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ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

Resettlement Action Plan

for Package 3.3 and Package 3.2.1

..January 2018



In association with



DerCon



ABBREVIATIONS

ARIPO	Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Ordinance of 1982
Aman	Paddy cultivated in late monsoon and harvested in early winter
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
Boro	Paddy cultivated late winter and harvested in summer
CCL	Cash Compensation under the Law
CIBEs	Commercial, Industrial and Business Enterprises
CPGCBL	Coal Power Generation company of Bangladesh
CPR	Community Property Resources
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DPs	Displaced Persons
DOE	Department of Environment
EA	Executive Authority
EP	Entitled Person
EP File	Entitled Person File
EC	Entitlement Card
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
F/S	Feasibility Survey
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	Household
HSC	Higher Secondary School Certificate
INGO	Implementing Non-Governmental Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
JVIT	Joint Verification Inventory Team
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
LAP	Land Acquisition Proposals
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LA Section	Land Acquisition Section of Deputy Commissioner
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LMS	Land Market Survey
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
MARV	Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
MUSCCFPP	Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant
NGO	Non Government Organization

Pourashava	Local government Unit in the urban area in the sub district level
PMO	Project Management Office
PCP	Project Concept Paper
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
RU-EA	Resettlement Unit- Executing Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RS	Resettlement Site
RV	Replacement Value
SA	State Acquisition
SCC	Social Clearance Certificate
SDE	Sub Divisional Engineer
SES	Socio Economic Survey
SDU	Social Development Unit
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
SRG	Structure Reconstruction Grant
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TW	Tube Well
TG	Transfer Grant
TOR	Term of Reference
URG	Utility Reconstruction Grant
Union	Local government body in the grass root level
Upazila	Administrative unit, Sub district

Glossary of Terms

Project Affected Person (PAP): includes any person, affected households (PAHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

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 notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

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 service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut off date for eligibility of resettlement benefit.

Encroachers: mean those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land or constructed structure on public land only for renting out.

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

Entitled Person: An affected person who will get compensation from the project authority.

Eminent Domain: means the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.

Household: A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

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

Mouza- Mouza is the grass-root level unit of land map which depicts plot of land for land ownership prepared by Land Ministry. Each Mouza has a name to differentiate. **Non-titled:** means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. JICA's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

Project: means the Access Road Construction from Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant to Chakaria.

Sub-project: means Construction of Access Road from Kohelia Bridge Approach upto Badarkhali Naval police station(5.784km) and Rajghat Bridge to Mohoriguna(7.35km) in Maheshkhali island as a sub project which is a part of proposed access road of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant to Chakaria.

Project Affected Unit: combines residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole,

Project Affected Family: includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.

Relocation: means displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems

Replacement cost: means the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Replacement Land: means the land affected by the project that is compensated through provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the PAP.

Resettlement: means mitigation of 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 APs suffer a loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement.

Squatters: means the same as non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on land owned by the State. Under the project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of, roads, canal dykes, flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.

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.

Vulnerable Households: means households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line (iv) household losing last parcel of land (v) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (vi) households of low social group or caste.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power (RHD Part) for construction of Bridge on the Kohelia River (680m) and the access road from Kohelia Bridge Approach upto Badarkhali Naval Police Station (5.784km) and construction of new road from Rajghat to Mohurigona (7.35km) in the Matarbari island. The Government of Bangladesh with the financial assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has undertaken the access road project in order to connect the proposed power plant with the Chittagong-Cox's Bazar National Highway for transportation of necessary equipment and professionals of the power plant as well as community development. The Roads and Highways Department (RHD) will implement the component of proposed access road.

RHD's Design and Supervision Consultant prepared the RAP and the RAP has been revised through Implementing Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) for mitigating the negative social and resettlement impacts of the project. The RAP is consistent with the JICA Guidelines for Social and Environmental Considerations (2010) (hereinafter referred to as "the JICA Guidelines"). Further, the RAP Implementing Agency has been engaged by the RHD for updating, revision, finalisation and implementation of the RAP with the latest field data available by conducting land market survey and formation of Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and payment records of Award Book of Land Acquisition (LA) Section of Deputy Commissioner office.

Scope of Work

The main scope of work is to prepare a RAP. This RAP report has several issues. The issues are land acquisition, compensation of the affected persons at the rate of full replacement cost and income restoration of affected livelihood losers at least to the pre-project level. During socio economic survey, replacement cost survey was done. At the time of interview, people (affected and non-affected) were asked regarding existing land price and replacement cost. It was also verified in FGD meetings. Later a PVAC (Property Valuation Advisory Committee) will be formed with members from the Societies Elite to validate the recorded price in the FGD meeting. It also includes a brief description of socio economic condition of the affected person, and project area. In the RAP extent of entitlements, compensation policy, institutional arrangement, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement process, tentative resettlement budget have been discussed for construction of bridge on the Kohelia River (680m), access road from Kohelia Bridge Approach upto Badarkhali Naval Police Station (5.784km) and the construction of new road from Rajghat to Mohurigona (7.35km) in the Matarbari island.

The main alignment of the proposed 13.142 KM Road and the 680 m Kohelia Bridge will have the following sections: 1) The 4.674 Km road from Badarkhali Naval Police Station to Yunuskhali Intersection is partly along the existing road alignment on public and private lands.. 2) A new bridge of 680 M length will be built over Kohelia River and the 1.110 KM Road from Yunuskhali Intersection to 680 M Kohelia Bridge Approach will be a new road partly along LGED road and on public private land. 3) 7.35 km new road from Rajghat to Mohurigona is partly on BWDB dyke, Government owned land and private lands

The RAP report has been prepared on the basis of various pertinent documents, findings of field survey, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement policies of the Government of Bangladesh (GOB), the JICA Guidelines which does not deviate significantly from World Bank's Operational Policies on involuntary resettlement, and experiences on similar projects in the country.

Socio Economic Survey and Project Impact

A socio-economic survey was conducted for identifying extent of loss and benchmark condition of Project affected person (PAPs) in the project area. Details impact of loss and list of the affected entitled persons is given in the Appendix 1.

At a Glance Survey Findings and Impact of Loss

The total amount of land acquisition for the Project is 101.744 acre (86.881 acre: governmental land, 14.931 acre: private land) which is equivalent to 41.19 ha and details are as follows: **Land Acquisitions for the Project (Access Road - Package 3.2.1 and 3.3)**

Total	Details
Total areas: 101.744 acre (41.19 ha)	Government: 86.881acre Private: 14.931acre

Total Areas to be acquired

Items	Total (Package 3.2.1+3.3)	PG 3.2.1	PG 3.3
Length	13.142 km	5.784 km	7.358 km
Area	101.744 acre (41.19 ha)	22.22 acre (approx. 8.99 ha)	79.524 acre (approx. 32.188 ha)

Amount of land under land acquisition is 101.744 acre (41.19 hectare or approx. 0.41 km²). For the Kohelia Bridge approach road and the new road from Rajghat to Mohoriguna 87.973 acre (approx. 0.36km²) of land will be acquired and taken as a long-term lease from the Government. Of the above 87.973 acre of the land, 62.257 acre (approx. 0.25km²) land owned by DC will be taken as long term lease from Deputy Commissioner (DC) DC office, 10.875 acre from Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and 14.931 acre of private land will be acquired from local people through DC office. On the other hand, for construction and rehabilitation of road from Badarkhali Naval Police Station to Yunuskhali upto Kohelia Bridge Approach 13.749 acre (approx. 0.05km²) of land will be acquired which are private lands.

According to land records, the proposed land to be acquired includes floodplain 54.887acre (approx. 0.22km²), commercial area for shop 0.066 acre (approx. 267 m²), salt land 8.362acre (approx. 0.03 km²), homestead (Bari) 5.011 acre (approx. 0.02km²), agriculture land ((Nal) 22.318 acre (approx. 0.09 km²) and road cum embankments 11.100 acre (approx. 0.04 km²).

- No of affected Mouza (a type of administrative district): 6.
- Total residential and business structure-161(67+45+26+23) households. Residential and business structure owners will also loss homestead land, commercial and adjacent agriculture land.
- Total affected private trees:- 744 (356+388) nos for JICA Access Road package 3.2.1 & 3.3 (Tree varieties: Eucalyptus, Shrisish, Koraietc.) and total value is Tk.440,850 (Tk. 247,500+Tk.19,350).
- Total livelihood loss in term of business and wage loss: 226(109+1171) households/EPs as economic displacement.
- Affected Tube well (TW) is 12 and value is Tk.1, 200,000.
- Land Price- Business Tk. 80,000, Homestead-Tk. 60,000 per decimal (0.01 acre). But considering all type of land it is estimated Tk.50,000 per decimal.
- Total value of the structures is Tk. 36,789,000 (Tk.30,769,000+Tk.6,020,000.) for the both the packages.
- Land owned by South Rajghat Mosque committee will loss one acre of land and there are 26 shops on mosque's land. but total loss of business structures are 68(45+23) and total business is 139(69+40) in both the packages (see details in section 4.2). The committee has rented the land and shop's structures were built by separate persons and the shops

- were again rented to another as business losers.
- One Jetty on the bank of the river will be affected.
 - Total number of all categories PAHs/EPs are 443 Households (2,666 Project Affected Persons, PAPs) of which 89 households/EPs (545 PAPs) are under physical displacement and rest will be economically displaced.
 - Total Length of Alignment- 13.142km

Compensation at the Rate of Full Replacement Cost

Resettlement is a socio-economic reality in Bangladesh for smooth completion of a development project. Though the fact it is not mandatory legally as per government law and it is an option to resettle any affected person from the view point of socio-economic aspect and have to be resettled at the rate of full replacement cost in donor funded project.

The existing law for land acquisition rules and other guideline for resettlement like Acquisition of Immovable Properties Manual-1997 should be followed and if there is any gap between GOB and the JICA Guidelines for implementation of RAP should be addressed by adopting appropriate measures.

However, successful project completion needs proper compensation. As per the JICA Guidelines of project intervention, RHD will resettle affected persons at the rate of full replacement cost, as DC's payment don't ensure replacement cost and the full income restoration of the affected person. During socio economic survey (SES), replacement cost survey (RCS) was done. RCS was carried out by collecting actual market price of land and structure. In the questionnaire, there was question about land price. Key community persons both affected and non affected were asked about the land price of the area. The issue was again verified in the FGD meeting. So, RAP has been designed considering reality of time as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be resettled based on both justice, social practice, equity and law that no one will suffer due to project anyway. Finally, additional payment will be decided and determined by Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) comprising one representative from RHD, One from implementing NGO and One local government public representative. The payment is separated in two phases. One is Deputy Commissioner's payment as per Government's Land Acquisition norms and the other is additional payment which RHD pays through NGO for the balance amount for full replacement cost. The additional payment is the amount of compensation determined by subtracting DC's land price from RCS land price to cover replacement value. The amount of replacement cost will be paid prior to the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

In addition to that there will be provision for Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which will be formed for solving any sorts of grievance from PAPs except court case.

Public Consultation

RAP has included issues raised by the PAPs and suggestion given by the affected community during Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in the Right of Way (ROW). There were 20 nos FGD in the form of public consultation meetings with the vulnerable affected groups including poor and women headed households upto October, 2017 which were conducted by the implementing NGO on behalf of RHD and during SES two stakeholder's meetings were conducted and almost all entitled project affected persons attended in the meeting including local government representative, key person and community leaders. Most of the RAP issues were discussed in the meeting and with most issues they have positive consent. However, as RAP is written in English. After, formal approval, a summary brochure of RAP in Bengli will be distributed to the PAPs for better understanding of their entitlements.

Resettlement Unit and Implementing Agency

For the smooth implementation of the project, it is suggested to form a resettlement unit (RU).

*Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction
Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (RHD Part)*

With the support of contracted NGO, RU of Project Management office (PMO) will build up rapport with the affected people and will do necessary action for implementation of RAP. Property valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) has been proposed to investigate and suggesting about additional payment other than DC office. And it will also act as Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) regarding any grievance of the affected person and community. This RAP is the outline of resettling the affected persons and restores them at least to pre-project condition at the rate of full replacement cost.

RHD has proposed road alignment route in a way to minimize resettlement impacts, avoiding major settlements and densely populated areas. The alignment has crossed government-owned lands, BWDB dyke in Matarbari and the existing road in Badarkhali area. Remaining required land will be private land. In Matarbari previously 2,700 acres (1300+1400) (approx. 27 km²) land has been acquired by the Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Limited (CPGCBL) and the people are well aware of the fact that a large development activity will occur in the region which will contribute to their local community development also. Furthermore, the people requested to keep the road alignment in such a way to minimize loss of private properties. RHD and the Design consultants engaged their best efforts to minimize private land loss as far as possible and the RAP is prepared to compensate the affected persons.

The RAP outlines measures and approaches necessary for land acquisition and land requisition that would reduce the resulting resettlement impacts as per the JICA Guidelines within the framework of the regulations of the GOB (Ministry of Land has prepared a National Resettlement Policy with support of ADB, though this was not formally declared National Resettlement Policy, February, 2009). According to these guidelines, the project affected land owner would be given all supports in regaining their previous socio-economic conditions as early as possible. In this project, number of project affected households (PAH) will be 443. Out of 443 households/Entitled Persons, 89 households (Project Affected Persons (PAPs)-545 nos) will be physically dislocated under involuntary resettlement and 354 households (PAPs 2121 nos.) will be displaced economically. Package wise project affected persons (PAPs) are as follows

PAPs under Package-3.2.1 are 1,798 nos and no of Project Affected Households/Entitled Persons (PAH/EP) are 299 of which 8 are women headed households.

PAPs under Package-3.3 are 868 nos and no of Project Affected Households/Entitled Persons (PAH/EP) are 144 of which 2 are women headed households.

One fish processing business will be affected in the project area. No ethnic minority, squatter and indigenous people will be affected in the alignment. In addition to that no cultural or historical or community property will also be affected by the project.

The road construction project will involve land acquisition from government owned (khas). Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), other government lands and private land under Badarkhali, Matarbari and Dhalghata Union Parishad.

The nature of disturbances in the project area is of two types; temporary and permanent, i.e., one is very temporary in nature occurring during construction period and the other impact is long-term impact relating to acquisition of land and displacement of structure and households.

Indigenous People and Vulnerable Project Affected People

Special support will be given for the interest of squatter, vulnerable project affected people living below poverty line. However, present project has no identified indigenous groups or squatters. As a conservative area in the project site, during detail design period women PAPs access was limited, during implementation of RAP, female and vulnerable group should have proper access and gender equity of PAPs is to be ensured.

Implementation strategy

The RAP has all viable scope in compensating the Project Affected land owner. Displaced persons would be i) compensated for their losses, ii) assisted with the resettlement in simplified form only, and iii) assisted in their efforts to regain or improve their socio-economic conditions.

The detailed entitlement has been presented in the policy matrix. As per the existing law, Cash Compensation under the Law (CCL) for land will be determined and paid by the concerned Deputy Commissioner (DC) which includes 200% premium using funds provided by the project executing agency of GoB.

Additional grants other than DC's payment will be provided up to the Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV) , decided by the project authority later through PVAC and NGO for resettlement work will be responsible for this work for 2 years period. PVAC through NGO will carry out, separate market survey for determination of additional payment as to cover replacement value if needed. PVAC comprising member from the RHD, NGO and local government representative and will evaluate the situation if anyone is deprived for the project and they will take necessary funds from the project authority (RHD-RU) and for additional payment other than DC covering actual market price as replacement value. On the other hand, Joint Verification Inventory Team (JVIT) will comprise representative from RHD, DC and NGO for primary assessment of affected land and assets. Moreover, Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed in solving any grievances arisen and will be formed from elected local government public representative, RHD representative and two from affected people.

A joint verification inventory team (JVIT) has been proposed for determining the PAP's assets loss in the acquired land for project proponents in the alignment, and PVAC.

Prevention of influx of new inhabitants/people into Project Site

Video filming have beendone to check construction of fake structures on the proposed alignment before serving notices for land acquisition by DC office. So, to avoid growth of illegal fake structure and influx of new people in the ROW,project authority will take necessary action with support of NGO and LA section of DC office. Adequate information campaign will be carried out for ensuring participation of the PAPs, beneficiaries and stockholders in the implementation of RAP.As a part of implementation arrangement GRC, JVIT, PVAC committees have been included in RAP and finally are to be approved by GOB through Gazette notification.

Organizational Responsibilities

The Resettlement Unit (RU) of RHD as the project management authority is responsible for the implementation of RAP implementation with support of an NGO. An experienced NGO will do the job on behalf of RHD.

Tentative Budget

In addition, project management officewill seek cooperation and participation of other government agencies such as district administration, forest department, agriculture department in the implementation of RAP. Forest department and agriculture department will supportdistrictadministration in CCL price determination of trees and crops respectively. Proposed budget for Resettlement Action Plan isBDT. 276,842,634 which is an estimated and indicative budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation is an important task for measuring the periodic progress of activities under the resettlement program and will be from RU, RHD. This willhelp to identify the constraints in the progress as well as to determine the remedial measure. For measuring periodic progress of the resettlement and meeting emergency resettlement information needs development and establishment of Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) for RU. The CMIS will provide information for better planning and proper decision-making on resettlement issues for the RHD. The core idea of RAP is to resettle the affected person's resettlement and rehabilitation at least topre-project socio economic condition. Therefore, RAP implementationmonitoring will have to be carried out forminimum 2 years period after completion of resettlement of the last household (as per JICA guidelines). Land acquisition process has

already been started after serving of Section 3 notice¹ from Deputy Commissioner office and it is also assumed maximum payment will be completed within one year. So, two years period proposed for RAP implementation and post monitoring will also be for 4 years period, i.e., 2years during implementation period and at least 2 years after completion of resettlement work.

Time Schedule for Implementation of RAP

The RAP provides a series of resettlement activities. Of these, a number of activities have to be executed simultaneously for smooth implementation of the RAP. As such, a time schedule for starting and finishing of each of the activities has been planned. RAP implementation is a series of continuous work directly dependent on *cash compensation under the law* (CCL) payment by the Deputy Commissioner of concerned district administration. Proposed RAP implementation period will be for 2 years. Due to complexity of land acquisition process the resettlement action plan implementation may be rescheduled.

¹ Section 3 notice is a formal and preliminary notice to communicate the land owners that the proposed land will be acquired for the public interest on behalf of government. The notice is served under the Acquisition & Requisition of Immovable property Ordinance, 1982 (Ord. No.II of 1982). Under the section-3 of the ordinance, section-3 is served.

1 INTRODUCTION

This is the Resettlement Action Plan of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant, Roads and Highways Department Part, (MUSCCFPP-RHD Part), for construction/rehabilitation of 13.142 KM road from Kohelia bridge approach road upto Badarkhali Naval Police Station. Proposed 13.142km sub project has three parts. 1st is Yunuskhali to 30+339km (Badarkhali Naval Police Station) length: 4.674km, 2nd is Yunuskhali intersection to Matarbari Power Plant (1.110km length including Kohelia Bridge, 680 m) and 3rd is 7.358km alignment from Rajghat to Mohorighona. Due to shifting of alignment by the Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Limited (CPGCBL) the length of this road segment is increased from 6.5km to 7.358km (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Target Sections of RAP

	Section Name	Distance	Function
1st Section	Badarkhali Naval Police Station to Yunuskhali Intersection	4.674 km	Existing road improvement (Package 3.2.1)
2nd Section	1.110 KM Road from Yunuskhali Intersection to 680 M Kohelia Bridge Approach	1.110 km	New road alignment and a new bridge (Kohelia Bridge: 680m) connecting Matarbari Coal Fired Power Plant to existing road network (Package 3.2.1)
3rd Section	Rajghat to Mohorighona	7.358 km	New road alignment connecting between Dhalghata and Matarbari along Matarbari Coal Fired Power Plant (Package 3.3)
Total		13.142 km	

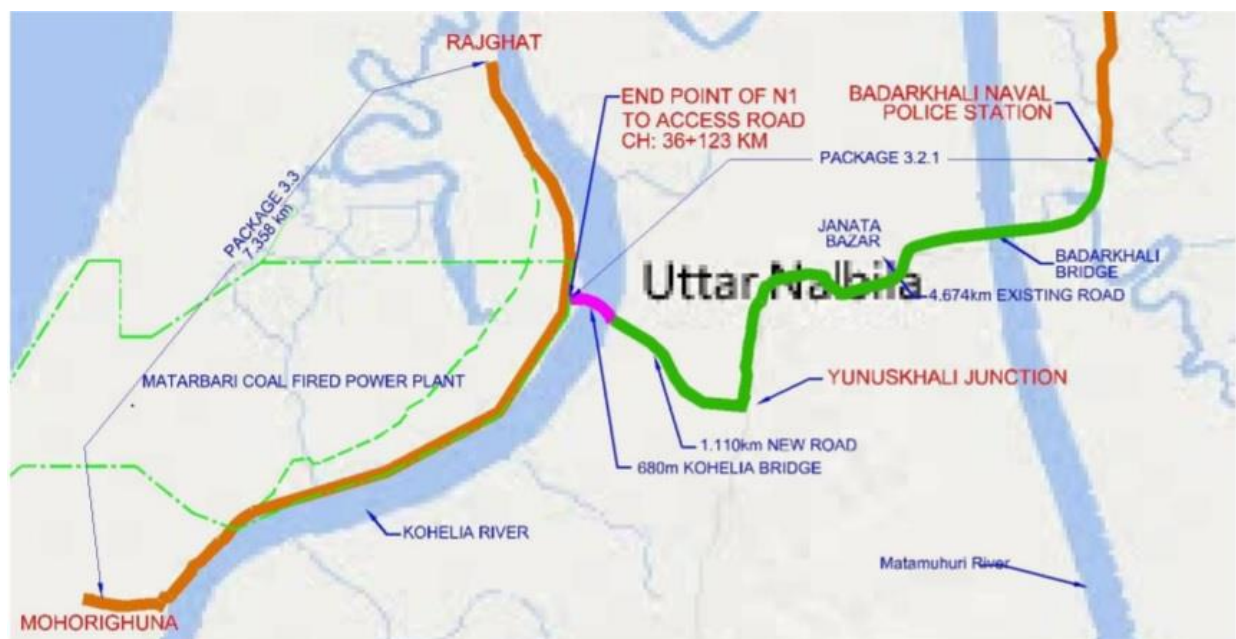
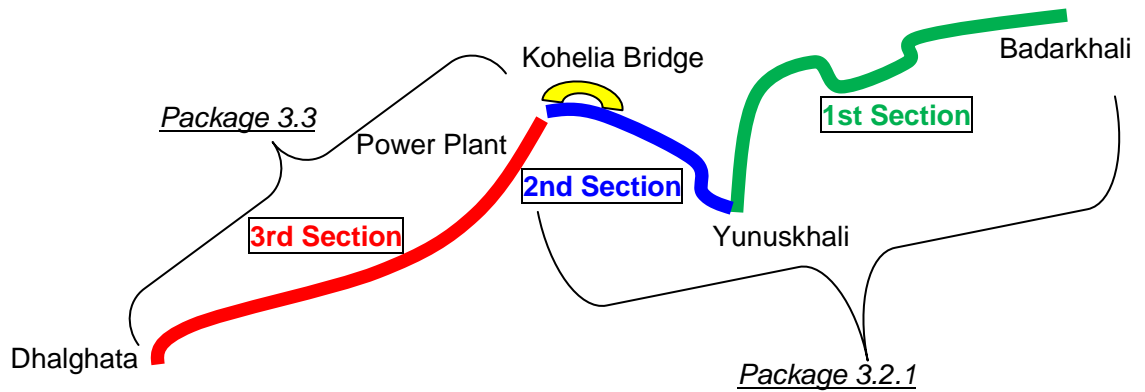


Figure 1: Location Map of the Target Sections



RAP has been prepared for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the proposed alignment of 13.142 km. The issues as construed and expounded in RAP draws upon ascertaining the extent of damage, displacement and dislocation of the households, assets, crops, trees relating to construction of the 13.142 km as shown in Figure 1. The proposed road has crossed through Badarkhali Ghona, Uttar Nalbila, Maheshkhali Pahar, Yunuskhali, Dhalghata, Matarbarimouzas of MaheshkhaliUpazila under Cox's Bazar district. However, mitigation measures, entitlements of the affected persons, legal issues, institutional arrangements of resettlement and rehabilitations have been discussed in the present RAP. This project involves acquisition of a strip alignment. Average crest width of the road section is 9.8 meter on the top. The RAP report has been prepared on the basis of various pertinent documents, findings of field survey, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement policies of the Government, the JICA Guidelines and World Bank's Operational Policies on involuntary resettlement, and experiences on similar projects in the country.

