

Table 11: Education level of Affected Landowners

Education Level	Number of Head of Households
Higher Secondary level	1
Secondary Level	2
Grade VIII	1
Grade VI	1
TOTAL	5

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July, 2024

1. Significant Impact

33. Out of five affected land owners, two of them (06 family members) are losing 100% of their total agricultural land holding and will be significantly impacted, at Mostafar More. And rest of the three land owners will lose less than 10% of their total land holding. None of the land owners are vulnerable.

B. Socioeconomic Profile of Land Users

34. **Demographic Profile.** Construction of project components will cause permanent economic displacement for four (04) tenant business owners with 13 family members (male 09 and female 04) and one (01) sharecropper with 03 family members (male 02 and female 01).

Table 12: Demographic Details of Affected Businessowners and Sharecropper

Number of Affected Households	Number of Family Members			Household Size
	Total	Male	Female	
Tenant Business owners - 04	13	09	04	3.25
Sharecropper - 01	03	02	01	3

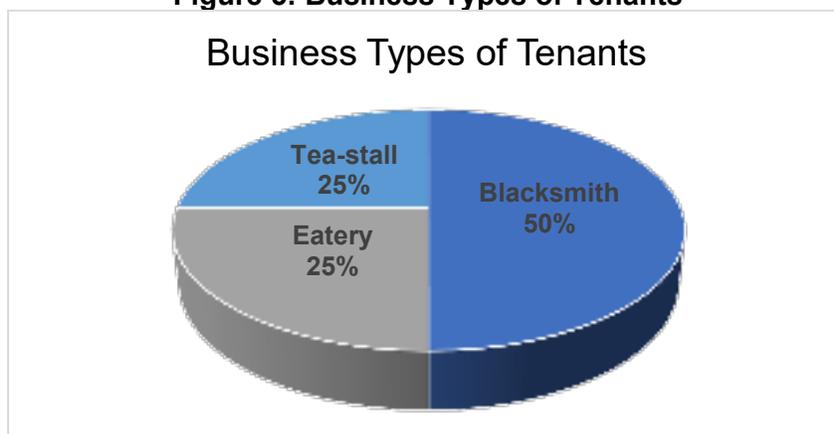
Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024

35. **Occupation Profile.** The four tenants at Mostafar More are small businessmen; two of them are blacksmiths, one runs a small eatery, while the other has a tea-stall (Table 13). The socioeconomic survey assessed that the business owners do not have any secondary occupation. Business type of tenants is presented in Figure 5. Agriculture is the primary occupation of the sharecropper who does not have any secondary occupation and is the primary earner of the family.

Table 13: Occupation Profile of Land Users

Affected Person	Occupation	Number of Households
Tenants (Mostafar More)	Business	04
Sharecropper (Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara)	Agriculture	01
TOTAL		05

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024

Figure 5: Business Types of Tenants

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024.

36. **Income Profile.** The monthly income profile of the affected land user households is presented below. The lowest monthly income of the affected households recorded as BDT 7,000 whereas the highest monthly income recorded among the affected households stands for BDT 10,000. Monthly income of the sharecropper household is BDT 8000. Average monthly income of the land users is BDT 8,000.¹³

Table 14: Monthly Income of the Affected Land User Households

Monthly Income Primary Source (in BDT)	Monthly Income Secondary Source (in BDT)	Total Household Income (in BDT)	Number of Households
10,000	No secondary source of income	10,000	1
8,000		8,000	2
7,000		7,000	2
TOTAL			5

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024

37. **Religious Affiliation:** Among the five land users, three are Muslims, and two are Hindus.

38. **Education Profile.** Socioeconomic survey identified that two of the affected land users have studied up to Grade VII and another three have studied up to grade VI.

Table 15: Education level of Affected Land Users

Education Level	Number of Head of Households
Grade VII	2
Grade V	3
TOTAL	5

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024.

39. **Vulnerability.** Certain groups of the population are considered vulnerable due to their socio-economic status and thus need special consideration, in order to ensure that their livelihood is improved. They will have provision for special assistance allowance under the project. They will derive benefits of livelihood programs and additional assistance from the project. These groups

¹³ The average net income is calculated based on the daily net income reported by affected land users during socio-economic survey, presented in Appendix 05.

include, households belonging to following category:

- (i) Below the poverty line (BPL)¹⁴
- (ii) Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities (TMRESC) or indigenous people as termed in ADB SPS, 2009;
- (iii) Female-headed households (FHH);
- (iv) Elderly-headed households;¹⁵
- (v) Households with out-of-school/working children;
- (vi) Households headed by persons with disabilities;
- (vii) Landless households; and
- (viii) Households with no legal title / tenure security (non-titleholders)

40. The socioeconomic survey undertaken identified the vulnerability status of the affected land users. It was assessed that two of the affected tenant business people (8 family members) fall under the below poverty line (BPL) category and the sharecropper is elderly plus BPL (03 family members).¹⁶ All four tenant business households, facing permanent economic displacement are considered significantly affected.

Table 16: Vulnerability of the Affected Households

Vulnerable Group	Number of Affected Households
Below Poverty Line	2
Below Poverty Line and Elderly	1
TOTAL	3

Source: Field Survey February 2024

Table 17: Summary of the Affected Person

Impacts	Number of Affected Households
Loss of Agricultural Land and permanent partial income loss	05 households (18 members)
Loss of Structures/Permanent relocation	04 households
Permanent Loss of Livelihood	04 households (13 members) – tenant businessmen
No. of temporarily affected business owners	Nil
Employees in the temporarily affected shops/businesses	Nil
Loss of crops	One household (03 members)
Number of women affected persons	Nil
Average monthly income of the land owner households	BDT 69,120
The average monthly income of the land user households	BDT 8,000
Vulnerability	3 households (11 members)

¹⁴ The upper poverty line for urban areas from the 2016 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with added inflation rate 5.32 (Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation Rate and Wage Rate Index (WRI) in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), February 2021). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for urban areas is BDT 2,929 [source: Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, published on October 2017 (latest publication) by Statistics and Information Division, BBS]. Thus, BPL definition for urban metropolitan areas is BDT 3,552 per capita/month in 2024. As such, the average monthly household income for BPL category stands at BDT 11,650 {BDT 3,552 × 3.28 (HH size) = BDT 11,650}.

¹⁵ The eligibility will follow the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare that uses 65 years old for man and 62 years old for woman to define elderly people.

¹⁶ Calculation based on monthly income against total number of family members. The monthly per capita per head income is found to be below the threshold limit.

Impacts	Number of Affected Households
Significantly Affected households due to land acquisition	Land Owners: 02 households (06 members) Land Users: 04 tenant business households (13 members)

Source: Socio-economic Survey, June-July 2024

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

41. This chapter describes details of consultations carried out with different stakeholders at different project component locations. The key stakeholders consulted during draft resettlement plan preparation include (i) affected persons; (ii) community members, including women; (iii) elected representatives; (iv) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and (v) Project staff from PMU and consultants. The key objective of the consultative meetings was to get feedback about the proposed project from the beneficiaries and affected population. Stakeholder participation and consultation in project planning promotes transparency, sustainability, and prevents possible delays through amicable conflict management. Involvement of communities having interest in the project area, is vital in project planning and design phase so that grievances and conflicts can be minimized. The concern of communities about the adverse impacts and loss of property, loss of income and social risks can be addressed through the process of consultation.

42. As part of the studies, an extensive consultation program with key stakeholders, including local residents, affected persons and potential displaced persons (by project activities), was carried out in the month of June 2024, in line with the requirements pertaining to environment and social principles of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) SPS, 2009. The tools used for consultations were individual meetings, interviews, structured questionnaires for socioeconomic survey of affected persons, and focused group discussions (FGD). During meeting the stakeholders were briefed about the technical details of project and project implementation cycle; project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; environmental and social safeguards, gender inclusion, community participation aspects built into the project etc. The issues like extent of the project and development components, benefits of project, traffic disruptions, development of infrastructures, shifting requirement of all the occupants, impacts on livelihood and entitlement provision were discussed with the stakeholders. A total of 96 persons (12 females (12.5%) and 84 males (87.5%) were consulted. The project team arranged five consultations with local stakeholders for information dissemination and community participation with concerned stakeholders and identified affected persons. Representatives of the project teams, Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (KWASA), and local government were also present in these meetings to understand the people's views and suggestions. Additional consultations will be conducted during further project preparation and will be continued throughout the project implementation. Further consultations will also include focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured census surveys before project implementation.

B. Information disclosure

43. This draft resettlement plan and the final updated resettlement plan, approved by ADB will be duly uploaded in ADB and local government's websites. Project information will be disclosed to affected persons in a form and language easily understood by them, in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy 2018. To ensure transparency in planning and active involvement of

displaced persons and other stakeholders, project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. A resettlement information leaflet (**Appendix 13**) containing information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management adopted for the Project will be made available in local language (Bangla) and will be distributed to displaced persons. The KWASA through its PMU will keep displaced persons informed about impacts, compensation and assistance assessed for them; and facilitate grievance redressal. The information will also be made available at convenient places within the project area, especially in the office of KWASA, Khulna City Corporation (KCC) and at project construction site, key accessible locations convenient to displaced persons. Prior to implementation of the project, the draft resettlement plan will also be updated. The draft/updated/final resettlement plan will be available in key local government offices (KWASA office and KCC office). During the project implementation, construction schedules will be informed to all residents (including affected persons) prior to the commencement of pipe laying, through signboards. The signboards will be in local language and will include at minimum: (i) section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates, (iii) information on traffic rerouting if any, and (iv) contact information for sharing opinions/questions/grievances. During updating of resettlement plan, cut-off date will be communicated to all the project affected persons; both to titleholders and nontitle holders.

C. Consultation and Participation Methodology

44. The primary consultations were conducted with the affected landowners during the households' socio-economic impact study. Consultation meetings were conducted with various stakeholders through formal and informal meetings and personal contact in the vicinity of the proposed project sites. The assigned consultant with the assistance of KWASA organized meetings with affected landowners, Khulna City Corporation ward Councilors of the and local key stakeholders.

45. The participants are found to be aware of the project, and they expressed their willingness to provide support during the execution of the work. The participants informed that proposed work will be beneficial to their area as it will ensure treated drinking water for all besides improving the living conditions and public health. They suggested that the detailed project information should be disseminated to the public. During public consultations with road-side shop owners, hawkers, vendors, they were informed that there would be no temporary impacts on their business during construction phase for limited period. In case avoidance is not possible, they will be compensated for days of closure of their shops.

46. During the preparation of this draft resettlement plan, five (05) FGDs were conducted at different locations of the Project areas with five different occupational/gender groups.

Table 18: Meeting Schedule and Number of Participants of Focus Group Discussions

Sl. No.	Locations	Meeting Venue	Date	Stakeholder Groups	No. of Participants		Total
					Male	Female	
1	Gollamari	Golla mari bazar	5 th June, 2024	Small traders, women, farmer	09	01	10
2	Arongtana	Arongtana bazar	5 th June, 2024	Small traders, farmers, Service holder	05	01	06
3	Harin tana	Harin tana bazar	6 th June, 2024	Multi Professionals people	11	01	12

Sl. No.	Locations	Meeting Venue	Date	Stakeholder Groups	No. of Participants		Total
					Male	Female	
4	Harin tana	Harin tana more	13th June,2023	Small traders, farmers, students, Women	05	01	06
5	Mostafar more	Mostofar more bazar	20 th June, 2024	Farmers, businessman, labour	10	0	10
6	Bellal nagar	Tea stall of Sohorab Mia	2 nd July, 2024	Farmers, businessman, labour	10	01	10
7	Union Parisha, Ghuturia	UP chairman's office	2 nd July, 2024	Local govt. representatives	04	01	04
8	Arongghata Baza	Arongghata Bazar	21 st February, 2025	Local Traders	9	2	11
9	Mostofar More	Mostofar More	21 st February, 2025	Local Traders, 4 affected businessmen	11	0	11
10	Labonchara	Labonchara	21 st February, 2025	Sharecropper	1	0	1
11	Boroitola and Aflighat Kheya Ghat	Boroitola and Aflighat Kheya Ghat	22 nd February, 2025	Local Traders	9	4	13
Total					84	12(12.5%)	96

Table 19: Summary Outcome of Consultations

Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
<p>Explaining about project as an initiative of the KWASA supported by Asian Development Bank, and its role in improving the water supply services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas.</p> <p>Project need, scope of work and tentative commencement date of this subproject was elucidated.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. The importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized.</p> <p>Potential impact of the project on environment, health etc.</p> <p>Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water</p>	<p>Landowners, affected persons, shop owners, local traders, hawkers in busy market areas, local residents etc.</p>	<p>Regarding the time span for the completion of the project, the Resettlement Specialist assured the participants that the subproject implementation will be time bound and efforts will be made to complete the work within the time frame. The project performance will be jointly monitored by project officials and engineers on a periodic basis in order to ensure that the project is completed within the stipulated time frame.</p> <p>Technical information was shared in detail by Design Engineer.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts have been explained in detail by Design engineer present.</p> <p>Procedures and method of Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism was explained to the participants.</p>

Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
<p>etc. was shared Project Grievance Redress Mechanism</p> <p>Awareness about the project and extent of the project impact and development. Benefits of the project for the economic and social upliftment of community at large</p> <p>Labour availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labour and employment potential in the project</p>		<p>The community shared that labour can be locally available, if needed.</p> <p>The people in the Project areas greatly appreciated the initiatives of the project and voiced it as relevant. As per the participants, drains are in poor state right now both due to dumping of waste in it as well as siltation. As a result, the drains tend to overflow and lead to flooding particularly in the rainy season thereby becoming a major civic nuisance for the residents. Thus, the Project is very essential for cleanliness of the locality.</p> <p>The affected persons enquired about the compensation and their entitlements. It was informed by Project authority that the land compensation would be paid by the Deputy Commissioner's office as per the land acquisition law; other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance would be paid by the project as per the entitlement matrix. A project specific grievance redress mechanism will be in place.</p>

D. Continued Consultation

47. The project authority will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period and will include the affected persons in the process. It is envisaged that during project implementation, this consultative process will be carried forward to ensure that the affected population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. Care will be taken to ensure that women members of affected families are engaged in the consultation process, involved in decision-making, e.g., related to relocation preferences, if applicable. This will be done throughout the duration of the project, during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts. During implementation and monitoring, information will be disseminated to affected persons and other key stakeholders in appropriate ways (e.g., in case there are any illiterate affected persons, individual meetings will be conducted to explain entitlements, available options etc. in person). This information will be prepared in the local language, as required, describing the main project features including the entitlement matrix.

48. The consultation process established for the Project will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project preparation: in-depth interviews, public consultation meetings, focus group discussions etc. The consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. The following will be the key stakeholders who will be consulted with at various stages of the project implementation:

- (i) All affected persons (APs), program beneficiaries, including representatives of vulnerable households;

- (ii) decision makers, policy makers, elected representatives of people, community members, eminent citizens etc.;
- (iii) staff of PMU, consultants;
- (iv) officials of the deputy commissioner's office, government departments, banks and NGOs running micro-credit schemes;
- (v) officials of the National Housing Authority (if and as required), and
- (vi) representatives of the various government departments, as required.

49. The resettlement plan will be updated and implemented in close consultation with stakeholders and will involve focus group discussion (FGD) and meetings, particularly with affected households. Census of households and individuals located within the Program will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the impact area. It will provide a demographic overview of the population served by the RP and profiles of household assets and main sources of livelihood. It will cover 100% of the potentially affected population within the project impact area. Consultations with APs during RP preparation will ensure that views of APs on compensation and rehabilitation measures, relocation preferences, livelihood training preferences and aptitudes are fully incorporated while consultations conducted during RP implementation will identify help required by APs during rehabilitation.

50. The effectiveness of the resettlement and rehabilitation process is directly related to the degree of continued involvement of those affected by the project. The PMU will ensure that APs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable individuals and groups, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted/continued throughout the project life—during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of subproject results and impacts.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

51. The legal framework for the project is based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh, namely The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Under the law, the owners affected by the acquisition will be eligible to receive compensation for (i) land permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. In accordance with the land acquisition Act, the legal process is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the concerned District with a detailed map of the proposed area. In determining the compensation, the Deputy Commissioner considers the recorded price of land transacted during the past 12 months in the Project area, plus 200 percent premium on the assessed value of the property for compulsory acquisition. The new Act of 2017, however, does not cover the project affected persons such as informal settlers/squatters or persons without titles or ownership records. Further, being a relatively new policy, the compensation payment needs to be studied by an appropriate authority (which, in case of the project, is the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)) to ensure that it constitutes replacement cost of the property acquired, in line with ADB policy.¹⁷ In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the ADB policy

¹⁷ The PVAC will confirm the replacement cost of land and structures and recommend if any top-up is required to ensure compensation at replacement cost.

will prevail.

A. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA)

52. For the determination/ assessment of the price the existing Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 spells out the following points. These are to be considered in determining compensation:

- (i) in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration-
 - a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4;
 - b) Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4;
 - c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list;
 - d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property;
 - e) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and
 - f) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.
- (ii) While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub-section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum.
- (iii) In cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided.
- (iv) Notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.

53. The first step in acquiring land is an application to the Ministry of Land through the concerned ministry requesting requisition and transfer of the land and property in question. A detailed statement specifying whether the land mentioned in the application is needed for public or private purpose, the area of the land, a sketch-map, purpose for which it could be used, etc. should be submitted as well. The Ministry of Land examines the application and sends it to the concerned Deputy Commissioner for necessary action. The Deputy Commissioner then authorizes the Additional Deputy Commissioner related to land (ADC Revenue) to prepare and execute a plan of action for requisition. The Deputy Commissioner in turn issues a public notice regarding the acquisition with a view to settling matters relating to payment of compensation to the owner or owners of the property or any other person or persons entitled to compensation, and any other related issues. When any property is required temporarily for a public purpose or in the public interest, the Deputy Commissioner may requisition it by an order in writing. In case of such a requisition of property, compensation shall be paid to the owner or owners of the property

determined in accordance with legal provisions, and the decision taken by the government is deemed to be final. Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene an order, or who obstructs the enforcement of an order, is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with a fine which may extend to *Taka* three thousand, or with both.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

54. The objectives of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relating to pre-project levels; and (iii) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

55. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statements covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

56. For any ADB financed projects requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations;
- (iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons;
- (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance;
- (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement;
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets;
- (viii) Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- (ix) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders;
- (x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- (xi) Payment of compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement; and
- (xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.

C. Comparison Between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009

57. Difference between the national land acquisition act and principles laid down in ADB SPS, 2009 is compared in the table below and the measures to bridge the gaps are discussed.

