

# Resettlement Plan

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August 2014

## BAN: Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Program – Resettlement Plan in DMA 507 of ICB- 02.3

Prepared by Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority for the Asian Development Bank.

## Resettlement Planning Document

Updated Resettlement Plan Document

Stage: Final Document

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1053  
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Bangladesh Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development

Program [DWSSDP]-Resettlement

Intervention in the area of DMA-507, 503



Prepared by

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3116/PMU  
05.6.14

The resettlement framework is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the ADB's Board of Directors, Management or staff and may be preliminary in nature.

TL, DMC

Pls. check & comment.

EE-2, T-1

Very urgent.

EE (Subhead)

1791

18.06.2014

for n/a PLS. DrKA  
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221/TL/16072014/1473

Recommended as proposed

CDR Khurshed Alam  
RE, DMC

18-06-2014

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Project background and description of project:

Bangladesh has a population of around 160 million, of whom 25% live in urban cities. This segment of population contributes more than 40% of our economy, but face chronic problem of inadequate municipal service as population growth and overcrowding place increasing demand of poorly planned or mostly unplanned and poorly maintained infrastructure. Water supply are key elements as this is essential and basic human need. Lacking of it has direct negative impact on health & hygiene and thus poverty alleviation. Keeping all these in mind The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) formulated a sector in Bangladesh (SDP\_WSSB 2005-2015) aimed at delivering safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to all citizen by 2010.

Improving the megacities (Dhaka and Chittagong) is a key aspect of GoB policy to strengthen major public institutions and focus improvements where the need is most critical. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) is responsible for water supply, sanitation and storm water disposal services in the capital and serves around 8.6 million of the 11 million people in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area (DMA). Around 7.7 million people receive a water supply through a pipe network of 2424 kilometres which covers 470 km. However, the system is beset with problems, including (1) >40% unaccounted for water (from leaking pipes, illegal connections, lack of metering and under billing) (2) uncontrolled demand, making a 24 hour pressurized system impossible (3) over-reliance on ground water (82% of the supply) leading to a rapidly falling water table (2.3 metres per year) and (4) a network of small diameter pipes reliant on injections from 430 tubewells, 50% of which will have ceased to function by 2013.

WSSDP is a water supply program that is needed because DWASA presently provides an unsatisfactory water supply service to the residence of Dhaka, which has insufficient pressure, suffers significant losses, is rapidly depleting the ground water resources and delivers inadequate cost recovery to the government. The program will address all of these issues by refurbishing the existing network to repair leaks increase capacity and pressure, remove illegal connections and provide a new system of metering to streamline leak deduction and aid cost recovery. The rehabilitation and reconstruction the water supply system will have impacts (permanent or temporary) to the communities in the project sites. The involuntary resettlement impact that may occur from this project will be addressed according to national legislation (GoB Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982) ADB policy (Policy on involuntary resettlement 2003) and DWASA policy (resettlement policy framework 2006). The work that is the subject of this RP is needed to improve the water supply infrastructure and service in Gulshan DMA -50~~7~~ areas Zone – 05.



B. Objectives of the updated/final resettlement plan:

1. The approved Resettlement Framework (RF) to the project outline the objective, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures to be provided for person who will experience involuntary land acquisition and or resettlement (LAR) impacts when the program is implemented.
2. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is the mechanism for mitigation the voluntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts that prepared for specific project sites through which compensation and other assistance is delivered and provides a time bound action plan with a budget setting out the resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
3. The final/updated Resettlement Plan is the final document prepared by PMU of DWASA with assistance from the assigned consultants to indicate the final LAR impacts after the finalization of the detail design. The final RP has the detail of LAR impacts in each project sites after applying maximal efforts to avoid and/or minimize LAR impacts through technical and engineering solutions. The mitigation plan of the final LAR impacts is included in this updated/final RP.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Action to minimize land acquisition and resettlement effects: N/A

B. Scope of the resettlement impacts of this RP:

With the application of the above account the project indicated that the only areas where the project is expected to cause resettlement impacts in DMA 507 of minor roads in which new pipes will be installed.