This report of RAP for the proposed 13.142km has been undertaken by the RHD. The Project of RHD is part of the Matarbari USC Coal Fired Power Plant Project, which is being financed by JICA,

The component mainly consists of new construction/rehabilitation of 13.142km road and construction of 680 meter Prestressed Concrete Bridge and 2 jetties.

The road design includes elements that minimize resettlement impacts avoiding major settlements and dense populations. The proposed road crossed some government-owned lands wherever possible. Care has been taken to avoid homestead, business areas and squatters in most cases. Some alternative routes were analysed before arriving at the final route as shown in Figure 0. The comparison analysis of alternative routes is attached in Annexure-3

This RAP report has several aspects. These are Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which includes socio economic condition of the project area, extent of entitlements, compensation policy, institutional arrangement, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement process, tentative resettlement budget for 13.142 km road section..

1.1 Project Overview and Background

GOB has taken up a project to construct a coal based power plant in Moheshkhali, Cox's Bazar in order to increase and diversify the power generation. Coal Power Generation Company of Bangladesh Limited (CPGCBL) will construct the access component of the project.

GOB has received an ODA loan from JICA towards the cost of Matarbari ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project at Matarbari area under Moheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar District Including the cost of this consultancy service. As a part of it the improvement / construction of 36.123km access road from Chittagong Cox's Bazar National Highway to Kohelia river and a 7.358 km road (initially 6.50 km) on Matarbari island plus 680 m long bridge connecting the access roads. RHD will implement the component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal fired Power Project. The Access Road Component is expected to be completed by August 2020 and the whole project is expected to be completed by December 2025.

A feasibility study and preparatory survey study by JICA of the proposed project were undertaken in 2013 and 2014 respectively comprising surveys, studies, and preliminary designs, cost estimating, economic and traffic evaluation. These studies formed the basis for the GOB to proceed with the project along with construction of the access road construction component of the Project

RHD has to construct/rehabilitate 30.339 Km + 5.784 km + 7.358 km totalling 43.481 km of access road starting from 93rd Km of Chittagong – Cox’s Bazar National Highway at Ekota Bazar to CPGCBL Power Plant at Matarbari Island in 2 packages as stated below:

Package 2 (JICA Access Road Package 3.2): Construction of Access Road of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (RHD Part) from Ekota bazar-Pekua-Eidmoni-Bodarkhali-Janata bazar – Yunuskhali- Kohelia Bridge at CPGCBL Power Plant End of length 36.123 Km including One 8 span bridge with Viaduct of length 680 m on Kohelia River, Embankment, Pavement, Structures, Protective Works and soft soil Treatment Works.

Package 3 (JICA Access Road Package 3.3): The Construction of the 7.358 Km new road from Rajghat Bridge, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata under Maheshkhali, Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh consisting of construction of new Embankment and Embankment Slope Protective Works, Flexible Pavement, Soft Soil Treatment works, Structures and Sluice Gates.

SMEC International Pty Ltd., Australia in association with ACE Consultants Ltd, Dev Consultants Ltd. and Strategi Consultants Ltd has been selected to carry out the consultancy services for Design and construction Supervision of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project. This RAP is a part that assignment for 13.142 km road from Kohelia bridge approach road upto Badarkhali Naval Police Station (Rajghat- Mohoriguna – 7.358 km access road and chainage 36.123 km to Yunuskhali intersection and Yunuskhali intersection to chainage 30+339 km totalling 5.784 km in length).

To provide connectivity from the mainland to the power plant and maintain communication between north and south part of the Matarbari island, 13.142 km road including a bridge on the Kohelia river of 680 m length will be constructed.

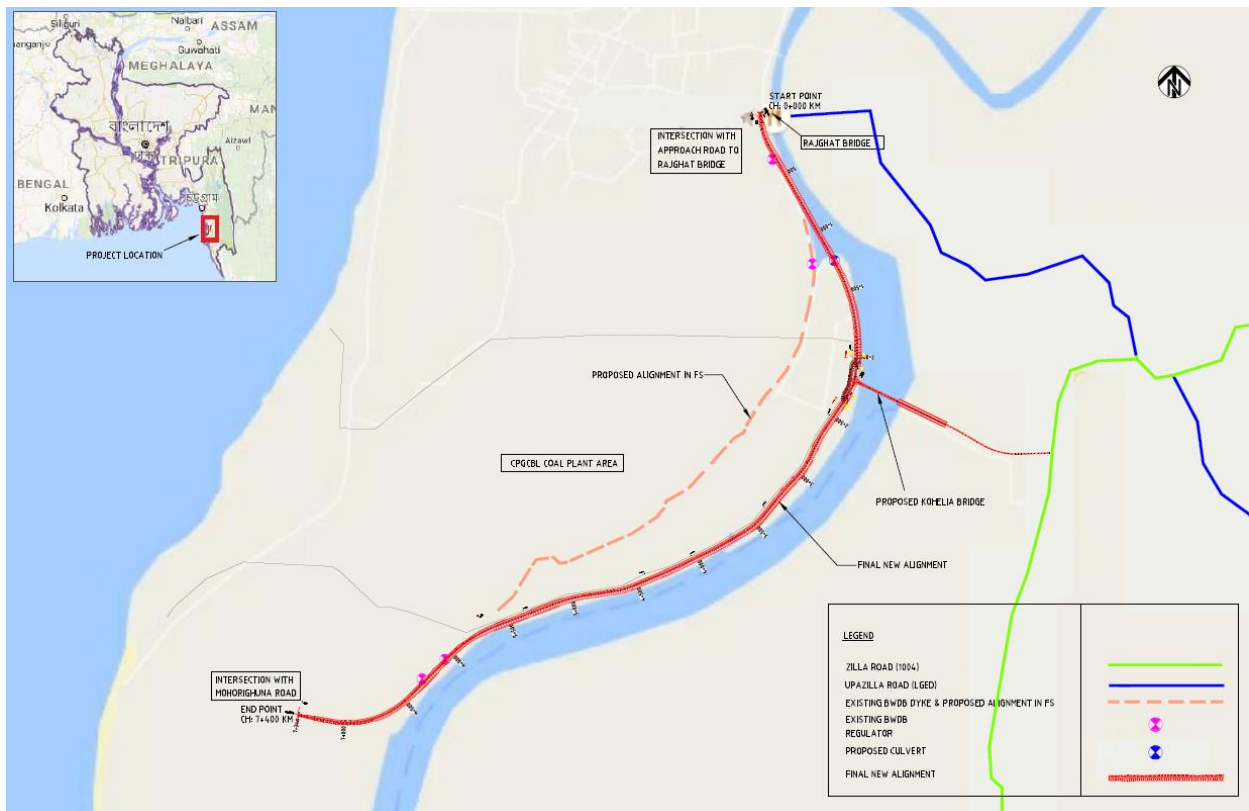


Figure 2: Location of the Proposed Project in Google Earth Image from Rajghat Bridge, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata

1.2 Rationale of the Package

The main rationale of the package is to connect two unions from Rajghat point, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata and to provide connectivity from the mainland to the power plant. It will also provide necessary access with Chittagong –Cox's Bazar national highway through the existing alignment from Bodorkhali naval police station onwards. The importance of the project is to transport construction materials during developmental works carried out and power plant project personnel. The proposed power plant will add 1,200MW electricity to the national grid that will improve the present electricity generation significantly and as well as trigger the national economic development. Not only that, industrial development will be initiated after implementation of the proposed power plant. Additionally, it will create employment opportunity to the local people and improve transportation system in the project area, which will ultimately play an important role in poverty reduction and develop social safety net condition.

1.3 Scope of Works

A short brief of the scope of the work is given below. This package is a part of the full project package. This RAP is mainly for JICA Access Road Package 3.3 and 3.2.1: "The Construction of the 13.142km Road including construction of 7.358 KM new road from Rajghat Bridge, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata and the 5.784 KM road (including 680 M Bridge) from Matarbari Power Plant to Badarkhali Naval Police Station, . It consists of construction/rehabilitation of new Embankment and Embankment, Bridge, Slope Protective Works, Flexible Pavement, Soft Soil Treatment works, Structures and Sluice Gates" and this is a part of total RAP for the project.

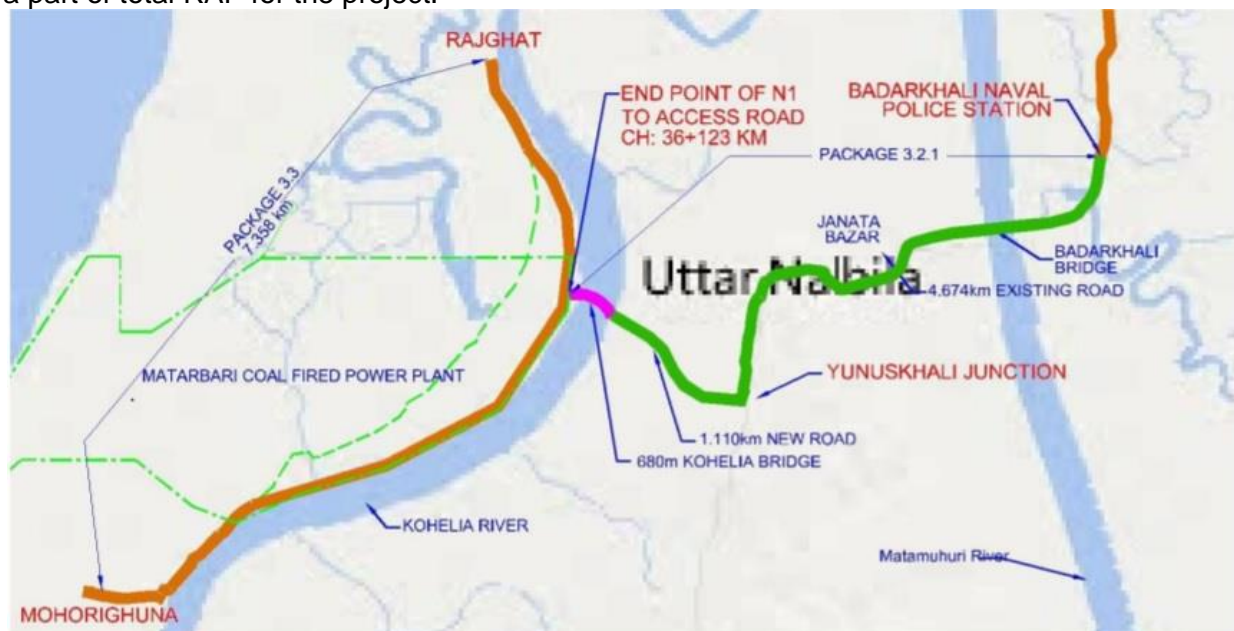


Figure 3: Location map of the alignment for Package 3.2.1 and Package 3.3

According to the Final Terms of Reference, under section, Appendix (A) 5.6 Task-6 is the main scope of work for the resettlement related issues. Task-6: Preparation of RAP and detailed Acquisition Maps. The consultants shall prepare RAP with detailed cost estimates.

Assist RHD on Land Acquisition by preparing detailed land acquisition maps on mouza maps, monitoring progress and providing advice in the legal acquisition process and performing the tasks that are required to successfully implement the mitigation measures approved in the RAP. The consultant shall, (i) Coordinate land acquisition and resettlement with the civil works schedule so that lands are available in time to carry out the road improvement works; (ii) assist in submission of land acquisition proposals (LAPs) to the Deputy Commissioner (DC), LAP

approval Process, issuance of legal notice etc. The LAP has been prepared separately and the quantities of Land Acquisition Area inserted in RAP has been taken from the LAP.

2 THE OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the project is to build an access road upto the Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant and it will be utilized for the purposes of transport of necessary equipment, materials and concerned stakeholders involved in the construction of the project. That will be also utilized as an important community road. And scope of present study is to prepare RAP report for 13.142 km road alignment which is a part of whole assignment.

2.1 Project objectives

The primary objectives of this assignment are to carry out detailed engineering design of road and bridges by conducting the necessary studies, surveys and preparation of detailed engineering plans and specifications, cost estimates, prequalification, bidding and contract documents, right of way acquisition plans required for the implementation and construction supervision of the component.

Present RAP document is a part of that assignment.

Main objectives of the resettlement planning are to rehabilitate the project affected persons at least to pre project level.

The following objectives of the Resettlement Plan are consistent and congruent with the JICA Guidelines and adequately fulfil the environmental and social considerations:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. If population displacement is unavoidable it should be minimum.
- 2) Since some displacement is unavoidable, resettlement plans should be developed as a planned change. Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as development programs with appropriate time bound actions and budgets. Resettled persons should be provided with sufficient resources and opportunities to re-establish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible, and to share in project benefits.
- 3) The adversely affected persons should be (i) compensated for their losses at full replacement cost (ii) assisted with the move and supported during the transition period of relocation; (iii) assisted in their efforts to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production level, or at least to restore them. The adversely affected population may also include indigenous group, ethnic minorities and who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken from the project. Particular attention should be given to the needs of the poorest affected person, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups to be resettled.
- 4) Community participation in planning and implementing resettlement program should be encouraged. The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options.
- 5) Land, alternative source of income, skill training, housing, infrastructure and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected populations who have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. Absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensate those depriving an income from the land or living on the land.

Involuntary displacement should not be worse off in terms of their socio-economic condition. Attempts will be made to make the PAPs better off after relocation through both direct compensation and remedial measures.

To achieve the above, the RAP has the following specific objectives to

Develop a compensation and resettlement policy by clearly defining various types of losses or impacts, entitled persons and entitlement to compensation and resettlement, and specifying the implementation issues and actors;

- i) Asses the socio-economic status of the PAPs prior to land acquisition and resettlement cost of land and other assets, which should serve as benchmark for implementation of RAP, and consult the affected people and host community on various resettlement issues at the inception stage;

- ii) Determine the losses and entitlement of each EP (Entitled Person) under the adopted policy framework;
- iii) Develop an appropriate implementation strategy and sound organization structure to carry out the resettlement program;
- iv) Prepare a development oriented resettlement budget; and
- v) Develop implementation schedule, monitoring and evaluation and management information system for implementation of RAP.

2.2 Scope and Necessity of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The package will involve land acquisition and resettlement for the construction of the 13.142km access road from Kohelia Bridge Approach Road upto Badarkhali Naval Police station. An estimated 101.744 acres (41.19 hectares or approx. 0.41km²) will be permanently acquired for 13.142 km road having 9.8 meter crest width (4.9 m on both side from the centreline of road). Required project area (corridor of impact) may change due to original land shape, road design, and other conditions. A typical Cross section is shown in the following Figure 2

The report has dealt with the two basic issues, one is land acquisition and another is resettlement. As a requiring body, RHD will take initiative to solve all issues of land acquisition and resettlement. But legally RHD will allocate fund in favour of district administration i.e. Deputy Commissioner (DC). After receiving the allocated fund, DC will do all out action for land acquisition on behalf of requiring body. Similarly resettlement work will be carried out by an experienced non-government organization (NGO) or any implementing agency (IA) on behalf of requiring body. RHD in all cases will act as a catalyst. However, as an executing agency (EA) RHD will have to monitor, supervise the work and ensure timely completion of the project.

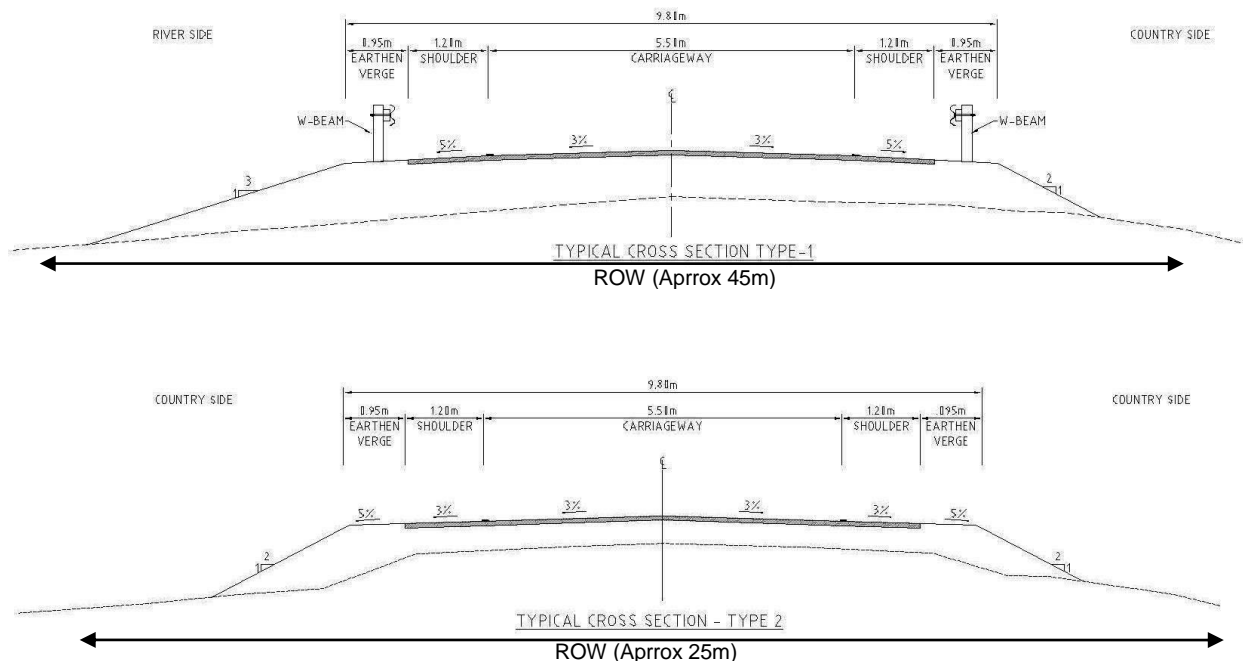


Figure 2: Typical Cross Section of the proposed road
(Type 1: Package 3.3 and Type 2: Package 3.2.1)

2.2.1 Baseline Information for RAP

Baseline information for RAP has been gathered from the information of both primary and secondary sources.

Table 2: List of Affected Mouza and Amount of Land to be acquired

Sl. No	District	Upazila	Mouza	Sheet No	JL. No	Amount of Land (Acre)	Type of Land	Approximate average land Price per decimal(Tk) ²
1	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Dhal ghata	3	2	7.064	Plain(Nal)-60%,Highland-40%,Waterbody-5%	30,000 ³
2	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Dhalghata	5	2	17.097	Shrimp gher/Salt land-30%; Riverside land-20%; plain land-40%; Homestead-10%	25,000
3	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Matarbari	6	1	9.658	Plain land-70%, Riverside land-30%	30,000 ⁴
4	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Matarbari	10	1	19.967	Shrimp gher/ salt land-70%, Plain land(Nal)-30%	60,000; as land record the land is river. So, no price is calculated for budget.
5	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Matarbari	11	1	19.284	Riverside land-60%; Shrimp gher-40%	50,000; as land record, the land is river. So, no price is calculated for budget.
6	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Matarbari	12	1	6.470	Homestead -20%,Commercial land-10%;highland-10%, Riverside land-60%	50,000; as land record the land is river. So, no price is calculated for budget.
7			Total (Acre)			79.54		
			Total (Hectare)			32.188		
8	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Uttar Nalbila	3	7	3.684	Homestead-10%, agricultural land-30%,Fallow-30%; river-30%	Agriculture land-40,000 and homestead land-70,000
9	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Yunuskhali	6	-	4.803	Salt land-20%;road-10%; agriculture land-60%; high land-10%	Agriculture land-30,000 and homestead land-50,000
			Sub Total(Acre)			8.487		
			Sub Total (Hectare)			3.436		
10	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Yunuskhali	-	6	0.042	Road-70%;agricultural land-30%	Agriculture land-30,000 and homestead land-

²This is just for approximate land value in the area and not for budgeting. The price is varied from place to place based on location.

³ Minimum Recorded average land price in sub registry office, Dhalghata, Nal-Tk.6698;Homestead(viti of Bari)Tk.23,000; Highland(Viti)Tk.6372;Commercial(Dokanviti)Tk.72,747; Fallow(Khila) Tk.6000; Pond -5,000; Doba, Khal, char Tk.10,5000; Salt land Tk.4,909

⁴ Minimum Recorded land price of Sub registry office, Matarbari Nal-Tk19805; Homestead(viti of Bari)Tk51,14; Highland(Viti)Tk.70,663 Commercial(Dokanviti)1,44,000 Fallow(Khila) Tk29,462;PondTk.12970 Doba, Khal, charTk.30,284; Salt land Tk.8,642 per decimal land value

Sl. No	District	Upazila	Mouza	Sheet No	JL. No	Amount of Land (Acre)	Type of Land	Approximate average land Price per decimal(Tk) ²
								50,000
11	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Uttar Nalbila	3	7	4.226	Agricultural land-30%;homestead-50%; road-15%; others-5%	Agriculture land-40,000 and homestead land-70,000
12	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Maheshkhali Pahar	1	12	1.236	Betel leaf garden(baraj)-10%;homestead-70%; agricultureland-20%	Agriculture land-40,000 and homestead land-70,000
13	Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Uttar Nalbila	4	7	6.025	Road-10%; agriculture land-60%; high land-5%;salt land-20%; canal-5%	Agriculture land-40,000 and homestead land-70,000
14	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Badarkhali Ghona	5	65	2.219	Agriculture land-60%,homestead-10%, road-5%, canal-10%; high land -15%	Agriculture land-50,000 and homestead land-80,000
			Sub Total(acre)			13.748		
			Sub Total (Hectare)			5.566		
			Grand Total(Acre)			101.744		
			Grand Total (Hectare)			41.19		

2.2.2 Review the Laws and Guidelines for Land Acquisition

The consultant has gone through the existing laws of the land in connection with land acquisition and presented their findings and recommendations in this report.

3 METHODOLOGY AND SURVEY DESIGN

A set of questionnaires have been designed for data collection. The questionnaires have been used for obtaining data and information for both the socio-economic assessment and acquisition purposes. The methodology builds on the following key issues:

1. Establishing a socio-economic profile for the project area: For this purpose, it was necessary that a socio-economic survey was conducted among the sample of households who are living along the proposed ROW and adjacent areas. For 4.674 km road from Badarkhali Naval police Station to Yunuskhali Intersection (Partially Existing alignment and Partially New Alignment) 13.748 acre (5.566 ha) of land will be acquired. For the new alignment of 7.35 km road from Rajhat to Mohurigona 79.54 acre (32.188 ha) will be acquired for and 8.487 acre (3.436 ha) land will be required for bridge and 1.1 km approach road. The PAPs or PAHs were determined using census survey targeting all population in the proposed project route through Joint Survey done by RHD and the DC office with the assistance of the Design Consultants and the INGO of RHD. The Joint Survey was carried out after the Section 3 notice was served.