Table 20: Comparison between Government of Bangladesh Laws and ADB Safeguard Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	<p>The Act has no direct statement that involuntary resettlement should be avoided.</p> <p>The Section-4 of the act mentions: 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property:(1) Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.</p>	The Executing Agency will follow ADB's SPS to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible. If involuntary resettlement impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation measures will be taken as per policy.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
2	<p>Regarding the compensation issue, ADB safeguards policy 2009 spells out the following points: The borrower/client will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially Damaged structures, and relocation assistance, if applicable, to those persons (i) with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws.</p>	<p>Payment of compensation at "market value" for the properties acquired for development projects. Land Acquisition Acts does not clearly mention regarding the 'full replacement cost'. The Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017 point out the following: Matters to be considered in determining compensation: (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4: Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4. (b) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list; (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property; (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and (e) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change. (2) While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub- section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person, then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum. (3) In cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided. (4) Notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.</p>	<p>The Executing Agency will ensure the full replacement cost dealing with ADB safeguards policy and will address the gaps between the government and ADB policy.</p> <p>The project proponent will ensure payment of compensation and other resettlement entitlements prior to physical or economic displacement.</p>

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
3	For those persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land, prior to their relocation is given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off-date for eligibility for resettlement assistance.	ARIPA 2017, Section 9 subsection (b) mentions the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list.	The Executing Agency will ensure payment of compensation for the lost assets and crops and trees to both title holders and non-title holders for their lost assets.
4	As per ADB safeguards policy, displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.	<p>ARIPA, 2017 of the GOB does not allow to be compensated to the persons who do not have legal title of the lands/assets to be acquired. It recognizes only the entitlements of the legal titleholders who are capable of establishing their ownership rights. The only exception is for sharecroppers who have cultivated standing crops under a legally constituted written agreement; they are entitled to a part of the compensation money as provided for in the written agreement.</p> <p>Section 12 for ARIPA 2017. Payment of compensation to bargadar: (sharecropper) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, when the property acquired under this Part contains standing crops cultivated by <i>bargadar</i>, such portion of the compensation as may be determined by the Deputy Commissioner for the crops shall be paid to the <i>bargadar</i>. 23. Payment of compensation: (1) On section 22, the Deputy Commissioner's the compensation awarded by him to the thereto according to the award and shall prevented by any of the contingencies (2).</p>	Non-titleholders are considered eligible to receive compensation as per ADB safeguards policy. The project will recognize both titleholder and non-titleholder affected persons and compensate them for the inconvenience as per the entitlement matrix.
5	Preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	ARIPA 2017 indicate cash compensation for properties to be acquired.	The Project may consider land for land for vulnerable affected persons on case-to-case basis.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
6	The rate of compensation acquired housing, land and to assets will be calculated at replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on following elements: (I) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transition and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.	Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017. Matters to be considered in determining compensation: (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4: Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4;	The GOB Act is consistent with ADB safeguards policy at large, in case of considering market price/value, however, it is not consistent with the 'Replacement Cost' which needs to be addressed by the Executive Agency in the resettlement plan.
7.	Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism/ Committee for resolving the Grievances of the affected persons	Land Acquisition Laws does not have any provision of forming GRM/GRC. The affected persons may appeal in dealing with the following section of the land acquisition acts: Objections against acquisition: (1) Any person concerned may file an objection against the acquisition proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days. (2) The Deputy Commissioner shall, speedily hear the objection filed under sub-section 1 in the presence of the appellant or an agent, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, prepare a report within thirty working days, and in case of a nationally important project within 15 working days, following the expiry of the period specified under sub- section (1) containing his opinion on the objections.	As per ADB Safeguards Policy 2009, GRM/ GRC will be established to redress the grievances of the project affected persons and appraise them on the same.
8.	Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations, and establish a grievance redress mechanism that would receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of the affected persons.	No provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a grievance redress mechanism. Affected persons may raise objections to land acquisition only after section 5 Notice is issued, while disputes over land acquisition have to be settled through an arbitrator or the courts of law. The Section-4 spells out: Section 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property: (1) Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public	Stakeholder consultations and disclosure meetings with the project affected persons are required before starting the acquisition process by the Government. Any grievances will have to be addressed as per established/ agreed GRC of the project.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		<p>interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.</p> <p>(2) In case of acquisition of immovable property for any.</p>	<p>Meaningful consultations must be carried out by the Project with affected persons and community and other stakeholders, throughout the life cycle of the Project.</p>
9.	<p>ADB's Public Communications Policy, requires that relevant information on social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.</p>	<p>Under ARIPA 2017, Section 4, the Deputy Commissioner, whenever it appears to him that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in public interest, will cause a notice, to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.</p> <p>There is no other disclosure requirement under the Act.</p>	<p>The project proponent will disclosure of draft and final resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner.</p> <p>It will also disclose project information leaflet, entitlement matrix, the grievance redress mechanism and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMRs) with the affected persons and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The draft and final resettlement plans and the SSMRs will be disclosed on the website of the CTCRSP project and ADB.</p>
10.	<p>Need to conduct census for the Displace Persons (DPs) for resettlement plan preparation.</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017 does not have any provision for conducting census/ socio-economic survey for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition.</p> <p>The laws spell out: Section 40. Power to enter and inspect:</p> <p>(1) With a view to acquiring or requisitioning any property or determining the compensation payable in respect thereof or securing compliance with an order made under this Act, the Deputy Commissioner or any officer, generally or specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, and any of the assistants and workmen may- (a) enter upon and survey</p>	<p>As per ADB safeguards policy census survey for the affected households for the assessment of the affected properties required, and the findings will be incorporated in the resettlement plan.</p>

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		<p>and take levels of any property; (b) inspect any property or anything therein; (c) measure and set out the boundaries and prepare a plan of any property and the intended line of the work, if any, proposed to be made thereon; (d) mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, tree or jungle: Section 41. Power to obtain information: With a view to acquiring or requisitioning any property or determining the compensation payable in respect thereof, the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, require any person to furnish to such officer or authority, as may be specified in the order, such information in his possession as may be specified relating to any property which is acquired or requisitioned, or intended to be acquired or requisitioned, under this Act.</p>	
11.	A comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods	Govt. laws does not have any provision for providing livelihoods support for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition.	Livelihood restoration/ support program and budget will be included in the Resettlement Plan document.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ARIPA = Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017, IOL = inventory of losses, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

58. The project entitlement policy addresses the direct and indirect impacts of construction works and operation on affected households and communities. As per this resettlement plan prepared for the KWS phase 2 project all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration where livelihood impacts are envisaged.

59. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. The project entitlement matrix identifies and lists the various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages for each category. The section of the Entitlement Matrix relevant to this component is given in Table 18.

A. Eligibility

60. All affected persons working or living within the project footprint, identified finally during the DMS based on detail design under the subproject, and are likely to be impacted due to the construction activities and land acquisition, irrespective of the type/category to which they belong¹⁸ will be eligible to receive compensation under this resettlement plan.

61. The initial transect walk and socio-economic survey has identified loss of land for construction of ground reservoirs and overhead tanks, loss of livelihood, physical displacement due to land acquisition and impeded access. Therefore, affected persons are:

- (i) Permanent loss of agricultural land and permanent partial income loss from agriculture activities;
- (ii) Permanent economic displacement due to loss of commercial structures as a result of land acquisition;
- (iii) Loss of monthly rental income due to acquisition of agriculture land, and
- (iv) Loss of crops without any commercial viability.
- (v) Impact on vulnerable affected households.

B. Cut-Off-Date

62. For legal title-holders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off date. The end date of Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) based on final design will be the cut-off-date for the affected non-titleholders. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project.

63. All affected persons who are identified within the project footprint on the cut-off date will be entitled to receive compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation

¹⁸ ADB SPS SR II para 7 specifies that displaced persons in a project area could be of three type: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

eligibility is limited by a cut-off date which will be the end date of details measurement survey for the non-titleholders in this case. The KWASA will inform the affected persons and other stakeholders about the cut-off date. The written notices will be provided to the affected persons detailing information about the cut-off date, eligibility for compensation, and process paying compensation.

C. Types of Losses by Impact Category

64. The anticipated losses for construction of the project facilities include (i) loss of land (ii) loss of commercial structures; (ii) loss of crops and trees; (iii) loss of business/livelihood; and (iv) impact on vulnerable persons.

65. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of economic impacts due to involuntary resettlement vis-à-vis, affected persons are those who are economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal legal title to land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

66. DMS based on the detail final design will be conducted before start of construction work and the impacts will be further assessed and updated in the resettlement plan, if necessary.

67. The entitlement matrix (Table 18) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

68. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability, and measures to support livelihood/income restoration.

D. Entitlements

69. The entitlement matrix (Table 18) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009 and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

70. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability, and measures to support livelihood/income restoration.

E. Assessment of Compensation of the Affected Properties

71. **Land:** All lands proposed to be acquired under this project will be compensated according to both Government and ADB safeguards policies. The process of the land acquisition is dealt with the approval of the Administrative Ministry (Ministry of Local Government) and concerned Deputy Commissioner. In determining the amount of compensation for the proposed land parcels,

the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4. The market value is determined, taking into account the average value of similar properties in the immediate vicinity during the twelve months preceding from the date of publication of the notice under section 4. The affected land owners will also be eligible under the law to receive compensation for trees, crops, or any other movable or immovable asset attached to the affected land. The affected land owners will be eligible to receive twice the market price of the land if government is acquiring the land and additional 100 per centum for any assets attached to the land. Under ARIPA, cash compensation under law (CCL) is calculated considering 2 times of the market price of land (as compensation against land loss) plus one time market price of land for compensation against structures and assets attached to the land. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will be formed through a gazette notification, who will review the CCL against the market price (replacement cost) of the land and properties affected by the project, and recommend if any top-up is required, to meet the replacement cost requirement. KWASA will ensure that the replacement cost of land as assessed by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee and the differential if any, between cash compensation under law and the market price identified by PVAC, is paid to the affected landowners. With the enhanced compensation under ARIPA 2017, KWASA assesses that such top-up will not be required. In the event that no differential is observed, PVAC will certify the same.

72. **Assessment of Structures:** The team collected socioeconomic information of the affected tenant households those who have commercial structures in one of the private land parcels at Mostafar More. The value of the assets as per market price has been determined through consultations with the affected businessowners during socio-economic survey. KWASA has to ensure that the assessment is done in keeping consideration with the market price and consultation with owners by assessing sources, types and cost of materials (based on Basic Schedule of Rates), usage of buildings, the cost related to labor and transportation etc.

73. **Loss of Crops.** For loss of crops, 60 days advance notice will be given to harvest crops to the sharecropper; if advance notice for harvest is not possible to be given, then cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price will be provided.

F. Income restoration and rehabilitation

74. Income restoration assistance to the affected persons includes both short-term and medium-term strategies. Short-term income restoration activities are intended to restore affected person's income in the period immediately before and after relocation focusing on relocation and providing short-term allowances such as (i) cash compensation equivalent to net income from the affected income; (ii) transitional allowance; and (iii) shifting assistance.

75. The project will provide a one-time grant of BDT 20,000 to significantly affected landowners to support alternative livelihood option (either the head of household or any member of the affected family) to improve monthly family income. The project will also provide one-time business restoration grant of BDT 20,000 to the significantly affected tenant business owners. Preference will be given to one member of affected household (preferably a woman) to participate in paid project construction, and operation and maintenance work, if willing and available for such work.

76. The basic objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that each affected person will at least have the same or improved income and livelihood after the Project. For the displaced poor and vulnerable groups, the aim is to improve standards of living to at least national minimum

standards. The resettlement plan budget will include cost for one-time assistance to support alternative livelihood option for significantly affected landowners, and one-time business restoration grant for tenant business owners. Access to micro-credit will be facilitated for vulnerable and significantly affected households as provided in the entitlement matrix. Project officials with the assistance of project consultants will ensure affected persons' access to micro-credit schemes (both government and NGO run micro-credit schemes are reportedly available in Khulna) that could help them restore income and livelihoods.

G. Compensation Mechanism

77. Compensation to all affected families will be paid based on Entitlement Matrix prepared in accordance with GOB and ADB SPS, 2009 policies. Appropriate compensations for all types of impact as identified during socio-economic survey and consultation with the affected persons has been included in the Entitlement Matrix, presented in Table 21.

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁹	Remarks
A. Loss of Land					
A.1	Loss of private land	Agricultural, vacant land	Land owner (s) with legal title (Five land owners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cash compensation under land (CCL) as per ARIPA, 2017 or replacement cost for land whichever is higher. If the replacement cost is more than the CCL, the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of assistance. (ii) All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project. (iii) Option to be compensated for entire land parcel (if the remaining land is no longer viable) (iv) Additional compensation for vulnerable household, as specified in row # F.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL for land and assets attached to the land will be paid through the office of the Deputy Commissioner. • The difference between the replacement cost and the cash compensation under the law will be paid by the Executing Agency as a top up to the cash compensation paid under law. • The displaced households will be allowed to take all salvage materials of structures, trees and crops free of cost. • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS, census and socio-economic survey as part of resettlement plan update.
B. Loss of Structures					
B.1	Loss of commercial structures	Commercial structure affected	Tenants (Four tenant households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 60 days advance notice before relocation; (ii) Cash refund of the lease money for the tenant, lease holder for the duration of the remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner's compensation). (iii) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (cost will include truck hire, dismantling charges, loading, unloading charges, labour cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000.00 (iv) If any structure is constructed by the tenant or lease holder, the person will receive cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS, census and socio-economic survey as part of resettlement plan update. • Physical displacement will not be undertaken during monsoon.

¹⁹ All cash compensations other than statutory compensations in this entitlement matrix will be adjusted for inflation until the year of compensation payment.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁹	Remarks
				structure as per the basic schedule of rates, without considering the depreciation cost.	
C. Loss of Crops					
C.1	Loss of crops	Standing Crops on Affected Land parcel	Land Owners and sharecropper (Five land owners and one sharecropper)	(i) Provision of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. (ii) If advance notice for harvest is not possible, cash compensation for standing crop, equal to prevailing market price, from the affected plot. (iii) Additional compensation for vulnerable affected persons as specified in row # F.1 (item i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of the crops will be assessed by the property valuation committee in consultation with the agriculture department and affected person. Harvesting prior to site handover will be accommodated to the extent possible. Work schedules will avoid harvest season. PMU to ensure provision of notice and that it is timely provided to affected persons.
D. Loss of Income					
D.1	Loss of Income	Permanent business losses	Tenant shop owners (Four significantly affected households, of which two are also vulnerable)	(i) 60 days' advance notice before relocation; (ii) Cash compensation equivalent to net income from the affected business, for the duration of twelve months on producing relevant income or income tax return documents; in absence of proper income documents, the income will be calculated by the Joint Verification Committee. (iii) One-time business restoration/livelihood support grant of BDT 20,000 to each tenant business owner, who is vulnerable and/or significantly affected. (iv) Additional compensation for vulnerable households as mentioned in row # F.1.	Determination of income loss during census and socio-economic survey conducted and part of final resettlement plan preparation.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁹	Remarks
D.2	Loss of Income	Permanent partial loss of income	Land owners (Five land owners, of which two are significantly affected)	(i) Cash compensation for loss of income, equivalent to net income from crop cultivation and/or rental income from the affected plot for the duration of twelve months on producing relevant income or income tax return documents; in absence of proper income documents, the income will be calculated by the Joint Verification Committee. (ii) One-time livelihood support grant of BDT 20,000 for each land owner, who will be significantly affected to support any supplementary livelihood option to enhance monthly income. (iii) Support to access microfinance institution for credit facilities for microenterprise for the significantly affected landowners.	Determination of income and invest for undertaking agricultural activities and probable alternate measures of livelihood during detail socio- economic survey.
E. Relocation Assistance					
E.1	Relocation impact ²⁰	Business entities that would be relocated due to land acquisition	All affected persons who will be physically displaced (Four tenant business owners)	(i) Logistical and administrative assistance, with identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones. (ii) Transition allowance equivalent to 6 months income of the affected persons (household head) based on documental evidence. (iii) Preference to one member of affected household (preferably a woman) to participate in paid project construction, and operation and maintenance work, if willing and available for such work. (iv) Support to access microfinance institution for credit facilities for microenterprise or land development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of monthly income of the affected persons (household head) for ascertaining relocation assistance during detail socio-economic survey. • Minimum 12 months' notice period will be provided prior to physical relocation of business entities. • Relocation will not be undertaken during monsoon.
F. Vulnerability Assistance²¹					

²⁰ Transportation costs, transition allowance and other resettlement costs are not incremental. For example, if an affected household loses land, shelter and commercial business in one lot, the family will get each of these allowances only once.

²¹ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person headed household, elderly-headed household or elder, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and Small Ethnic Communities/indigenous people. The eligibility for elderly will follow the definition of the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh that uses 65 years age for men and 62 years age for women to define elderly people.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁹	Remarks
F.1	Impact on vulnerable persons ²²	Affected due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement	Project-affected households include: elderly headed; poor (below poverty line) (3 vulnerable households, including 2 tenant business owners and 1 sharecropper)	(i) Vulnerable households, who lost shops/crops, will be provided an additional assistance equivalent to three months' average household income based on the value of the affected business / crop loss value; (ii) Provide preferential employment in the project construction; (iii) One-time business restoration/livelihood support grant of BDT 20,000 to vulnerable households if not covered in rows # D1 and D2 for livelihood support; (iv) Support to receive financial grants or access to micro-finance institutions for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update. • Construction contracts will require contractors to employ specific numbers of vulnerable affected persons in their construction workforce (if the vulnerable persons are willing). • Representation of vulnerable affected persons will be a requirement for all consultation forums for the project.
G. Other Impacts					
G.1	Damages to property, assets	Partial or total damages caused to private or government property	(i) titleholders; tenants, (ii) leaseholder; and (iii) persons with on recognizable claims (informal settlers)	(i) Extreme care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damaging any properties or assets during construction. (ii) Replacement cost of restoring to original or better condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the losses will be the responsibility of the contractor, as a part of the contract. • PMU to monitor the replacement made by the Contractors
G.2	Un-anticipated losses	Any other loss not identified in the matrix	Any affected person or affected entity	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on principles and policies of ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PMU resettlement and social safeguard specialist to ascertain the nature and extent of impact and loss and finalize the entitlements as per the resettlement policies of government and ADB and update the same into the resettlement plan.

Note:

²² Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits.

- (i) The compensations and grants will be free from GoB tax and the owners of affected properties will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials of structures and trees free of cost without delaying the project intervention.
- (ii) Damages or impacts to structures such as compound walls, fencing, ramps, concrete platforms and stairs etc. during construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's contract. The PMU will ensure that the cost is included in the bill of quantities (BOQ). Restoration of such damage to previous or better condition than before by the contractor will be monitored.

H. Assistance for Relocation

78. The project will provide transition allowance equivalent to 6 months income of the affected persons (HoH) based on documental evidence or as recorded during the socio- economic survey. The affected persons facing relocation impact (tenant businessmen) will receive cash allowance for transport of their moveable property at current market rate on actual cost basis. Consultations will be conducted with the displaced affected persons, to understand relocation preference of the household. Relocation will not be undertaken during monsoon, in line with the entitlement matrix.

79. The project will ensure that (i) shifting assistance, logistical and administrative assistance for relocation, including identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones, and transition allowance and assistances in line with the entitlement matrix will be provided to all displaced persons, (ii) displaced persons can choose between self-relocation or assisted relocation by the project. For self- relocation, KWSP will assist in obtaining necessary approvals and permits for construction of new shop, if the affected person opts to construct a new shop.

I. Assistance to Affected Vulnerable Persons

80. The resettlement plan has identified following categories of displaced vulnerable persons: elderly-headed and BPL households.²³ In addition to the entitlements specified in the matrix for loss of structure and income, the vulnerable affected households will be entitled to receive one-time vulnerability assistance equivalent to three months of average household income from the affected business or crop cultivation. Vulnerable persons will be given priority in work opportunities under the project depending on their skill and willingness to work. Access to financial grants and/or microcredit for livelihood investment as well as organization and logistical support will be provided to set up alternative income generation activity.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

81. The land acquisition cost involved for the project have been considered separately. The cost will be disbursed to the affected land owners through concerned office of the Deputy Commissioner. The Resettlement Plan budget considers the additional costs to match the replacement cost of land, structures and trees. It also includes the relocation, livelihood restoration, income loss, administrative cost for resettlement plan implementation, monitoring cost, socio-economic survey cost. The Executing Agency will be responsible for timely allocation of the funds needed for implementation of the resettlement plan and land acquisition.

A. Land Acquisition Cost

82. The land prices vary depending on the land classification within a Mouza, the smallest administrative land unit, in Bangladesh. Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) will be calculated as per ARIPA, 2017, based on the market value of the land. For determining the land value, the

²³ The upper poverty line for urban areas from the 2016 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with added inflation rate 5.32 (Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation Rate and Wage Rate Index (WRI) in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), February 2021). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for urban areas is BDT 2,929 [source: Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, published on October 2017 (latest publication) by Statistics and Information Division, BBS]. Thus, BPL definition for urban metropolitan areas is BDT 3,552 per capita/month in 2024. As such the per capita average monthly household income for BPL category stands at BDT 15,984 (BDT 3,552 × 4.5 (HH size) = BDT 15,984). BDT 3552 per capita per month income for the upper poverty line for urban areas in Bangladesh is considered.

Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4. The affected person's will get compensation two times higher than the market rate of the land as per the National Law, if land is acquired through land acquisition process and additional 100 percentum for the sustained by the affected landowner, for loss of standing crops or trees or any moveable or immovable. However, land value at replacement cost will be considered if CCL is lower than the replacement cost. The compensation will also add the costs applicable for stamp duty, registration and any other cost necessary for the registration of the replacement land. The cost of the private land to be acquired will be based on current market rates (which is equivalent to the mouza rate as per Deputy Commissioner's office) and land classifications. The assessment of tentative land acquisition cost and land classification is provided in Table 22. The estimated land acquisition cost is **BDT 277,031,136.30 (approximately USD2,281,406)**.²⁴ The affected land owners will receive cash compensation for land acquisition, crop loss or structures, assets attached to the land (if any), at three times the market rate of land. The Property Valuation and Advisory Committee will advise whether it is equivalent to market price / replacement cost.

Table 22: Land Classification wise Mouza Rates and Current Market Rate

Sl. No.	Name of Location	Quantity (Decimal)	Land Classification	Mouza rate as per Deputy Commissioner's Office	Land value (as per Mouza Rate in BDT)**	Estimated Compensation to be paid (BDT)
1	Oronno Eco Garden, Bellal nagar, Mouza-Mathavanga, Thana-Lobonchara	66	Danga Highland** *	356,366.67	23,520,200.22	70,560,600.66
2	Mostofar more, Koiya bazar road, Mouza-Chalk Asan khali/Dumuria Thana-Batiaghata	190	Danga Highland	328,320.67	62,380,927.3	187,142,781.90
3	Cost for all fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws @ 7.5% of total land cost	256	Danga Highland			19,327,753.69
	Approximate Total Land Acquisition Cost (BDT)*					277,031,136.3

Note: * The final land acquisition cost will be based on the final assessment of the Deputy Commissioner's office.

²⁴ Considering USD 1= BDT 121.43 as conversion rate.

B. Resettlement Cost

83. The resettlement cost estimate will be borne by the project (KWASA); it includes cost for all fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under relevant land law, compensation for loss of structures, shifting assistance, transition allowance, income loss compensation, compensation for crop loss, one-time business restoration grant, one-time grant for any alternate livelihood option, vulnerability assistance, cost for detail measurement and census survey, cost for awareness generation and capacity building of project team, GRM and consultation cost, and contingency at 20% of total resettlement budget. The indicative resettlement budget is BDT 26,049,184 equivalent to USD 214,520 (considering USD 1= **BDT 121.43.75 as conversion rate**), it is presented in Table 23.