The nature and extent of resettlement impacts were assessed by conducting a field survey in all the roads of 505. The survey was conducted by the NGO Catalyst. Prepared sheets were used to record resettlement impacts and socioeconomic data along each transect and information collected includes:

1. Numbers, types and ownership of affected shops and other business
2. Average business incomes, rent paid by tenants and numbers of employees
3. Numbers of types of affected hawkers, average income and any rent paid
4. Numbers of types of affected structures (including common property resources) and replacement costs
5. Any other resettlement impacts

The Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Project (DWSSDP) appointed Catalyst for conducting service related to the dissemination of information on the project implementation the potential for the interruptions and resettlement issues under guidance of the Design and Management Consultants (DMC) in the preconstruction and profiting periods of the project in the area of package A, ICB-02.03 in zone 05 including 8 DMAs. On the resettlement issue Catalyst has done the field survey of all roads of DMA 507. Width of all the roads has also been measured and accordingly major and minor roads have been determined. Based on the finding it has been decided as which roads will not be considered for resettlement compensation under the project.

**Identification of APs:** APs will receive compensations for their business losses, income losses and assistance in case for relocation of their businesses affected by the project. Accordingly a list of APs has been identified. The roads width normally above 10m will not come under consideration for resettlement compensation. A list has been finalized from which most potential APs being finalized for compensation (17 nos). Surveyed all the roads & sub roads and found 17 nos major & minor

affected vendors/hawkers which fall under different categories of PB/OT/HDD methods. We have prepared the entitlement of APs in the case of road which will be blocked temporarily.

**Recommended status of APs:** Here it can be mentioned that as per project activities we have collected information by interviewing each & every vendors/hawkers in the area as per prescribed form supplied by DMC. We have identified 17 (seventeen) nos vendors/hawkers as most affected persons .

On the above context we would like to recommend the list of 17 (seventeen) APs on the basis of low daily average profit. We propose to allocate BDT 36,500 (thirty six thousand five hundred) as compensating against their 5 (five) days average profit/income (data documents attached)

As per provision the resettlement works by the NGO Catalyst has done the field survey of all the roads of DMA-505. Width of all the roads has also been measured and accordingly major & minor roads have been determined. Accordingly the following list of APs has been identified. The roads width normally above 10m will not come under consideration for resettlement compensation. A list has been finalized as per direction of concerned consultant from which potential APs to be finalized by the consultant. Photograph of each member of APs also been furnished.



**Roadwise APs & pipe installation method at DMA-507**

Zone: 05		DMA: 507		Area: Mohakhali		
Sl	Road No/Name	Width Wall to Wall(M)	Width Carriage way(M)	Vendors Numbers	Pipe installation method	AP's to be Compensated (Roadwise nos.)
1.	G.p Cha-30	4.00	-	-	PB	-
2.	T.B H Road	9.15	9.15	-	HDD/PB	-
3.	T.B.Quarter	6.10	6.10	-	PB	-
4.	T.B.Mandir	4.00	4.00	-	PB	-
5.	TB-CHA-190	5.00	5.00	03	PB	03
6.	T.B,F-160	4.80	4.80	-	PB	-
7.	T.B,F-160/07	3.50	3.50	03	PB	03
8.	T.B,BRAC	4.60	4.60	02	PB/OT	02
9.	School Rd	5.60	5.60	03	PB	03
10.	School-Wireless	7.00	7.00	-	PB	-
11.	E-115/123	6.80	6.80	-	PB	-
12.	Public H.Q-South	5.10	5.10	-	PB	-
13.	Para-Quart	5.00	5.00	-	PB	-
14.	Old Bazar Rd	5.80	5.80	-	PB	-
15.	Moh Baz,B-40	5.00	5.00	-	PB	-
16.	Mosque Rd.	3.10	3.10	-	PB	-
17.	Banani Rd-2	6.00	6.00	-	PB/HDD	-
18.	C&B Qut Rd	4.00	4.00	-	PB	-
19.	T&T Collg.Rd	6.00	6.00	-	PB/HDD	-
20.	Wireless(SQ)	4.00	4.00	02	PB/OT	02
21.	Pump Rd	3.00	3.00	-	PB/OT	-
22.	Al Madina MQ Rd	4.00	4.00	-	PB	-
23.	Sat tala Rd	7.20	7.20	-	HDD/PB	-
24.	Sat tala Qu Rd	7.00	7.00	-	HDD/PB	-
25.	IPS-Qu Rd	11.00	11.00	-	HDD/PB	-