For physical and directly affected structure and tree loss, orchard loss, crop loss, homestead loss, agricultural land loss, (partly or fully) all households in the acquired land were interviewed. At the same time, affected person with business loss or likely to suffer occupational disruption (income loss) were interviewed.

2. Establishing an inventory of losses: For the purpose of resettlement planning, an inventory of losses was prepared based on data and information in relation to project's impacts on cultivations, housing, crops and trees and indigenous populations (no such community were found in the project areas) along the ROW. Separate format and questions had attached with the questionnaire for collecting required information on losses.
3. Women, indigenous people and vulnerable person's impact assessment: Exclusive consultations with such affected women's groups, vulnerable persons, and indigenous people (not available) in the project sites were conducted in order to elicit information and assess not only about their socio-economic conditions but also to ascertain how they could be involved in and benefit from the proposed project.
4. Public consultations with project affected people, relevant ministries staffs, district councils, and NGO members: For the purpose of disclosing information about the proposed project and eliciting the views and concerns of the communities, which were eventually fed into the project design and its implementation procedures, public consultations were organized across various locations of project sites. In the meeting the key entitled issues of the RAP was discussed with the affected people and they have no major differences about proposed entitlement package.
5. Public consultations with project affected people: These sessions also were organized with the community leaders, farmers, landless, women, public representatives, representatives of the local organizations. **Information disclosure was the integral part of the Public consultations with project affected people and communication was done in local language using Bangla.** The information disclosure was done through 22 Public consultations with project affected people held in the 13.142 Project Road. Most of the PAPs including vulnerable groups such as women and children were present in the meetings. The information was about the benefit of the project, the process of Resettlement and the way the compensation will be ensured. The process of informed consent would be ensured through this process and sessions could be steered through initiating informative and vivid discussions on pertinent issues.

3.1 Survey Methodology and Tools

The major survey tools were structured questionnaires, census sheet and checklist for FGD meetings. The questionnaires and checklist administered among the PAPs and community people.

To know the baseline information of project affected people and inventory of losses due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement following methodology were followed. Preparation of RAP needs both baseline information of project area and affected people. In addition to that inventory of losses of the affected people are essential for preparation of RAP. Along the proposed alignment and from the adjacent areas 100 sample households out of 2,666 PAPs were randomly selected for details interview for getting baseline socio economic condition of the project area.

Population or Probability Size (PPS)/ proportionate to population or probability/ random sampling techniques, which are statistically valid sampling size and representative as determined based on geographical spread of the proposed projects and the approximate population figures within the project sites.

An experienced survey team has conducted the socio-economic survey (SES). The team comprised one supervisor and four (4) experienced field investigators cum enumerators.

However, a short census sheet has been developed for getting inventory of losses and information of on important social indicators relating to PAPs which covers all the affected people.

Preparation of RAP also requires meaningful public consultation, community support, information disclosure etc. As per the JICA Guidelines and OP4.12 of WB displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. For fulfilling these requirements and collection of community information, a checklist were prepared for organizing Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meetings. FGD Checklist has been prepared covering main topics of social, environmental and resettlement issues.

Twenty-two FGD meetings were conducted as a part of consultation of grass root level stakeholders meetings along the ROW and the project area where both affected persons and non affected persons were attended. Moreover, in the meeting elected representatives of local government, local elite, women representative of union parishad, NGO representative were present and stakeholder consultation sessions included different sections of public representatives, member of the civil society and representative from different cross-section of the community. They shared their views regarding the project and give their suggestions in implementation the project. In the meeting, community information of the area was also collected. Stakeholder consultation sessions steered and facilitated by the Consultants and survey team.

The Joint Survey was carried out by RHD and DC office with the assistance of Design Supervision Consultants and NGO of RHD after the section 3 notice was served by DC office to acquire the land. During Joint Survey, all the population of the Project Affected Households were surveyed and a joint field book was prepared showing all the Lands to be acquired and the trees, structures and crops to be acquired.

3.2 Objectives of the Survey

The socio-economic survey for 13.142 km² is intended to provide basic socio economic information of the people going to be affected, temporarily or permanently, due to the acquisition of land and property respectively for this project. The benchmark figures have been used for preparation of RAP.

4 SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PROJECT SITE

The project area is economically very active. There are five resources in the area. These are salt cultivation, shrimp *gher*, dryfish processing, betel leaf cultivation and potential of tourism. All are the good source of income generating activities. From that view point normally in the project area, unemployment rate was comparatively low. Grievance Redress Mechanism will be intensified in this project taking note of the previous problems, so that no complication arises in delivering compensation to the affected people. For the present project understanding of the socio-economic condition of the area the resettlement issue is also very important.



View of proposed alignment and Rajghat Bridge area



View of proposed alignment and Rajghat Bridge area

The proposed alignment has crossed through Badarkhali Naval Police Station, Yunuskhali Intersection, Dhalghata, Matarbari Mouza of Moheshkhali Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. Proposed alignment will pass mainly on the riverbank low lying area and around 0.5km is the walk way on BWDB dyke, existing width is 0.5 meter to 1 meter as walkway. Proposed alignment will be of 9.8m crest width 4.9 m on both sides from the centre line of the road). Right of Way (RoW) is the average width from toe to toe of the embankment as shown in figure 2 above. For package 3.2.1 average ROW of the new alignment is 12.5m on both sides of the centreline. For Package 3.3 the average RoW is 45 meter (toe to toe). . Both highland and low lying land are affected by the project. Around 93 households will be affected by the project as homestead losers. Identified housing, business structure losers' households (PAHs) are 161 nos and 744 trees will be affected.

The proposed alignment has also passed through existing road, BWDB dyke and adjacent areas which are under salt cultivation in the dry season and shrimp *gher* in the wet season. Main cropping pattern of the area constitutes that after harvesting shrimp in the wet season, farmers cultivate salt in the winter season.

NGO Activities: Five NGOs are working in the areas. The leading NGOs are Grameen Bank, BRAC and ASA.

Shrimp Cultivation and processing: The whole area, people mainly depend on shrimp cultivation. Average investment is Tk. 30,000 per acre and Gross income is Tk.60,000 and net profit is Tk.30,000 per acre. In 13.142km alignment one fish processing factory will be affected. In another part of the river Koheli from Badarkhali to Matarbari around 50 fish processing factories are seen. Moreover, a lot of shrimp *ghers* are available there. This shows the pattern and scope of economic activities and employment generation in the area.

Social and Educational institution: South Rajghat village has two government Primary School. There are 5 Madrasha in the village. Community Club is 5.

Average Income: The socio- economic condition is comparatively better in comparison with other areas. Average monthly income is about Tk.10,000

Land Price: In the market area land price is around Tk. 1,00,000 to Tk. 2,00,000 per decimal (0.01 acre) ranging location of the land.

Land price of Power Plant Area: It is reported in the FGD meeting, in case of 1,400 acre land acquisition, per acre compensation was Tk.11 lacs and in case of 1,300 acre compensation per acre land price was Tk.33 lakh. The compensation rate was roughly three years back. In case

1,300 acre plant area, but legal compensation still ongoing.

Salt Cultivation: Per Acre production is 750maund⁵, selling price (gross income) of crude salt is Tk.400 per maund(Tk.10 per kg) and total return isTk.3,00,000.On the otherhand, Tk. 1,00,000 is needed to investper acre salt cultivation. Net profit is Tk.2,00,000 per acre. But from January 2016 the salt price has increased substantially to Tk. 550/per maund.

Transport: Distance from Rajghat Bridge to Chakariais about 30km. Main mode of transport is CNG and costing is Tk.90.In Matarbari area around 1,000 CNG ply to different destinations. That means, the area is very active economically.

Overall Occupation Pattern: The main occupation pattern in the area is shrimp and salt cultivation. As a part of cropping pattern, same land produces shrimp and salt. In the wet season (March to October) the farmers cultivate shrimp andin dry season (November to February) they cultivate salt. Occupation patterns of the area are as follows. These are salt and shrimp cultivation-70%, paddy cultivation-20% and small business-10%.

4.1 Socio-economic condition of theAffected People

Average family size (national) is 4.4 persons in a household, on the other handin Cox's Bazardistrictaverage family sizeis 5.4 persons (Census,2011,BBS) but in Maheshkhali it is 5.95 persons. The average family size is comparatively high in Cox's Bazar.

Affected persons mainly depend on business and agriculture. Average monthly income is Tk.10,000. Total project affected households/EPs are-443 nos and Total PAPs are 2,666 nos and family size is 6.01 persons for the PAPs households.

4.1.1 Socio Economic Condition of the Project Community

For non-affected people and constructing baseline information of the overall socio- economic condition main highlights is given below.

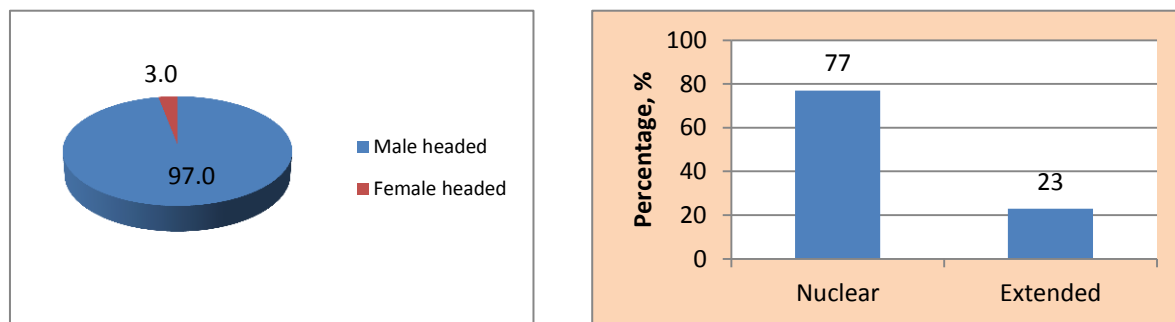
4.1.1.1 House Hold Type and Composition of House Hold

Most of the families are male headed. Houses are mostly occupied by a nuclear family. Among the sample of 100 householdsout of 2,666 PAPs, 97% households were found male headed and 3% were female headed. So it can be said that the area are mainly patriarchal in nature.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of House Hold Type and Composition

Type	House Hold Type		Composition of House Hold		
	Number	%	Family Type	Number	(%)
Male headed	97	97	Nuclear	77	77
Female headed	3	3	Extended	23	23
Total	100	100	Total	100	100

⁵1 Maund = 37.5kg approx but in practice it is 40kg



Source: Socio-Economic Survey

Figure 2: Graph of frequency distribution of House Hold Type and Composition

4.1.1.2 Housing Type

Typical houses in the study area are predominantly thatched house along with some semi pucca building, Tin Shed houses. Apart from that there are some mud house and pucca building.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Housing Type

Type	Number	(%)
Pucca Building (Roof: RCC, wall: RCC, Floor: RCC)	10	10
Semi Pucca Building (Roof: tin sheet, wall: RCC, Floor: RCC)	22	22
Tin Shed (Roof: tin, wall: bamboo materials, Floor: mud)	19	19
Mud house (Roof: Tin, wall: mud, Floor: mud)	18	18
Thatched house (Roof: thatched, wall: thatched, Floor: mud)	31	31
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

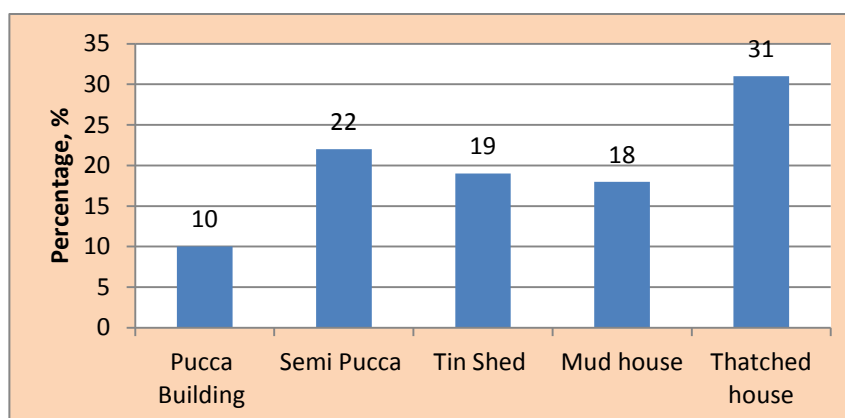


Figure 3: Graph of Frequency Distribution of Housing Type.

In the above Table 3 housing pattern of the project area is given. In the area, pucca building owns by the 10% households, 22% households own semi pucca housing structure and 19% households own tin shed housing structure and 31% households own thatched housing structure. Remaining 18% households are the poor person that means they are living below poverty line.



Photo of Pucca structure in the project area



Photo Semi Pucca structure and tin shed structure



Photo of Semi pucca tin shed with mud wall housing structure



Photo Semi Pucca tin shed housing structure



Photo of thatched housing structure



Photo of thatched housing structure



Photos of all thatched housing structure



Photo of tin shed Housing structure



Photo of tin shed shop structure



Photo of semi pucca housing Structure



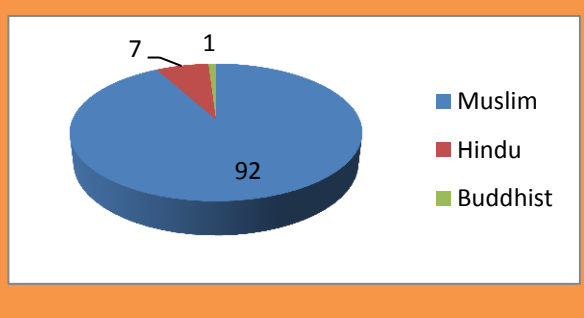
Figure 4 Typical Housing Pattern in the project area

4.1.1.3 Population by Religion

The religion distribution of the project area Hhs is presented in a pie chart. The figure represents that majority of the population follow Muslim religion, with some followers of Hindu and Buddhist religion were found in the project area during survey.

Table 5: Distribution by Religion

Type	Number	%
Muslim	92	92
Hindu	7	7
Buddhist	1	1
Total	100	100



Source: Socio-Economic Survey

In the Table 5, mentioned above it is clear 92% households (hhs) are Muslim, 7% is Hindu and 1% is Buddhist.

4.1.1.4 Primary source of livelihood

According to the survey findings, the primary occupation in the area has been identified to be Retail trade. Highest number of affected population will be from retail trade following to Agricultural labourer and business. In addition to Retail trade, other significant occupations are involvement with Agricultural labourer, business and Paddy cultivation. The pie chart represents the Primary source of livelihood of the project area.

Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Primary source of livelihood

Type	Number	(%)
Paddy cultivation	8	8
Marine fishing,	2	2
Fresh water fishing,	1	1
Animal husbandry	1	1
Agricultural labourer	18	18
Non-agricultural labourer	5	5
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	3	3
Private sector employee	3	3
Business	15	15
Retail trade	24	24
Construction work	2	2
Rickshaw pulling	2	2
Driver/transport worker	2	2
Employee in a foreign country	1	1
Pensioner	1	1
Unemployed	1	1
Other	11	11
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

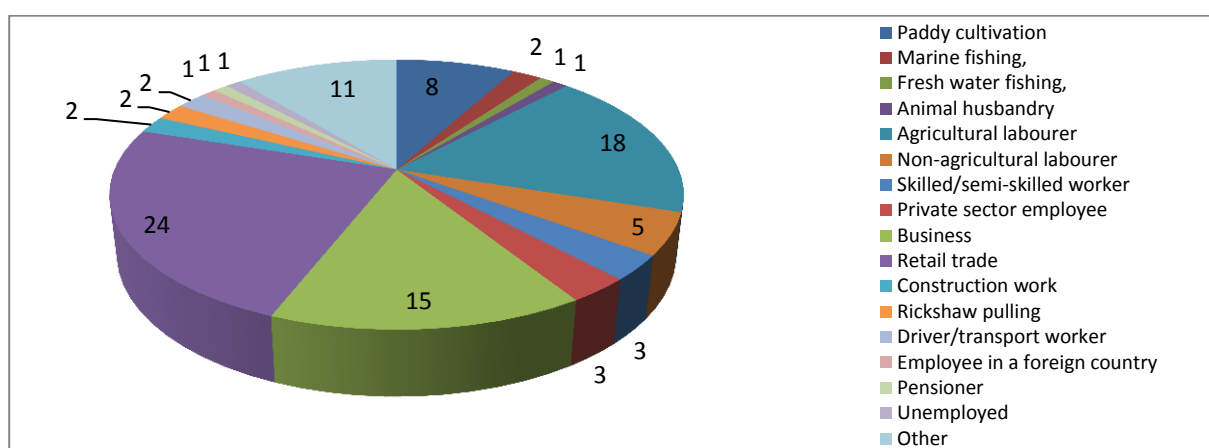


Figure 5: Pie-chart of Primary Source of Livelihood

4.1.1.5 Total Annual Income and Expenditure Scenario

From the 100 households surveyed, it is revealed that only 2-7 percent of households earn income within this (ultra Poverty Group⁶) of Tk.-50,000 per year (Table -7). The marginal poor group belongs to the income range Tk.75,000- 1,00,000 are about 16 percent. Nearly 75 percent – earn between Tk.1,00,000- 4,00,000/above taka per year. The majority of the households, about 71 percent spend Tk.1, 00,000-4,00,000/above taka per year. In the figure 8, the majority of the household income and expenditure fall between the range of Tk.1,00,000 to 2,00,000. However, it did not really explain the co-relations between income and expenditure within the same range.

Table 7: Frequency Distribution of Total Annual Income and Expenditure

Range of Taka	Number	Income (%)	Number	Expenditure (%)
Below 50000	2	2	3	3
50000-75000	7	7	12	12
75000-100000	16	16	14	14
100000-150000	20	20	26	26
150000-200000	19	19	19	19
200000-250000	11	11	8	8
250000-300000	7	7	5	5
300000-400000	9	9	12	12
400000+	9	9	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

⁶ As per Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2010 of BBS, in Chittagong region upper poverty line 26.2% and lower poverty line 13.1%. Household less than 5,000 monthly income are the ultra poor, and below poverty line will be below 15,000 per month. As per World Bank (WB) general definition per capita per day below \$ 1.90 income is below poverty line. Internationally, an income of less than \$1.90 per day per head of purchasing power parity is extreme poverty.

The definition of the upper and lower poverty lines can be found in the 2013 *Bangladesh - Poverty Assessment: Assessing a decade of progress in reducing poverty, 2000-2010* (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/06/17886000/bangladeshpoverty-assessment-assessing-decade-progress-reducing-poverty-2000-2010>).

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

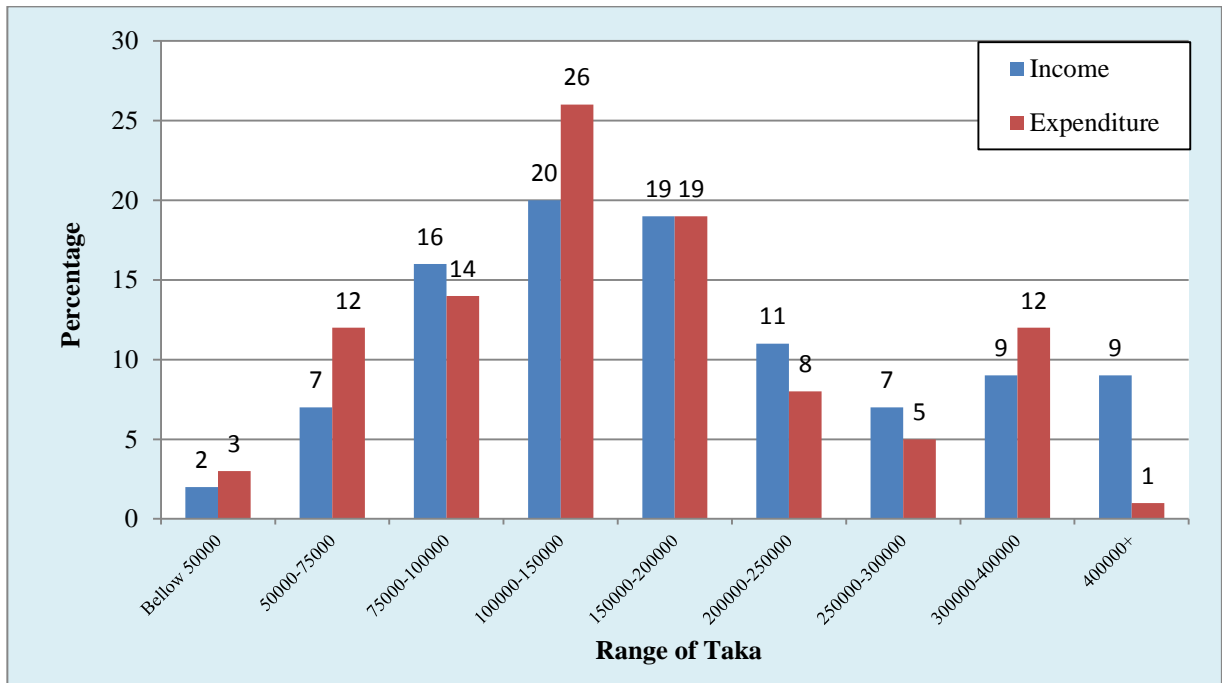
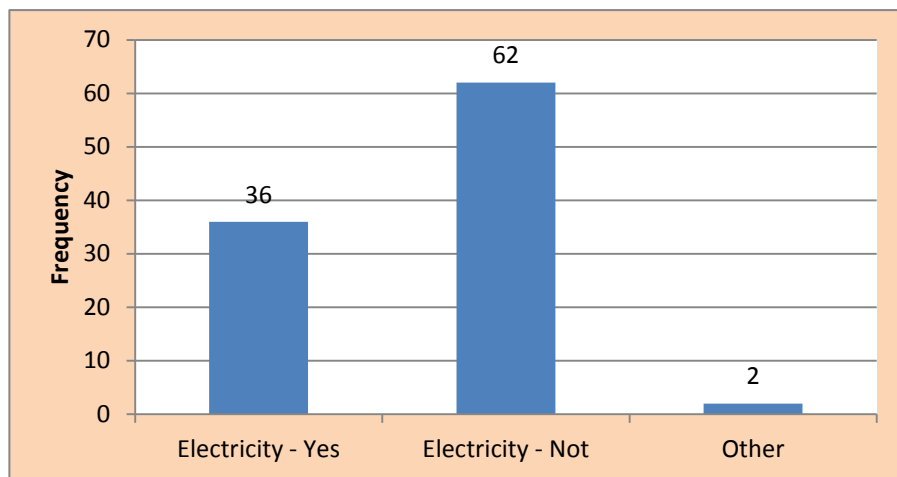


Figure 6: Graph of Distribution of Total Annual Income and Expenditure

4.1.1.6 Availability of electricity

Within the study area it was found that electricity uses is 36% families and rest(62%) was not facilitated by electricity. The rest of the people (2%)used kerosene and solar energy.