Table 23: Estimated Budget for Resettlement Plan Implementation

Sl. No.	Component and Location	Quantity	Unit	MouzaRate/ Decimal (BDT)	Multiplier as per ARIPA	Total Land Value (BDT)	Remarks
A	Loss of Land by Land Owners						
A.1	Construction of ground reservoirs and Overhand tanks Zone 11 Bellal Nagar, Labonchara.	66	Decimal	356,366.67	3	70,560,600.66	While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested (affected land owners) with compensation of 200 percentum of the market price as defined in subsection 1(a). Further 100 percentum compensation shall be provided as per section 9 (3).
A.2	Construction of ground reservoirs and Overhand tanks Zone 12 Mostafa more, Mouza- Ahsankhali, Dumuria, Khulna	190	Decimal	328,320.67	3	187,142,781.90	
	Estimated Land Acquisition Cost					257,703,382.60	
A.3	Cost for all fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws @ 7.5% ²⁵ of total land cost					19,327,753.69	All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
	Compensation Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Period	Amount	Remarks
B	Compensation for Tenants						
B.1	Loss of commercial structures by four (04) tenants at Mostafar More based on Basic Schedule of Rates of PWD	600	square feet	757 ²⁶		454,200	
B.2	One-time shifting allowance calculated at BDT 15,000.00 per household	4		15,000		60,000	Each family will receive one-time shifting allowance; cost will include truck hire, dismantling charges, loading, unloading charges, labour cost, etc.
B.3	Compensation for permanent loss of income, equivalent to net income from affected business for twelve months	4		8,000	12 months	384,000	

²⁵ Registration fee for land includes 1 percent of the property price as registration fee, 1.5 percent as stamp duty, 3 percent as VAT and 2 percent as local government tax.

²⁶ The per square feet rate is based on Basic Schedule of Rates of Public Works Department, and confirmed by engineers of KWASA.

Sl. No.	Component and Location	Quantity	Unit	MouzaRate/ Decimal (BDT)	Multiplier as per ARIPA	Total Land Value (BDT)	Remarks	
B.4	Transitional allowance equivalent to 6 months income	4		8,000	6 months	192,000		
B.5	One-time business restoration grant for significantly affected persons at a rate of BDT 20,000.00 per head.	4		20,000		80,000		
Sub-total of B						1,170,200		
C.	Loss of Crops for Share Cropper							
C.1	Lumpsum Provisional sum (equivalent to crop value from affected plot) for crop loss for one sharecropper			Lumpsum		18,000	If advance notice for harvesting of standing crops is not possible, cash compensation will be provided.	
Sub-total of C						18,000		
D.	Permanent Partial Loss of Income by Land Owners							
D.1	Cash Compensation equivalent to their net income (from agriculture, veg. cultivation and rental income from tenant and income equivalence received from sharecropping at affected land) for the duration of twelve months	5		3420	12 months	205,200		
D.2	One-time livelihood support grant for significantly affected persons at a rate of BDT 20,000.00 per head.	2		20,000		40,000		
Sub-total of D						245,200		
E	Vulnerability Assistance							
E.1	Vulnerability assistance equivalent to three months' average household income from affected business by three tenant businessmen	3		8,000	3 months	72,000		

Sl. No.	Component and Location	Quantity	Unit	MouzaRate/ Decimal (BDT)	Multiplier as per ARIPA	Total Land Value (BDT)	Remarks	
E.2	Vulnerability assistance equivalent to three months' average household income from income equivalence received from sharecropping at affected land	1		1,500	3 months	4,500		
E.3	One-time livelihood support grant for vulnerable affected person (sharecropper) at a rate of BDT 20,000.00 per head.	1		20,000		20,000	Skill training for tenant vulnerable households is considered under significant impact.	
Sub-total of E						96,500		
F	Survey, GRM and Capacity Building							
F.1	DMS Survey for Resettlement Plan updating, ID preparation, Documentation	Lumpsum				300,000		
F.2	Consultation and Grievance Redress	Lumpsum				350,000		
F.3	Awareness Generation and Capacity Building	Lumpsum				200,000		
Sub-total of F						850,000		
Sub-total of A.3+B+C+D+E+F						21,707,654		
G	Contingency @ 20%					4,341,53		
Grand Total (A.3+B+C+D+E+F+G)						26,049,184		

Note:

- 1) Top-up to meet replacement cost requirement, if any, will be assessed by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee and will be met from the contingency provision.
- 2) Crop loss compensation is not included in the above table, with the assumption that adequate (60 days) advance notice will be provided to the affected landowners. If the 60 days advance notice to harvest crops is not provided to the affected landowners, crop compensation will be paid in line with the entitlement matrix provisions, over and above the compensation to titleholders indicated in the table above. The contingency provision will be used for such compensation, if required.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

84. A project specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was established under the ongoing project. The GRM of Khulna Sewerage System Development Project (KSSDP), will be applicable and will be further strengthened for the proposed project too. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of social, environmental or any other project-related grievances (along with the existing project). The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns of the project stakeholders.²⁷ The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

85. The multichannel, project-specific GRM functional for KSSDP and the positive features and learning from it will be adopted for the KWSP. Implementation of the resettlement plan will follow the GRM described below. A public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per project entitlement matrix, and PMU will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

86. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by PMU or through toll - free telephone number 01999445566, or by e-mail, by post, or by writing in complaints register kept in PMU office or Contractor's site offices. **Appendix 10** has the sample grievance registration format. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken.

87. PMU Safeguard Officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. The complainants/aggrieved persons will also be encouraged to seek a complaint registration number from the PMU.

88. The GRM provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. ULB-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The Environmental and Social Safeguard Officer of PMU will have the overall responsibility for timely

²⁷ It is expected that the nature of grievances which may arise during the implementation phase under KWSP will be similar in the nature of grievances that were received in KSSDP. During implementation of KWSP, the grievances were mostly related to disruption in water supply services due to damages caused to existing pipelines during excavation work, minor damages caused to the property line during construction phase, damages to boundary walls, concrete ramps, water logging, delays in road restoration work, etc. The GRC in KSSDP has long standing experience for dealing and resolving the same kind of grievances within stipulated time. The GRM established in KSSDP is functioning effectively, hence adopting the same GRM structure of KSSDP is proposed in case of KWSP. Under KSSDP, the grievances are resolved on average between seven and fifteen days. The same grievance redress committee (GRC) will continue to function for KWSP.

grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues.

89. **Who can complain:** A complaint may be registered by stakeholders who may be, “directly, indirectly, materially, and adversely” affected by the project. Any other representative can register a complaint on behalf of the affected person/s or any stakeholder by, provided that he or she identifies the affected person/s and includes evidence of the authority to act on their behalf.

90. **What the Grievance/Complain should contain:** Any concerns pertaining to safeguard compliance - environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous people, design related issues, compensation, service delivery or any other issues or concerns related to the project. The complaint must contain name, date, address/contact details of the complainant, location of the problem area, along with the problem. Sample grievance registration form is at **Appendix 10**.

91. **Where and How to file a Complaint:** The contractor’s site office will be the primary point for receiving and lodging any complaint. Apart from that, Grievances/ suggestions from affected persons can be dropped into suggestion boxes or conveyed through phone or e-mails. Affected Persons or any complainant will also be able to register grievances on social, environmental or other related issues, personally to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The Social Safeguard Officer (SSO) and designated official will be able to correctly interpret/record verbal grievances of non-literate persons and those received over telephone. The concerned Executive Engineers/ contractor’s site engineer, Environment Health and Safety Officer (EH&S) or any designated person from the Contractor’s side will monitor these grievance register books and if possible take necessary actions to redress minor complaints with intimation to the complainant as well as to the SSO at PMU. The time period to resolve any grievances at different level of GRC has been discussed below.

92. **Documentation:** Documentation of the complaints is important and must contain name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved. SSO at PMU with the support of Social Safeguard Specialist, PMSC Consultant will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress, and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. All the documents made available to the public at the community level (at ward offices) and will include information on the contact number, address and contact person for registering grievances, and will be disseminated throughout the project area by the support staff of PMU.

93. **Grievance/Problem Redress through Participatory Process:** Efforts must be made by the two-support staff to help the safeguard officers to resolve problems and conflicts amicably through participatory process with the community and the ULBs. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Contractor and supervision personnel from the will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for the quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned staff and contractors will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

94. **Grievance Redressal Committee:** In pursuance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) Guideline, an independent Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) has to be established under KWSA to address the grievance of persons affected due to implementation of sub- projects under ADB assisted projects. The composition of the GRC is provided in Table 23 below:

Table 24: Composition of Grievance Redressal cell

Level 1: Site level GRC	Level 2: Central GRC	Level 3: Apex GRC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Safeguard Officer, EHS Officer of Contractor • Contractor's site engineer • Site Engineer, KWASA • Two Community Mobilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Managing Director, Khulna WASA – Convener • Project Director, Khulna WASA – Member • Executive Engineer, Khulna WASA –Member • Assistant Engineer, Khulna WASA –Member 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Director, Khulna WASA – Convener • Respective Ward Councilor, Khulna City Corporation – Member • Representative from Affected Persons – Member • Respective Union Paraisad Chairman/ Councilor- Member • Assistant Engineer, Khulna WASA

B. Grievance Redress Process and Timeframe

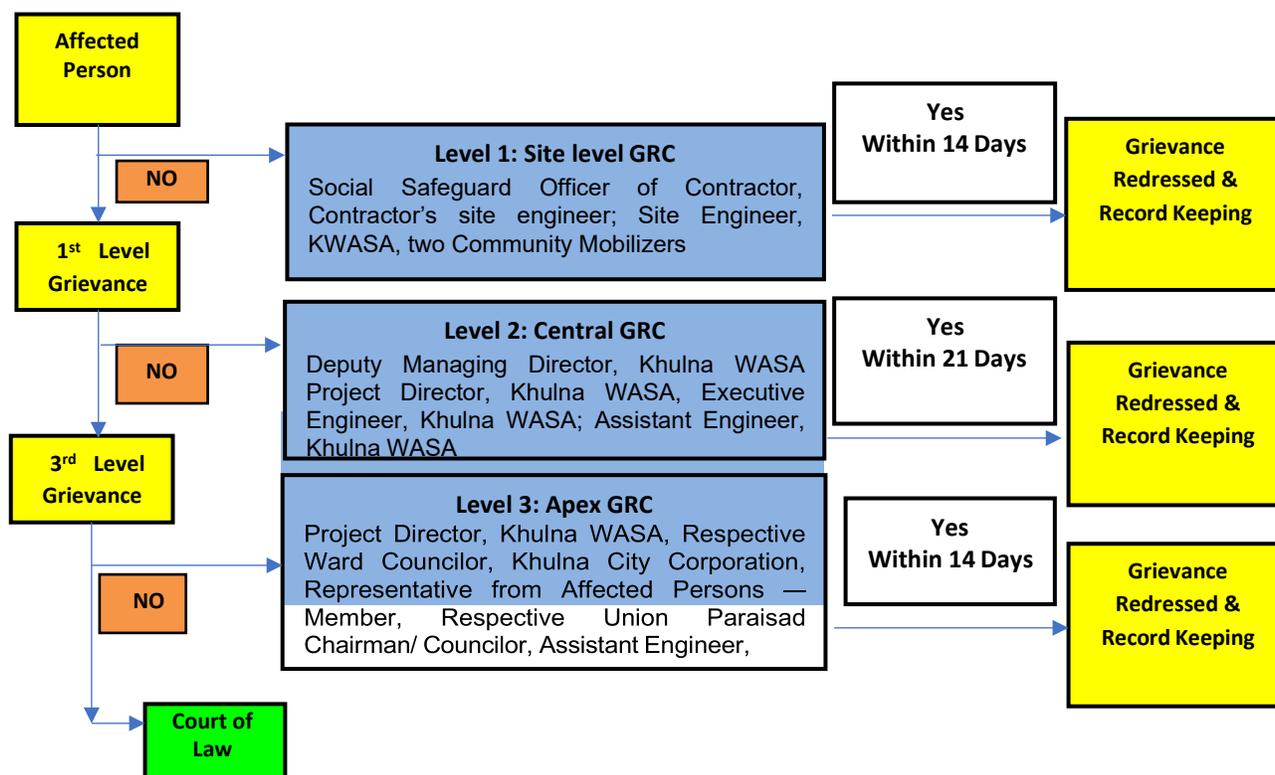
95. **1st level grievance:** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, he/she can first register their complaint with the Contractor's Site Engineer. Complaints and grievances will be heard by the SSO, EHS Officer of Contractor and focus group discussions at the village level. The grievance will need to be resolved within 14 days from the date of receipt of the complaint. If the grievance cannot be addressed at level 1 then it should be escalated to second level. The affected person can approach the GRC.

96. **2nd level grievance:** All grievances that cannot be redressed at first level within 14 days will be brought to the notice of Deputy Managing Director, Khulna WASA who is also the convener of the 2nd level GRC by the SSO. The 2nd level GRC comprising of Project Director, Executive Engineer, KWASA will try to resolve the complaints/ grievances raised by the complainant, facilitated by the SSO within a time period of 21 days from the date of receipt of the complaint at the 2ndlevel.If the grievance cannot be addressed at 2ndlevel then it should be escalated to third level. affected person or the complainant can approach the 2nd tire directly also.

97. **3rd level grievance:** All the grievances that cannot be not addressed at 2ndlevelwithin in 21 days of receipt will be brought to the notice of the Apex Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The Apex GRC will meet twice a month (based on grievances launched with the Apex GRC) and determine the merit of each grievance brought to the committee. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 14 days of receiving the complaint at the 3rd level. The Social Safeguard Officer will communicate all decisions taken by the GRC to the complainant.

98. The process of the grievance redressal mechanism (GRM) is given in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



99. In case of any inter-departmental or inter-jurisdictional coordination required for resolution of specific grievances, the PMU will refer the matter directly to the Deputy Managing Director, Khulna WASA for inter-departmental coordination and resolution. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

100. **Court of Law.** Under the project specific GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. In case of grievance related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, the affected persons will have to approach a legal body/court specially proposed under the ARIPA 2017.

101. **ADB Accountability Mechanism:** If the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make a good faith effort to resolve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department (in this case, the resident mission). Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

C. Areas of Jurisdiction

102. The areas of jurisdiction of the GRC, headed by the Project Director, Khulna Wasa will be (i) all locations or sites within the limit of Khulna city where subproject facilities are proposed, or (ii) their areas of influence within the city. The GRC will have jurisdictional authority across the city (i.e., areas of influence of subproject facilities, if any).

D. Record keeping

103. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, the date these were affected and the final outcome will be kept by PMU (with the support of PMSC). The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, the ward/borough office and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

E. Information Dissemination Methods of the GRM

104. The PMU, assisted by PMSC will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons on grievance redressal procedure. Subproject area/affected area-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the consultation and participation plan. A public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The environment and social safeguard officer will be assisted by PMSC safeguards specialists with information/collateral/awareness material etc. and in conducting project awareness campaigns. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per agreed entitlement matrix including who to contact and when, where/ how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for redressal of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU offices, ULB level notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. A Sample Grievance Registration Form has been attached in **Appendix 10**.

105. Periodic community meetings with affected communities to understand their concerns and help them through the process of grievance redress (including translation from local dialect/language, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons and explaining the process of grievance redress) will be conducted if required. The above Grievance Redress Process will be discussed with the different stakeholders during stakeholder consultation meetings. These meetings will be held with affected persons and community members (beneficiaries) and the concerned Municipal Ward Councilors where civil works are proposed. The process and timelines for grievance redress and contact details of the persons responsible for grievance redress will be shared in the stakeholder meetings. Action taken in respect of all complaints will be communicated to the complainant by letter, over phone or e-mail or WhatsApp as the case may be.

106. Grievances received, and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the Central Complaint Cell at KWASA and web. The phone number where grievances are to be recorded will be prominently displayed at the construction sites.

107. Leaf let containing information of the project along with grievance redress, the address and contact numbers where the affected persons can go and register their complaints have been distributed to the affected persons.

108. **Consultation Arrangements for GRM.** This will include group meetings and discussions with affected persons, to be announced in advance and conducted at the time of day agreed on with affected persons and conducted to address general/common grievances; and if required with the SSO of PMU and Social Safeguard Specialist of PMSC Consultant for one-to-one consultations. Non-literate affected persons/ vulnerable affected persons will be assisted to understand the grievance redress process. At the site office the of contractor, EH&Sor Safeguard personnel will assist the non-literate affected persons to register complaints and with follow-up actions at different stages in the process.

109. **Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned.** The Environmental and Social Officers of PMU will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PMU's ability to prevent and address grievances

110. **Costs:** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Institutional Arrangement

111. KWASA under the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Cooperatives (LGRD & C), Local Government Division (LGD) will be the Executing Agency (EA) and Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (KWASA) is the implementing agency for the project. responsible for implementing the Resettlement Plan. The Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by a Project Director (PD), under KWASA will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The Resettlement Plan implementation and internal monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation will be undertaken by the Social Safeguard Officer at the PMU level, supported by the Social Safeguard Specialist hired under PMSC Consultants. The PMU will facilitate in preparation of the Land Acquisition plan (LAP) and submit it to the concerned Deputy Commissioner in order to expedite the process of land acquisition. The Resettlement Plan Implementing will support the PMU in preparation of the LAP and Resettlement Plan.

112. KWASA, the Implementing Agency, will implement the resettlement plan through a Social Implementation Unit (SIU) consisting of Social Safeguard Officer (SSO) at the PMU level, who will oversee and monitor resettlement plan Implementation process in close liaison with the Project Director (PD) and Deputy Project Director (DPD). A Social Safeguards Specialist will be engaged under Project Management and Supervision (PMS) Consultant, who along with Social Safeguard Officer (at PMU level) will carry out the range of activities including implementing and monitoring the safeguards aspects of the project. In case of negotiation purchase of land (if applicable), the PMU will also take the leading role in the negotiation process with the land owners through involvement of a third-party professional negotiator and with the voluntary donors.

113. The PMU, under the overall responsibility of the Project Director, and assisted by the Deputy Project Director (DPD) will undertake day-to-day activities pertaining to resettlement/ compensation issue with the active support of the SSO. Social Safeguard Specialist at PMSC

will be responsible for arranging or carrying out the activities of preparation/updating/finalizing the Resettlement Plan for the project with involuntary resettlement impacts based on the information from the detailed engineering design documentation. The SSO at the SIU level will be assisted by two community mobilizers for discharging his/her activities related to resettlement plan implementation, grievance redress and any other related work for social safeguard.

114. Four committees endorsed by the gazette notification will assist in resettlement implementation such as Joint Verification Committee (JVC), Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC). Roles and responsibilities of these committees have been described later in this chapter. The Executive Engineer will be the convener of the Joint Verification Team (JVC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). The PMU will coordinate and manage resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected persons, disburse resettlement benefits, and ensure affected person's access to development programs. The PMU, with support of Social Safeguard Officer and Social Safeguards Specialist (PMSC) will carry out the following specific tasks relating to resettlement plan implementation:

- (i) Liaise with the district administration to support resettlement plan implementation activities i.e., appointment of JVC and PVAC members etc.
- (ii) Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- (iii) Ensure availability of budget for all activities and disbursement of compensation;
- (iv) Synchronize resettlement activities and handover the encumbrance free land to the contractor within the construction schedule.

B. Roles and Responsibility of Project Director and Social Safeguard Officer (PMU Level)

115. The roles and responsibilities of the Project Director (KWSP) at PMU level for implementation of the resettlement plan are as follows:

- (i) Call and chair regular coordination meetings between PMU, PMSC, Contractors;
- (ii) Coordinate the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities with the support of social safeguards officer at PMU;
- (iii) Ensure conducting resettlement training program for executing / implementing agency staff including field level employees, consultants, contractors and partner agencies/entities for capacity building;
- (iv) Monitor monthly progress of Resettlement Plan implementation;
- (v) Facilitate obtaining of statutory clearances and obtaining no objection certificates from government agencies and/or other entities, if required;
- (vi) Guide staff of KWASA, PMSC and contractor on policy related issues during implementation;
- (vii) Liaise with district administration for land acquisition, transfers, ensuring land availability (as and when required);
- (viii) Synchronize compensation payment activity and handover of encumbrance-free land to the contractor; and
- (ix) Ensure timely release of fund for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

116. The SIU will consist of a Social Safeguard Officer, a Gender Specialist, a Technical Coordinator/Engineer and a MIS Specialist. The SSO, with assistance from Social Safeguard

Specialist PMSC, will coordinate and manage compensation claim and other relevant matters of the affected households, disburse due compensation and other relevant benefits, and ensure unhindered access by the affected households to the program. Two support staff will be hired by PMU to assist the Social Safeguard Officer in resettlement plan implementation; the support staff will be based in Khulna city. The SIU or SSO will carry out the following specific tasks relating to Resettlement Plan finalization and its implementation.

- (i) Coordinate necessary arrangement to ensure Resettlement Plan finalization and implementation activities, i.e. appointing GRC and PVAC members facilitating detailed measurement, census and socioeconomic surveys, etc.
- (ii) Submit updated Resettlement Plan to ADB for review, endorsement, and disclosure before Resettlement Plan implementation;
- (iii) Ensure meaningful consultations and stakeholder participations during Resettlement Plan updating and its implementation;
- (iv) Perform the overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring, and implementation of the program;
- (v) Ensure availability of necessary budget for complying with all necessary activities;
- (vi) Synchronize compensation payment activity and handover encumbrance-free land to the contractor;
- (vii) Develop socio-economic census survey, inventory of loss tools along with the Social Safeguard Specialist of PMSC;
- (viii) Develop training modules on social safeguards and internal monitoring systems with PMSC/IADC
- (ix) Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality;
- (x) Prepare sections of monthly and quarterly progress reports pertaining to social safeguards, and detailed Semi-annual Social Monitoring Reports; Prepare corrective action plans in the event of any non-compliance observed during monitoring;
- (xi) Oversee day-to-day implementation of resettlement plans by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations; take necessary
- (xii) Liaise with district administration for land acquisition, transfers, ensuring land availability;
- (xiii) Provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of packages and facilitate and follow up to ensure that delays in land procurement are addressed;
- (xiv) Ensure timely disclosure of entitlements to affected persons at locations and form that is accessible to the public and easily understood by them;
- (xv) Ensure effective implementation of grievance redress mechanism at all levels and duly communicate the details of GRM to the affected persons and other stakeholders; and
- (xvi) Ensure encumbrance free site handover to Contractor, and that all compensation payments to the affected persons are completed before handing over of site.