Sl	Road No	Width	Width	Vendors Number	Pipe installation method	AP's to be compensat ed
		Wall to Wall(M)	Carriage Way(M)			
26.	IPS M Rd(n)	6.00	6.00	-	PB	
27.	IPS M Rd(E)	8.00	8.00	-	PB	
28.	IPS Sc Rd	9.00	9.00	-	HDD/PB	
29.	Paramedi Rd	8.00	4.00	-	HDD/PB	
30.	P. H'th L Rd	6.00	6.00	-	PB	
31.	KA-68/02 S	4.00	4.00	01	PB/OT	01
32.	S'para M Rd	4.00	4.00	02	PB	02
33.	Khristanpara 116/01	3.80	3.80	01	PB/OT	01
34.	Khristanpara Girza Rd.	4.00	4.00	-	PB	
35.	S'para Baz Rd	3.00	3.00	-	PB	
36.	C&B QUT Rd	6.00	6.00	-	HDD/PB	
37.	Mukti Chowni	4.00	4.00	-	PB	
TOTAL						17

**Total: 17(Seventeen)**

**Team Leader/F.Worker, Resettlement**



### Resettlement Intervention in the area of ICB-02.3

#### Catalyst

List of recommended affected Vendor/Hawker for compensation (DMA-507)

Location: Mohakhali

Sl No	Name of vendors/hawkers	Age	Father's name	Nature of business	Business location	Road no.	Av. Profit/day	Av. profit/month	Compensation amount (5 days)	Recommended compensation (5 days) in taka
1.	Rahman	42	Sadaruddin	Shoe maker	Wireless gate	-	500.00	15,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
2.	Md. Anis	38	Hossain Ali	Tea stall	Wireless gate near Agrani Bank	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
3.	Ratan	35	Abdus Sattar	Meat shop	Mohakhali School road	-	500.00	15,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
4.	Abdul Kader	55	Hossain Ali	Vegetable shop	Wireless gate	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
5.	Rony	35	Ogir Mohammad Khan	Tea stall	Mohakhali School road	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
6.	Abdul Malek	35	Nur Mohammad	Tea stall	Mohakhali School road	-	450.00	13,500.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
7.	Abdul Motaleb	45	Sharafat Ali	Vegetable seller	T M Gate, BRAC University	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
8.	Shanto	32	Abdur Rouf	Tea stall	Mohakhali TB Gate	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
9.	Farves	32	Chan Mia	Tea stall	Mohakhali TB Gate	-	450.00	13,500.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
10.	Sodir Chandra Das	52	Gopal Chandra Das	Shoe maker	Mohakhali TB Gate	-	500.00	15,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
11.	Yunus Khandaker	45	Md. Azhar Ali	Tailor	Mohakhali TB Gate	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
12.	Sontus Chandra	55	Gopal Chandra Das	Shoe maker	Mohakhali TB Gate	-	450.00	13,500.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
13.	Md. Jalal Uddin	30	Ayub Ali	Tea stall	Mohakhali TB Gate	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
14.	Hori Bala	50	Tilirisi	Shoe maker	Mohakhali TB Gate	-	450.00	13,500.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
15.	Lal Mia	55	Late Mannan	Fruit seller	Dakshinpara Bazar	-	300.00	9,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
16.	Yusuf	30	Ali Akbar	Tea stall	Dakshinpara	-	500.00	15,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
17.	Rup Kumar	25	Basanta	Shoe maker	Dakshinpara	-	400.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
<b>Total</b>										<b>36,500.00</b>

### **III. OBJECTIVE, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**

The objectives, policy framework and entitlements for the eligible AP of this final RP should follow the approved draft Resettlement Framework and draft RP of Mirpur subzone, dated June 2007, under the Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Program in Bangladesh contains an assessment and measures as well as time bound actions and budgets for the project components which have involuntary resettlement. This document represents a key requirement of ADB will constitute the basis for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.