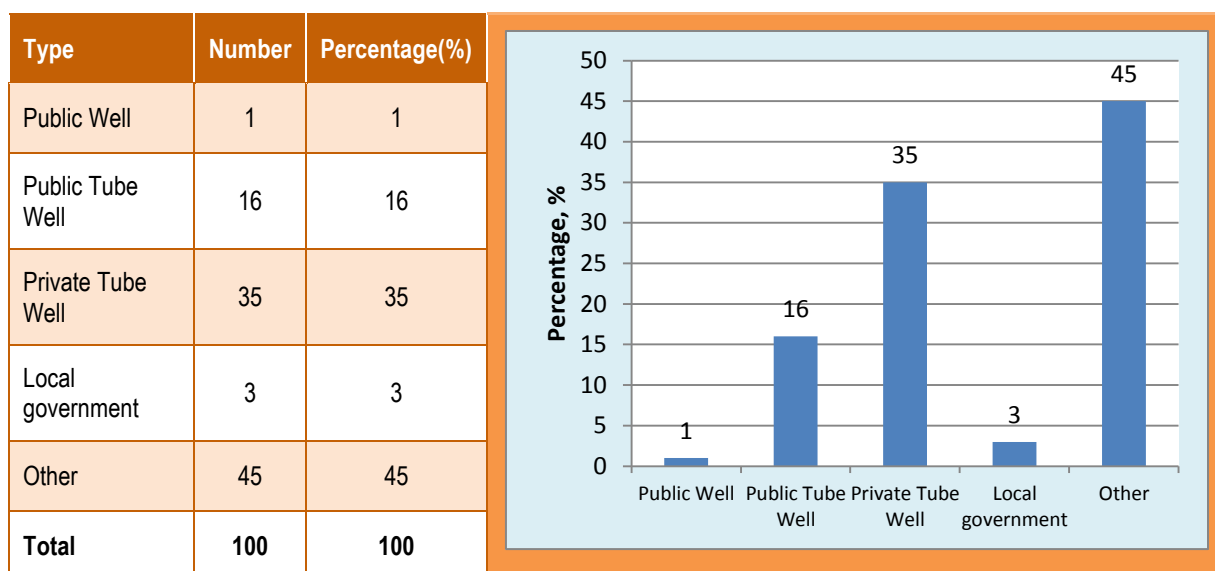
Source: Socio-Economic Survey

Figure 7: Graph of Electricity Availability

4.1.1.7 Source of water

Security of supplying pure drinking water is a major part of environmental sanitation. In the study area most of the people depended on private tube well and some are public tube well. In addition to that, a large number of households in the project area who don't have their own tubewell and they collect water from other's TW owned by both private and public and the percentage is 45%.

Table 8: Frequency Distribution of Source of Water

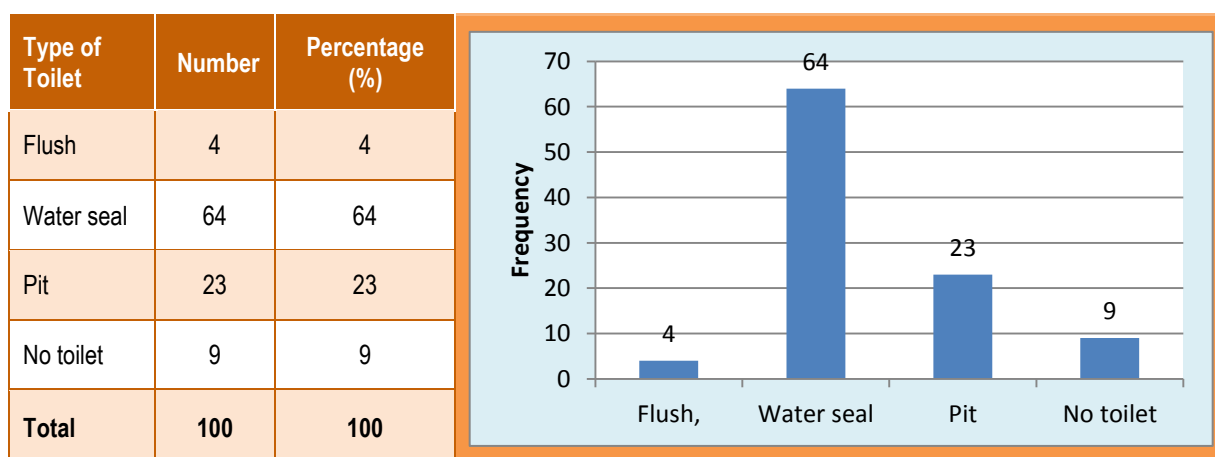


Source: Socio-Economic Survey

4.1.1.8 Sanitation/Type of toilet

Sanitation systems with respect to human management may be considered to have these functions: excretion and storage; collection and transportation; process/treatment; and disposal or recycle. Within the study area surveyed households had access to 64 %water seal latrines and only 4 % use flush toilet and the rest was use pit.

Table 9: Frequency Distribution of Sanitation Type



Source: Socio-Economic Survey

4.1.1.9 Type of health services

The health system in Bangladesh consists of public and private sectors. In the rural health sector the use of traditional medicine was significantly high; people usually visit traditional health service providers for treatment of diseases. Subsequently, public health services were comparatively low cost, subsidized by the Government. Public health services were found available in the project influencing zone. Studied households had easy access to public health services, about 66 percent (Table 9).

Table 10: Frequency Distribution of Type of Health Services

Type	Number	Primary Health Services(%)	Number	Secondary Health Services(%)
Government Hospital	66	66	16	16
Government Medical College and Hospital	1	1	11	11
Government Community Clinic or health centre	2	2	9	9
Private Clinic	17	17	44	44
Private Hospital	5	5	2	2
Mother and Child Health Centre	1	1	2	2
No treatment/ Quack	8	8	15	15
Total	100	100	99	99

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

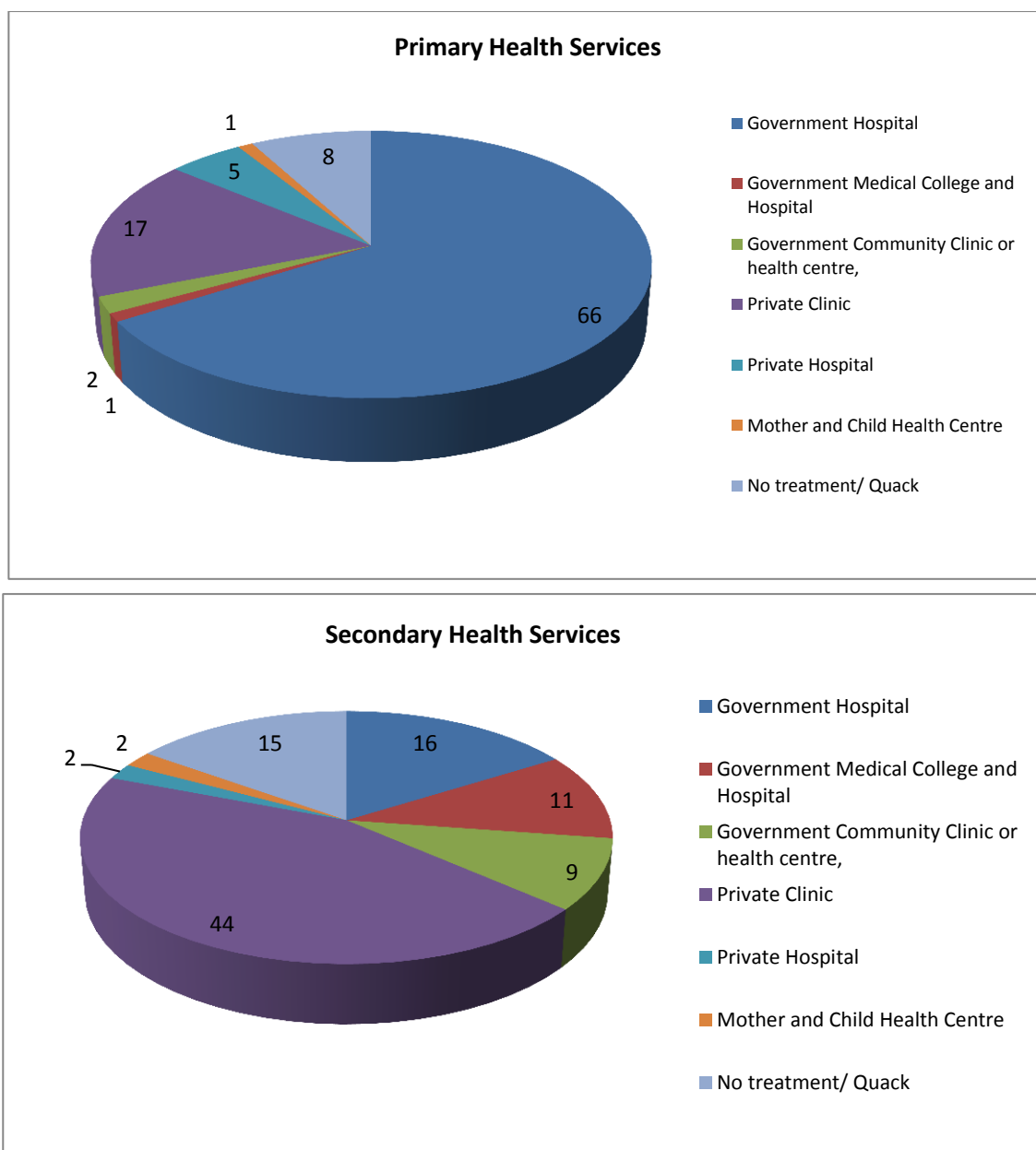
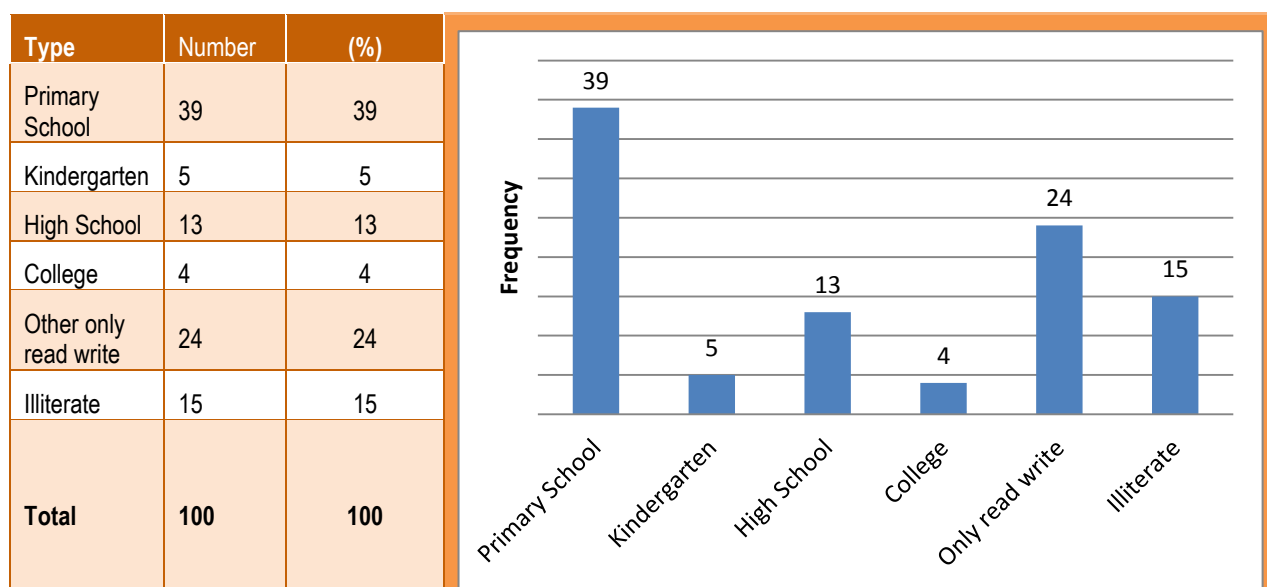


Figure 8: Graph of Primary and Secondary Health Services

4.1.1.10 Type of education

Education level by primary school among the surveyed population is higher than high school and college. Some of the students are going to the Kindergarten school.

Table 11: Frequency Distribution of Type of Education of Household Head



Source: Socio-Economic Survey

In the above Table 10 education level of surveyed household heads has been presented. In the area 85% household heads have education. But 44% (including kindergarten education) HH heads have normally education up to primary level. On the other hand 24% household heads have only read write.

4.1.1.11 Female and Vulnerable Group

Special support will be given for the interest of squatter, vulnerable project affected people living below poverty line. However, present project has no identified indigenous groups or squatters. As a conservative area in the project site, during detail design period, women PAPs access was limited, during implementation of RAP, female and vulnerable group should have proper access and gender equity of PAPs is to be ensured.

4.2 General

4.2.1 Findings of the Survey: An Overview and Resettlement Impact

A brief of the finding of resettlement from the survey is given below. Details list of the affected persons has been presented in the Annexure-1.

4.2.2 At a Glance Resettlement Issues

The total amount of land acquisition for the Project is 101.744 acre (86.881 acre: governmental land, 14.931 acre: private land) which is equivalent to 41.19 ha and details are as follows:

Table 12-Land Acquisitions for the Project (Access Road - Package 3.2.1 and 3.3)

Total	Details
Total areas: 101.744 acre (41.19 ha)	Government: 86.881 acre Private: 14.931 acre

Table 13 Total Areas to be acquired

Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction
Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (RHD Part)

Items	Total (Package 3.2.1+3.3)	PG 3.2.1	PG 3.3
Length	13.142 km	5.784 km	7.358 km
Area	101.744 acre (41.19 ha)	22.22 acre (approx. 8.99 ha)	79.524 acre (approx. 32.188 ha)

Amount of land under land acquisition is 101.744 acre (41.19 hectare or approx. 0.41 km²). According to land records, the proposed land to be acquired includes river 54.887 acre (approx. 0.22 km²), commercial area for shop 0.066 acre (approx. 267 m²), salt land 8.362acre (approx. 0.03 km²), homestead(Bari) 5.011 acre (approx. 0.02 km²), agriculture land((Nal) 22.318 acre (approx. 0.09 km²) and road cum embankments 11.100 acre (approx. 0.04 km²).

Table 14 Project Affected Entitled Person

No.	Description/Eps	Number of Project Affected Household (header)			Number of / Project Affected Persons (PAPs)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Residential Structure	89	4	93	298	247	545
	<i>Only Residential Structure</i>	39	1	40	140	125	265
	<i>Residential Structure & Agri land & Tree</i>	31	1	32	76	52	128
	<i>Residential structure & Tree</i>	19	2	21	82	70	152
2	Business Structure	66	2	68	218	223	441
	<i>Only Business Structure</i>	39	1	40	114	125	239
	<i>Business Structure & Agri land & Tree</i>	7	0	7	20	17	37
	<i>Business structure & Tree</i>	20	1	21	84	81	165
3	Only Tree	52	4	56	185	185	370
4	Business	109	0	109	359	324	683
5	Labour/Wages	117	0	117	325	302	627
Total		433	10	443	1,385	1,281	2,666

- No of affected Mouza -6.
- Total Physical displacement for residential and business structure-161(67+45+26+23) households. Residential and business structure owners will also loss homestead land,commercial and adjacent agriculture land.
- Total Affected Private trees Loss will be 744 (Tree varieties Eucalyptus, Shrisish, Koraietc.), total value-Tk.4,40,850.
- Total livelihood loss in term of business and wage loss-225(109+117) households/EPs as economic displacement.

- Tube well affected will be 12 and its total value is 12,00,000.
- Land Price- Business Tk. 80,000, Homestead-Tk. 60,000 per decimal(0.01 acre). But considering all type of land it is estimated Tk.50,000 per decimal.
- Total value of the structure-Tk.36,789,000 for both packages
- South Rajghat Mosque will lose one acre of land and there are twenty six shops on mosque's land. The mosque has rented the land and shop's structures were built by separate persons and the shops were again rented to another as business losers.
- One Jetty will be affected.
- Total number of all categories PAPs are 443 households/EPs(2,666PAPs) of which 93households/EPs (545 PAPs) are under physical displacement of residential houses and rest will be economically displaced.
- Women headed household-10nos
- No squatter and indigenous people identified.

In the following Table project affected households (PAHs) and project affected person (PAPs) as their legal status. No illegal EPs were identified as illegal.

Table 15 Project Affected Entitled Person on the basis of legality

Items	Total (Package 3.2.1+3.3)		PG 3.2.1		PG 3.3	
Length	13.142 km		5.784km		7.358 km	
Number of PAHs/PAPs	443 PAHs/2,666 PAPs	Legal: 443 PAH / 2,666PAPs	299 PAHs/1,798 PAPs	Legal: 299 PAH / 1798 PAPs	144 PAHs/868 PAPs	Legal: 144 PAH / 868 PAPs
		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0 PAPs		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0 PAPs		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0 PAPs
Involuntary Resettlement (Physically)	93PAHs/545 PAPs	Legal: 93PAH / 545 PAPs	67PAHs /398 PAPs	Legal: 67 PAH / 398 PAPs	26 PAHs/147 PAPs	Legal: 26 PAH / 147 PAPs
		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0PAPs		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0 PAPs		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0 PAPs
Involuntary Resettlement (Economically) ⁷	294 PAHs/1751 PAPs	Legal: 294 PAH / 1751PAPs	180PAH s/1131P APs	Legal: 180 PAH / 1131PAPs	114 PAHs/693 PAPs	Legal: 114 PAH / 693 PAPs
		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0PAPs		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0 PAPs		Illegal: 0 PAH / 0 PAPs

⁷Economically displaced excluded tree losers EP

Structure and Improvements: Following Table presents the type different structures and improvements. Of the structure Total residential structures are 93 and CIBEs (commercial, industrial and business enterprises): 66

Table 16 Structures and Improvements

Structures	Residential: 93 CIBEs (commercial, industrial and business enterprises): 66 Institutional: 0
Improvements	Fence: 0 Gate: 0 Others Jetty: 1

Crop and Trees Affected

Following Table below shows the affected trees in the proposed alignment. These are both fruit bearing and non fruit bearing.

Table 14 -Crops and Trees

Rice field/Agricultural land including salt field and shrimp firm	9 ha = 0.09km ²
Trees	Fruit bearing: 223 Timber, non-fruit, bearing: 521 Plants/cash trees:595 Total trees (all type included):744

- **Vulnerable Affected Group**

The following Table below shows vulnerability of the project affected people.

Table 15 Vulnerable groups

Area	Women headed HH	Below Poverty Line HH	The other HH	Total
Package 3.2.1	8	93	0	101
Package 3.3	2	45	0	47
Total	10	138	0	148

5 POLICY FRAMEWORK: THE RELEVANT LAWS, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES OF RESETTLEMENT

The policy framework and entitlements for the Project are based on national law (Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Ordinance of 1982) and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (equal to the JICA Guidelines). At present, in donor financed project resettling the affected person is a practice. Government is legally bound for payment of Cash compensation under the law (CCL) and premium money, but by administrative instance, government is doing all recognized efforts in regaining affected persons' socio-economic position and special attention are being made for vulnerable, indigenous people and female-headed households.

Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Ordinance (ARIPO)-of 1982 has its subsequent amendments held in 1993 and 1994. It covers all cases of acquisition and requisition (temporary acquisition) by the government for public purpose and interest. The legal processes are initiated by the Deputy Commissioner (DC), of the concerned district with a detailed map of the area and a land acquisition plan.

5.1 JICA Policy Requirement

- People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponent etc. in a timely manner and prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible.
- Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project level.
- Measures to achieve this may include, providing land and monetary compensation for losses(to cover land and property losses),supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement site.
- JICA confirms that project do not deviate from the world Bank's Safeguard policies and refers as a benchmark to the standards of international financial organizations; to internationally recognized standards international standards, treaties, and declarations, etc.; and to the good practices etc., developed nations including Japan, when appropriate.
- In case of indigenous peoples, any adverse impacts may have on indigenous people are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternative, when avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures must be taken to minimize impacts and to compensate indigenous people for their losses
- Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their livelihood.
- Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities
- For projects that will result in large scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.
- Consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.
- Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor and ethnic minorities, all members which are susceptible to environmental and social impacts and may have little access to decision making process within the society.

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken
- People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will of assistance must be provided prior to displacement
- For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12
- In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost⁸ as much as possible. Compensation and other kinds communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.
- When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
- Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows:
- Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
- Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
- Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
- Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
- In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a

⁸**Description of “replacement cost” is as follows.**

Land	Agricultural Land	The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
	Land in Urban Areas	The pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Structure	Houses and Other Structures	The market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

5.2 Measures for Resettlement

In short, following measures are to be taken

- i) Avoiding or minimizing adverse project impacts where possible
- ii) Consulting with project affected people (PAP) in project planning and implementation, including
- iii) Disclosure of Resettlement Action Plan(RAP) and project related information
- iv) Payment of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement cost
- v) Resettlement assistance to PAPs, including non-titled persons (informal dwellers/squatters);
- vi) Income restoration and rehabilitation program; and
- vii) Special attention for vulnerable groups

Consistent with the JICA policy, this framework and resettlement procedural guidelines will apply for the concerned project. This will ensure that persons affected by land acquisition will be eligible for appropriate compensation and rehabilitation assistance. The framework reflects the governments land acquisition and regulation as well as the JICA Guidelines as policy on Involuntary Resettlement and other social safeguard guidelines. It stipulates eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages). If land for land is not a feasible option, PAPs will be compensated at full replacement costs. In addition, PAPs will receive additional grants to match replacement cost for lost assets (land and houses), transaction costs such as documentary stamps and registration costs (in case of purchase of replacements land), other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting allowances, compensation for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation. Female headed households, indigenous peoples households, other vulnerable households will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and house construction.

5.3 Legal Framework of GOB

The policy framework and entitlements for the Projects are based on national law, *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance of 1982(ARIPO)* and the JICAGuidelines.DC is empowered to permanently acquisition or temporarily requisition of property and eligible for compensation to the PAPs. DC assesses the level of compensation, taking into consideration factors such as: land transactions in the locality over the past 12 months. The amendments to the ARIPO in 1993 increased the amount of the premium for compulsory acquisition from 25 to 50% on the assessed value of the property. The 1994 amendment provides provision for payment of crop compensation to tenants. The ARIPO does not cover compensation for loss of wage income; it also does not cover losses of non-titled persons (Sharecropper, squatters, encroachers, etc.) aside from crop losses to tenants.

For the purpose of acquisition and requisition of immovable properties in Bangladesh, the government, taking into consideration all previous Acts, Rules, Ordinances etc., have prepared '**Acquisition of Immovable Properties Manual-1997**'. This manual guides all acquisition and requisition of immovable properties, for the purposes whatsoever as well as payment of compensation for all sorts of losses.

The existing law for land acquisition rules and other guideline for resettlement like Acquisition of Immovable Properties Manual-1997 should be followed and if there is any gap between GOB and JICA's guideline for implementation of RAP should be addressed by adopting appropriate measures.

5.3.1 Comparison among the JICA Guidelines, OP4.12 of WB and Bangladesh's Law

In practice there is a gap among the JICA Guidelines, World Bank OP4.12 and Bangladesh's Law. This has been mentioned in the following formats below.