117. Two support staff will be hired by PMU to assist the Social Safeguard Officer in resettlement plan implementation. The support staff will be based in Khulna city, including support to affected persons to receive cash compensation under law, assist the SSO in consultations and disclosure of entitlements and GRM to affected persons and monitoring of compensation disbursement as well as grievance redress mechanism. Post resettlement plan implementation, they will assist in conduct of connection campaigns in different localities including collection of connection applications and supporting documents and ensuring 100% coverage of poor and vulnerable households under project benefits. Minimum qualification for the post should be bachelor's degree in sociology, social work or similar field and at least 5 years of experience in

resettlement and rehabilitation work in any ADB funded or similar lender supported GOB projects. The broad terms of reference for the post of Community Mobilizers are mentioned below, and are not limited to:

118. General Tasks:

- (i) Assist in organizing workshops, focus group discussions (FGDs) and community consultation during design and implementation phase for safeguard issues;
- (ii) Carry out all relevant activities pertinent to implementation of resettlement plan like identification of affected families through census and socio-economic survey;
- (iii) Preparation and distribution of identity cards among the project affected families, resettlement plan disclosure meeting with the affected persons;
- (iv) Disbursement of compensation among the identified affected persons as per resettlement plan;
- (v) Prepare public notices, disclosing the proposed package details, proposed entitlements if any and mitigation measures if required;
- (vi) Organize meetings as stated in the resettlement plan at community and household levels with affected persons and draw up minutes of such meetings;
- (vii) Disclose the grievance redressal mechanism of the project to the affected persons and also facilitate the entire process to register, mitigate / redress grievances raised due to construction work;
- (viii) To generate awareness about livelihood restoration activities among the affected persons;
- (ix) To organize periodical meetings with all SSO, PMSC/IADC, reviewing progress and decide upon further plan of action;
- (x) Assist to ensure payments of compensation to affected persons in section ready for construction prior to civil works;
- (xi) Assist in preparing social monitoring reports, corrective action plans and semi-annual reports; and
- (xii) Reporting and documentation of all field level activities and any other work as and when assigned by the Project Authority.

119. House Connection:

- (i) To supervise household surveys (for water connection) in the project coverage area and prepare list of eligible households with necessary details as deemed fit by the authority.
- (ii) To generate awareness among the customers regarding the project objectives, benefits of house connection, procedure of getting house connections, project grievance redress mechanism etc. through ward / locality level connection campaigns
- (iii) To conduct public consultation program for information dissemination;
- (iv) To work closely with PMU, PMSC/IADC to facilitate the house connection process and redressal of public grievances and also to identify issues related to water supply house connection;
- (v) To identify vulnerable households (women headed, elderly headed, disabled, BPL etc.) and assist them to appeal to the competent authority for assistance; To ensure 100% coverage of poor and vulnerable households under project benefits
- (vi) Support SSO with data and information for monthly, quarterly, semi annual progress monitoring reports.
- (vii) Documentation and preparation of case studies, consultation reports etc.

(viii) Any other tasks as assigned by the authority.

120. Gender Specialist will be engaged by the PMU. The resettlement plan implementation will ensure a gender sensitive approach in planning, management and operations of resettlement. If necessary, separate groups of women affected persons may be formed with the assistance of the Resettlement Consultant. Feedback from the female affected persons and female headed households will be obtained through these female focused groups for planning relocation and resettlement.

121. Female staff including Gender Specialist/ Social Safeguard Officer will be engaged by the Executing Agency who will identify needs of female affected persons for income restoration approaches and implementation of the income restoration component of the resettlement plan. Women are to be consulted from the beginning of the project and will continue till end of the project activities.

C. Responsibilities of Social Safeguard Specialist of Project Consultants (PMSC)

122. The PMSC will assist SIU of PMU to achieve compliance with the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples' safeguards requirements in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and government policies, as per the agreed Entitlement Matrix for the Program, and ensuring that the contractors design, construct and operate the project facilities in compliance with the same. Summary of key tasks of the PMSC given below, is not limited to the following:

- (i) Review and update Resettlement Plans (RPs) and/or Due Diligence Reports (DDRs) based on final detailed designs and in accordance with ADB SPS 2009;
- (ii) Undertake necessary census and/or socioeconomic surveys and data collection, conduct meaningful consultations with project-affected people for finalizing the social safeguard documents;
- (iii) Assist KWASA in preparing the project's item-wise detailed budget and total cost estimates of implementing the RPs, consistent with the requirements of ADB SPS 2009;
- (iv) Coordinate all tasks related to resolution of involuntary resettlement issues and ensure that the project comply with requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and Government of Bangladesh;
- (v) Submit all final RPs to ADB for review and clearance before contract award;
- (vi) Prepare/update project information documents for disclosure to stakeholders and affected people;
- (vii) Hold consultation during preparation/updating of the social safeguard documents and ensure that comments/issues raised are communicated to KWASA, and measures to address such issues/concerns are addressed early on in the project design;
- (viii) Work closely with the KWASA resettlement officer to implement the RPs. (for RP implementation, the consultant will be specifically responsible for implementation of proposed compensation, rehabilitation, and income restoration measures, consultations with affected persons (APs) during rehabilitation activities, and assisting in grievance redress);
- (ix) Coordinate valuation of land by the valuation committees with close consultation with APs at Local Land Registry Office level to finalize the compensation packages;
- (x) Guide KWASA resettlement officer in providing ID cards to APs;
- (xi) Ensure all compensations are paid in accordance with the entitlements in the

- (xii) approved final RPs;
- (xii) Facilitate in responding to any public grievances and keep the record of all grievances;
- (xiii) Assist KWASA in preparing social safeguards monitoring reports to ADB;
- (xiv) Assist in any other related tasks assigned by the Team Leader/Deputy Team Leader to ensure effective project implementation; and
- (xv) Conduct capacity building and training programs as needed.

123. **Project Contractor.** The Contractor will have a dedicated Social Supervisor, who will hold a Bachelor's degree in social science and would have at least 5 years of experience in resettlement planning and implementation, as well as gender action plan implementation, preferably in multi-lateral aided projects. The tasks of the Contractor's Social Supervisor will be

- (i) Work in close coordination with the PMSC, design engineers and social safeguards personnel to finalize detailed design keeping the safeguard principles adopted for the project in view;
- (ii) Ensure that all design-related measures (e.g. special considerations for the vulnerable related to facility locations or design, mitigation measures for affected persons etc.) are integrated into project designs before approval;
- (iii) Conduct joint walk-through with PIU, design engineers and social safeguards personnel from PMSC at sites/sections ready for implementation; identify the need for DMS, and conduct DMS to arrive at the final inventory of loss;
- (iv) Ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards and the agreed entitlement matrix during implementation;
- (v) Review the IEE and RP Report including the entitlement matrix and REA checklist, category and the EMP, and conduct site visits to understand the environmental and social sensitivity of the project sites.
- (vi) Assist with grievance redress and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received;
- (vii) Understand the regulatory compliance requirements related to labour welfare, social, safety, environment etc.,
- (viii) Assist PMU in disclosing relevant information on safeguards (eligibility, entitlements, compensation, cut-off date, processes, timelines, GRM etc.) to beneficiaries and affected persons including the vulnerable;
- (ix) Assist PMU to facilitate the house connection process and redressal of public grievances and also to identify issues related to water supply house connection.

124. The above arrangement will ensure that:

- (i) Social safeguard issues are addressed;
- (ii) Resettlement principles are followed in all resettlement issues;
- (iii) Approved resettlement plan is implemented;
- (iv) Implementation of resettlement plan is monitored;
- (v) Periodic monitoring reports are prepared in time and submitted to PD, PMU for onward transmission to ADB upon approval; and
- (vi) Database on resettlement monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained.

D. Implementation

125. The PMU will be responsible for monitoring and implementation of the resettlement plans.

The PMU along with the PMSC will undertake surveys and record observations throughout the construction period to ensure that safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. The PMU with the support of the PMSC will arrange for delivery of entitlements to affected persons, implementation and monitoring of safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities and community participation activities. It will also arrange for obtaining statutory clearances and obtaining no objection certificates from government agencies and/or other entities, if required. It will also coordinate for obtaining ROW clearances with related state and national agencies. The PMSC Social Safeguard Specialist will supervise data collection for resettlement plan report updating, preparation and implementation and prepare progress reports with respect to resettlement plan implementation.

126. Organizational procedures/institutional roles and responsibilities for resettlement plan implementation and steps and/or activities involved in delivery of entitlements are described in Table 25.

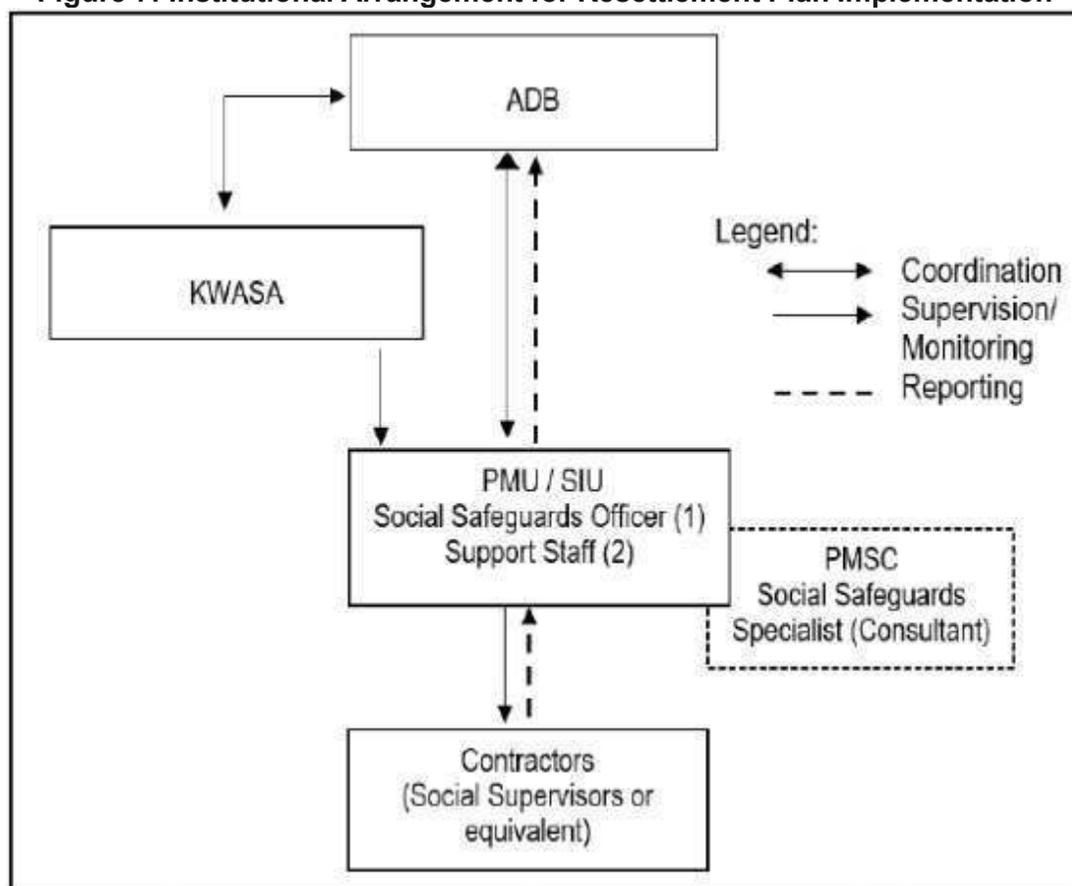
127. Institutional responsibilities for RP preparation and implementation activities are summarized in the table below.

Table 25: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
A. Project Initiation Stage and Institutional Setup	
Formation of PMU	Local Government Division
Selection & finalization of project sites	PMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and project details by issuing Public Notice	Deputy Commissioner / PMU
. Meetings at community/household level with APs	PMU
Capacity Building training	PMU/ PMSC/IADC
B. Resettlement Plan Preparation and Updating Stage	
Census of APs and socioeconomic survey	PMU / PMSC
. Survey on unit prices for computing replacement costs	JVC/PMU
. Screening of vulnerable affected persons	PMSC
Calculation of compensation and entitlements	Deputy Commissioner /PVAC
Prepare/update of project RP	PMU/ PMSC
Consultations on RP and entitlements with APs	PMU/ PMSC
Incorporate comments and suggestions to resettlement plan	PMU/ PMSC
. Finalize RP and submit to ADB. All draft RP must be submitted to ADB for clearance prior to award of contracts.	PMU ADB
ADB website disclosure	ADB
C. RP Implementation Stage	
Issuance of ID Cards to APs	PMU
Detailed Schedule for compensation payment	PMU/ PMSC
Distribution of Relocation Notices to affected persons	PMU
Award of Cheques for Land Compensation	Deputy Commissioner
Award of Cheques for other Compensation and Assistance/Rehabilitation	PMU
Providing compensation to the hawkers and vendors before start of civil construction work	PMU

Activity	Responsible Agency
Providing assistance to the hawkers and vendors to move to nearby, alternate locations for carrying out their business	PMU, Contractors
Confirm with ADB in writing when payment to APs has been completed. Permission to contractor to begin works once compensation to APs is confirmed.	PMU
Income Restoration Program and Training	PMU/ PMSC/IADC
Demolishing/ Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets	Deputy Commissioner /PMU
Grievances Redressal	PMU/GRC
Internal monitoring	PMU/ PMSC/IADC
Monitoring and Evaluation of resettlement plan implementation, compensation disbursement and achievement of objectives of resettlement plan, in line with SPS	Independent monitor
If Resettlement Plan Implementation found satisfactory, notice to proceed for Civil works is issued	PMU

Figure 7: Institutional Arrangement for Resettlement Plan Implementation



ADB = Asian Development Bank, KWASA = Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, PMSC = project management and supervision consultant, PMU = project management unit, SIU = Social Implementation Unit

E. Management Committees for Resettlement Plan Implementation

128. To arrive at a fair compensation sufficient to cover replacement cost of the lost properties

and assets, if any, formation of a Joint Verification Committee (JVC) and a Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will be formed for the project and members will be area specific. For grievance redress a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will also be formed. A Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) will be formed to facilitate KWASA for timely relocation of affected persons from the project area and assist in the delivery of project resettlement benefits to the affected persons, if necessary.

129. The Ministry of LGRD&C through a gazette notification shall form the various committees involving the Deputy Commissioner, LGI and the affected persons. These committees will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interests of the vulnerable Project Affected Persons. The powers and jurisdiction of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

1. Joint Verification Committee (JVC)

130. The major responsibility of the Joint Verification Committee (JVC) to be formed by Ministry of LGRD&C will carry physical verification and review the collected data along with the DCs' assessment of loss of physical assets and their owners. The scope and responsibility of the JVC will be clearly defined in the gazette. The JVC will comprise of:

- (i) Executive Engineer, PMU, KWASA, –Convener
- (ii) Representative of Deputy Commissioner –Member
- (iii) Social Safeguard Officer, PMU, - Member
- (iv) Assistant Engineer, PMU, KWASA – Member Secretary

131. JVC will be responsible for the following tasks:

- (i) Verify and assess physical assets, including structure, trees, crops, businesses, etc. to be affected on the project ROW.
- (ii) Make an Estimate on CCL (Cash Compensation under Law) of all assets to be affected as well as assets that are not falling under CCL and submit to Deputy Commissioner's office and PMU.
- (iii) Communicate and assist INGO for process the entitlements of the project- affected persons using JVC data as one of the determinants for valuation.

2. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

132. A Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will be formed for the project by the Ministry of LGRD through a gazette notification and will review the assessment based on the market price of the properties affected by the project at their replacement cost. The scope and responsibility of the PVAC will clearly be defined in the gazette. JVC and PMU will support PVAC processing the data on the entitlements of the project-affected persons. The PVAC will comprise of:

- (i) Mayor, Khulna City Corporation – Convener
- (ii) Vice Chancellor, Khulna University of Engineering and Technology - Member
- (iii) Representative of Deputy Commissioner -Member

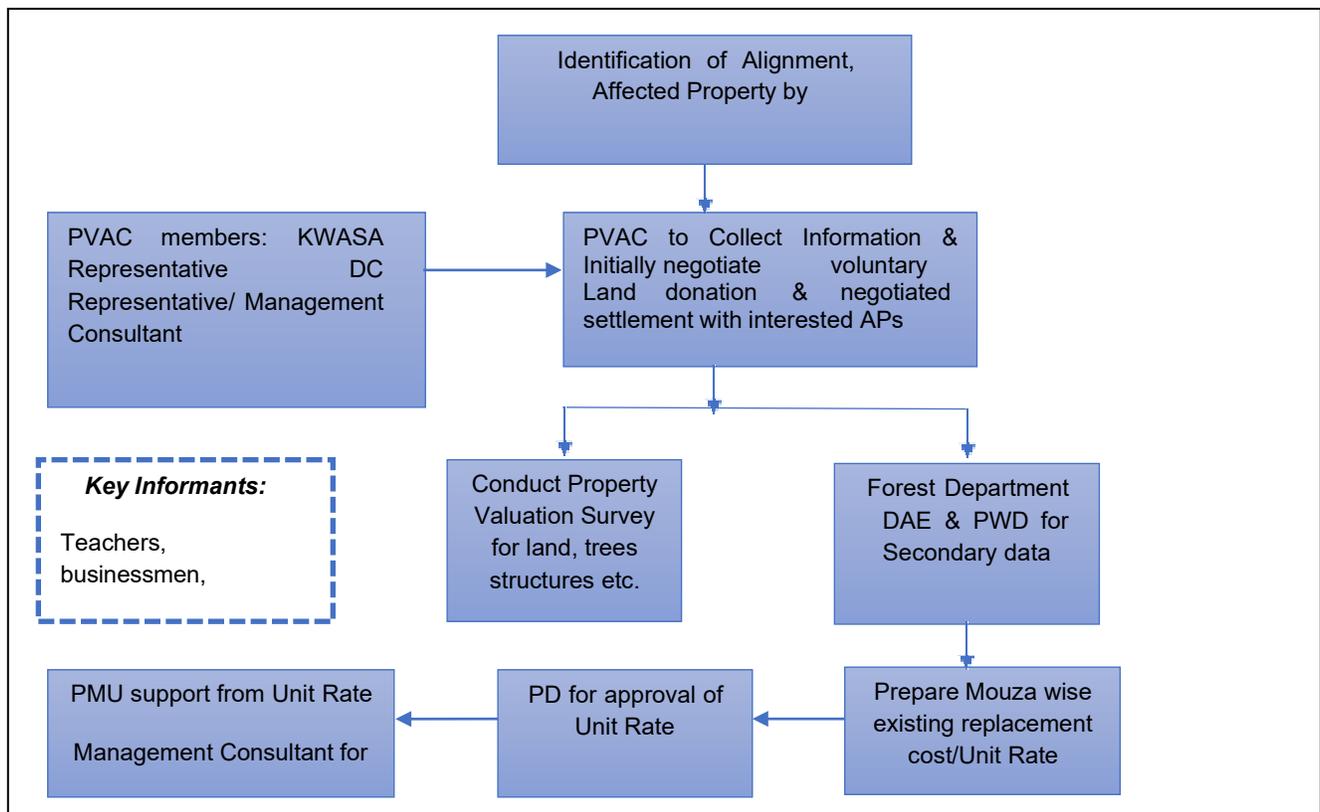
133. The PVAC is responsible for:

- (i) The PVAC will review the assessment made by the SIU based on the market value of the properties to be affected by the project as replacement cost after verification

- by the JVC.
- (ii) Communicate and assist SSO for process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using PVAC data as one of the determinants for building the estimate of the replacement cost.
 - (iii) PVAC may visit the site if necessary, for verifying any information.
 - (iv) The committee will use CCL (Cash Compensation under law), Current Market Value (CMV) assessed by the Deputy Commissioner's Office, PWD data in proposing replacement cost of land, structures, common property resourced and other losses prior to recommending to PMU.
 - (v) For recommending to PMU the committee will take decision at two-third majority basis.

134. The procedure for determining the valuation of property by the PVAC is provided in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Procedure of Determining Valuation of Property



3. Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

135. The Social Safeguard Officer (SSO) will assist the KWASA to form municipal Ward based Resettlement Advisory Committees (RACs) to involve the local communities and affected persons in the implementation process. The committees will seek local assistance from the affected people and communities in the implementation process and assist the Executing Agency in all matters related to resettlement. The RACs will ensure local participation in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The RACs may be comprised of the following manner by including the representatives of all stakeholders at the sub-project level that should be approved by the

KWASA:

- (i) Chairperson
- (ii) Member Secretary
- (iii) Local Informants (one male, and one female)
- (iv) Representatives of various stakeholders
- (v) Representatives of the Affected Persons including one female

136. The RAC will be responsible for:

- (i) The committees will seek local inputs from the affected people and communities in the implementation process and assist DWASA in all matters related to resettlement.
- (ii) The RACs will ensure local participation in the implementation of the resettlement plan.
- (iii) Assist SIU to process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the data, which is verified and validated as one of the determinants.

F. Institutional Capacity Development

137. Capacity to handle environmental/involuntary resettlement/indigenous people impacts, gender and vulnerability issues, etc., may need to be built in the Project. Training of Executing Agency and PMU staff on ADB SPS 2009 and Operational Manual Bank Policies (OM F1), covering aspects such as environmental planning/resettlement planning/implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements will therefore be needed to be planned separately.