### **IV. CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

#### **A. Consultation and disclosure:**

In the preconstruction period when the contractor is carrying out the physical conditions survey and prepares the detailed design of the network there will also be a period of close interactions with the community. In this period the NGO must deal with:

- Identification of the APs based on the detail engineering design to be prepared by contractor and development of database to record APs and compensation status.
- Resettlement issues at the local level in each zone including (i) meet APs to discuss and agree their entitlements (ii) assist PMU to distribute compensation and other entitlements to affected persons in each zone (iii) ensure all APs receive compensation before commencement of civil works (to be communicated to PMU and contractor) and (iv) document payment to APs on official Compensation and Entitlement Forms (CEF).
- Conducting public disclosure meetings at key stages to inform the public of progress and future plans and to provide copies of summary resettlement plans in Bangla.
- Disclosing completed resettlement plans by making copies available at convenient locations in each zone, informing the public of their availability and providing a mechanism through which comments can be made.
- Conducting public consultations during detailed design including focus group discussions together with the DMC resettlement specialist having structured consultations meeting with stakeholders and public meetings (large and small scale) to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts and provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring evaluation.
- Ensuring the views of women and vulnerable groups are equally represented in project committees and other decision making bodies.

The awareness creation on the work that is to be executed and the time table for implementation will need interaction with the contractor as well as DMC. The contractor will need to provide information on the extent to which trenchless technology techniques will be used and where to reduce the impact on the population and by default the number of affected people in terms of resettlement.

#### **B. Grievance and Redress mechanism:**



Despite best efforts to arrive at fair rewards in project following ADB safeguard policy there shall always be a few unsatisfied citizens. A specific procedure will be adopted for filling complaints, review and decision making during the implementation of Resettlement Implementation Programme (RIP).

In the case dispute is not resolved at local level through submission of a formal reference from DWASA the matter will be placed before a Grievance Redress Committee.

**Formation of GRC:**

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall be constituted consisting of a panel of three members; one of whom shall be the DWASA Project Coordinator/Deputy Project Director to be selected by DWASA; the second member would be a representative from the residents of the project area, publicly known to be a person of integrity, good judgement and commanding respect; and the third one would be a representative from the local NGO/CBO.

**Procedure to follow by GRC:**

The project coordinator shall (a) convene meeting of the committee as necessary, attended by the aggrieved party at such place or places in the project area as he/she considers appropriate and (b) conduct the proceedings in an informal manner as he/she considers appropriate with the objective to bring an amicable settlement between the parties.

The record of the meeting shall be in writing and include a decision and attested copies thereof shall be provided to the parties.

**Disagreement with GRC's decision:**

If not satisfied with the decision of Grievance Redress Committee the aggrieved AP has the right to refer his/her petition to the court of law.