Table 16: Comparison among JICA Guideline, WB OP4.12 and Bangladesh's Laws

No.	JICA Guidelines	WB OP4.12	Laws of Bangladesh	Gap among JICA Guidelines OP4.12 and Laws of Bangladesh	Adopted measure in RAP
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative Project designs	No formal laws, act or ordinance but common practice at the time of project formulation	There is practice but not legally bound	Income restoration grant and Income Generating Activities(IGA) training
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher (OP4.12 Para -2)	No formal laws, act or ordinance but common practice at the time of project formulation; compensation by DC as Cash compensation under law(CCL);50% premium on calculated amount	It is insufficient in terms of actual market price as replacement value	Additional amount on DC's payment which is calculated on Land market survey(LMS) decided by property valuation advisory committee(PVAC)
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	No legal provision	Insufficient compensation, support and practice to restore pre project living standard and production level	1.Additional grant on DC's payment as LMS 2.Stamp duty refund by body RHD 3. IGA training etc.
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project	No legal provision	Compensation is below the replacement cost	Additional grant on DC's payment as LMS decided by PVAC
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	These measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and,	No legal provision	Normally displaced before getting compensation and support	1.Provision at least 100%% PAPs are paid 2.Transfer grant(TG), and construction grant(CG) are paid prior to displacement

No.	JICA Guidelines	WB OP4.12	Laws of Bangladesh	Gap among JICA Guidelines OP4.12 and Laws of Bangladesh	Adopted measure in RAP
		where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.			
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs	Not such legal bindings in the law	Though no legal provision but practice in donor funded project	Resettlement Action Plan(RAP) has provision to disclosure key provisions of resettlement issues to disclose among public
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs	No such arrangement in the law, even no scope of RAP	Preparation of RAP is a social reality	RAP has been prepared on the basis of prior consultations of affected people and their communities
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)	Draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its Info Shop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner	No provision of consultations in the law but there is a practice of consultations in donor project	In fact when consultations held, it is clearly understandable to the affected in their local language	Provision of consultations in their local language in RAP, before the project formulation, implementation period and post project period, at least 2 years after project completion. Project authority will distribute a brochure highlighting key issues of the project and RAP to the affected.
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs	No provision and guideline in law	Stakeholders normally remain in dark regarding project formulation, implementation and monitoring issues	PAPs are consulted about the RAP issues during Socio Economic survey (SES) and RAP has clearly outlined PAP's participation through GRC and PVAC
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)	Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms. (Annex- A, OP4.12)	There is a scope of arbitration regarding payment related issues for titled owner in case of under Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO)-1982	But this is not easy for common people and doesn't ensure compensation at the rate of full replacement cost, but for non titled owners do not get any compensation and not get	Through PVAC and GRC both titled and non titled owner can able grievances except any issue in the court

No.	JICA Guidelines	WB OP4.12	Laws of Bangladesh	Gap among JICA Guidelines OP4.12 and Laws of Bangladesh	Adopted measure in RAP
				income restoration support	
11.	<p>These also include social impacts, including migration of population and involuntary resettlement, local economy such as employment and livelihood, utilization of land and local resources, social institutions such as social capital and local decision-making institutions, existing social infrastructures and services, vulnerable social groups such as poor and indigenous peoples, equality of benefits and losses and equality in the development process, gender, children's rights, cultural heritage, local conflicts of interest, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and working conditions including occupational safety. Items to be addressed in the specific project are narrowed down to the needed ones through the scoping process.(JICA GL, Page -13,14, section-2.3, Impacts to Assessed);</p> <p>JICA collects information from project proponents etc., and when necessary, it consults with project proponents etc. and conducts field surveys in order to consider the environmental and social aspects of potential projects.(Page- 19 ; section 3.1 Preparatory survey, JICA GL);</p>	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	No provisions of early identification of affected persons, there is act in case of Jamuna Bridge Project (land acquisition)(Compensation Refusal Laws)-1994(Act No-14); for refusal of compensation of fake structure.	Cut of date off date is treated Section-3 notice and SES which is later as a practice	Provision of Joint Verification Inventory Team(JVIT) and video filming for structure and tree loss and Socio-economic survey for overall loss assets, structure and identification of PAPs
12.	<p>People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. Prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible. (JICA GL, Page-30, Involuntary Resettlement , Section-7)</p>	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)	No compensation for non titled owner and squatter in the law	Vulnerable and squatter are deprived	Non titled owner and squatter have right to get compensation TG, CG, structure value and IGA support from NGO/implementing agency
13.	<p>Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore</p>	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11)	No support in the law	Lack of legal support, but in donor supported project there is example of Resettlement	Support of land I purchase if PAPs purchase land e.g. Stamp duty, money refund up to replacement

No.	JICA Guidelines	WB OP4.12	Laws of Bangladesh	Gap among JICA Guidelines OP4.12 and Laws of Bangladesh	Adopted measure in RAP
	these to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites. (JICA GL, Page-30, Involuntary Resettlement , Section-7)			Site(RS) specially for vulnerable homestead loser	value
14.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. Prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible(JICA GL, Page-30, Involuntary Resettlement , Section-7)	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	No support in the law	Lack Livelihood restoration support	Three months Grant of livelihood support for livelihood losers,,Business losers and Wage losers including vulnerable groups
15.	JICA respects the principles of internationally established human rights standards such as the International Convention on Human Rights, and gives special attention to the human rights of vulnerable social groups including women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and minorities when implementing cooperation projects.(JICA GL section 2.5 page-15); Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor, and ethnic minorities, all members of which are susceptible to environmental and social impacts and may have little access to decision-making processes within society.(JICA GL, Page-29, Social Acceptability, Section-5)	To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation	No guideline in the law	No distinction or priority in Bangladesh's law regarding vulnerability	Special priority in RAP, income generating activities(IGA), microcredit etc; No indigenous people in the project area
16.	For projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared	where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be	No such guideline in the law	Bangladesh law is not clear	As the proposed project resulted

No.	JICA Guidelines	WB OP4.12	Laws of Bangladesh	Gap among JICA Guidelines OP4.12 and Laws of Bangladesh	Adopted measure in RAP
	and made available to the public. (JICA GL, Page-30, Involuntary Resettlement, Section-7)	agreed with the borrower(WB OP4.12 Para.25)			reasonable involuntary resettlement impact (total PAHs – 443 and total PAPs-2666), So, a detailed RAP has been prepared for minimizing resettlement impact of PAPs as per WB Guideline.
17.	After projects begin, project proponents etc. monitor whether any unforeseeable situations occur and whether the performance and effectiveness of mitigation measures are consistent with the assessment's prediction. They then take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring.	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement Instrument. The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument. Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved.	No Such Laws	No formal laws, Provisional National Policy developed by ADB, but not formally accepted	Monthly, yearly monitoring and post project evaluation is proposed

5.3.2 Some Key Points: OP4.12 of WB for Involuntary Resettlement

In case of involuntary resettlement, JICA follows the OP4.12 of WB for details resettlement activities. JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, and refers as a benchmark to the standards of international financial organizations; to internationally recognized standards, or international standards, treaties, and declarations, etc.; and to the good practices etc. of developed nations including Japan, when appropriate. When JICA recognizes that laws and regulations related to the environmental and social considerations of the project are significantly inferior to the aforementioned standards and good practices, JICA encourages project proponents etc., including local governments, to take more appropriate steps through a series of dialogues, in which JICA clarifies the background of and reasons for the inferior regulations and takes measures to mitigate the adverse impacts when necessary. (JICA GL, Page -15, section 2.6; 2.6 Laws, Regulations and Standards of Reference)

So, presenting some highlights of OP4.12 will not be irrelevant. Some Key Points of Operational Manual -OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement of WB) are given below.

Policy Objectives

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits

- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. (Para-2)

Impacts Covered

(a) This policy covers direct economic and social impacts the involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or (i) loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

(b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. (Para-3)

Required Measures

To address the impacts covered under para 3 (a) of this policy, the borrower prepares a resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework (see paras. 25-30) that covers the following:

The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are,

- informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are,

- provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
- provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are,

- offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living
- provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a); and
- such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities. (Para-6)

Involuntary Restriction of Access to Legally Designated Parks and Protected Areas

In projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas (see para. 3(b)), the nature of restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, is determined with the participation of the displaced persons during the design and implementation of the project,

- the criteria for eligibility of displaced persons will be determined;
- measures to assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified.

The process framework also includes a description of the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the process. (Para-7)

Vulnerable Groups

To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. (Para-8)

Indigenous Group

Bank experience has shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. For this reason, the Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups (see para. 11) that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them (Para-9).

Prior Payment of Relocation Assistance

The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in para. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in para. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project (see para. 30).16 (Para10)

Land Based Resettlement Strategies

Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, PAPs are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank. (Section 11.)

Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labour exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets. (Section-12)

Facilities of Host Communities

For impacts covered under para. 3(a) of this policy, the Bank also requires the following: (a) Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups. (b) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder). (c) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honoured. (Para-13)

Eligibility and Benefits

Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a project, the borrower carries out a census to Operational Manual - OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement identify the persons who will be affected by the project (see the Annex A, para. 6(a)), to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower also develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and it specifies grievance mechanisms.(Para-14)

Criteria for Eligibility

Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups: (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan (see Annex A, para. 7(f)); and(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.(Para-15)

Compensation for Eligibility

Persons covered under para. 15(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para- 6. Persons covered under para. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in para. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land(Par-16)

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

A draft resettlement plan that conforms to this policy is a condition of appraisal (see Annex A, para. 2-21) for projects referred to in para 17(a) above. However, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower (see Annex A, para(Para-22).

Monitoring and Evaluation

The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument. Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. (Para-24)

6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Implementation of RAP is an important task. For smooth implementation of resettlement plan and income restoration of the project affected person RHD will form a resettlement unit headed by Project Manager. Following Figure 9.10 and 9.11 shows the outline of the institutional arrangement of implementation of the RAP.

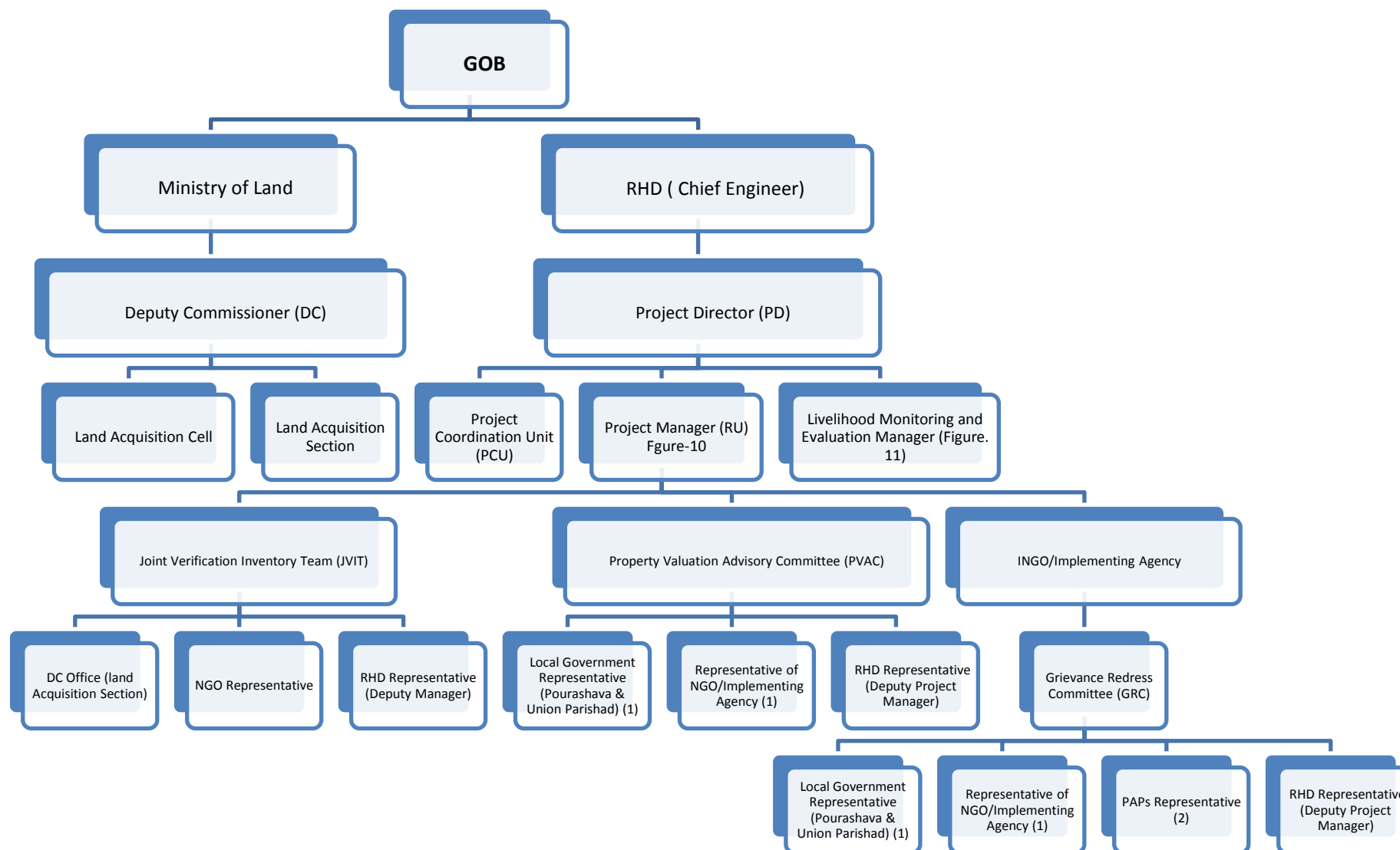


Figure 9: Institutional Set-up Diagram of the Resettlement

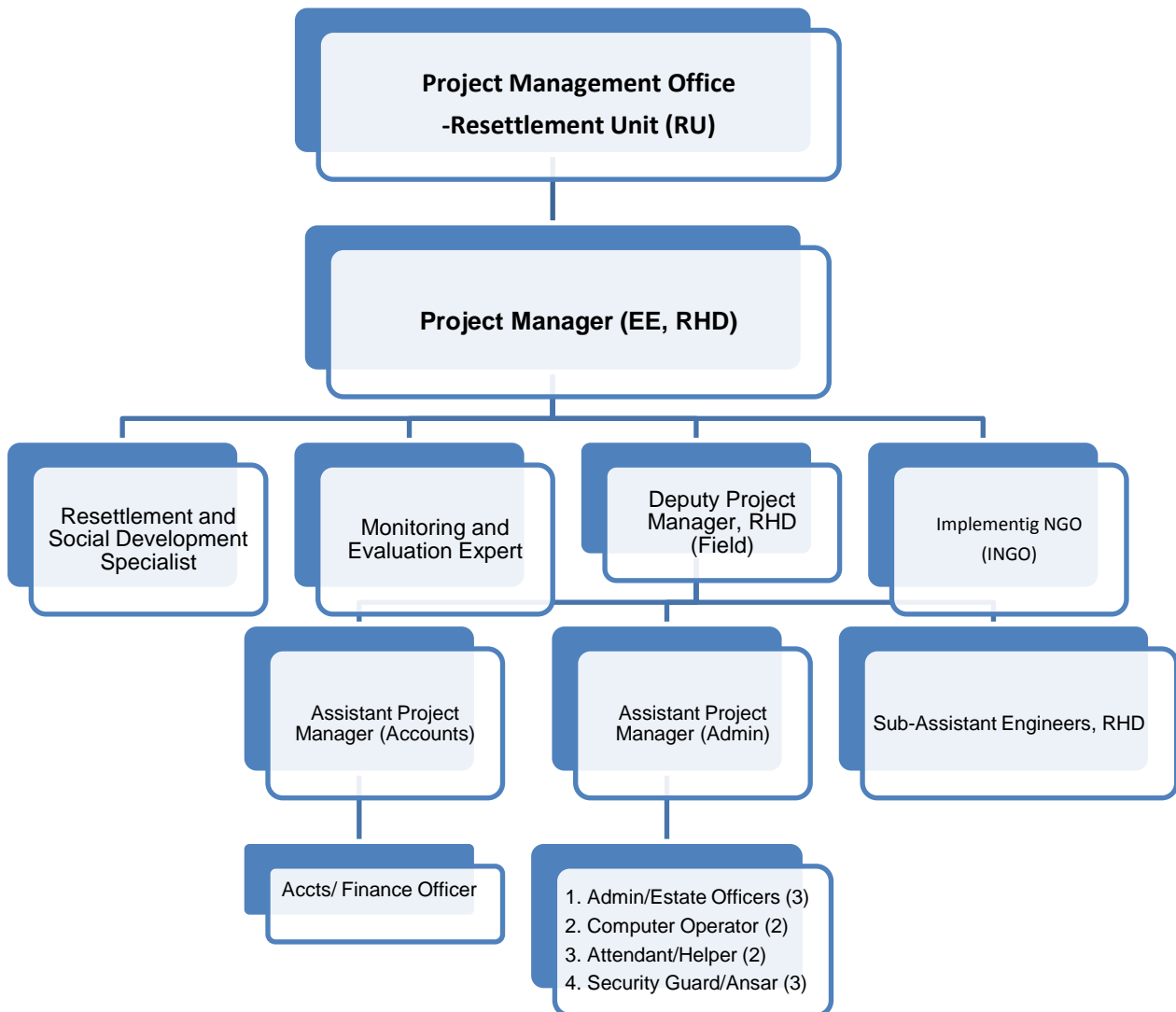


Figure 10: Set-up Diagram of the Resettlement Unit (RU)

6.1 Livelihood Restoration Program

Successful implementation of RAP needs livelihood restoration of affected persons. RU-EA will engage a Livelihood Specialist under Livelihood Restoration Program. Figure 11 shows the details.

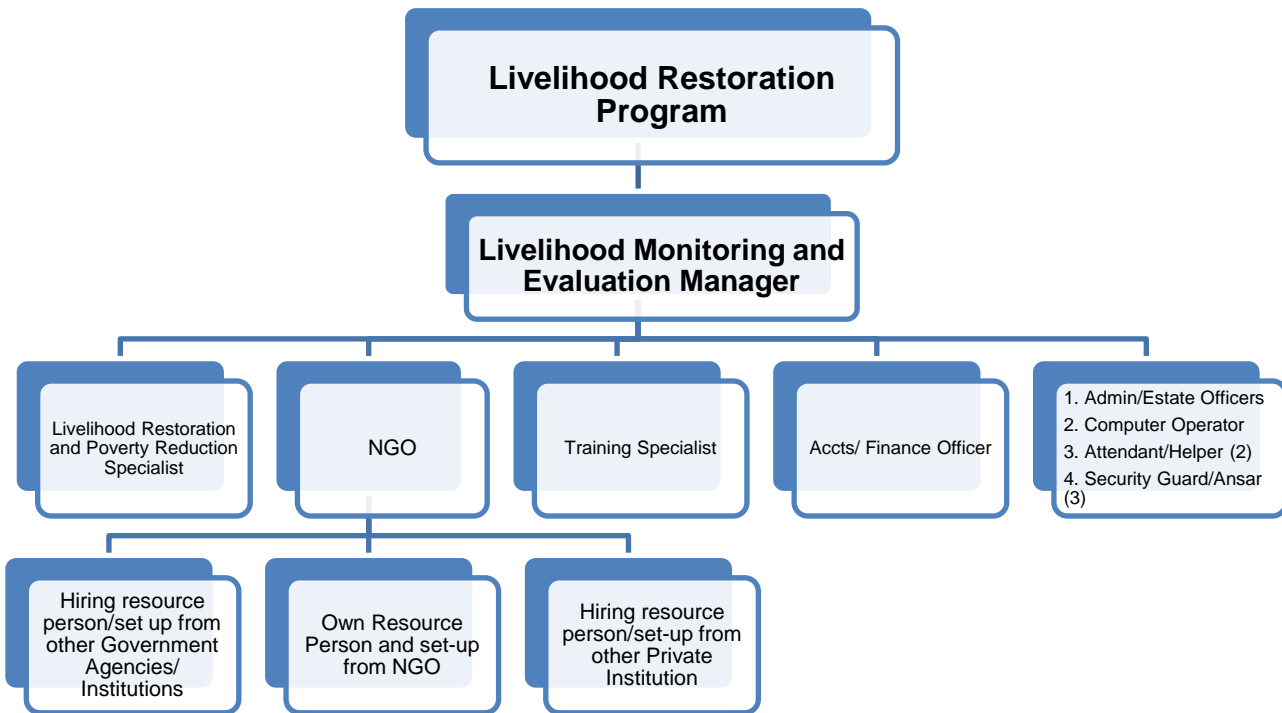


Figure 11: Set-up Diagram for Livelihood Monitoring

6.2 Functions of GRC Committee

Grievance Redress Committee(GRC) will be associated with NGO.GRC will solve any sorts of logical problem as per guideline chalk out in RAP, which may arise in the implementation period of RAP within legal framework, the JICA Guidelines of environmental and social considerations (2010), equity, human rights, humanitarian view point, vulnerability, and good practice for the PAPs. If anyone is not satisfied with any decision of the GRC, he may appeal to the respective court.

6.2.1 Grievance and Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanism and appeal procedure

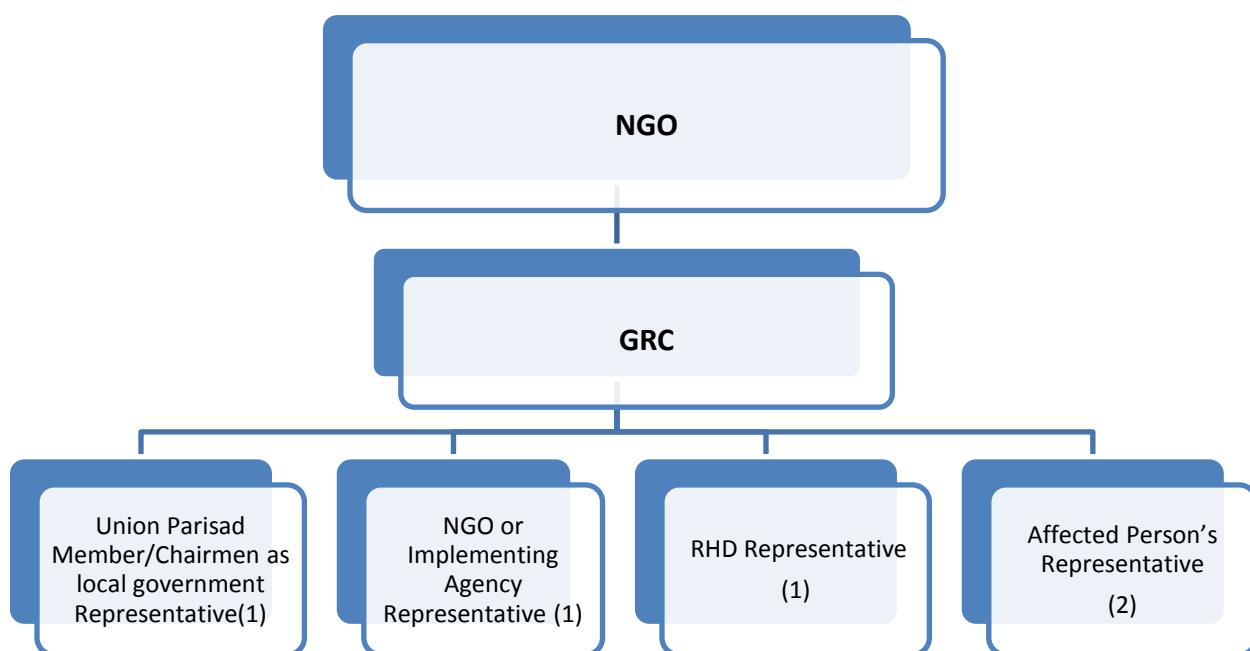


Figure 12: GRC Organogram

A five-member grievance redress committee will be formed in the concerned Union and will work for solving grievances raised by the PAPs. Concerned Project Manager of the NGO will be from NGO and a public representative i.e., Chairman/member/Councillor of the concerned Union Parishad of the local government public representative and 2 representatives from affected persons in the concerned Union as the affected person's representative headed by an officer of RU of RHD equivalent to Deputy Manager (RU). The committee will receive the application from the affected stakeholders about their grievances and they will solve the grievances every month. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. Grievances will be redressed within 2-4 weeks in each level from the date of lodging the complaints.