138. For the capacity building of designated social safeguards officer and engineers, PMU will organize training programs on safeguards. Services of consultant trainers may be procured for coordinating and imparting required trainings to the staff.

139. KWASA with the support of the social safeguards specialist cum independent monitor provided by ADB and the Social Safeguard Specialist from PMSC Consultant will conduct training and capacity building program on Resettlement Plan design, implementation and monitoring for the PMU staff on issues concerning: (i) ADB SPS 2009 — safeguards policy principles and requirements; (ii) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (iii) meaningful consultation and participation; (iv) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (v) grievance redress; (vi) monitoring of resettlement operation; and (vii) reporting and disclosure methods. The trainers will require to be well versed in SPS requirements as well as local practices and legal frameworks. Cross-learning with other ADB projects in Bangladesh, e.g., Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project, will be encouraged in training workshops. Specific modules will be devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the project. Institutional capacity building programs will involve training on social safeguards for the PMU/SIU/ PVAC/GRC/ RAC/JVC and the Contractors. Table 26 gives an indicative outline of the training programs that can be carried out. The Resettlement Expert of PMSC will suggest and facilitate the training programs.

Table 26: Indicative Training Program

Sl. No.	Staff	Training Module
I	PMU	Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies; Discussion on the Resettlement Framework; how to develop an Entitlement Matrix; Identification and assessment of social impacts; avoidance and mitigation measures; Resettlement Plan preparation; Socioeconomic and Census Survey; Preparation of land plans; Implementation Schedule; Compensation calculation; sharing of good practices; Consultation and disclosure are some of the topics to be covered
II	All the committees PVAC, RAC, JVC Responsible for social safeguard/resettlement activities, municipality representatives and GRC members.	Measurement of structures; Valuation procedures; Resettlement site selection; Minimizing resettlement; preparation of LAPs, Disbursement method; Shifting of CPRs; disclosure requirements, preparation of income restoration plans, preparation of micro plans; grievance redress process.
III	Monitoring Consultants/ Contractors/ Construction Supervision Consultants	Monitoring indicators, reporting requirements; preparation of Corrective Action Plans, Due Diligence Reports, Grievance redress process; consultation and disclosure processes.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

140. Land acquisition, compensation and relocation of affected persons will not commence until the updated resettlement plan with detailed measurement and census survey data has been reviewed and cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. The civil works packages will be implemented over the project period of about six years. For each package, there will be a separate time bound implementation schedule. The implementation of resettlement plan will include: (i) identification of cut-off date and notification, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards, (iv) consultations with affected persons on their needs and priorities, and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and income restoration for affected persons. An indicative resettlement plan implementation schedule is provided in Table 27 below.

Table 27: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Activity	2025				2026				2027				
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Preparatory Stage													
Establishment of PMU													
Appointment of PMU Social Safeguards Officer													
Technical Assistance Resettlement Specialist and Surveyor													
Formation of GRC at PMU level													
2. Updating Resettlement Plan													
Detailed Census surveys including identification card distribution													
Ongoing consultations													
Determine compensation and assistance													
Updating Resettlement Plan													
Resettlement Plan review and approval (PMU and ADB). All draft Resettlement Plans must be submitted to ADB for clearance prior to commencement of civil works.													
Disclosure of the final Resettlement Plan to displaced persons and on ADB website													
3. Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage													
Issue notice to displaced persons according to the Government's Rules													
Disbursement of compensation (before displacement occurs)													
Relocation/Displacement as required													
Written confirmation to ADB from PMU when payment to displaced persons has been completed.													
Takeover possession of acquired property													
Handover land to Contractors													
Start of Civil Work													
Skills training as required for income/livelihood restoration													
4. Intermittent Activity (Monitoring and GRM)													
Internal monitoring													
Grievance Redress													
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any						Immediately, in consultation with concerned contractors and related other departments, as required							

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, GRM = Grievance Redress Mechanism, PMU = Project Management Unit

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

141. Monitoring shall be undertaken by the PMU through the assigned officer supported by Project Consultant. They will gather information on resettlement plan implementation covering relevant activities as per the schedule. The socio-economic status of the affected persons will be monitored to ensure that their living standards are restored to pre project level or improved. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the PMU. PMU will consolidate the same and will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to the ADB, within 30 days after the end of the monitoring period for review and disclosure, until a project completion report is prepared. The refer sample monitoring template in Appendix 11.

Appendix 1: Photographs of the Proposed Locations of Major Components

	
<p>Proposed location of KWASA Water Treatment Plant, Patharghata, Rupsha</p>	<p>Proposed location of KWASA Water Intake Facility, Mollarhat, Bagerhat</p>
	
<p>Proposed location for distribution reservoir and overhead tank, Afilgate booster</p>	<p>Proposed location for distribution reservoir and overhead tank, Atra, Afilgate Proposed location</p>
	
<p>Proposed location for distribution reservoir/overhead tank, Labonchara</p>	<p>Proposed location for distribution reservoir and overhead tank, Mostafar more, Dumuria</p>

Appendix 2: Details of land availability and ownership status

Sr. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Dag No.	Plot number	Total Area available (decimal)	Area required (decimal)	Photographs
1	Construction of ground reservoirs and Overhand tanks	Zone 11 Bellal Nagar, Labonchara.	Private	293	77	0.66	0.66	
		Zone 12 Mostafa more, Mouza- Ahsankhali, Dumuria, Khulna	Private	1019, 1038, 1093	284	1.90	1,90	
		Zone 12 Atra, Afilgate, Dumuria, Khulna	KWASA	332	2	1000	100	
		Zone 13 & 14 Afilgate, near forest department, Dumuria, Khulna	KWASA	175	2	100	50	
2	Construction for Upgradation and expansion of Afilgate SWTP and KWASA Water Intake Facility	KWASA SWTP Atra, Afilgate, Dumuria, Khulna	KWASA	332	2	1000	100	
		KWASA Water Intake Facility Mouza: Garfa/Udoypur Der Boalia Mouza Uz: Mollarhat, Dist.: Bagerhat	KWASA	393	2	150	25	

Sr. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Dag No.	Plot number	Total Area available (decimal)	Area required (decimal)	Photographs
3	Expansion of intakes capacity including pre-setting tank.	KWASA Water Intake Facility Mouza: Garfa/Udoypur Der Boalia Mouza Uz: Mollarhat, Dist.: Bagerhat	KWASA	393	2	150	25	
4	Upgradation of existing Bangabandhu water treatment plan (BWTP)	BWTP Patharghata, Rupsha, Khulna	KWASA	578 5394	2, 3	2000	100	
5	Establishment of solar power system	Atra, Afilgate BWTP, Patharghata	KWASA	332, 393,578 5394	2,3	3000	200	

Appendix 3: Strip Map Showing Affected HHS/Entities



Figure: Bangabandhu Water Treatment Plant



Figure: Proposed locations of Afilgate Water Reservoir and Overhead tank



Figure: Proposed locations of Mostofar More Water Reservoir and Overhead tank



Figure: Proposed locations of Labonchara Water Reservoir and Overhead tank



Figure: Existing Water Treatment Plant with Proposed Facilities for Option-3 (For 2035)

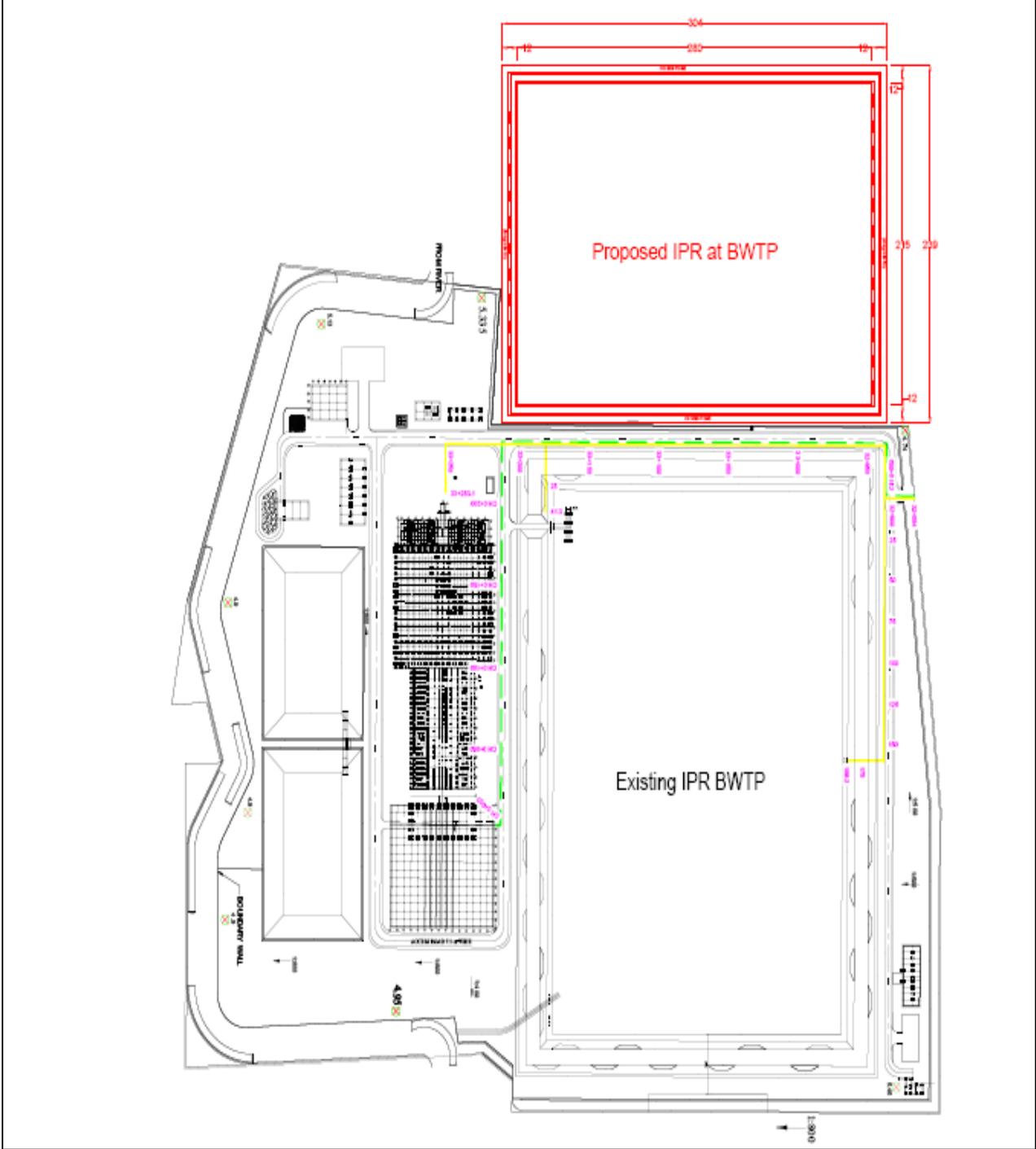


Figure: Layout Plan of Existing Intake with Proposed Facilities for Year 2035

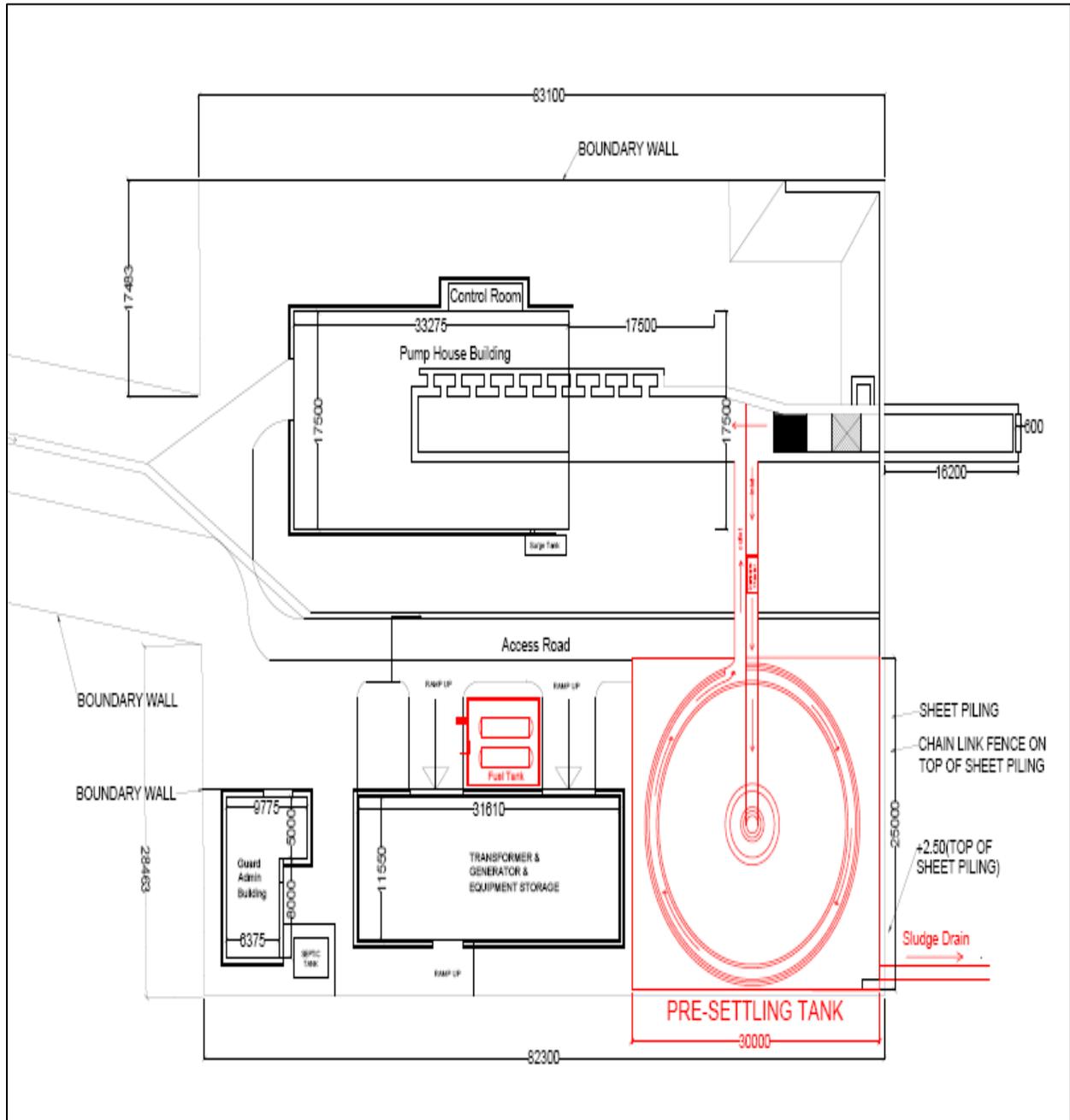


Figure: Upgradation of Afil Gate Intake from 5.5 MLD to 20 MLD

Upgradation of Afil Gate Intake from 5.5MLD to 20 MLD

Layout of the proposed Intake is given below.

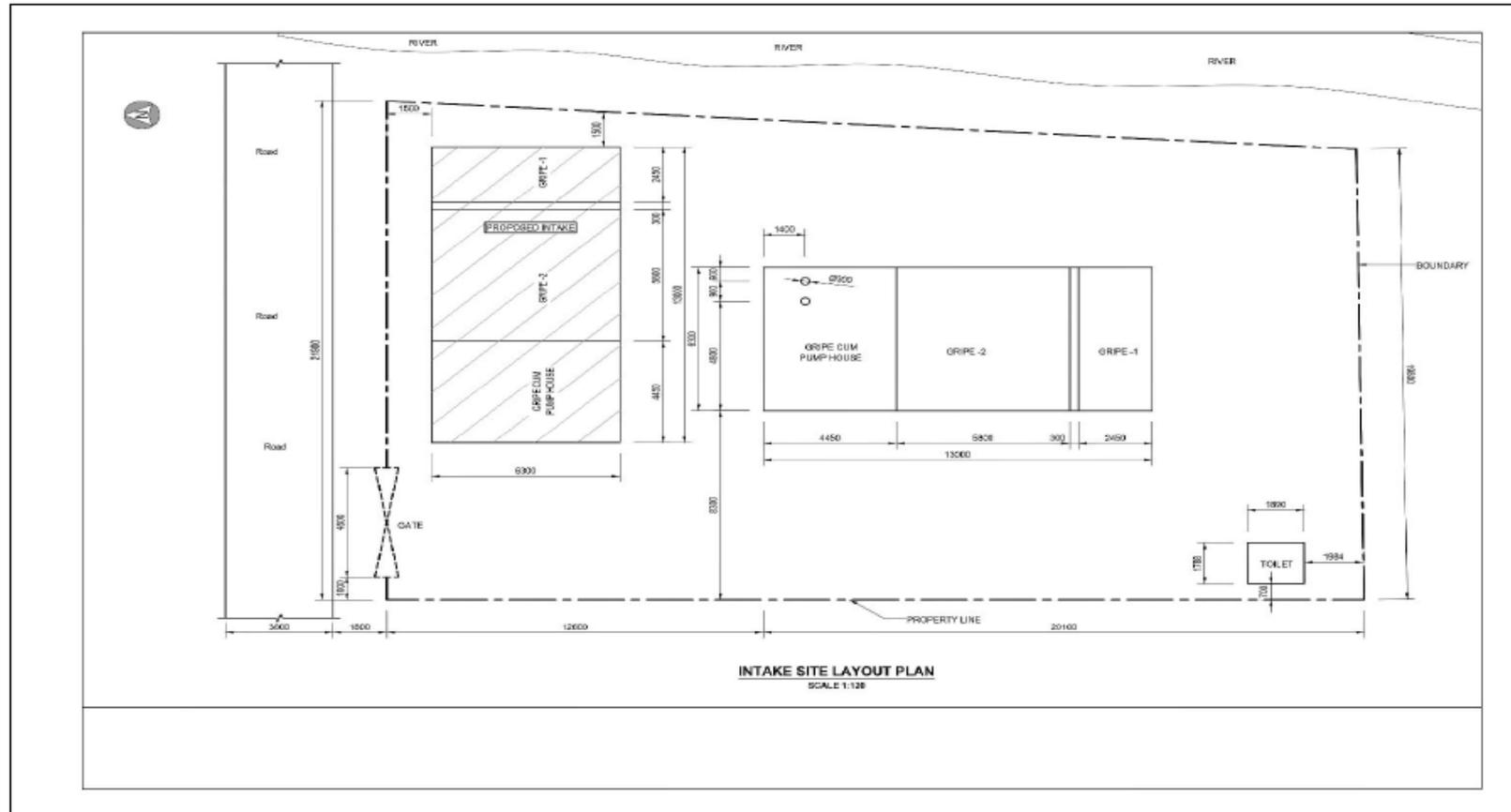
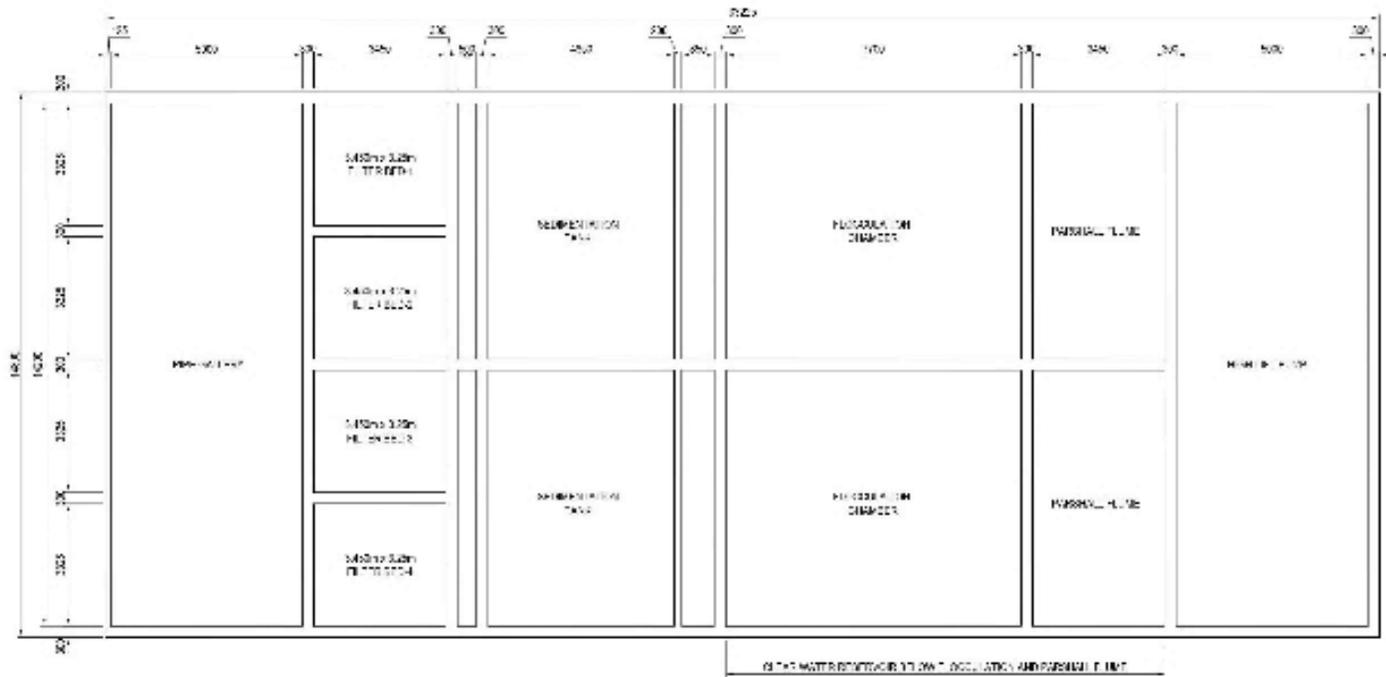


Figure: Layout of Proposed 8 MLD Surface Water Treatment Plant at Afil Gate, Khulna City Corporation



LAYOUT PLAN OF PROPOSED 8 MLD SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
AT AFIL GATE, KHULNA CITY CORPORATION
SCALE: 1:100

Appendix 4: Socio-Economic Profile of Landowners

Proposed Plot	Sl. No.	Name of AP	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of AP	Caste	HH size (No. of persons)	Daag Nos.	Khatian no.	Total Area of Affected Land Parcel (Acres)	Area of land to be Acquired for Project Component (Acres)	Total area owned	Percentage of Land loss	Primary occupation (mention occupation type)	Secondary occupation (mention occupation type)	Income From Primary Source per Month (BTD)	Income From Secondary Source per Month (BTD)	Total HH income per month	Per head income per month (BDT)	Whether vulnerable/If yes, type of vulnerability	Current land use of the parcel	Type of Affected Structure	Whether any livelihood impact anticipated for the land owners due to LA
Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara	1	Sheik Abul Kasem	Male	47	HSC	Muslim	4	293	77	0.66	0.16	2.7	6%	Business	Agriculture	100,000	1500 (including income equivalence received from sharecropping)	101,500	25375	n/a	Paddy and vegetable cultivation	Nil	No
	2	Humayaon Kabir	Male	53	SSC	Muslim	4				0.33	4.3	8%	Business	Agriculture	80,000	2400	82,400	20600	n/a	and vegetable cultivation	Nil	No
	3	Alauddin	Male	49	SSC	Muslim	4				0.17	2.9	6%	Business	Agriculture	80,000	1200	81,200	20300	n/a	and vegetable cultivation	Nil	No
Mostafar More, Chak Ahsan Khali, Dumuria	4	Md. Raitullah	Male	51	VIII	Muslim	3	1019, 1038, 1093	284	1.9	0.95	0.95	100%	Business	Agriculture + Rent	30,000	6000 (2000/- from agriculture and 4000/-rent from 4 shops)	36,000	12000	n/a	Paddy cultivation	Kutchha	No
	5	Abul Kasem	Male	49	VI	Muslim	3				0.95	0.95	100%	Business	Agriculture	30,000	6000	36,000	12000	n/a	Paddy cultivation	Nil	No

Source: Socio-economic Survey February 2024.