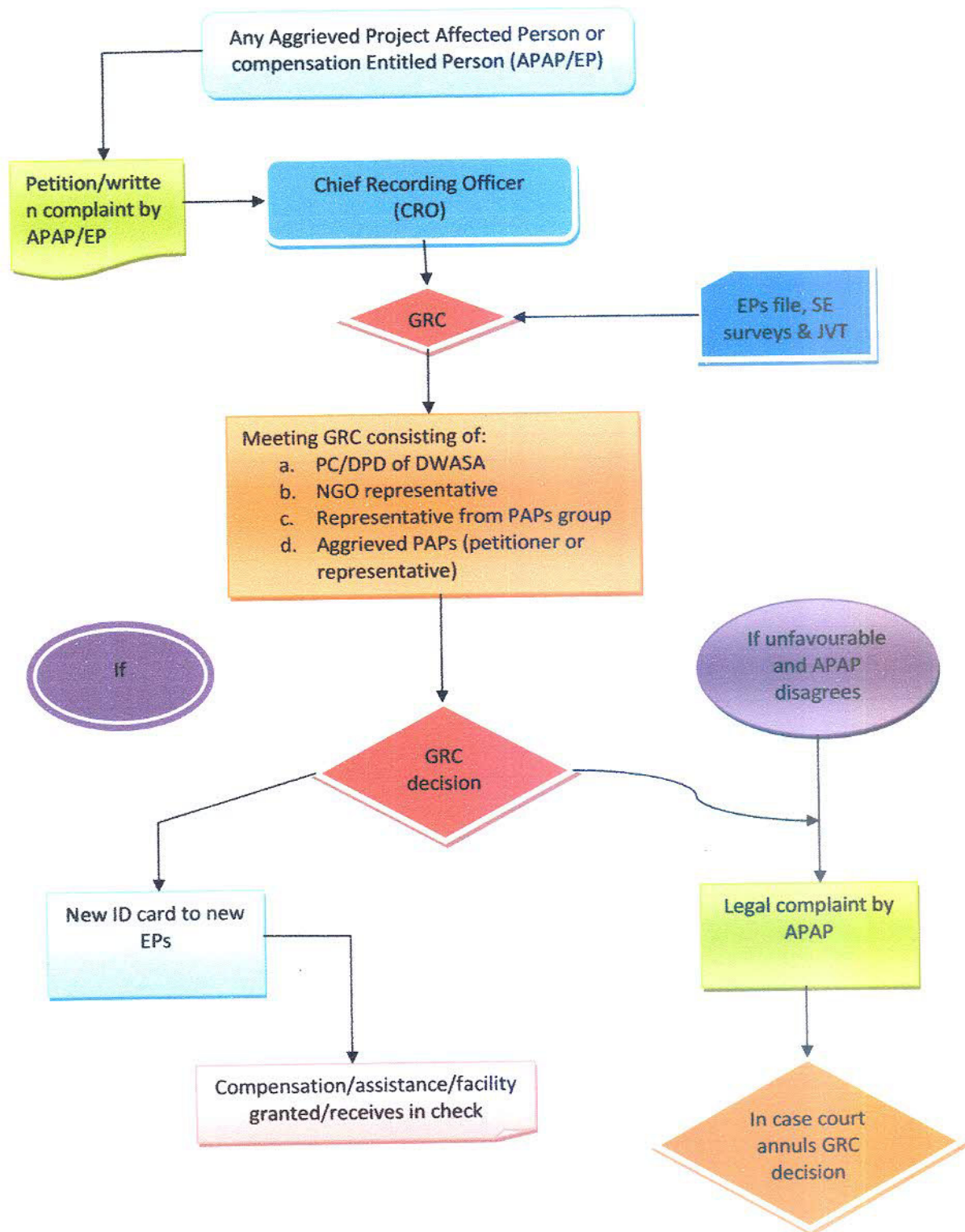
**Complaints and Grievances to be documented:**

All complaints and grievances would be documented by DWASA staff. The decisions taken during negotiations and GRC meetings shall be formally recorded for future reference and presentation in the court if necessary.

All expenses incurred in arranging grievance negotiations and meetings of GRC as well as logistics required shall be arranged by the project executing agency.



Fig. 1: Flowchart of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)



## **V. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION**

The compensation mechanism and income restoration has followed the approved draft RP of Mirpur Subzone, dated June 2007 under the Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Program in Bangladesh. Compensation and Income restoration is an essential component of involuntary resettlement activities where affected peoples lost their productive base, businesses, jobs or other income sources. The vendor/hawkers or families are most affected by involuntary resettlement tend to be among the poorest to begin with and displacement risks even further impoverishment, marginalization, food insecurity and social disarticulation. The Capacity Development for Compensation and Income Restoration Programs Technical Assistance (TA) will improve the outcome of involuntary resettlement activities associated with infrastructure investments in DMA-507 by reducing the poverty and vulnerability associated with resettlement. Specifically, the CDTA will (i) build government capacity to design, implement and monitor income restoration programs in the context of involuntary resettlement and (ii) pilot innovative approaches to reducing poverty and vulnerability through an income restoration and community development program. The CDTA will thus build capacity at both government and grassroots levels (vulnerable community).