The PAPs can appeal the decision of the GRC in the appropriate court of law, depending on the nature of the grievance. All documents of grievances and judgment will be registered and filed both GRC member of NGO and project office of RHD in the field and aggrieved PAP will get a copy of judgment within days of lodging complain. It is important that the GRC will deal any case directly DC office and additional grant both titled and non-titled affected persons.

New

The grievance redress committee (GRC) would be established prior to the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. There would be four-step to handle grievances from PAPs: first step is the union level; second is the upazila level; third is the district level; and fourth is the court level and that the GRC will be required to resolve grievances within 45 days and 15 days at each level with the exception of the fourth level.

Any grievance or complaint from the APs on any aspects of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement will be solved in a timely and satisfactory manner. This RAP provides the grievance redress mechanism. The EA will ensure that PAPs are aware of the procedures. They will print the detailed grievance and redress mechanism and process appeals and will distribute them to PAPs during public consultations.

Contents of Grievances

PAPs can submit their grievance/complaint about any aspects of resettlement plan, implementation and compensation. Grievances can be submitted verbally or in written form, but in case of the verbal complaints, the GRCs will write them down in the first instance during the meeting at no cost to PAPs.

Flow Chart of Grievance Redress Mechanism⁹

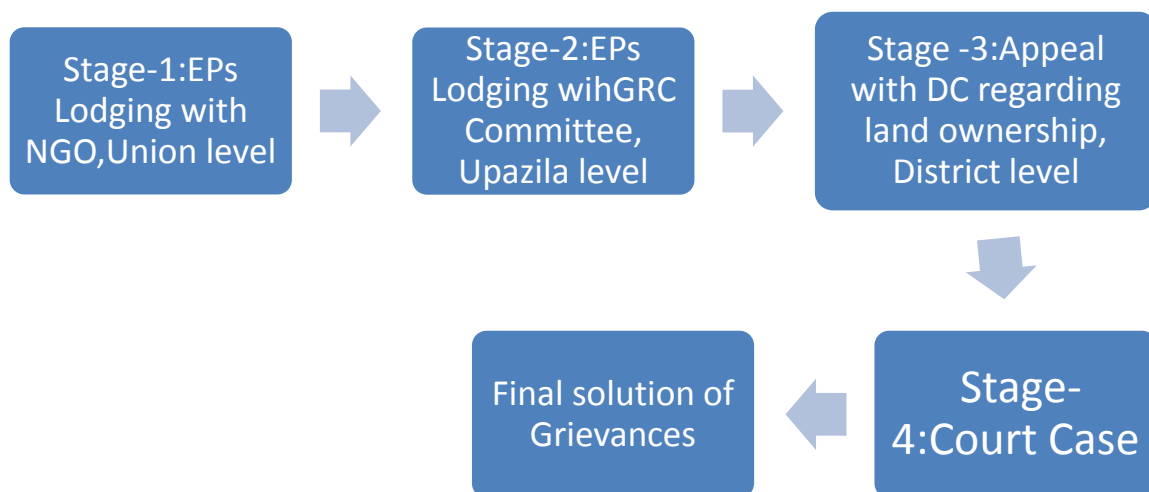


Figure 13 Flow Chart of grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance and Redress Procedural Details¹⁰

Grievances of PAPs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO. Grievances not redressed by the implementing NGO will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted for the project. The GRC will comprise representatives from the Office of the EA, the implementing NGO, Local government representative, representative, RHD-RU, 2 representatives of the PAPs, including a women PAP. The GRC, will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within 15 days of receiving the complaint. The GRC procedure includes an appeal procedure for the PAP who can, if not satisfied with the GRC decision, attend the next meeting for reconsideration of the PAP’s case. Grievances not redressed by the GRC will be addressed by the Project Steering Committee, or the Office of the District Commissioner for grievances related to land acquisition. Further grievances will be referred by PAPs to the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. Steps to be taken in grievance redressal are provided in Figure-13.

Monthly meetings will be convened at the project site and non-regular meetings will also be held ad-hoc basis when urgent matters arise. The committee at the union level will include the following people: resettlement officers; representatives from local NGO/CBOs; representatives of PAPs; and local intellectuals or religious figures, who represent the local residents around the project site with integrity, good judgment, and commands respect. In case the local committee cannot redress the grievances, they will be handled by the upazila level committee. The Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) will chair the committee comprised of the project level GRC members, project engineers, and legal advisors. If grievances still cannot be resolved at the Upazila level, they will be referred to the Project Director who will head a committee jointly with the Deputy Commissioner at the district level. In case of grievances cannot be settled at the district level, they will be settled through fair legal judgment. There will be no cost required when PAPs appeal to the GRC and grievances will be verbally accepted at all levels.

6.2.2 Property Valuation Advisory Committee

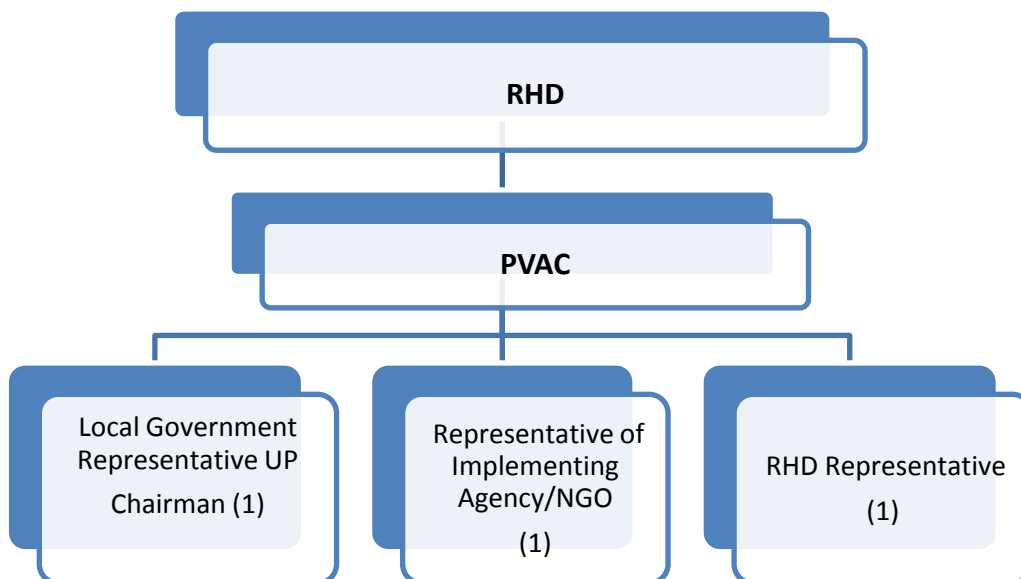


Figure 14: Set up of Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

Property Valuation Advisory Committee will play a vital role for additional payment after payment of DC both for titled and nontitled PAPs and will be formed by one public representative including Union Parishad Chairman of concerned union, one from RHD, one from Implementing Agency/NGO. The committee comprises of three members. DC will have no representatives in this committee as this is a committee of ascertaining payment of additional grant other than cash compensation under the law (CCL) by Land Acquisition section to cover compensation upto the replacement cost.

6.2.3 Joint Verification Inventory Team (JVIT)

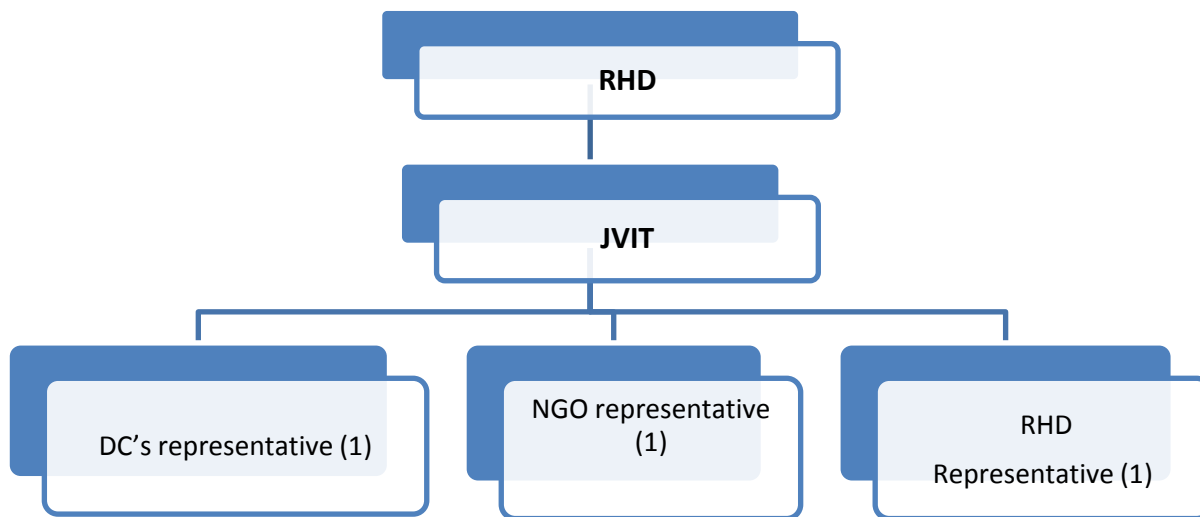


Figure 15: Set up Joint Verification Inventory Team (JVIT)

Joint Verification Inventory Team (JVIT) is a team formed for identification of affected structures and trees and preparation of inventory of assets and will be comprised one from Land Acquisition Section of DC office, one from RHD and one from NGO. JVIT may arrange video filming to check the fake structure.

6.3 Livelihood Restoration Program

Livelihood restoration is an important part of resettlement activities. By successful implementation of livelihood restoration PAPs can get them at least to pre-project socio-economic condition. In the following paras a brief outline has been presented of income restoration program.

6.3.1 Vocational Training

Target Groups

The PAPs in particular belongs to households for resettlement, who do not have definite means of livelihood are eligible for vocational training. However, those individuals and households who are landless and those who were earlier dependent on wage labour or tenant farming/share cropping, fish *gher* culture, salt farming and other agriculture activities, but may not be able to continue with the same activity after relocation. Special focus group would be women, educated youths and traditional artisans identified as per SES survey. In addition to that PAPs and their dependents below poverty line, women headed households,), handicapped and ethnic minority will get vocational and livelihood training.

6.3.2 Broad Training Modules

Skills and trades are expected to provide full time employment of the PAPs after the training and these are new skills that would require relatively long period of training (2-6 months) and need to be carried out at an existing or specially created facility. Some suitable trades are presented below; the most suitable skills are identified as suitable for the region. Concerned Livelihood specialist will finalize which training will be fruitful. Among these, fish culture, and poultry farming have large demand in the area. As an industrial belt, in Chittagong garments sewing operator have also great demand.

Some prospective trades have been mentioned for training below. These are:

- Motor/automobile mechanics(especially rural vehicle ‘Nasimon’, tempo, CNG, battery driven Auto rickshaw, Motorcycle etc.;
- Solar technology & Solar technician (in Maheshkkali and Kutubdia a large number solar panels are installed by different NGOs);
- Rickshaw assembling and repairing;
- Secretarial skills/word processing and computer skills;
-
- Poultry Rearing;
- Beef fattening;
- Tailoring and Sewing Operating;
- Pisciculture and Fish breeding technician;
- Fish breeding;
- Fish Cultivation in Cage in Open water;
- Shrimp Cultivation (Both for sweet water and saline water species);
- Furniture technician/Carpentry;
- Fish processing;
- Vegetable cultivation/crop diversification;
- Animal husbandry/dairy;
- Dry fish processing;

Some of these skills like metal works and manufacture of sanitary equipment can lead to establishment of small-scale enterprises. In such cases the trainees would need additional training to start small enterprise either individually or collectively.

Training in these skills will be mainly organized at existing training facilities such as industrial training institutes, existing workshops or through informal apprenticeship with master mechanics. The training will be organized by NGOs but it will be accomplished under guidance of Livelihood and Poverty Reduction Specialist and Training Specialist from RU

The target group would be young men and women with required basic level of education. The trainees will be from affected household and host area(where PAPs resettled) communities. The PAPs and his/her dependent will be eligible for training

6.3.3 Priority Training choices by the INGO as per latest update and schedule

Some priority training programs for income and livelihood restoration have been worked out by the INGO and training schedule has been presented in the annexure-4. During implementation period, minor change may be occurred. And this is a tentative schedule of training; the days may be increased as per concerned training and sector specialists. They will develop specific training module and present schedule may be reorganized.

Program	Program contents ¹¹	Responsibility
Poultry Rearing and agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2days Theoretical Training Poultry Rearing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Inauguration of training course 1.2 Potentiality of Poultry Rearing 1.3 Disease management 1.4 Capital and financial Management 1.5 Marketing 1.6 Risk factor 1.7 Final Feed back 2. 1 month practical training in a poultry farm for internee course 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.INGO 2. With support and supervision of RU-RHD

¹¹ See details schedule in Annex-4

Program	Program contents ¹¹	Responsibility
Furniture Technician	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2days Theoretical of Furniture Technician <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Inauguration of Concerned training course 1.2 Potentiality of Furniture Technician and business 1.3 Furniture making, upholstery, repairing etc 1.4 Capital and financial Management 1.5 Marketing 1.6 Risk factors and management 1.7 Final Feed back <p>1 month practical training in a furniture making shop for internee course</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INGO 2. With support and supervision of RU-RHD
Tailoring/ Industrial sewing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2days Theoretical of Tailoring/Industrial Sewing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Inauguration of Concerned training course 1.2 Potentiality of Tailoring business/Industrial sewing 1.3 Pattern, design ,marking, garment cutting fabric related issue 1.4 Capital and financial Management tailoring business/job search, job placement for industrial sewing 1.5 Marketing tailoring business/merchandising 1.6 Risk factors and management 1.7 Final Feed back <p>Minimum 1 month practical training in a tailoring shop/ garment factory for internee course</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INGO 2. With support and supervision of RU-RHD
Pisciculture/Fish Cultivation and agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2days Theoretical of Pisciculture/Fish cultivation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Inauguration of Concerned training course 2. Potentiality of Pisciculture/Fish cultivation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Selecting pond, water body/hiring pond,water body, selecting fish species, market demand, pond preparation, food supply,disease management 2.2 Capital and financial Management fish cultivation/ pisciculture 2.3 Marketing of fish, preservation in a healthy way, ice use, cold storage facility etc 2.4 Risk factors and management, ensuring profit 2.5 Final Feed back <p>Minimum 1 month practical training in a fish</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INGO 2. With support and supervision of RU-RHD

Program	Program contents ¹¹	Responsibility
	farm/gher for internee course	
Fish Breeding and agriculture	3. 2days Theoretical of Fish breeding 3.1 Inauguration of Concerned training course 4. Potentiality of Fish breeding 4.1 Selecting pond, water body/hiring pond,water body, selecting fish species, market demand, pond preparation, breeding technique, cross breeding, food supply, management, fish larvae, fingerling, disease management 4.2 Capital and financial Management fish cultivation/ pisciculture 4.3 Marketing of fingerlings, transportation fingerlings 4.4 Risk factors and management, ensuring profit 4.5 Final Feed back Minimum 1 month practical training in a fish farm, hatchery/ Fishery Research Institute(FRI) of Mymensing for internee course	1.INGO 2. With support and supervision of RU-RHD

Note: It is better theoretical training should be at least five days and internee course should be for three months

6.3.4 Tentative Scheduling and resource Persons

6.3.5 Livelihood restoration Budget

Livelihood training will be implemented in two phase. 1st Phase training program will be implemented for 112 nos participants. After reviewing 1st phase outcome second phase training will be started. 2nd Phase training will be for 114 no participants.

Type of Training : 1st Phase training for 112 participants.		Poultry Rearing, Furniture Technician , Tailoring,Pisciculture / Fish Cultivation & Fish Breeding on Vulnerable groups and Low income Affected Person under MUSCP.				
Sl#	Items	Unit (Participant wise)	Unit Cost (BDT)	No. of Days	Per day of Unit Cost	Total Cost (BDT)
1	Refreshment cost (Snacks & Tea)	125	70.00	10	8750.00	87500.00
2	Lunch	125	275.00	10	34375.00	343750.00

3	Training materials & Stationary (Markar Pen, pen, Pad, folders & others)	125	250.00	10	31250.00	312500.00
4	Honorarium for Trainers/Facilitators. (Per day 2 Trainers @ 2000/-)	2	2000.00	10	4000.00	40000.00
5	Travel Allowance (112)	112	250.00	10	28000.00	280000.00
6	Venue hire cost		10000.00	10	10000.00	100000.00
7	Venue Decoration hire cost		5000.00	10	5000.00	50000.00
8	Multimedia(Laptop, Projector, Sound system etc.)		15000.00	10	15000.00	150000.00
9	Banner & Miscellaneous cost		5000.00	10	5000.00	50000.00
10	NGO Services		25000.00	10	25000.00	250000.00
Total =		112		10.00	166375.00	1663750.00
11	Payable Skill Development Cost for Affected Person	112	30000.00	10	0.00	3,360,000.00
Grand Total of Phase-1 Training=		112		10.00	332,750.00	5,023,750.00

Phase-2 Training,(same budget as phase-1)

Serial	Total participants	Unit cost of Phase-1/ Trainee(TK)	Total cost(TK)	Comments
1	114	44,854.91	5,113,459.92	Extra cost will be spent from contingency fund as per needs of implementation period

6.3.6 Improvement of existing skills

There are some technical labours, whose incomes are constrained due to low level of skill, engaged in the following activities

A comprehensive training program will be designed and implemented for upgrading the skill of those labours.

The primary target group would be those who are currently engaged in similar kind of activity. The training would be of short duration (3 to 15 days) and in most cases would be conducted at a central village. Specific training inputs required for each group are identified by NGOs. The NGOs also assess and provide extension services at required level.

6.3.7 Skills aimed at improving general quality of life

These skills are not expected to bring any direct economic benefits but can have significant impact on the life of PAPs, particularly women. This is an awareness program only. The areas of training would be:

- Community health-hygiene, MCH, family welfare;
- Food and Nutrition

- Disease awareness and immunization (Diabetics, Dysentery, Hepatitis, AIDS, Pneumonia, Malnutrition, TB etc.)
- Gender Discrimination
- Eve Teasing (Teasing girls and women)
- Drug addiction
- Poverty reduction and mobilization of social fund

This program will be exclusively for women and will be conducted at villages. The initial training would be of about three-day duration and will be followed by one-day refresher sessions after one to three months.

Some of the trained women will be employed later as trainers.

6.3.8 Overall Management of the Training Program

The entire vocational training package will be conducted by RHD and NGO(s) who have experience and capacity to organize and to manage large-scale vocational training programs. In case more than one NGO is contracted their areas of operation (geographically or activity-wise) will be clearly delineated. This NGO(s) in turn may offer sub contract some of the training programs to other smaller specialized NGOs or appropriate training institutions.

6.4 Time Schedule for RAP Implementation

The RAP provides a series of resettlement activities. Of these, a number of activities have to be executed simultaneously for smooth implementation of the RAP. As such, a time schedule for starting and finishing of each of the activities has been planned. Figure-15 shows the schedule of different resettlement activities with their starting and finishing schedule. Tentative day for resettlement work will be started after serving of Section 3 notice from Deputy Commissioner Office and will be finished within 1 year period and implementation NGO is already working with the requiring body for expediting the acquisition process. So, total implementation work is proposed for two years period. It is mentioned here, section-3 notice has been served for the concerned sub project in the months of September and October, 2017. But it is expected that within the period RAP will be easily completed. Due to complex of land acquisition process the resettlement action plan implementation may be rescheduled.

6.5 Step-wise Land Acquisition as well as Resettlement Process

When the aforementioned pre-requisites are fulfilled, the step-wise activities of land acquisition process to be followed are presented below:

- Submission of land acquisition proposal by the requiring body (RB) to the Deputy Commissioner(month / year).
- Verify the proposal (month / year).
- Holding meeting of District Land Allocation Committee. (month / year).
- Serving Notice under Section 3 to the affected persons. (month / year).
- Joint verification. (month / year).
- Final approval of land to be acquired by the Deputy Commissioner (for area of land 50 bighas or less) or the Land Ministry (for area of land over 50 bighas) on the basis of land area requirement. (month / year).
- Serving notice under Section 6 to settle any dispute (month / year).
- Estimation of jointly verified property for cost compensation and informing requiring body. (month / year).
- Acceptance of estimate of cost compensation and placement of fund to the Deputy Commissioner by the requiring body. (month / year).
- Serving Notice of section -7 by the Deputy Commissioner to the affected land owners for disbursement of compensation. (month / year).
- Disbursement of compensation as per estimate to the affected persons. (month / year).
- Giving possession of land to the requiring body. (month / year).
- CCL Payment by DC. (month / year).

Summary of land acquisition process in the following matrix:

Table 17: Steps in Land Acquisition in Bangladesh

Steps	Section of the Acquisition Act 1982	No of Days	Description of the Process
1.		0	Request for an administrative approval from Requiring Body to Administrative Ministry for the amount and location of land to be acquired.
2.		15	Administrative Approval given by the Ministry
3.		07	Land Acquisition proposal sent to the Deputy Commissioner(DC) of the concerned district from the Requiring Body(RB)
4.			The DC office will scrutinize the proposals and inform the RB of any corrections or comments and RB will have to comply
5.	03	-----	Serving section -3 notice to the affected people after DLAC/CLAC meeting decision and feasibility survey as needed.
6.	04(1)	15	The affected persons will submit their objection to DC against the section-3 served to them within 15 days of receiving the notice.
7.	04(2)	30	The Deputy Commissioner will respond to the objection within 30days of receiving the objection under section 4(2) from the affected persons.
8.	04(3)(a)&(b)	-----	If the amount of land is more than 15 acre the Deputy Commissioner will send the proposal for further concurrence to the CLAC(Central Land Acquisition Committee) according to section 4(3)(b).
9.	04(3)(a)&(b)	-----	If the amount of land is less than 15 acre the Deputy Commissioner will send the proposal with all records for further concurrence to the Divisional Commissioner according to section 4(3)(a).
10	04(1)	30	If there had been no objection under section 4(1), The Divisional Commissioner within 10 days to a maximum of 30 days, would give his decision on the proposal as per 5(1)(a).
11	05(2)	90	In case of proposals going to the Government or CLAC, the CLAC will give their decision under section 5(2) within 90 days from the date of submission of the report.
12	06(1)	-----	The owner of the land has to be notified by the DC after the decision of the acquisition has been finalized under section 5(2)
13	06(2)	15	The affected persons will demand for compensation and inform to DC in writing or in person under section 6(2) not earlier than 15 days from date of

Steps	Section of the Acquisition Act 1982	No of Days	Description of the Process
			publication of the notice under section 6(1).
14	07	07	If decision has been finalized for the compensation under section 7(3)(a) the DC will notify the respected affected persons within 7 days from the date of making award of the compensation.
15	07(3)	07	The DC will inform the requiring body the estimated cost of land acquisition within 7 days from the date making award of the compensation under section 7(3)(b).
16	07(04)	60	The RB must deposit the estimated amount to the account of the DC within 60 days of receiving the estimated cost under section 7(4) else all the proceedings of the acquisition case will be null and void.
17	8,9,10	60	These sections describe Matters to consider and not to consider for making compensation to the affected persons and payment of compensation to bargadar(users of land leased by owner) and compensation payment should be made within 60 days from the date of receiving the estimated amount of compensation from requiring body.
18	11(1)&(2)	-----	Upon payment of compensation the property shall stand acquired and the DC will take possession of the property as per 11(1) and immediately a Gazette Notification in this regard will be published as per 11(2).
	Total	366 days approximately	

*DLAC: District Land Allocation Committee, CLAC: Central Land Allocation Committee

If the foregoing steps are followed on time, DC will make major payments. Compensation are provided and disbursed to affected persons prior to possession of land and assets on the basis of replacement cost as approved in RAP. This means that CCL+50% premium plus additional grant (replacement cost) will have to be paid to PAPs before the project could take possession of the assets. The RHD and implementing agency will give proper support to the affected persons and will help the PAPs in collecting legal documents for CCL. Land acquisition is a continuous process. RHD will seriously work then if fund is available and continuous liaise with the DC office is maintained, the acquisition will be completed at the earliest.