Appendix 5: Socio-Economic Profile of the Businessmen facing Structure and Income Loss

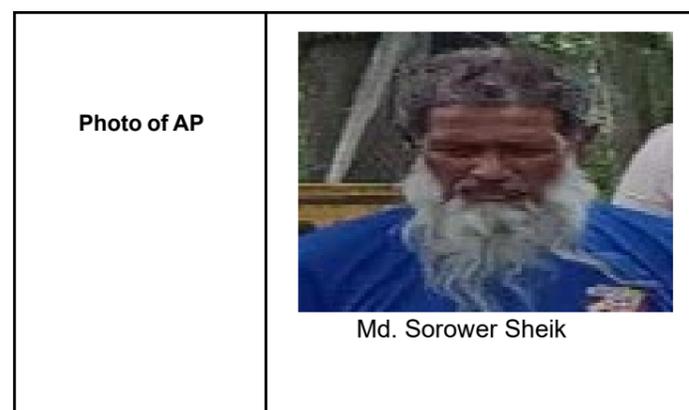
Proposed Plot	Sl. No.	Name of AP	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of AP	Caste	HH size (No. of persons)	Dag Nos.	Khatian no.	Total Area of Affected Land Parcel (Acres)	Area of land to be Acquired for Project Component (Acres)	Total area owned	Percentage of Land loss	Primary occupation (mention occupation type)	Secondary occupation (mention occupation type)	Income From Primary Source	Income From Secondary Source	Total HH income per month	Per head income per month (BDT)	Whether vulnerable/If yes, type of vulnerability	Current land use of the parcel	Type of Affected Structure	Whether any livelihood impact anticipated for the land owners due to LA	
Mostafar More, Chak Ahsan Khali, Dumuria	1	Choto Kormokar	Male	36	V	Hindu	2							Not Applicable. The affected person is operating a small business against monthly rent	Blacksmith (Business)	Nil	8000	Nil	8000	4000	n/a	Business	Kutcha	Yes loss of Business
	2	Liton Karmokar	Male	45	VII	Hindu	3							Not Applicable. The affected person is operating a small business against monthly rent	Blacksmith (Business)	Nil	10000	Nil	12000	4000	n/a	Business	Kutcha	Yes loss of Business
	3	Ojed Mollah	Male	45	VII	Muslim	4							Not Applicable. The affected person is operating a small business against monthly rent	Restaurant business	Nil	7000	Nil	7000	1750	BPL	Business	Kutcha	Yes loss of Business
	4	Md Nozrul Islam	Male	46	V	Muslim	4							Not Applicable. The affected person is operating a small business against monthly rent	Tea stall (Business)	Nil	7000	Nil	7000	1750	BPL	Business	Kutcha	Yes loss of Business

Source: Field Survey February 2024

Sl. No.	Name of Shop Owner	Photographs	Sl. No	Name of Shop Owner	Photographs
1	Choto Kormokar		3	Ojed Mollah	
2	Liton Karmokar		4	Md Nozrul Islam	

Appendix 6: Socio-Economic Profile of the Sharecropper facing Loss of Crops

Proposed Plot	Sl. No.	Name of AP	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of AP	Caste	HH size (No. of persons)	Dag Nos.	Khatian no.	Total Area of Affected Land Parcel (Acres)	Area of land to be Acquired for Project Component (Acres)	Total area owned	Percentage of Land loss	Primary occupation (mention occupation type)	Secondary occupation (mention occupation type)	Income From Primary Source	Income From Secondary Source	Total HH income per month	Per head income per month (BDT)	Whether vulnerable/If yes, type of vulnerability	Current land use of the parcel	Type of Affected Structure	Whether any livelihood impact anticipated for the landowners due to LA
Bellal Nagar, Lobonchara	5	Md. Sorower Sheik	Male	66	V	Muslim	3	Not Applicable. The affected person is cultivating paddy in a small portion of the affected land for domestic consumption					Agriculture	Nil	8000	Nil	8000	2667	BPL+ Elderly	Business	n/a	n/a	



Note:

Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person headed household, elderly-headed household or elder, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities /indigenous people.

The eligibility for elderly will follow the definition of the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh that uses 65 years age for men and 62 years age for women to define elderly people.

BPL: The upper poverty line for urban areas from the 2016 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with added inflation rate 5.32 (Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation Rate and Wage Rate Index (WRI) in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), February 2021). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for urban areas is BDT 2,929 [source: Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, published on October 2017 (latest publication) by Statistics and Information Division, BBS]. Thus, BPL definition for urban metropolitan areas is BDT 3,552 per capita/month in 2024. As such the per capita average monthly household income for BPL category stands at BDT 11,650 {BDT 3,552 × 3.28 (HH size) = BDT 11,650}.

Appendix 7: Mouza Rate as Per as per Land Office (2023-2024)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
সদর সাব-রেজিস্ট্রারের কার্যালয়
খুলনা।

সম্পত্তির সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ বিধিমালা, ২০১০-এর ভিত্তিতে খুলনা জেলাধীন
সদর সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার অফিসের আওতাভুক্ত ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন জমির মৌজাওয়ারী শ্রেণি ভিত্তিক
সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য তালিকা (প্রতি শতাংশের মূল্য):

(২০২৩-২০২৪ ফিস্কালের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন জমির মৌজাওয়ারী শ্রেণিভিত্তিক সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য তালিকা (প্রতি শতাংশের মূল্য)।
(২০২৩-২০২৪ ফিস্কালের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

ক্র. নং	ক্র. নং	মৌজার নাম	বাণিজ্যিক	মাত্র	ডাকা	বিগান	ডোবা/বান/পার্স	ফাগান	পুহা
৪৬	৪৪	সাজিয়ারা	-	১০,০০০/-	৪৫,৩৫৮/-	২০,০০০/-	*৪১০/-	৪২,২৮৬/-	৩৬,১৪৬/-
৪৭	৪৫	মিরাপুর	-	৬৭,৮২০/-	*১৪,৬১৫/-	১১,৬৬৭/-	*৫৯০/-	-	*৪৫,০০০/-
৪৮	৪৬	বামকুড়পুর	-	৭০,৭৪৮/-	৫৭,৭৮৪/-	১৪,২৪২/-	*৪৬৮/-	৭৭,৮০৮/-	৪০,২৯৭/-
৪৯	৪৭	খুলনা	-	৬০,৮১০/-	৬৭,০৯৫/-	১৭,০৬০/-	*৯,৬৯৭/-	৪২,৪০০/-	*৩০,০০০/-
৫০	৪৮	শাহপুর	*১৭,০০০/-	২,৪২,৭৮৪/-	১,২১,৭০৪/-	২৪,৭০৭/-	*৬,০৬৫/-	১,১১,৮৯৪/-	১,০৭,০৮৭/-
৫১	৪৯	রাপসামপুর	-	৪১,৭২২/-	২৯,২২২/-	৭,৮০৮/-	৩৮,১৫২/-	*১৫,০০০/-	৪৫,৪৫৫/-
৫২	৫০	পাড়াপুর (উঃ)	-	৪৪,৮০০/-	২৯,৭০৭/-	১১,৪৯৭/-	*৩২০/-	-	-
৫৩	৫১	বোনামানারভাঙ্গা	-	৬১,৪৮৫/-	*২০,৫৭১/-	১৫,১০৪/-	*৩০০/-	-	-
৫৪	৫২	সংপুর	-	১,০৯,৫৮১/-	৬৪,২০০/-	১৫,০৫৪/-	*৬,৮০৮/-	*১৬,৫৯০/-	*৪৬,০২৭/-
৫৫	৫৩	বিলপাড়া	-	২,২৫,০০০/-	৯৫,৭৮৭/-	৩৬,৫৮৭/-	*৩৫০/-	-	*২০,০০০/-
৫৬	৫৪	বিলপাড়া	-	৬৭,৭৫০/-	৩৭,০১৬/-	৮৬,৫১২/-	*১০,০০০/-	-	*৫২,২০০/-
৫৭	৫৫	চন্দ্রপুরবাদ	*৪৪,০০০/-	৬,৭৫,২৫৮/-	*১,০১,৩১০/-	২,৫৮,৭০৫/-	*০,৮৮৯/-	-	-
৫৮	৫৬	ককানামগাঙ্গী	-	*৪,১৯,০১০/-	*১০,৩৮০/-	১,২৬,৭৫৫/-	*২,৭৮০/-	-	-
৫৯	৫৭	শিবপুর	-	৩০,৭০০/-	৫৯,০২০/-	২৭,১০০/-	-	-	-
৬০	৫৮	বানুরগাছা (পূঃ)	-	*৪০,৭০২/-	১,০২,০২৯/-	৩৮,৬১২/-	*৬৭০/-	*১০,০০০/-	*৫,২০০/-

পৃষ্ঠা ২-৩৪

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাড়িমাফাটা স্মারক-সেজিষ্ট্রারের কার্যালয়, খুলনা।
যদি মালিকানাধীন ভূমির যৌক্তিক ওয়াই প্রাথমিক নম্বর মূল্য তালিকা।
(২০২৩-২০২৪ ব্রিঙ্গিংয়ের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

ক্রমিক নং	সেতার নাম	শিরা/ বানিজ্য	ধার	ডিটা/ বাগান	ঢালা/ গুদর	কিমান	নদী ভাঙ্গন	মর্গ/খাল/ জোবা	মন্তব্য
৬৯	অফিস লক্সেবল	-	৭২০০/-*	-	৫৯০/-*	১১৪৮১/-	-	২৮০/-*	
৭০	হালধাতি-জামা	-	১১১১২/-	৭১৫০/-	৮০৮০/-	১৪৬৫০/-	-	২৮০/-*	
৭১	বিহাট	-	১৪০০৬/-	৪০০০/-*	১০৫৪৭/-	১৭৭০৮/-	-	৪০০/-*	
৭২	জামিয়ারপাড়া	-	৮১৭০/-	-	৮৫৩১/-	১৪৩৩১/-	২৪৪/-*	২৪৪/-*	
৭৩	জামাইনবুনিয়া	-	১০০০০/-*	-	৬০৫/-*	১২২১০/-	-	২৪০/-*	
৭৪	জাপনুনিয়া	-	৪২১০/-	২৪০০/-	২৫৮৮/-	১৬৬৬১/-	-	১০০০/-*	
৭৫	রনজিতের হুলা	-	৩২০৪১/-	৪২৫২/-	৩৫২৬/-*	১২৪৮৭/-	-	১৭৭৭৮/-	
৭৬	কদমতলা	-	১০৫১/-*	-	৭৮০/-*	১২৪৫২/-	-	২৬৫/-*	
৭৭	জামা	১২০০০/-*	৫৩৩৭৬/-	৬৪৪৯২/-	২৪৪০/-*	৮৮২৪০/-	২৪৫/-*	৩১৪/-*	
৭৮	শেলাবুনিয়া	-	২০৫৮/-*	-	৫৫০/-*	১২৪০/-	-	২৮৫/-*	
৭৯	ঘোষবাগী	-	৮৭০/-*	-	৬৩০/-*	১৫১৬৬/-	২৮০/-*	৩১১/-*	
৮০	তেতুলতলা	-	৬০০৬৪/-	৩১৬২৪/-	৫৩৪৩০/-	৪০২৬২/-	৪৫০/-*	৫১২/-*	
৮১	মাথালসা	-	১২২৫৯৯/-	৯০১২৬/-	৭৬৯৭০/-	৮৫৩৩০/-	১০৩০/-*	১২৮৮/-*	
৮২	ককুজা	-	১১১৪১৭/-	-	১১০৪২৭/-	১৪৮১২১/-	-	১৭৯৪/-*	
৮৩	চিকরবন্দ	-	২১১৫২৭/-	-	১৫৬২৮০/-	১৫৩১০৭/-	-	৫১৫৪/-*	
৮৪	কুশনগার	১১০০০০/-	৫৭৩৭৩৩/-	৩২৪৩২৬/-	২২৬০৯২/-*	৩৭২৭৬/-	৪০৮৪/-*	১২১১১/-*	
৮৫	দৈনারাবান	৬০০৪০৬/-*	৬১৩৮৬৫/-	-	৩০০০০/-*	৫৯৬৬১৫/-	১২৬৪০/-*	৬৩২০/-*	
৮৬	আলুতলা	-	৪৩৫৯৯০/-	-	১০১৮০/-*	২৪০৪৬০/-	-	২৯৬৬/-*	
৮৭	ভুবি	-	৫৫৫৭১৬/-	-	১৫১৬৮/-*	২৮৩০৪১/-	১৬৫৮/-*	৬৭৭০/-*	
৮৮	খোলাবাড়িয়া	-	২৪৬২৬০/-	-	৬০৫০/-*	১৬১৬২২/-	-	২০৫১/-*	
৮৯	মুন্সিগিয়া	২৪২৪২৪/-	২৮৮৬২৪/-	৫৮৯৫০/-*	৩১৬৫২৫/-	২২৩০৭৬/-	-	৬৩২৫/-*	
৯০	নারায়নবাগী	-	৫৬০০০/-	৪৪৭১৪/-	৩৩৫৯৩/-	২৫৪২২/-	-	৫২০/-*	

Appendix 8: PWD Rate Schedule

PWD SCHEDULE OF RATES 2022 (REVISED)
PART A: CIVIL WORKS

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাতিয়াঘাটা সাবে-রেজিস্ট্রারের কার্যালয়, খুলনা।
ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন ভূমির দৌলত গয়ারী শ্রেণীভিত্তিক বাজার মূল্য তালিকাঃ
(২০২৩-২০২৪ খ্রিস্টাব্দের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

ক্রমিক নং	মৌজার নাম	শিল্প/ বাণিজ্য	বং	ডিটা/ কানন	ডাঙ্গা/ গুজর	কিলান	নদী তালন	গর্ভ/খাল/ জোবা	মহল
৬৯	আরশী শর্কাখোলা	-	৭২০০/-*	-	৫৯০/-*	১১৪১১/-	-	২৮০/-*	
৭০	কালবাড়ীডাঙ্গা	-	১১৮১২/-	৭২৫০/-	৮০৮৩/-	১৪৯৫৫/-	-	২৭০/-*	
৭১	বিরটি	-	১৫৩০৬/-	৫০০০/-*	১০৫৪৭/-	১১৭০৯/-	-	৪০০/-*	
৭২	জালিয়াপাড়া	-	৮৯৭০/-	-	৮৫৭১/-	৯৫৩০/-	২৪৪/-*	২১৪/-*	
৭৩	ভানাইলবুনিয়া	-	১০০০৫/-*	-	৬০৫/-*	১২২৮৫/-	-	২৬০/-*	
৭৪	তালবুনিয়া	-	৫২৭০/-	২৫০০/-	২৫৮৯/-	১০৬৬১/-	-	১৬০০/-*	
৭৫	হনভিতের হুলা	-	৬২৫৪১/-	৪২৫২/-	৩৫২৬/-*	১২৫৮৭/-	-	১৭৭৮/-	
৭৬	কনকতলা	-	৯৯৫/-*	-	৭৮০/-*	১২৪৭২/-	-	২৬৫/-*	
৭৭	জলমা	১২০০০/-*	৫০০৭৬/-	৬৪৪৬২/-	২৫৪৫/-*	৮৯২৪০/-	২৪৫/-*	৩৪৪/-*	
৭৮	শেলোবুনিয়া	-	২০৫৮/-*	-	৪৫০/-*	৯২৪০/-	-	২৮৫/-*	
৭৯	ঘোষখালী	-	৯৭০/-*	-	৪০০/-*	১৫১৬৫/-	২৮০/-*	৩১১/-*	
৮০	ভেঁকুলাতলা	-	৬০৩৬৪/-	৩১৬২৪/-	৫০৪৩৩/-	৪০২৬২/-	৪৫০/-*	৫২২/-*	
৮১	মাধাজঙ্গা	-	১২২৫৯৯/-	৯০১২৬/-	৭৬৯৭০/-	৮৫৩৩০/-	১০০৬/-*	১২৮৬/-*	
৮২	খড়জঙ্গা	-	১৯১২১২/-	-	১১০৪২৭/-	১৪৭১২১/-	-	১৭৯৪/-*	
৮৩	টিকরাবন্দ	-	২১৯২২৭/-	-	১৫৬২৮৩/-	১৫৩১৫৭/-	-	৫১৫৪/-*	
৮৪	কৃষ্ণনগর	১১০০০০/-	৫৭৫৭৩৩/-	৩৫৫০২৬/-	২২৯০৯২/-*	৩৭২৭৯/-	৪০৭৬/-*	১২১২১/-*	
৮৫	দেনারাবাদ	৬০০৩০৬/-*	৬১৩৮৬৫/-	-	৩০০০০/-*	৫৯৬৬১৫/-	১২৬৪০/-*	৬৩২০/-*	
৮৬	আনুতলা	-	৪৩৫১৯০/-	-	১০১৮০/-*	২৪০৪৬০/-	-	২৩৬৬/-*	
৮৭	ভূবি	-	৫৫৫৭৬৬/-	-	১৫১৯৮/-*	২৮৩৩৪০/-	১৯৫৮/-*	৬৬১০/-*	
৮৮	বেলাবাড়িয়া	-	২৪৬২৬০/-	-	৪০৫০/-*	১৮১৬২২/-	-	২০৬১/-*	
৮৯	হরিশটানা	২৪২৪২৪/-	২৮৮০২৪/-	৫৮৯৫০/-*	৩১৬৫২৫/-	২২৯০৭৬/-	-	৬২১৫/-*	
৯২	নারায়নখালী	-	৫৬০০০/-	৪৪৭৬৪/-	৩৫৫৯৬/-	২৫৪২২/-	-	৩২০/-*	

TABLE-1: PWD PLAR 2022 (REVISED) SUBSTRUCTURE, Foundation up to Plinth Level (Rate in BDT per sqm)