Catalyst has surveyed all the roads/sub roads or lanes as per guideline of DMA 507 & has identified 17 nos of vendor/hawkers. 17 nos vendor/hawkers are directly affected by physical activities. We had prepared the entitlement of APs in the case of the road which will be blocked temporarily for not more than 5 days. Thus we have identified 17 nos vendors/hawkers as most affected persons.

On the above context, we would like to recommend the list of 17 APs on the basis of their daily average income. We propose to allocate BDT 36,500 (thirty six thousand five hundred) as compensation against their 5 (five) days average income.

## **VI. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

The resettlement framework ensure preparation and implementation of appropriate compensation and relocation programs if land acquisition, physical relocation and other impact are identified during implementation of DMA 507 under Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Program in Bangladesh. The Resettlement Framework (RF) is guide for the PMU, DMC and contractor during implementation. The RF identifies the scope of the impact and extent of losses and outlines policy issues, mitigation measures and implementation framework. It is based on the resettlement census/survey data, supplemented by additional field investigations by the project consultants and meetings with officials and various stakeholders of the project. The primary objective of the RF is for provide guidelines for compensation payments for lost assets and income and resettlement of the Affected Persons (APs). The APs including vendors, hawkers, squatters, shop owners, employee of shops, tenants will be compensated for losses and disruption to sustain their income levels and livelihoods. APs will receive compensation for business losses, income losses and assistance in the unlikely case for relocation of business affected by the project. The resettlement operation will be carried out in consultation with the APs and all efforts will be made to minimize disruption during project implementation.



## VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

### Resettlement Budget for Compensation

Table 24 of ADB

	TK	US\$
<b>Compensation</b>		
Private land (if any)	N/A	
Business Loss*	36,500.00	468 (TK.78/dollar)
Income\Wage Losses (for workers)	N/A	
Structures	N/A	
Relocation allowance	N/A	
Allowance for vulnerable household	N/A	
<b>Other cost</b>		
Resettlement consultant, NGO, etc	N/A	
Sub total	36,500.00	468 (TK.78/dollar)
Contingency (20%)		
<b>Total</b>	36,500.00	468 (TK.78/dollar)

Amount in Tk: thirty six thousand and five hundred only

- DMA-507, Mohakhali, Proposed Compensating nos-17 (seventeen) for 5-days.

## **IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **A. Internal monitoring:**

As in the approved RF implementation of DWASA resettlement activities is monitored by the DWASA Environment Cell (EC). So the EC fulfil the same function in the DWSSDP. Staff will be given training in resettlement issues, social survey methods etc and the support of the PMU Resettlement Specialist where necessary. Monitoring data will be collected from the PCUs/MODs, the NGOs implementing the RPs and individual APs and individual APs and will be compared with entitlements and disbursement schedules established in the RP.

The PMU resettlement specialist will support DWASA to prepare and submit the semi annual monitoring report for ADB review and disclosure. Assurance for providing compensation to the affected people before the loss incurred should be provided by the PMU and reported in the quarterly monitoring report.

### **B. External monitoring:**

As defined by the approved RF of the project, the PMU will also engage a consultant or NGO as an Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) to conduct external monitoring of the resettlement process. This agency will conduct compliance monitoring to check that entitlement have been provided as specified in the RPs and social impact evaluation to determine whether the compensation measures have mitigated the effect of the program and delivered the intended social improvements.

The external monitoring of the resettlement will be conducted yearly and submitted to ADB for review and disclosure. The detailed content of the compliance monitoring is as in the approved RF, dated June 2007.