6.6 Valuation of structures and trees

Payment of compensation for structure is calculated according to DC's joint verification record. Normally Public Works Department (PWD) calculates the price of the structure and on the basis of which the DC makes payment. Extra payment is usually decided by Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAC), a joint committee formed by RHD, DC and NGO representative.

Similarly payment for trees is also calculated on the basis of DC's joint verification document (a joint record by RHD, NGO and DC's representative. Then it is sent to concerned forest office of the government. They decide the price of trees. DC pays the amount. PVAC Committee will decide about additional price of trees from resettlement viewpoint.

In all cases, the amount of replacement cost will be paid prior to the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

6.6.1 Replacement Cost Survey

During socio economic survey (SES), replacement cost survey (RCS) was done. RCS was carried out by collecting actual market price of land and structure. In the questionnaire, there, was question about land and structure's price. Key community persons both affected and non affected were asked about the land price of the area. The issue was again verified in the FGD meeting. The matter will also be assessed by the PVAC and they will finalize the additional replacement value to be paid in addition to the DC's payment.

The replacement cost is calculated as a cost which includes land price based on mouza rates calculated based on past 1 year market price + 50 %¹² extra payment in accordance with the law (Ordinance-II of 1982 and its 1994

¹² According to the newly enacted law passed in the parliament, 'Acquisition Requisition of Immovable

amendments) + tax and duties + extra payment based on Property Valuation Advisory Committee report given by NGO

6.7 RAP Implementation

It has been pointed out earlier that the implementation of the proposed project will require a minimum quantum of acquisition land for the construction of road alignment. As a result, timely payment of compensation relating to land acquisition will be needed. As this is a strip acquisition, compensation and impacts will be relatively low in comparison with other projects involving major land acquisition.

The requiring body will do serious work for completion of work within the allocated time, so land acquisition time could be shorter, if fund is available and continuous liaison with the DC office is maintained. NGO mobilization process is set at three months consistent with other projects. The process will be through competitive bidding system; selection of NGO and analyzing their proposal both technical and financial and contract arrangement has been carried out as per priorexperience ofRHD.

Formally information Campaignbegan in May,2016 and will continue throughout implementation period. Also RAP disclosure will be carried out as soon as the serving of section 3 notice and after approval of RAP to avoid intentional/incentivised flow of PAPs. In fact informal information campaign has already been started during conducting socio economic survey. During survey time, probable affected person's comments suggestion have been taken through consultation meeting, focus group meeting with different stakeholders and there were leaflet for the affected person.

The suggestions and comments(details in section-8.4) have been incorporated in the RAP. After finalization of RAP resettlement brochure with entitlements will be distributed to the people and contents will be disseminated through website. PAPs identification needs more time, as without DC's payment no one legally will be declared as affected person or entitled person. For receiving payments from DC office, one should have a lot of legal documents chronologically, but in Bangladesh it is difficult to show all the chronological documents, as most have no valid chronological documents. In the rural areas people are poor and illiterate. They have little knowledge about land related legal matters. In fact most land documents are not up-to-date in the rural areas. So, legally PAPs identification by the DC office will take time. In this connection CCL payment may need more time. So, acquisition and PAPs identifications will not be same. After DC's payment of reasonable number of affected person's CCL, theINGO can start identification of PAPs for further Resettlement Plan (RP) related payment and activities. In this case DC's andINGO identification of PAPs may some difference in resettlement activities. One will have to understand the basic differences of DC's identification and INGO identification of PAPs. Basically, DC is not the part of resettlement. But for helping and to expedite the resettlement work, RHD will appoint the INGO early and even before DC starts payment of compensation and more time is allocated forINGO.

RHD will makeentitledperson (EP) file for each affected person with photo and it will be treated as ID cards and entitlement document, early activities will give better result. As discussed above, due to legal need, DC's CCL payment takes time. Without DC's identification of PAPs, making EP file is difficult. If DC can ensure earlier payment, EP file and subsequent activities will be started earlier. Regarding payment of compensation, hand-to-hand payment is not possible.

The Steps for PAP's Identification

1. Serving of Section 3 (cut off date)
2. Joint Survey by DC office and RHD
3. Preparation of list of project Affected Persons both Titled and Non-titled
4. Finalize the Identification of PAP's
5. Issuing of Identity cards for the PAP's

Property Act-2017'; Act No-21, the amount will be additional 200% will be added on DC's 1 year recorded price in the Subregistry office for land sale.

In present system after confirming legal documents of affected persons, a crossed-cheque will be issued in favour of PAPs. Cash money may be lost, snatched or will be consumed by the poor PAPs as proved in earlier project. So, account payee Cheque for compensation is a safety measure for the PAPs. Same situation is also applicable in case of training and micro-credit for the PAPs who are not directly dependents on DC's payment for identification. All the resettlement activities will be started earlier. Finally, it can be suggested; if possible; all resettlement activities for income restoration will be started earlier and should be completed before the construction of civil work.

RAP implementation is very important in case of resettlement. Without proper RAP implementation work, project will not be completed smoothly. That is why, a time bound RAP implementation is needed. As no of PAPs are small here RAP implementation will need less time in comparison with whole construction work. So, two years resettlement work with land acquisition is sufficient for all sorts NGO work including livelihood restoration and training. But RHD will continue at least 2 years post monitoring resettlement work as per JICA guideline. An experienced Non-Government Organization will do the resettlement work for one year period. But post project monitoring will be conducted by concerned RU monitoring unit. The starting of NGO activity will be from the serving of Section-3 notice of the DC office. Early appointment of NGO is not the only way to speed up the program. Without support from DC's office the work will not be possible. Continuous liaison with DC's LA section is essential to expedite the work. For speedy work, payment of CCL+50% premium should be expedited by the support of RHD and NGO. RHD will safeguard the interest of the affected persons before deploying NGO and at the same time will do the information campaign. On the other hand at the implementation period, RHD and concerned NGO will verify the necessity of the income generating training. The cost will be from the project fund. Care is to be confirmed that no affected persons will be shifted at least without paying transfer grant especially for business and structure, and crop losers without providing income restoration grant. In addition, vulnerable PAPs interest will be handled very carefully both from RHD and NGO, as their socio economic condition will be targeted to be improved. They are the female, elderly, squatter and the people who are in extreme poverty. During actual implementation or the resettlement, particular attention will have to be given to female PAPs. A survey will be carried out during the implementation of the RAP and gender disaggregated data shall be collected.

It is remembered here, as the actual implementation may not always be on schedule, the authority will confirm that the compensation of the acquired properties will be calculated at the time of dispossession and are not based on an assessment which might have taken place one or two year earlier and does not account for inflation. For actual replacement price the base year price may be inflated minimum @10% per year as other resettlement project. So, compensation rate will be established according to the law at time of dispossession.

The requiring body for the project is the Road and Highway Department (RHD). The Project Management Office (PMO) would be responsible for processing, coordinating, and supervising all such projects. The PMO through its RU will have overall coordination, planning, implementation, management and monitoring and financing responsibilities for the RAP. The requiring body will ensure the participation of key institutions including the local government in RAP implementation. Further, experienced NGO will be hired for RAP implementation with clearly defined tasks, including training and community-based social development programs as appropriate.

As a part of implementation arrangement GRC, JVIT, PVAC committees have been included in RAP and finally are to be approved by GOB through Gazette notification.

7 LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION POLICY MATRIX

The Entitlement Policy Matrix presented below for identified income or livelihood loss and the compensation payment mechanism. Concern Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will solve any future problems and modifications of relevant issues if needed. During SES no squatter were found affected but during implementation period squatter may be identified. So, in policy matrix, there have been some entitlements regarding this.

Details of entitlement policy matrix have been presented in the section of 7.1 but a brief summary has been given for easy understanding. In case of all sorts of acquisition land primary payment of compensation concerned LA section of DC is responsible. All additional compensation will be paid by RU-RHD with

support of NGO upto replacement cost. PVAC will finalize the additional payment through land market survey. Stamp duty refund for land purchase will be counted on replacement value of land determined by PVAC and will be paid by RU. However, @10% inflated value of replacement value as additional grant will be counted for every year delay of payment on surveyed replacement price. Income restoration assistance will be paid where applicable. Three months income restoration grants at the rate of Tk.600.00 per day for marginal farmer, poor land owner, wage earner, handicapped, elderly PAPs, and women headed household, tenant and share cropper. PAPs opting for purchase of land should identify the homestead land. Income restoration grant for skilled labour will be Tk.600 per day and unskilled labour will be Tk.500 per day.

Project will explore to check the possibility of staggering the evacuation of PAPs to ease the resettlement process. If homestead loss is less than 100 sqm, land-for-land will be prioritized. Though in SES no untitled PAPs identified, during implementation any squatter or non-titled entitlement may be identified with genuine cause.

In case of temporary loss of land regardless of use, the maximum amount of cash grant will be the difference between the total DC's Payment and the rent of land or income & profit lost determined by PVAC. Rental Value is to be paid to the affected people.

For Loss of Ponds and fish stock, if pond is on public land and not under lease from Government, PAP is entitled to compensation for 50% of the existing fish stock, and allowed to retain the entire fish stock, Payment of compensation at the replacement/market value on DC's payment.

In case of Loss of houses, Structures used for living and commercial activities, PVAC will find out realistic construction costs of the most common types of houses/structures. The costs determined will be used in cases of disputes/grievances regarding compensation rates for structures. Affected person will take salvageable materials, he will get dismantling and re-construction grant, PVAC will decide extra payment on DC's. Transfer grant (TG) of 12.5% of replacement value (RV) and at least Tk.15,000.

House construction grant (HCG) at 1/5th (15% house construction grant and 5% utility restoration grant (UCG) e.g., electricity etc., %) of DC's payment subject to minimum of Tk. 20,000. PAP permitted to retain salvageable building materials of affected structure.

In case of Untitled PAPs (squatters on public/private lands will get Cash grant equivalent to the replacement market price of a 100 sq. meter land. Transfer grant will be 12.5 % on replacement value but minimum Tk. 10,000.

House constructions grant (HCG), Transfer grant (TG) at 1/5th (20%) of DC's Payment subject to minimum of Tk. 20,000 PAP permitted to retain salvageable building materials. Cash compensation is for losses of Income due to loss of property.

Loss of usufruct right on mortgaged Leased, and ' Khai-Khalasil', 150% of yearly, income to lessee, for contract period, Cash grant to cover difference between DC's Payment and replacement value.

Loss of standing crops entitlement will be counted on DC's Payment and Cash grant will be amounted to cover the difference between DC's Payment and the replacement cost. Minimum two crops will be decided and multiple crops will be counted in case of protracted implementation.

In case of affected trees, Cash grant will be determined to cover the difference between the DC's Payment premium and current market value, PAP to be permitted to cut and take away the trees and fruits and will be given 5 years fruit values for fruit bearing trees.

7.1 Eligibility Criteria

All the PAPs will be entitled to the compensation and resettlement assistance based on severity (significance) of impacts. Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The cut-off date for compensation under law (Ordinance-II of 1982 and its 1994 amendments) is considered for those identified on the project right of way land proposed for acquisition at the time of serving notice under section 3 or joint verification by DC whichever is earlier. The cut-off date of eligibility for resettlement assistance under this RAP is the date of serving section 3 notices by DC office both titled and non titled. Structure located on non-titled land or GOB land, if displaced, will be entitled for compensation under the project. Vulnerable PAPs or PAHs will qualify for additional assistance to facilitate their relocation and restoration of their livelihoods.

Non – vulnerable households with structure affected will be entitled to compensation for structure and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the same.

In brief, all affected people will be eligible for compensation (either in cash or in-kind) and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, or any such factors, though the eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. All PAPs residing, working, doing business within the project impacted areas as of the socio-economic survey are entitled to compensation for their lost assets (land and/or non-land assets), at full replacement cost, and restoration of incomes and businesses, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

RHD will implement the Entitlement Matrix as all PAPs, including the vulnerable, will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

7.1.1 Cut Off Date

The cut –off date for compensation under law (Ordinance–II of 1982 and its 1994 amendments is considered for those identified on the project right of way land proposed for acquisition at the time of serving notice under section 3 or joint verification by DC whichever is earlier. The cut-off date of eligibility for resettlement assistance under this RAP is the date of serving section 3 notices by DC office on 20th August and 15th October, 2017 for two separate Land Acquisition proposals.

7.1.2 To check the Influx of Encroachment

Encroachment of people into the project area after the cut-off date may occur if no measures are taken. So, RHD will take the necessary precautions to check the encroachment and will use the original PAPs lists, included in the RAP, to check for encroachments.

7.2 Entitlement Policy Matrix

All PAPs will be eligible for compensation, rehabilitation/resettlement assistance, and disturbance allowance based on the Entitlement Matrix.¹³ And also all PAPs, including the vulnerable, will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Type of Losses	Definition of EPs	Entitlement	Implementation Issue	Agency Responsible
1. Loss of homestead, commercial, Agricultural, pond, ditch and other types of land	a) Owner(s) of a plot as recorded in title deeds b) Legal owner(s) of land identified by DC through payment of CCL	a. DC's Payment, Cash Compensation under the law (CCL) b. Cash grant to cover the difference between DC's payment and cost equivalent to replacement land c. Cash compensation for losses of profits and income due to the loss of property or access d. 12% of RV as stamp and other duties on purchase of land	a. Replacement value (RV) will be determined by the PVAC. The maximum amount of cash grant will be the difference between the total of DC's payment (CCL) and the replacement value (RV) determined. Payment of compensation at the replacement market value on DC's payment. This will be decided by PVAC (Property Valuation Advisory Committee). (b) Income restoration	a. Land Acquisition (LA) section-Deputy Commissioner (DC) b. Cash grants-, jointly NGO & (Resettlement Unit) RU- (Executing Authority) EA c. Cash Refund- jointly NGO & RU-EA d. jointly NGO & RU-EA

¹³ Necessary updates have been made in the present entitlement matrix as per entitlement matrix of EIA report.

Type of Losses	Definition of EPs	Entitlement	Implementation Issue	Agency Responsible
		and registration cost.	assistance where applicable. Three months income restoration grant at the rate of Tk.600.00 per day for marginal farmer, tenant and share cropper (c)Stamp duty will be refunded @12% increase on replacement value of acquired land determined by PVAC. d) Project will explore to check the possibility of staggering the evacuation of PAPs to ease the resettlement process.	
2. Loss of homestead (rural and urban)	Households living as squatters on public/private land	a. Cash grant equivalent to the replacement market price of a 100 sq. meter land	a. List of eligible persons will be finalized by (Joint Verification Inventory Team) JVIT. b. PAPs opting for purchase should identify the homestead land. c. Project Management will explore the possibility of staggering the evacuation of PAPs to ease the resettlement process.	a.LA Section-DC b. Cash grants-Project jointly NGO& RU-EA c. Refund Project, jointly NGO& RU-EA
3.Temporary loss of land regardless of use	Titled and untitled PAPs	a. DC's Payment b. Cash grant to cover the difference between the DC's Payment and the PVAC assessed rental value or income/profit lost c. Cash grant to reflect expenses of vacating land, reoccupying land and damages, in accordance with ARIPO	a. The maximum amount of cash grant will be the difference between the total DC's Payment and the rent of land or income & profit lost determined by PVAC. Rental Value is to be paid to the affected people b. EA will ensure contractors reinstate land and affected common resources to pre-project levels upon project completion. Contractors will also maintain common infrastructure during construction Including irrigation and drainage.	a. LA section-DC b. Cash grants-Project jointly NGO& c. EA/ Contractor
4. Loss of Ponds and fish stock in shrimp gher	Legal/leased/ owner of pond to get compensation for land while usufruct right holder, legal or socially recognized, PAPs to get compensation for fish stock	a. DC's Payment(CCL) b. Cash grant to cover the difference between DC's Payment and the replacement cost of pond, including cost of land and digging c. Cash compensation for losses of profits and Income due to the loss of property	a. Replacement value(RV) will be determined by PVAC b. If pond is on public land and not under lease from Government, PAP is entitled to compensation for 50% of the existing fish stock, and allowed to retain the entire fish stock. Payment of compensation at the replacement/market value on DC's payment. Stamp duty	a. LA section-DC b. Cash grant-Project, jointly NGO& RU-EA c. jointly NGO& RU-EA

Type of Losses	Definition of EPs	Entitlement	Implementation Issue	Agency Responsible
		d. Training	will be refunded @12% increase on market price of acquired land.	
5. Loss of Aquaculture Farm (Gher)	Legal owner of gher to get compensation for land while usufruct right holder, legal or socially recognized, PAPs to get compensation for fish stock	a. DC's Payment(CCL) b. Cash grant to cover the difference between DC's Payment and the replacement cost of gher, including cost of land and digging c. Cash compensation for losses of profits and Income due to the loss of property d. Training	a. Replacement value (RV) will be determined by PVAC. Loss of profit will also be considered b. If gher is on public land and not under lease from Government, AP is entitled to compensation for 50% of the existing fish stock, and allowed to retain the entire fish stock	a. LA Section-DC b. Cash grant-Project- jointly NGO& RU- EA c. jointly NGO& RU-EA
6. Loss of houses, Structures used for living and commercial activities (rural and urban areas)	Legal owner(s) of structure identified by DC through CCL	a. DC's Payment(CCL) b. Transfer grant at the rate 12.5% on RV c. House construction grant at 1/5(15% house construction grant and 5% utility reconstruction grant.e.g. electricity, gas, water supply etc.) of on RV subject to minimum of Tk. 20,000. PAP permitted to retain salvageable building materials e. Cash compensation for losses of profits and income due to the loss of property	PVAC will find out realistic construction costs of the most common types of houses/structures. The costs determined will be used in cases of disputes/grievances regarding compensation rates for structures. Affected person will take salvageable materials, he will get dismantling and re-construction grant, PVAC will decide extra payment on DC's compensation. As replacement value	a. LA Section-DC b. Cash grants-Project jointly NGO&RU-EA c. Refund-Project- jointly NGO& EA
7. Loss of houses/ structures used for living and commercial activities (rural and urban areas)	a) Untitled PAPs (squatters on public/private lands)	a. Replacement value (RV) of structure b. Transfer grant of 12.5% of on RV, subject to minimum Tk.5,000 c. House construction grant at 20% (15% house construction grant and 5% utility construction grant) on RV subject to minimum of Tk. 20,000 d. PAP permitted to retain salvageable building materials e. Cash compensation for losses of Income due to loss of property	PVAC will find out realistic construction costs of the most common types of houses/structures. The costs will be determined and used in cases of disputes/grievances regarding compensation rates for structures. Affected person will take salvageable materials, he will get dismantling and re-construction grant, PVAC will decide extra payment on DC's Cash compensation at replacement value. Here on site relocation may provide in the project sites. In addition PAPs will be permitted to get salvageable building materials	a. LA section- DC b. Cash grants-Project jointly NGO& RU-EA c. Refund-Project jointly NGO& RU-EA
8. Loss of timber and fruit trees, bamboo etc.	Legal owners determined by DC and untitled users of land	a. DC's Payment (CCL) b. Cash grant to cover the difference between	a. Government will issue executive orders allowing the PAPs to cut and take away	a. LA section, DC b. Cash grant-project- jointly NGO& jointly NGO& RU-EA

Type of Losses	Definition of EPs	Entitlement	Implementation Issue	Agency Responsible
		the DC's Payment premium and current marketprice as replacement value(RV) c. PAP to be permitted to cut and take away the trees and fruits and will be given 5 years fruit values for fruit bearing trees as 30% on CCL	the tree and fruits.PAPs will also get Income Restoration Grant and the affected person will take Market price paid for the acquired trees, but PAPs will be permitted to get salvageable trees.	
9. Loss of Banana farm and banana grovesand 'Baraj' of betel leaf	Legal owners determined by DC and untitled users of land	a. DC's Payment b. Cash grant to cover the difference between the DC's Payment and current market value at the rate of replacement cost c. PAP to be permitted to and take away the banana plant d. PAP will get replacementValue(RV) of banana farm / "baraj of betel leaf and 5 years profit loss	a)Government will issue executive orders allowing the APs to take away the banana plant, b)Payment of compensation for making the Banana farm and 'baraj' of betel leaf. Additional payment will be decided by PVAC,	a.LA section DC b. Cash grant-project, RU-EA
10. Loss of standing crops and Salt Cultivation	Cultivator	a. DC's Payment (CCL) b. Cash grant to cover the difference between DC's Payment(CCL) and the replacementValue(RV) c. Minimum two crops and multiple crops in caseof protracted implementation	a. Market value at harvest determined by PVAC b. Verify whether or not crops are In existence at the time of handover Price of existing crop will be refunded. Three months income restoration grant for farmer and sharecropper	a. LA section-DC b. Cash grant-Project- jointly NGO& RU-EA
11. Loss of wage income	Affected wage labourer in agriculture or non-agriculture sectors,	a. One time cash grant of Tk. 45,000 (Tk. 500x90 days) b. Livelihood and skills training	PAPs to be trained in productive activity, trade or skill. RU will appoint relevant training specialist to develop suitable training and credit modules and provide training. Cost of training facilities and training will be borne by Project. Special scheme will be developed for women PAPs. EA will sign an MOU with scheduled bank and local branches of the concerned commercial bank will be Instructed by and to provide loans to trained persons on a priority basis.	a. Cash grant-Project, jointly NGO& RU-EA b. Training-Project- jointly NGO& RU-EA c. Loan-Financial Institutions.
12.a) Loss of business Income from displaced	1. Any businessperson	a. DC's Payment	1. Compensation for loss of business income	a. DC b. Cash grant-Project jointly NGO&RU-