Sl. No.	Shallow Foundation										Deep Foundation				Sl. No.	Remarks	
	MCWMA/MS Form 30 MPa, concrete with crushed stone chips, Cement Content to be varied. Mix Ratio 1: 1.5: 2.5 and Cement CPW = 1: 30 MPa = 1:11										PILE FOUNDATION (MCWMA/MS Form 30 MPa)						
	MONOLITHIC OR COMBINED FOOTING SYSTEM										MICRO PILE		BOLT FOUNDATION				BOLT FOUNDATION**
	Allowable Bearing capacity, q _a										without basement floor	with 200 mm brick basement slab	with 100 mm brick basement floor	with 100 mm brick basement slab			
qa = 1.0 kN/m ²	qa = 2.0 kN/m ²	qa = 3.0 kN/m ²	qa = 4.0 kN/m ²	qa = 5.0 kN/m ²	qa = 6.0 kN/m ²	qa = 8.0 kN/m ²	qa = 10 kN/m ²	DF = 1.25 m	DF = 1.5 m	DF = 1.75 m	DF = 2.0 m	DF = 2.5 m	DF = 3.0 m				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	9684	18671	27658	36645	45632	54619	63606	72593	81580	90567	99554	108541	117528				
2	12912	25824	38736	51648	64560	77472	90384	103296	116208	129120	142032	154944	167856				
3	14608	29216	43824	58432	73040	87648	102256	116864	131472	146080	160688	175296	189904				
4	17744	35488	53232	70976	88720	106464	124208	141952	159696	177440	195184	212880	230576				
5	21400	42800	64200	85600	107000	128400	149800	171200	192600	214000	235400	256800	278200				
6	24960	49920	74880	99840	124800	149760	174720	199680	224640	249600	274560	299520	324480				
7	28520	57040	85560	114080	142600	171120	199640	228160	256680	285200	313720	342240	370760				
8	32080	64160	96240	128320	160400	192480	224560	256640	288720	320800	352880	384960	417040				
9	35640	71280	106800	142400	178400	214400	250400	286400	322400	358400	394400	430400	466400				
10	39200	78400	117600	156800	201600	244800	288000	331200	374400	417600	460800	504000	547200				
11	42760	85520	128400	171200	224000	276800	329600	382400	435200	478400	521600	564800	608000				
12	46320	92640	139200	185600	243200	296000	358400	411200	464000	507200	550400	593600	636800				
13	49880	99760	150000	200000	262400	325600	378400	431200	484000	527200	570400	613600	656800				
14	53440	106880	160800	214400	281600	344800	403600	456400	509200	552400	595600	638800	682000				
15	57000	114000	171600	228800	300800	364000	422400	475200	528000	571200	614400	657600	700800				
16	60560	121120	182400	243200	320000	383200	441600	494400	547200	590400	633600	676800	720000				
17	64120	128240	193200	257600	339200	402400	460800	513600	566400	609600	652800	696000	739200				
18	67680	135360	204000	272000	358400	421600	480000	532800	585600	628800	672000	715200	758400				
19	71240	142480	214800	286400	377600	440800	509600	562400	615200	658400	701600	744800	788000				
20	74800	149600	225600	300800	396800	460000	528800	581600	634400	677600	720800	764000	807200				
21	78360	156720	236400	315200	416000	479200	548000	600800	653600	696800	740000	783200	826400				
22	81920	163840	247200	329600	435200	498400	567200	619600	672400	715600	758800	802000	845200				
23	85480	170960	258000	344000	454400	517600	586400	639200	692000	735200	778400	821600	864800				
24	89040	178080	268800	358400	473600	536800	605600	658400	711200	754400	797600	840800	884000				
25	92600	185200	279600	372800	492800	556000	624800	677600	730400	773600	816800	860000	903200				
26	96160	192320	290400	387200	512000	575200	644000	696800	749600	792800	836000	879200	922400				
27	99720	199440	301200	401600	531200	594400	663200	715600	768800	812000	855200	898400	941600				
28	103280	206560	312000	416000	550400	613600	682400	735200	788400	831600	874800	918000	961200				
29	106840	213680	322800	430400	569600	632800	701600	754400	807200	850400	893600	936800	979200				
30	110400	220800	333600	444800	588800	652000	720800	773600	826400	869600	912800	956000	999200				
31	113960	227920	344400	459200	608000	671200	740000	792800	845600	888800	932000	975200	1018400				
32	117520	235040	355200	473600	627200	690400	759200	812000	864800	908000	951200	994400	1037600				
33	121080	242160	366000	488000	646400	709600	778400	831200	884000	927200	970400	1013600	1076800				
34	124640	249280	376800	502400	665600	728800	797600	850400	903200	946400	989600	1032800	1116000				
35	128200	256400	387600	516800	684800	748000	816800	870400	923200	966400	1009600	1052000	1155200				
36	131760	263520	398400	531200	704000	767200	836000	890400	943200	986400	1029600	1071200	1194400				
37	135320	270640	409200	545600	723200	786400	855200	909600	962400	1005600	1048800	1090400	1233600				
38	138880	277760	420000	560000	742400	805600	874400	928800	981600	1024800	1068000	1113600	1272800				
39	142440	284880	430800	574400	761600	824800	893600	948000	1000800	1044000	1087200	1132800	1312000				
40	146000	292000	441600	588800	780800	844000	912800	967200	1019600	1063200	1106400	1152000	1351200				
41	149560	299120	452400	603200	800000	863200	932000	986400	1038400	1082400	1125600	1171200	1390400				
42	153120	306240	463200	617600	819200	882400	951200	1005600	1057600	1101600	1144800	1190400	1429600				
43	156680	313360	474000	632000	838400	901600	970400	1024800	1076800	1120800	1164000	1209600	1468800				
44	160240	320480	484800	646400	857600	920800	989600	1044000	1096000	1140000	1183200	1228800	1508000				
45	163800	327600	495600	660800	876800	940000	1008800	1063200	1115200	1159200	1202400	1248000	1547200				
46	167360	334720	506400	675200	896000	959200	1028000	1082400	1134400	1178400	1221600	1267200	1586400				
47	170920	341840	517200	689600	915200	978400	1047200	1101600	1153600	1197600	1240800	1286400	1625600				
48	174480	348960	528000	704000	934400	997600	1066400	1120800	1172800	1216800	1260000	1305600	1664800				
49	178040	356080	538800	718400	953600	1016800	1085600	1140000	1192000	1236000	1279200	1324800	1704000				
50	181600	363200	549600	732800	972800	1036000	1104800	1159200	1211200	1255200	1298400	1344000	1743200				
51	185160	370320	560400	747200	992000	1055200	1124000	1178400	1230400	1274400	1317600	1363200	1782400				
52	188720	377440	571200	761600	1011200	1074400	1143200	1197600	1249600	1293600	1336800	1382400	1821600				
53	192280	384560	582000	776000	1030400	1093600	1162400	1216800	1268800	1312800	1356000	1401600	1860800				
54	195840	391680	592800	790400	1049600	1112800	1181600	1236000	1288000	1332000	1375200	1420800	1900000				
55	199400	398800	603600	804800	1068800	1132000	1200800	1255200	1307200	1351200	1394400	1440000	1939200				
56	202960	405920	614400	819200	1088000	1151200	1220000	1274400	1326400	1370400	1413600	1459200	1978400				
57	206520	413040	625200	833600	1107200	1170400	1239200	1293600	1345600	1389600	1432800	1478400	2017600				
58	210080	420160	636000	848000	1126400	1189600	1258400	1312800	1364800	1408800	1452000	1497600	2056800				
59	213640	427280	646800	862400	1145600	1208800	1277600	1332000	1384000	1428000	1471200	1516800	2096000				
60	217200	434400	657600	876800	1164800	1228000	1296800	1351200	1403200	1447200	1490400	1536000	2135200				
61	220760	441520	668400	891200	1184000	1247200	1316000	1370400	1422400	1466400	1509600	1555200	2174400				
62	224320	448640	679200	905600	1203200	1266400	1335200	1389600	1441600	1485600	1528800	1574400	2213600				
63	227880	455760	690000	920000	1222400	1285600	1354400	1408800	1460800	1504800	1548000	1593600	2252800				
64	231440	462880	700800	934400	1241600	1304800	1373600	1428000	1480000	1524000	1567200	1612800	2292000				
65	235000	470000	711600	948800	1260800	1324000	1392800	1447200	1509200	1543200	1586400	1632000	2331200				
66	238560	477120	722400	963200	1280000	1343200	1412000	1466400	1528400	1562400	1605600	1651200	2370400				
67	242120	484240	733200	977600	1299200	1362400	1431200	1485600	1547600	1581600	1624800	1670400	2409600				
68	245680	491360	744000	992000	1318400	1381600	1450400	1504800	1566800	1600800	1644000	1689600	2448800				
69	249240	498480	754800	1006400	1337600	1400800	1469600	1524000	1586000	1620000	1663200	1708800	2488000				
70	252800	505600	765600	1020800	1356800	1420000	1488800	1543200	1605200	1639200	1682400	1728000	2527200				
71	256360	512720	776400	1035200	1376000	1439200	1508000	1562400	1624400	1658400	1701600	1747200	2566400				
72	259920	519840	787200	1049600	1395200	1458400	1527200	1581600	1643600	1677600	1720800	1766400	2605600				
73	263480	526960	798000	1064000	14												

Table - 4 : PWD PLAR-2022 (REVISED): BASEMENT CONSTRUCTION
(Rate in BDT per sqm)

Concrete, $f_c = 25 \text{ MPa}$ & min $f_{cr} = 28 \text{ MPa}$, $f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$ (max. $f_y = 480 \text{ MPa}$ & Ratio f_c to $f_y \geq 1.25$) Cement BGS EN-197 CEM-42.5N										
Elements of Basement Construction										
RCC Retaining Wall	Basement Floor as Parking	Retaining Piles & Bracing					Water proofing: Wall & Foundation Bed	Back Wall to Retaining Wall (125 mm brick work)	Excavation, carrying & safety	System management
		Single Basement	Two Basements	Three Basements	Four Basements	Bracing: Steel ($f_y=355$) Truss System				
		Retaining Pile	Retaining Pile	Retaining Pile	Retaining Pile					
Tk. per sqm of wall	Total Takasqm	Taka per meter of perimeter	Taka per sqm of Basement	Taka per sqm of horizontal / vertical surface	Taka per sqm of wall	Taka per m depth per sqm of Basement	Taka per sqm of Basement			
Tk.7,763.00	Rate from Structural weightage Table-3 + Tk.15,227.00	Tk. 116,023.00	Tk. 289,292.00	Tk. 346,371.88	Tk. 657,504.00	Tk. 1,755.00	Tk. 1,696.00	Tk. 2,077.00	Tk. 1,300.00	Tk. 161.00

Kawonine

Sanjiv

Sanjiv

Sanjiv

ADDITIONAL COST CHART (REVISED)

<p>1. Saline zone, to use concrete of min Fc = 25 MPa</p>	1 %	of PLAR												
<p>2. For</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">i)</td> <td style="width: 10px;">ii)</td> <td style="width: 10px;">iii)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">severe and very severe earth-quake zone, or coastal area affected by cyclone & water surge, or special type of structure such as-hospitals, fire service stations etc. (building occupancy category III and IV as per BMSC Table-6.1.1)</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">to use concrete of min Fc = 25 MPa</p>	i)	ii)	iii)	severe and very severe earth-quake zone, or coastal area affected by cyclone & water surge, or special type of structure such as-hospitals, fire service stations etc. (building occupancy category III and IV as per BMSC Table-6.1.1)			3 %	of superstructure cost (table-2 + table-3)						
i)	ii)	iii)												
severe and very severe earth-quake zone, or coastal area affected by cyclone & water surge, or special type of structure such as-hospitals, fire service stations etc. (building occupancy category III and IV as per BMSC Table-6.1.1)														
<p>3. Roof-top RCC parapet</p>	Tk. 4,932.00	sqm of parapet												
<p>4. Roof-top RCC water tank inlc beams & supports etc :</p>	Tk. 195.00	gallon												
<p>5. For Inaccessible area (as per Chapter-33: Added rate for inaccessible area)</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">i)</td> <td style="width: 10px;">ii)</td> <td style="width: 10px;">iii)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Category A (Accessibility with moderate difficulty)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Category B (Accessibility with high difficulty)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Category C (Accessibility with extreme difficulty)</td> </tr> </table>	i)	ii)	iii)	Category A (Accessibility with moderate difficulty)			Category B (Accessibility with high difficulty)			Category C (Accessibility with extreme difficulty)			<p>5 %</p> <p>10 %</p> <p>15 %</p>	<p>of PLAR</p> <p>of PLAR</p> <p>of PLAR</p>
i)	ii)	iii)												
Category A (Accessibility with moderate difficulty)														
Category B (Accessibility with high difficulty)														
Category C (Accessibility with extreme difficulty)														
<p>6. Internal Sanitary and Water Supply: Rate in BDT</p>														
<p>i) Residential Building</p>	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Standard</td> <td style="width: 10px;">Super</td> <td style="width: 10px;">Special</td> </tr> </table>	Standard	Super	Special	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 1,317.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 1,912.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 2,893.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> </table>	Tk. 1,317.00	sqm	Tk. 1,912.00	sqm	Tk. 2,893.00	sqm			
Standard	Super	Special												
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<p>ii) Non-Residential Building</p>	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Standard</td> <td style="width: 10px;">Super</td> <td style="width: 10px;">Special</td> </tr> </table>	Standard	Super	Special	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 1,098.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 1,587.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 2,131.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> </table>	Tk. 1,098.00	sqm	Tk. 1,587.00	sqm	Tk. 2,131.00	sqm			
Standard	Super	Special												
Tk. 1,098.00	sqm													
Tk. 1,587.00	sqm													
Tk. 2,131.00	sqm													
<p>7. Internal Electrification:</p>														
<p>i) Residential Building</p>	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Standard</td> <td style="width: 10px;">Super</td> <td style="width: 10px;">Special</td> </tr> </table>	Standard	Super	Special	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 2,130.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 2,490.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 2,780.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> </table>	Tk. 2,130.00	sqm	Tk. 2,490.00	sqm	Tk. 2,780.00	sqm			
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Standard	Super	Special												
Tk. 1,935.00	sqm													
Tk. 1,330.00	sqm													
Tk. 2,142.00	sqm													
<p>8. Gas Connection:</p>														
<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">i) Ground Floor</td> <td style="width: 10px;">ii) Other floors</td> </tr> </table>	i) Ground Floor	ii) Other floors	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 455.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 162.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">sqm</td> </tr> </table>	Tk. 455.00	sqm	Tk. 162.00	sqm							
i) Ground Floor	ii) Other floors													
Tk. 455.00	sqm													
Tk. 162.00	sqm													
<p>9. External Water Supply and Sanitation:</p>														
<p>i) Underground Water Reservo-</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">a) Up to 20,000 gallons</td> <td style="width: 10px;">b) Above 20,000 gallons</td> </tr> </table>	a) Up to 20,000 gallons	b) Above 20,000 gallons	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 117.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">gallon</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">Tk. 99.00</td> <td style="width: 10px;">gallon</td> </tr> </table>	Tk. 117.00	gallon	Tk. 99.00	gallon							
a) Up to 20,000 gallons	b) Above 20,000 gallons													
Tk. 117.00	gallon													
Tk. 99.00	gallon													

Blawonine

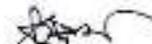
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(iv)	Boundary wall in RCC Frame, 1.80m in height, level difference between FGL and EGL= 1.50m to 3.00m; with PILE foundation: Construction of RCC ($f_c = 22$ MPa, minimum for = 27 MPa in nominal mix ratio of 1:2:4 with stone chips) frame boundary wall of height 1.8 m above FGL and depth of foundation 1.5 m from EGL, having column size 250 mm x 250 mm @ 10'-0" o/c, one grade beam at ground level and 2 (two) additional grade beams in between EGL and FGL, 75 mm thick and 375 mm width RCC coping, 125 mm thick brick work with mortar (1:4) in between columns, 12 mm plaster (1:5) on brick surface and 6 mm plaster (1:4) on RCC and providing standard acrylic emulsion paint at exterior surface, 2 nos. of (250 mm x 250 mm) 10 m long precast pile per column	Tk. 96,014.00	meter
(v)	Boundary wall in RCC Frame, 1.80m in height, level difference between FGL and EGL= 3.00m to 4.50m; with RCC retaining wall (without PILE): Construction of RCC ($f_c = 22$ MPa, minimum for = 27 MPa in nominal mix ratio of 1:2:4 with stone chips) frame boundary wall of height 1.8 m above FGL and depth of foundation 1.5 m from EGL, Retaining wall up to FGL and column size 250 mm x 250 mm @ 10'-0" o/c above FGL, 75 mm thick and 375 mm width RCC coping, 125 mm thick brick work with mortar (1:4) in between columns, 12 mm plaster (1:5) on brick surface, 6 mm plaster (1:4) on RCC, exterior standard acrylic emulsion paint. Soil Bearing Capacity assumed=1.5 Ksf	Tk. 97,797.00	meter
(vi)	Boundary wall in RCC Frame, 1.80m in height, level difference between FGL and EGL= 3.00m to 4.50m; with RCC retaining wall (with PILE): Construction of RCC ($f_c = 22$ MPa, minimum for = 27 MPa in nominal mix ratio of 1:2:4 with stone chips) frame boundary wall of height 1.8 m above FGL and depth of foundation 1.5 m from EGL, Retaining wall up to FGL and column size 250 mm x 250 mm @ 10'-0" o/c above FGL, 75 mm thick and 375 mm width RCC coping, 125 mm thick brick work with mortar (1:4) in between columns, 12 mm plaster (1:5) on brick surface, 6 mm plaster (1:4) on RCC, exterior standard acrylic emulsion paint. Assumed 2 (two) nos. of 300 mm X 300 mm size 12 m long pile @ 1.5 m o/c along the length of the retaining wall.	Tk. 128,660.00	meter
(vii)	Additional cost for ornamental works at the front side of the Boundary Wall (considered only portion of work above GB)	Tk. 3,026.00	meter
(viii)	Main Gate (SS): Manufacturing, supplying, fitting and fixing main gate made of S.S. Grade A304 of any design and shape as per drawing and design and accepted by the Engineer.	Tk. 58,722.00	meter
(ix)	Main Gate (MS): Manufacturing, supplying, fitting and fixing main gate made of M.S. rod and angle of any design and shape as per drawing and design and accepted by the Engineer.	Tk. 26,622.00	meter
12. Barbed wire fencing over boundary wall:			
(i)	Type-1 (Y-shape): barbed wire in fencing work @ 150 mm o/c in both horizontally and vertically Supplying, fitting and fixing 12 BSWG barbed wire (2 ply, 4 points) in fencing work @ 150 mm o/c in both horizontally and vertically, supported by 58 mm x 58 mm x 6 mm M.S. Y-shape angle post (300 mm embedded in R.C.C. or in brick work with a cement concrete base of 75 mm x 75 mm x 300 mm) 600 mm vertical and 450 mm inclined @ 24 m o/c including straightening, binding the joints with 18 BSWG wire making holes in the angle etc. in it; supplying of all necessary materials complete in all respect and accepted by the Engineer-in-charge. (Rate is excluding the cost of R.C.C. or brick work or C.C. which is to be paid as per corresponding items in the schedule)	Tk. 1,122.00	meter






(ii) Type-2 (Spiral-type): barbed wire of 600 mm dia in fencing work			
Supplying, filling and fixing 12 BWD barbed wire fencing in a circular shape of 600 mm dia and 76 mm pitch filled with ms rod casing (made by 8 nos. 10 mm dia plain bar in a circular pattern and placed at equal interval), 38 x 38 x 6 mm M.S. angle post (300 mm embedded in R.C.C. or in brick work with a cement concrete base of 75 mm x 75 mm x 300 mm) and 600 mm vertical and 450 mm inclined placed @ 3000 mm c/c including straightening, binding the joints with 18 BWD wire, making holes in the angle etc. including supply of all necessary materials complete in all respect and accepted by the Engineer-in-charge. (Rate is including the cost of R.C.C or brick work or C.C. which is to be paid as per corresponding items in the schedule)	Tk.	2,553.00	meter
13. Road Work:			
(i) R.C.C. Road:			
Construction of R.C.C. (minimum $f_{cr} = 30$ MPa, and satisfying a specified compressive strength $f_{cd} = 25$ MPa at 28 days on standard cylinders, crushed stone chips as coarse aggregate, cement content related to mix ratio 1:1.5:3) road with 250mm thick guide wall of height 0.30 meter, 150 mm thick R.C.C work over one layer 1 st class brick fat soiling and polythene sheet including the cost of reinforcement 10 mm dia MS rod 175 mm c/c in both direction.	Tk.	6,238.00	sqm
(ii) Bituminous Carpeting Road:			
Construction of 38 mm thick compacted bituminous carpeted road over 150 mm thick sand surface with 75 mm thick and edging, 82 mm-37 mm size brick bats khoo consolidation and compacted water bound macadam of 150 mm thickness, providing tack coat, seal coat and prime coat as per requirement.	Tk.	3,563.00	sqm
14. Semi-Permanent Structure:			
Plinth area rate for standard semi-permanent building with C.I sheet roofing on metal truss, supported on brick pillars & walls in 1:4 cement sand mortar having 75 mm thick D.P.C into earth work, back filling in foundation and plinth as 1 m & 125 mm brick panel brick work in superstructure with 150 mm x 250 mm intermediate pillar at 2.4 m to 3 m C/C, doors and windows made of best local timber with standard window grills, R.C.C work (1:2:4) in lintel, patent stone flooring (1:2:4), minimum 12 mm thick cement plaster (1:4) in plinth, steps and dado, aesthetically accepted low cost false ceiling, white color washing and necessary earth work in foundation, earth and sand filling in plinth and other petty items as required and complete to function in all respect.	Tk.	14,232.00	sqm
15. Drain and Apron:			
(i) Surface drain of 300 mm clear width and depth up to 300 mm:			
Constructing RCC ($f_{cd} = 22$ MPa, minimum $f_{cr} = 27$ MPa in nominal mix 1:2:4 with stone chips) surface drain of 300 mm clear width and depth up to 300 mm with 125 mm thick check walls and 125 mm thick base over one layer of brick fat soiling. The surface having minimum 12 mm thick cement sand (F.M. 1:2) plaster (1:3) and neat cement finishing with cement curing at least for 7 days including excavation in all kinds of soil, back filling with fine sand (F.M. 0.6), consolidating and dressing, cost of water, electricity, other charges etc. complete and accepted by the Engineer in charge. (Cement: CEM-EM-M)	Tk.	3,455.00	meter

Kavonine

Arbida

[Signature]

[Signature]

Appendix 9: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) / Community Consultation Report

Sl. NO	Place, date and no of participants	Participants	Issues discussed
1	Golla mari bazar 5 June, 2024	Small traders, women, farmer, KWASA officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions were carried out on project's facilities and features. • Main goal of the project is to provide safe and reliable drinking water to every household in salinity, arsenic and fluoride affected rural areas. • All residential, commercial, educational, religious, health institutions will get potable water from this project. • The project will provide 24x7 drinking water to every household in project area. • Special emphasis has been given to women's well-being. The project will aim to reduce the time burden and challenges associated fetching water, contributing to improved convenience for women. • Necessity of water conservation, maintenance of personal hygiene and health related issues relating to use of safe drinking water were discussed. • People may face some access disruption during construction work. Suitable measures will be taken to avoid or minimize any disruption. People's cooperation will be needed for successful implementation of the project. • All project affected persons will receive compensation as per project entitlements • There is a grievance registration and redressal system. People can raise any relevant project related grievances or suggestions and the same will be addressed within stipulated time frame.
2	Arongtana bazar, 5 June, 2024	Small traders, farmers, Service holder KWASA officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions were carried out on project's facilities and features. • Main goal of the project is to provide safe and reliable drinking water to every household in salinity, arsenic and fluoride affected rural areas. • All residential, commercial, educational, religious, health institutions will get potable water from this project. • The project will provide 24x7 drinking water to every household in project area. • Special emphasis has been given to women's wellbeing. The project will aim to reduce the time burden and challenges associated fetching water, contributing to improved convenience for women. • Necessity of water conservation, maintenance of personal hygiene and health related issues relating to use of safe drinking water were discussed. • People may face some access disruption during construction work. Suitable measures will be taken to avoid or minimize any disruption. People's cooperation will be needed for successful implementation of the project. • All project affected persons will receive compensation as per project entitlements

Sl. NO	Place, date and no of participants	Participants	Issues discussed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a grievance registration and redressal system. People can raise any relevant project related grievances or suggestions and the same will be addressed within stipulated time frame
3	Harin tana bazar, 6 June, 2024	Multi Professionals people KWASA officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions were mainly carried out on project facilities and features. • Main goal of the project is to provide safe and reliable drinking water to every household in salinity, arsenic and fluoride affected rural areas. • All residential, commercial, educational, religious, health institutions will get potable water from this project. • The project will aim to reduce the time burden and challenges associated fetching water, contributing to improved convenience for women . • People may face some access disruption during construction work. Suitable measures will be taken to avoid or minimize any disruption. People's cooperation will be needed for successful implementation of the project. • There will be a grievance registration and redressal system. People can raise any relevant project related grievances or suggestions and the same will be addressed within stipulated time frame. • All compensation will paid to the affected persons before any displacement takes place.
4	Harin tana more, 13June,2023	Small traders, farmers, students, Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives: timeline, and scope of work of the project was explained to the participants. • Advantages of treated surface water over ground water was discussed. • 24X7 treated water service through individual piped connections will be provided to individual households within the reach of project scope • Water Meter will be installed in each and every household. Each household will be benefited to receive 70 litres treated water per capita daily per day for domestic purpose only. • No adverse impact on community assets is assessed • All project related grievances will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project. • While addressing a query, the participants were informed about the meter reading process. They were also reassured not to be afraid or concerned due to it, as water meters will be used to determine the domestic water consumption. For operation and maintenance of the assets, a unified and affordable user charge may be introduced by the Government in the future which has not been finalized yet. • Doorstep regular supply of clear and treated water will reduce the burden of water collection from distant for all households

Sl. NO	Place, date and no of participants	Participants	Issues discussed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The waterborne diseases will be greatly minimized After completion of the project, the Gram Panchayat will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the assets created through the project.
5	Mostofar more bazar, 20 June, 2024	Farmers, businessman, labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives: timeline, and scope of work of the project was explained to the participants. • Advantages of treated surface water over ground water was discussed. • 24X7 treated water service through individual piped connections will be provided to individual households within the reach of project scope • Water Meter will be installed in each and every household. Each household will be benefited to receive 70 litres treated water per capita daily per day for domestic purpose only. • No adverse impact on community assets or individual is assessed • All project related grievances will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project. • While addressing a query, the participants were informed about the meter reading process. They were also reassured not to be afraid or concerned due to it, as water meters will be used to determine the domestic water consumption. . For operation and maintenance of the assets, a unified and affordable user charge may be introduced to by the government in the future, which has not been finalized yet. • Doorstep regular supply of clear and treated water will reduce the burden of water collection from distant for all households • The risk of waterborne diseases will be greatly minimized <p>After completion of the project, the Gram Panchayat will be responsible for the operation and maintenance aspect of the assets created through the project.</p>
6	Tea stall of Sohorab Mia, Bellal nagar	Farmers, businessman, labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives: timeline, and scope of work of the project was explained to the participants. • Advantages of treated surface water over ground water was discussed. • 24X7 treated water service through individual piped connections will be provided to individual households within the reach of project scope • Water Meter will be installed in each and every household. Each household will be benefited to receive 70 litres treated water per capita daily per day for domestic purpose only. • No adverse impact on community assets or individual is assessed • All project related grievances will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project.

Sl. NO	Place, date and no of participants	Participants	Issues discussed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While addressing a query, the participants were informed about the meter reading process. They were also reassured not to be afraid or concerned due to it, as water meters will be used to determine the domestic water consumption. For operation and maintenance of the assets, a unified and affordable user charge may be introduced to by the government in the future, which has not been finalized yet. • Doorstep regular supply of clear and treated water will reduce the burden of water collection from distant for all households The risk of waterborne diseases will be greatly minimized After completion of the project, the Gram Panchayat will be responsible on the operation and maintenance aspect of the assets created through the project.
7	Ghutura UP chairman's office, 2 July, 2024	Local govt. representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives: timeline, and scope of work of the project was explained to the participants. • Advantages of treated surface water over ground water was discussed. • 24X7 treated water service through individual piped connections will be provided to individual households within the reach of project scope • Water Meter will be installed in each and every household. Each household will be benefited to receive 70 litres treated water per capita daily per day for domestic purpose only. • No adverse impact on community assets or individual is assessed • All project related grievances will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project. • While addressing a query, the participants were informed about the meter reading process. They were also reassured not to be afraid or concerned due to it, as water meters will be used to determine the domestic water consumption For operation and maintenance of the assets, a unified and affordable user charge may be introduced to by the government in the future, which has not been finalized yet. • Doorstep regular supply of clear and treated water will reduce the burden of water collection from distant for all households • The risk of waterborne diseases will be greatly minimized After completion of the project, Gram Panchayat will be responsible on the operation and maintenance of the assets created through the project.

Photographs of FGD/ Community Consultation



FGD with local people at Aorang ghata



Transect walk in the project area Aorang ghata



Interview with the local traders



Interview with the local traders



FGD with local people at Gollamari Bazar

AFFECTED PERSON'S INTERVIEW:



Interview with KWASA representatives



Interview with Gutudia UP Chairman



Interview with KWASA representatives



Interview with KWASA representatives



Interview with Affected Person



Interview with Affected Person

Attendance Sheet

**Strengthening Capacity for Livable and Resilient Cities Project
KWASA, Khulna**

Focus Group Discussion/Community Consultation

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Harin Tana Mor Date: 5.06.2024

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Male/ Female	Occupation Designation	Address/ Organization	Mobile No.	Signature
01	Md, Turhan	male	Student	Ria Pason	01305322 441	
02	Md, Mamun Sheikh	Male	Service	Harin Tana	016277169 82	
03	Md, Rifon Sheikh	Male	Student	Harin Tana	01646643 885	RIFON
04	Md, Beelun Khan	Male	Tea Stall	Harin Tana	0191900223 885	
05	Md, Mahabub Khandaker	Male	Tea Stall	Harin Tana	0175855266 4	
06	Md, Rabiul Islam	Male	Contractor	Ali More	017734677 00	
07	Mst. Sokina Begum	Female	Tea Stall	Harin Tana	Out 106	
08	Md, Faridul Islam	Male	Student	Harin Tana	013085221 45	
09	Md, Saharab Islam	Male	Tea Stall	Harin Tana	01911076125	Shawon
10	Md Belal Hossain	Male	Day labor	Harin Tana	01728904703	
11	Md, SaJJad Hossain	Male	Service	Harin Tana	01781891122	
12	Md, Khairul Islam	Male	Business	Harin Tana	017169547 42	
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**Strengthening Capacity for Livable and Resilient Cities Project
KWASA, Khulna**

Focus Group Discussion/Community Consultation

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Golla Masi Mor/Bazar Date: 5.06.2024

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Male/ Female	Occupation Designation	Address/ Organization	Mobile No.	Signature
01	Biplab Mandal	Male	Business	Golla masi Mor	01390011777	Biplab
02	Lovely Shakha	Female	Housewife	Golla masi	01714479641	Lovely
03	Abu Yusuf	Male	Business	Golla masi Mor	01911615933	Abu Yusuf
04	Md. Jafar	Male	Business	Golla masi	01915079227	Md. Jafar
05	Md. Zakir Hossain	Male	Tea Stall	Golla masi	01581405671	Md. Zakir Hossain
06	Md. Asad Mia	Male	Tea Stall	Golla masi	01400235795	Md. Asad Mia
07	Md. Mehebi Hossain	Male	Laundry Business	Golla masi	01919288517	Md. Mehebi Hossain
08	Md. Habibur Rahman	Male	Tea Stall	Golla masi	01917671563	Md. Habibur Rahman
09	Md. Masum Mia	Male	Restaurant Business	Golla masi	01749980830	Md. Masum Mia
10	Md. Nurul Hossain	Male	Labour	Golla masi	01307459376	Md. Nurul Hossain
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**Strengthening Capacity for Livable and Resilient Cities Project
KWASA, Khulna**

Focus Group Discussion/Community Consultation

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Arongshata Bazar Date: 05.06.2026

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Male/ Female	Occupation Designation	Address/ Organization	Mobile No.	Signature
01	Mr. Sovifur Sheikh	Male	Business	Arongshata	01917795075	[Signature]
02	MA Rab Chowdhury	Male	Service	Arongshata Daktin Para	01969862528	[Signature]
03	Mannan Sheikh	Male	Business	Arongshata	01952773103	[Signature]
04	Mr. Habibur Rahman	Male	Service	Pabila, Doulat Para	01670352228	[Signature]
05	Kantorn Mondol	Male	Technical	Arongshata Kapali Para	01921712146	[Signature]
06	Mr. Monirul Sheikh		Business	Arongshata	01917795075	[Signature]
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Focus Group Discussion

Date	Place of Visit	No. of persons consulted	Key issues discussed	Photographs
21.02.2025	Arongghata Bazar	Male 9 Female 2 Total : 11	<p>Community members expressed their concern related to timely completion of the project construction work. It was assured by the project authority that KWASA will try to complete the work within project timeline.</p> <p>The participants were found to be aware about the proposed project.</p> <p>The community members have high expectation from the project as the present quality of the drinking water is very poor and irregular too. It was mentioned by the participants that the common people cannot afford to buy packaged water regularly because of cost implications and affordability.</p> <p>They have also expressed their concern whether any water charges will be levied by KWASA or not. It was informed by the project authority that, information on water usage charges will be intimated to the community during project operation phase.</p> <p>The community people are enthusiastic towards the upcoming project and expressed their full support towards successful execution of the project.</p>	 

Date	Place of Visit	No. of persons consulted	Key issues discussed	Photographs
21.02.2025	Mostofar More	<p>Male -11 (including 04 Affected Tenant Businessmen)</p>	<p>The affected persons and the community members were found to be aware about the proposed project.</p> <p>Project authority explained about the project components to the affected persons and community members. Also, beneficial impact of the project was discussed.</p> <p>Procedures and method of Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism was explained to the participants.</p> <p>The community members are looking forward to the project, as they complained about present quality of drinking water is very poor and irregular too.</p> <p>It was informed by project authority that land acquisition at Mostafar More will be as per ARIPA, 2017 for overhead tank, distribution reservoir and pump house.</p> <p>The identified Affected Persons have shifted to a vacant place, opposite to the proposed site. They will resettle in their earlier position as soon as the work will be over.</p>	 
21.02.2025	Lobonchora	<p>01 Sharecropper</p>	<p>The proposed land is currently used by the sharecropper for cultivating paddy and ladies finger for domestic consumption.</p> <p>The affected person is aware about the land acquisition process. It was informed by the project authorities that the land parcel will be utilized for construction of overhead tank, distribution reservoir and pump house.</p>	

Date	Place of Visit	No. of persons consulted	Key issues discussed	Photographs
			<p>The affected person enquired about the compensation and his entitlements. It was informed by project authority that the land compensation would be paid by the Deputy Commissioner's office as per the land acquisition law to the land owner; other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance would be paid by the project authority, as per the entitlement matrix, to the sharecropper.</p> <p>Procedures and method of Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism was explained to the participants.</p> <p>The share cropper informed as no construction work has started yet, he is cultivating the land. He will stop cultivating once the project authority inform him about the construction start date.</p>	 

Date	Place of Visit	No. of persons consulted	Key issues discussed	Photographs
22.02.2025	<p style="text-align: center;">Boroitola and Aflight Kheya Ghat</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Male : 9 Female : 4 Total : 13</p>	<p>Community members expressed their concern related to timely completion of the project construction work. It was assured by the project authority that KWASA will try to complete the work within project timeline.</p> <p>The participants were found to be aware about the proposed project.</p> <p>The community members have high expectation from the project as the present quality of the drinking water is very poor and irregular too. It was mentioned by the participants that the common people cannot afford to buy packaged water regularly because of cost implications and affordability.</p> <p>They have also expressed their concern whether any water charges will be levied by KWASA or not. It was informed by the project authority that, information on water usage charges will be intimated to the community during project operation phase.</p> <p>The community members are keen about the upcoming project and expressed their full support towards successful execution of the project.</p>	

Date	Place of Visit	No. of persons consulted	Key issues discussed	Photographs
22.02.2025	F.R Jute Mill	<p>Male : 7 Female : 1 Total : 8</p>	<p>Project authority explained about the project components to the community members. Also, beneficial impact of the project was discussed.</p> <p>The community members were found to be aware about the proposed project.</p> <p>Procedures and method of Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism was explained to the participants.</p> <p>The community people have high expectation from the project as the presently they depend on ponds, and handpump for domestic use and drinking purposes. The quality of the drinking water is very poor. The project will provide treated water to the citizens.</p> <p>The participants expressed that bottled or packaged water is costly and common people cannot afford it.</p> <p>It was informed by the project authority that prior to start of construction work, they community members will be informed about the construction schedule.</p>	 

Khulna Water Supply Project (Phase -2), KWASA
Public Consultation / FGD Participants' Signature sheet

Date: 21.02.2025 Place: খুলনা পানি সঞ্চালনা

SL. No.	Name of Participants	Address	Signature
1.	Rehana (F)	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১১
2.	Biplob	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
3.	Md. Abdus sattu	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১১১১১
4.	Anton Mallick	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
5.	shahidul	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
6.	shahid	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
7.	Poakash Dhakoy	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
8.	sumon Islam	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
9.	sheikh shahidullah	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
10.	Mina Begum (F)	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
11.	Taibur Rahman	Anongghata Bazar	১১১১
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

Khumla Water Supply Project (Phase -2), KWASA
Public Consultation / FGD Participants' Signature sheet

Date: 22.2.25 Place: Bamsitola

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Address	Signature
1.	Rokeja (F)	Bamsitola	
2.	Monara Begum (F)	Bamsitola	
3.	Hena (F)	Bamsitola	
4.	Md. salam	Bamsitola	
5.	F.R. Jute Mill		
6.	Islam Rasul	F.R. Jute mill	
7.	Mahabub	F.R. Jute mill	
8.	Rabeja Begum (F)	F.R. Jute mill	
9.	Asabul	F.R. Jute mill	
10.	Atilgate Khejaghat		
11.	Sinat Mia	Atilgate Khejaghat	
12.	Muzaffar	Atilgate Khejaghat	
13.	Md. Monirul Islam	Atilgate Khejaghat	
14.	Atilgate		
15.	Md. Masum Billah	Atilgate	
16.	Md. Jasim Khan	Atilgate	
17.			

Khulna Water Supply Project (Phase -2), KWASA
Public Consultation / FGD Participants' Signature sheet

Date: 22, 02, 25 Place: Atilgate

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Address	Signature
1.	Delowar	Atilgate	১১১১১১১১
2.	Husan Ali	Atilgate	১১১১১১১১
3.	Md. Shoriful Islam	Atilgate	১১১১১১১১
4.	Md. Nazmul Islam	Atilgate	১১১১১১১১
5.	Sheikh Monir Hossain	Atilgate	১১১১১১১১
6.	Kamal Bagha	Atilgate	১১১১১১১১
7.	Panna (F)	Atilgate	১১১১১১১১
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Appendix 10: Grievance Registration Format (to be made available in Bengali language)

(To be available in Bengali and English)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date	Place of registration	Project Town Project:			
Contact information/personal details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/suggestion/comment/question Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note / Letter E-mail Verbal / Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance)	
Action taken:	
Whether action taken disclosed:	No
Means of disclosure:	

Appendix 11: Sample Monitoring Template

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMU. It will include: (1) **the list of affected persons**, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable affected persons** and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) **list of roads for closure** and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (4) **details of consultations held with affected persons** (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) **details of grievances** registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (6) **details of information disclosure** and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (7) **any other relevant information** showing Resettlement Plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

S. N	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per entitlement matrix in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
7	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
8	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		

S. N	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
10	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
D. Labor			
11	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

Appendix 12: Outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semi-annual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (IR and IP) and with the current status of project implementation phase.

This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semi-annual) and resettlement plan completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

I. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

II. Background of the Report and Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts.
- Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

III. Scope of Impacts

This section outlines the detail of:

- Scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts;
- Vulnerability status of the affected people/communities;
- Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final resettlement plan

IV. Compensation and Rehabilitation²⁸

This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes:

- Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;
- Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
- Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in

²⁸ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

the plan, should be provided.

V. Public Participation and Consultation

This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with Affected persons during resettlement plan finalization after the completion of detail design; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

VI. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved resettlement plan/IPP. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

I. Institutional Arrangement

This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the executing agency/Implementation A; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

VII. Monitoring Results – Findings

This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of involuntary resettlement compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of involuntary resettlement rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, resettlement plan, or IPP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g. involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; IP's identity, human right, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness fully respected; IP not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). For FI projects this includes the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) managed by the FI and its participating institutions⁵⁴. If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

VIII. Compliance Status

This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR 2 and the approved final resettlement plan.

IX. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected

communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

List of Appendices

List of Affected Persons and Entitlements;
Summary of Resettlement Plan/IPP with entitlement matrix.
Copies of affected person's certification of payment (signed by the affected persons);
Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations;
Summary of complaints received and solution status.

Appendix 13: Outline of Project Information Disclosure Leaflet

Contract package Information	Description
1) Name of the project, project, EA/IA and city	Khulna Water Supply Project Phase 2
2) Proposed project technical details and project benefits	<p>The proposed project includes (i) upgradation of two (02) existing water treatment plants (WTPs) and upgradation of two existing intakes; (ii) laying of raw water mains from water intake to Afilgate Water Treatment Plant and Afligate to Mostafa More of length 1.5 km and 8 km respectively; (iii) construction of one impounding reservoir of capacity 385 ML; (iv) laying of 38 kilometer (km) clear water transmission mains, diameter of pipe ranging from 400 mm - 900 mm; (v) construction of four (04) distribution reservoirs along with pump houses and four (04) overhand tanks (OHTs); (vi) replacement of distribution network pipes in existing area of length 273 km, of which trenchless pipe laying through horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is 166 km (pipe dia. 110 mm – 400 mm); (vii) laying of distribution network pipes in extension areas of length 235 km, of which trenchless pipe laying through HDD is 135 km (pipe dia. Ranges from 110 mm – 600 mm); (viii) upgradation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) for WTP and distribution system; (ix) 25,800 water supply house service connection with smart meters; (x) establishment of solar power generation of 2.1 megawatt (MW) with operation and maintenance; and (xi) other works including road restoration following pipe network laying, vertical extension of KWASA headquarter building etc.</p>
3) Summary of project impacts	<p>The project will impact total 10 households with 34 family members, of which six households (06) will be significantly affected (19 family members). Three (03) households have been identified as vulnerable (11 family members) during socio-economic survey; two vulnerable households will also be significantly affected.</p>
4) Compensation and entitlements	<p>A resettlement plan is prepared for the project. The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides for compensation of against all potential losses to be provided to all affected persons in the project area. Affected persons are entitled to the following types of compensation and assistances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent loss of agricultural land and permanent partial income loss from agriculture activities; • Permanent economic displacement due to loss of commercial structures as a result of land acquisition; • Loss of monthly rental income due to acquisition of agriculture land, and • Loss of crops without any commercial viability. • Vulnerability Assistance

Contract package Information	Description
5) Resettlement Plan (RP) budget	<p>The estimated land acquisition cost is about BDT 641,775,000 (USD 5,847,608) The R&R cost for this project component is BDT 1,529,900 equivalent to USD 13,939. The total resettlement cost for implementation of this project includes compensation for land, structures, transition allowances, relocation assistance etc.</p> <p>The total estimated amount is BDT 772.98 (Million).</p>
6) RP implementation schedule	The resettlement plan will be implemented in a phased manner and compensation will be paid prior to the impact.
7) Consultation and disclosure requirements	The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be available at public locations in the city and disclosed to a wider audience through the official website of KWASA and ADB website.
8) Implementation Arrangement	<p>KWASA will be the executing agency and has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by Project Director, who will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PMU will be supported by Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC), in monitoring, supervision of project implementation and resettlement plan implementation.</p> <p>Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored by PMU on a regular basis. PMSC will facilitate PMU with organizing meetings with affected persons and disclosure of entitlement matrix and grievance redress mechanism with affected persons and stakeholders.</p>
9) Grievance Redress Mechanism	A three-tier common GRM will be set up; to ensure that complaints and grievances are to be resolved in a collaborative, expeditious, and effective manner through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.