Type of Losses	Definition of EPs	Entitlement	Implementation Issue	Agency Responsible
commercial premises (rural and urban) b) To discontinue employment for the persons employed in shops and business due to the project	operating on the premises as tenant at the time of notification 2. Owner of the rented out premises	b. One time moving assistance of 10% of DC 's payment b. 3monthsincome restoration grant, Tk.600 per day for , or minimum amount will be Tk18,000 per month for three months and will be decided by PVAC c. 3 month's rent to owner of the premise on private land will be decided by PVAC d. Cash grant to cover the difference the DC's payment the actual income loss e. Training	determined by PVAC. 2. 2. Rent of premises determined by PVAC through verification. 3. Potential trainees selected by JVIT 4. Three months income restoration grant and will be given. JVIT will decide the fact for employee of the business	EA c. Moving assistance-Project jointly NGO& RU-EA d. Training Project - jointly NGO& RU-EA
13. Loss of usufruct right on mortgaged. Leased, and Khai-Khalasi land.	1. Persons with legal agreement 2. Persons with verbal agreement	a. DC's Payment(CCL) b. 150% of yearly income to lessee, for contract period C. Cash grant to cover difference between DC's Payment(CCL) and replacement value(RV)	1. Legal agreement Legal owner and mortgage/leaseholder will be paid by DC. 2. Verbal agreement Legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities upon receipt of DC's payment. 3. If the legal payment of DC is smaller than replacement value, legal owner will get top up as grant: if i) all liabilities are already paid up, ii) if not, the legal owner will get residual. If liabilities exceed the amount of grant, the landowner will pay. 4. In case of any dispute, GRC will verify and decide.	LA section jointly NGO& DC
14. Disruption of private or common property	Titled owner, tenant, untitled user, community	Restoration to original status	1. Prior to disruption verify existing crops or structures to be restored after project completion	Contractor
15 Vulnerable PAPs	Female headed, below poverty line, elderly(PAP. and households with less than Tk. 15,000 monthly Income	a. Assistance to mitigate negative Impacts on vulnerable groups b. Three month income restoration grant Tk.45,000 at the rate of Tk. 15,000 monthly	1. Livelihood and skills training 2. Preference for project related employment 3. Income Restoration Grant	1. Project RU-EA
16 Unforeseen loss	Person affected adversely by Project other than the above categories.	Restoration to original status	Mitigation measures to be proposed by RU. Project will closely coordinate activities, monitor, and mitigate adverse Impacts.	Mitigation Assistance-Project- jointly NGO& RU-EA

Type of Losses	Definition of EPs	Entitlement	Implementation Issue	Agency Responsible
18. Loss of hand tube-well including the tube-wells on Govt. land	Owner of the tube-well identified by JVIT	Restoration to original status and compensation of replacement value	a..A grant will be paid for loss of tube-well as sinking and constructing a pucca platform to be determined by PVAC. b. The owner will also be allowed to remove the tube-well within the period specified by RHD, failure of it will lead to RHD ownership	a. Counting numbers of tube-well under private ownership and identified by JVIT b. Payment of grant to the EPs by RU/NGO
19. Loss of Toilet	Those whose have toilet facility in the house identified by JVIT	Restoration to original status and compensation of replacement value, a. Tk. 1000 for each katcha toilet, b. A grant of Tk. 4,000 for each Ring – Slab toilet c. A grant of Tk. 10,000 for each pucca sanitary toilet	A. Payment of grant	a. Identified by JVIT b. Payment of grant to the EPs by RU/NGO
20. Disconnection of electricity	Affected house having connection of the electricity facility identified by JVIT	Restoration to original status and compensation of replacement value, 5% a grant on replacement value	A) Payment of grant	a. Identified by JVIT b. Payment by RU/NGO
21. Ethnic Community household/ Physically Handicapped (if any identified later)	Owner of the asset both titled and non-titled	25% extra support on asset loss i.e., MARV+25% of MARV	a. Special support in getting legal compensation b. Skill training and livelihood restoration	a. RU/NGO
22. Common Community Property (Mosque/ Graveyard/ School etc)	The users i.e., the community- the Managing Committee on behalf of the community	The Managing committee will relocate it at the place desired by the community and the compensation package= MARV+25% of MARV for land development	a. Selection of sight location for relocation b. Quality construction must be superior to the former one	a. RHD RU/Community b. RU/NGO
23. Temporary impact during construction	Community and individual	a. The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection and transportation of burrow materials. b. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through written approval of the land owner and contractor.	a. Community people should be communicated regarding air pollution and other environmental impact b. The labourers in the camp would be trained about safety, STDs, HIV/AIDS, safe sex etc. The contractor shall ensure first aid box and other safety measures regarding such diseases	a. RU/ Contractor/ NGO

Type of Losses	Definition of EPs	Entitlement	Implementation Issue	Agency Responsible
		c. Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard		

8 EVALUATION OF THE RESULT OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH DISPLACED PERSON

8.1 Summary of Consultation

Public Consultation and Disclosure

Public consultation is one of the key components of the resettlement assessment. The RAP Survey team conducted public consultations in several spots of the proposed road. The approach involved a mix of Survey conventional as well as participatory/ rapid rural appraisal (PRA), focus group discussions (FGD) and one-to-one interviews. Accordingly, as first step, the literature and secondary data was reviewed. Local people from different socio-economic backgrounds in the villages along the alignment, NGOs and concerned Govt. officials were consulted. Public consultations were held during the different site visits of RAP report preparation.

Consultations with the key stakeholders were held at the time of field survey. It is a continuous process till the completion of the project. RHD and NGO will do that job. During socio economic survey (SES), the affected and key community persons were interviewed. Among the key community persons are the school teachers, village leaders and local government's member and Chairman were also contacted in group and individually and female headed household were also interviewed through focus group meeting with the help of the villagers. At implementation period, the implementation NGO will do the job as a routine work. Some local NGO representatives were interviewed during the survey. All communications with the PAPs were conducted in Bengali as a part of information disclosure (copy attached in the annexure)

Two FGD meetings were held during socio economic survey for information dissemination and for public consultation. Later implementing NGO on behalf of RHD arranged 20 FGD meetings and almost all entitled project affected persons were attended in the meeting and most of the draft RAP issues were discussed in the meeting and with most issues they have positive consent. However, as RAP is written in English. After formal approval, a summary brochure of RAP in bengali will be distributed to the PAPs for better understanding of their entitlements. The summary findings of the NGO organized meetings are as follows.

8.1.1 Type of Participants Attended in the Focus Group Discussion Meeting organized by NGO

In the FGD meetings most of the participants are local elites, farmers, small business groups, service holders, etc.

8.1.2 Highlights of the Focus Group Discussion Meeting

- a. The proposed project is to be a new construction that would be beneficial to local people in particular and improving the power supply in the country
- b. Land owners will be paid replacement value of lost land and other resettlement assistance before displacement;
- c. Sharecroppers, lease holders will be addressed properly;
- d. Affected vulnerable people will be entitled for preferential employment during construction of the project;
- e. Training on income generating activities will be provided to the poor and vulnerable APs wherever needed.
- f. Support in opening Bank Account for receiving compensation money from DC office and resettlement benefits from the project;
- g. Utilization of compensation money in productive activities;
- h. Process of compensation money will be paid by the Deputy Commissioner office through CCL and resettlement benefit from the project;
- i. Grievance Redress Committee will be at place; and
- j. If project Affected Persons raise any grievance the committee will be addressed properly.

8.1.3 Participant's Opinion

The Project Affected People (PAPs) attended in the meeting appreciated power generation program. The people demanded proper compensation for their affected properties.

8.2 Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder's meetings during SES

- The affected persons should be given scope of employment during construction period;
- To ensure proper compensation at the rate full replacement cost;
- Community and religious sites are to be saved;
- To provide electricity facilities at a reduced cost to the villagers and affected persons;
- Poor and vulnerable should get it free of cost; and
- Unemployed youths are to be given scope of training and employment.

8.3 Key Informant Interview (KII) Summary Report

Following suggestions have been made by the local elites regarding project and project related issues. The suggestions and comments relate both access road and main power plant though both are separate contract.

- The local people urged to the project authority to provide necessary public safety during construction at critical locations of the proposed alignment.
- Chairman Mohammadullah of Matarbari Union Parishad suggested the power plant authority, (though both are not same authority) must do the necessary action to protect the contamination of water of Kohelia River. They consider, Kohelia River is the life line of Moheshkhali both for livelihood and communication. Contamination of water of Kohelia River can damage the main income sources, like shrimp and salt cultivation in the area.
- So, both power plant authority and RHD should exercise adequate care in construction & maintenance of road and power plant,
- They suggested, road alignment should at least 3m high above high tide water level.
- Proposed road should be at riverside which will save affected houses.
- Local elites urged river training of the concerned river eroded area.
- The electricity should be cheap and available to the limited income group at Matarbari the earliest possible opportunity and consideration of any subsidy/discount at the initial stage would be highly appreciated.
- Ensure use of quality material & best workmanship for safe and durable roads and to provide uninterrupted drainage facilities by constructing sluice which will save their homestead from water logging.
- Prompt placement of fund by the requiring body for quick completion of acquisition and compensation. In case of Matarbari power plant payment of affected households still ongoing. The executing agency (RHD) should follow all rules, regulations and standards in construction, operation and maintenance of the quality and resettlement norms, guidelines, in-terms of public safety and stakeholder's wellbeing.
- Care should be taken for ensuring the least possible damage to Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) built rural roads & structures during construction of proposed road and informing them well ahead in crossing such roads.
- Emergency response plan should be taken to meet any eventual accident thereafter.
- 'We are anxious for compensation. We demand payment before construction.' They said.
- 'We have no land for homestead development'
- 'We will cooperate, but save our homestead'

- 'Unemployment rate is 80% in the area, due to acquisition, we need rehabilitation'

8.4 SHM during Socio Economic Survey

	
<p>Photo of SHM meeting at Mantaz's home, Matarbari with the Project Affected People, 10AM, Date: 29.9.2016</p>	<p>Photo of SHM Manta's home, Matarbari with the Project Affected People</p>
	
<p>Matarbari UP chairman Mr. Mohammadullah is addressing in the public Consultation meeting at Rajghat Primary School, Matarbari, Ward-3, Date: 26.9.16</p>	<p>Public Consultation at Rajghat Primary School, Matarbari, Ward-3, Date: 26.9.16</p>
	
<p>View of Public Consultation at Rajghat Primary School, Matarbari, Ward-3, Date: 26.9.16</p>	<p>View of Public Consultation at Rajghat Primary School, Matarbari, Ward-3, Date: 26.9.16</p>

Following SHMs meetings were held with the PAPs and summary of the meeting are given below but details of the NGO organized FGD have not presented in the RAP report as volume of the RAP would be increased:

Table 18: Summary of Public Consultation and SHM

No	Place	Date	Male	Female	Contents of Consultation/main comments
1	Rajghat Primary School, Matarbari, Moheshk hali	26.9.2016	45	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The communities were not earlier communicated about the road project. For the proposed power plant around 2700 acres land already acquired, After briefing in the meeting, the participants showed their support for the project but urged 100% compensation of their losses. They agreed to support the successful cooperation of the project, but suggested if no engineering problem full alignment should be located to the riverside. They actually do not know the extent of environmental damage of the project and have counter proposal to replant the same number of trees to be planted in the project area. Demand of electricity connection for the affected community. It is irony of the common people, who suffer most do not get benefit. On the other hand, the area also suffers fuel wood problem both shortage of fuel trees and simultaneously cost concerns. In past the area has no fuel wood problem. But at present times the trees are gradually decreasing due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. They also concerned about sulphur related contamination of shrimp gher and salt cultivation and pollution of kohelia river water. They affected people would be happier if earlier it was disclosed to the acquisition issue to the affected people and more fruitful suggestion would be available. And the loss would be made minimum. Poor and vulnerable need special support
2	29.9.2016 10AM Mantaz's home, Matarbari, Maheshk hali	29.9.2016	17	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equitable compensation is to be ensured for the affected people Hassle free compensation claimed Direct payment to the affected without intermediary support Extra compensation of fruit bearing trees Income restoration support for the business losers Need income restoration training, these may be agriculture, driving, computer etc. Educated suggested computer training. Earlier they had to pay additional cost in the DC office regarding payment; they expect RHD will help them in getting proper and direct payment to the people. Timely payment of compensation

8.4.1 FGD & Stakeholder's Meeting (SHM) Organized by the implementing INGO

Public consultation is a continuous work which ensures cordial and implementation of the project. From that view point and dissemination of information, INGO organized 20 meetings with the affected entitled person in the project site. A brief summary of the meetings is given below.

Table 19: Summary of FGD and Stakeholder's Meetings

erial	Place	Date	Total Participants	Male Participants	Female Participants	Comments
1	Badarkhali Bazar	4-1-2017	25	25	0	1. The participants convey their thanks to the project authority, but claimed proper compensation for the lost lands.
2	Janata bazar	5-1-2017	33	33	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> They need support in getting payment from DC office. The participants in the meeting suggesting skill training for the local youths.
3	Badarkhali Union	4-2-2017	23	22	1	1. The scarcity of land is a

	Parishad					major concern for them. So, timely and sufficient compensation is essential for them. Road widening and development will facilitate the people's access to district and upazila town
4	Dakhshin Rajghat Primary School	11-2-2017	34	33	1	1.The area is mainly salt producing zone, better access will help them in getting better payment 2.They are worried about acquisition and compensation of acquired land
5	Uttar Nalbila	23-4-2017	35	35	0	1.All participants requested timely payment and payment should be before displacement
6	Darbesh Kata Bazar	23-3-2017	46	46	0	1.NGO support in getting payment from DC office and requiring body. 2.Proper safety measures to check the accidents
7	Badarkhali Bazar	27-3-2017	24	24	0	1.The Badarkhali Bazar is a growth centre, so proper road safety is required 2. Business losers should be properly rehabilitated 3. Proper land price is to be ensured and payment must be hassle free.
8	Dhalghata Cyclone centre	29-10-2017	17	17	0	1.DC should pay the payment at the project site with support of local government representative and NGO
9	Afzalia Para	18-2-17	22	22	0	1.Payment should be ensured before replacement
10	Ahmmaad Kabirergata	25-4-17	29	29	0	1.Community facilities is to be reinstated and compensation must be provided
11	Nandir Par	2-5-2017	32	32	0	1.Expected sufficient compensation as they regain their previous socio economic condition
12	Uttar Nalbila Madrasha	15-6-2017	35	35	0	1.Urged to save Uttar Nalbila Madrasha from acquisition 2Urged to save Madrasha from acquisition
13	Badarkhali Union Parishad	23-17-2017	21	21	0	1.Participants requested proper compensation of the acquired land 2.Agreed to cooperate in project implementation
14	Uttar Nalbila	21-7-2017	50	50	0	1.Need all sorts supports in getting full payment from the DC office
15	Uttar Nalila	24-8-2017	44	44	0	1 Urging full payment from DC as they are facing problem in getting payment especially for and illiterate affected person
16	Badarkhali Krishi	27-8-2017	15	15	0	1.All feel encouraged to update

	Samity					the land related documents for getting compensation
17	Uttar Nalbila Sunia Madrasha	18-9-2017	29	29	0	1.Urged electricity free of cost or reduced price 2. Affected people and participants need support in getting compensation and community facilities is to be reinstate
18	Uttar Nabila Barua Bazar	4-10-2017	22	22	0	1.Agreed to support SES but proper compensation of land and losses
19	Ajit Barua'r Bari	14-10-2017	39	27	12	2,Consent received for sort all sort of support during implementation
20	Dakshin Rajghat Bazar	23-10-2017	16	16	0	1.People of the area sacrifice much, so further acquisition is a burden for them, timely compensation resettlement and rehabilitation is essential.
21	North Nalbila	08-01-18	107	74	33	Fair, hasslefree and timely compensation resettlement and rehabilitation is essential.
22	South Rajghat	08-01-18	50	49	01	Fair, hasslefree and timely compensation resettlement and rehabilitation is essential.

9 RESETTLEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation is an important task for measuring the periodic progress of activities under resettlement program. This helps to identify the constraints and bottlenecks in the progress as well as to determine remedial measures. Resettlement being a complex nature of task, it needs development and establishment of Computerized Management Information System (CMIS). The main objective of the CMIS is to provide the management of the project with an efficient tool for better planning and control of different project tasks. So, RHD will develop a computerized management information system in monitoring resettlement work. Software will be developed for CMIS. The authority will appoint experienced system analyst, programmer for this. All sorts of resettlement information, land acquisition, Entitlement Person (EP) file including all information and entitlements, pre- and post-acquisition and requisition information of resettlement will be provided for CMIS. Socio economic background of the concerned affected persons will be recorded for ready reference. The authority will arrange necessary step in this connection for proper and successful resettlement. RHD through project RU will arrange yearly progress monitoring upto 3 years of which 1 year for implementation period and 2 years for post implementation period. Project authority will carry out at least two years post project intensive monitoring to follow any adverse impact and will do any needful necessary for the affected person from the contingency fund.

The major input in to the system will be:

- Affected household data
- Land acquisition data
- Data on losses
- Resettlement entitlement and delivery data
- Resettlement monitoring and evaluation data
- Other management related data
- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are critical for ensuring effective implementation of the RAP and achievement of the set targets. Resettlement monitoring is a continuous process of data collection, dialogue with the various stakeholders, analysis & reporting and feedback to management to enable timely adjustment of implementation procedures and entitlements, if required.
- The monitoring will commence with the commencement of the Project implementation and shall continue throughout the implementation of the Project.
- At the implementation period, field officials will design a format for monthly resettlement monitoring and data collection. RHD will prepare a post-resettlement evaluation report at the end of the Project activity. The report should provide evidence whether adverse effects of the project have been mitigated adequately or at least pre-project standard of living and income have been restored as a result of the RAP.

Some monitoring indicators are given below. This might help as proper guideline for implementation and monitoring of RAP. In addition to that RHD will appoint Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist for further developing indicators and format for further needs or may reshuffle from the changed needs for efficient implementation of RAP.

The GRC, implementing agency or NGO, RHD RU and Accounts section will develop standard reporting formats and reports will be submitted on a monthly basis highlighting constraints and suggestion for implementing of RAP.

RHD RU will arrange monthly review meeting with assistance of Implementing Agency (IA)/NGO for identifying the problems and proper suggestions will be given to the implementing NGO and minutes will be sent to the concerned persons and higher authority.

For smooth implementation of the affected person's problem, GRC will have a direct contact with the field. They will make monthly report for higher authority and will suggest the higher authority for both IA and RHD.

The NGO or implementing agency, executing the program will monitor PAPs participation in the vocational training and other economic rehabilitation program. Records will be maintained about their attendance and the payments.

Post resettlement socio economic survey for evaluation will be carried out on the basis of a TOR to be developed by a resettlement expert engaged by RHD. The survey document will be the final project document.

The implementing NGO will develop Computerized Management Monitoring System and will supply to the RHD and implementing NGO and RHD will preserve the data.

9.2 Internal and External Monitoring

Implementation of the RAP will be monitored regularly. A Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) will be established to provide: Integrity of data records, better planning and decision making, improved resettlement services, problem detection on resettlement issues, and project expenses and implementation within limits and schedules. The CMIS will provide: household files for PAPs containing losses and entitlement, scheduled monitoring reports, progress reports, and financial reports. The Project Management Office (PMO) i.e., RU will establish a quarterly monitoring system involving staff of the implementing agency/ NGO staff. The PMO will prepare progress reports on all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The report contains progress made in RAP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and matrix set out in the plan. RHD will hire Independent auditors acceptable to JICA to carry out external monitoring of the resettlement operations within two months of loan effective date. The External monitor's report will be submitted simultaneously to the RHD and JICA regularly. The monitoring consultant will be selected within three months of loan approval. Monitoring will be carried out every year during project implementation.

For efficient implementation and management of the RAP, some review work is needed. This will be internal and external. The authority will produce monthly and quarterly reports for monitoring the progress. RHD will engage efficient consultant from outside for total review of the project after the implementation period. At the same time JICA and other stakeholders may arrange separate study to monitor the implementation of RAP. RHD will carry out a midterm internal evaluation for the affected person at the implementation period. Following formats are proposed to use the progress monitoring. In addition to following formats internal Monitoring Specialist, Resettlement Specialist may develop other formats or may change following formats if justified.

Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Forms:**Monitoring Format-1: Monthly Progress Report Format for Resettlement Monitoring**

Reporting Month:							
Sl. No.	Component	Unit Total	Completed %	Cumulative Achievement	Completed	Progress During Reporting Month	Status & Remarks
1. Resettlement Preparation:							
1.1	Identification of PAPs	No.					
1.2	Group Meeting with PAPs,	No.					
1.3	Distribution of Compensation for Structures	Tk.					
1.4	Compensation for crop/tree	Tk.					
2. Payment of Compensation							
2.1	Land: (agriculture/homestead)	Tk.					
2.2	Compensation for Structures	Tk.					
2.3	Compensation for Crop/tree	Tk.					
3. Relocation and Income Restoration Activities							
3.1	Relocation of Households	No.					
3.2	Payment of Transfer Grant	Tk.					
3.3	Income Restoration Grant	Tk.					

Public consultation is a very important aspect for monitoring purpose and it is a continuous process. Resettlement Unit (RU) of RHD will use this format for reporting public consultation in their monthly and quarterly progress report. NGO or implementing agency will submit it to the RHD RU unit and to the JICA.

Monitoring Format-2: Monitoring Format for Public Consultation

Serial	Date	Place	No. of Participants	Contents of the consultation, main comments and answers
1				
2				

Following format is intended for exclusive use of RU of RHD. After recruiting NGO, relevant part will be used by the NGO for monitoring and the report will be submitted to RU of RHD and JICA.

Monitoring Format-3: Acquisition and Resettlement Activities Monitoring Form

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			Progress of the current quarter	Progress till the Previous quarter	Cumulative Progress	Progress Till the Previous quarter	Cumulative Progress		
Preparation of RAP									
Employment of Consultants		Man month							
Implementation of Census									

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			Progress of the current quarter	Progress till the Previous quarter	Cumulative Progress	Progress Till the Previous quarter	Cumulative Progress		
Survey(Including Socio Economic Survey)									
Approval of RAP			Date of Approval						
Finalization of PAPs List		No of PAPs							
Progress of Compensation payment		No of HHs							
Lot 1		No of HHs							
Lot 2		No of HHs							
Lot 3		No of HHs							
Lot 4		No of HHs							
Progress of Land Acquisition(All Lots)		ha							
Lot 1		ha							
Lot 2		ha							
Lot 3		ha							
Lot 4		ha							
Progress of Asset Replacement (All lots)		No of HHs							
Lot 1		No of HHs							
Lot 2		No of HHs							
Lot 3		No of HHs							
Lot 4		No of HHs							
Progress of Relocation of People (All Lots)		No of HHs							
Lot 1		No of HHs							
Lot 2		No of HHs							
Lot 3		No of HHs							
Lot 4		No of HHs							

Monitoring of certain indicators are very important for due implementation of involuntary resettlement issues and thus ensuring congenial social environment. As per the JICA Guidelines it should be at least for a minimum of 2 years period after the last date of completion of all resettlement activities. It is expected that minimum 2 years period of monitoring is adequate considering the resettlement work is involved for the present subproject. Proposed monitoring items are given below on a tentative basis for livelihood and

resettlement monitoring. In addition to above, the monitoring indicators will be reported on monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The reporting will be on the following monitoring indicators.

Monthly Monitoring Format - 4: Indicator-wise Monitoring Results during Report Period

Serial	Monitoring Item/Indicator	Report Period			
		Month-1	Month-2	Month-3	-----
1	Amicable Negotiation (Total 100%) Cumulative progress				
2	Successful grievance resolution(No.) Cumulative progress				
3	Timely delivery of Compensation(in Taka) Cumulative progress				
4	Satisfied with agreed resettlement (No. of PAPs) Cumulative progress				
5	Restoration of income (No. of PAPs) Cumulative progress				
6	Restoration of economic/agricultural activities (No. of PAPs) Cumulative progress				
7	No of occupational disruption and major damages (No. of PAPs) Cumulative Figure				
8	Home/homestead rehabilitated (No. of PAPs) Cumulative progress				
9	Uninterrupted access to community facilities and services (No. of PAPs) Cumulative progress				
10	Wells, drains, canals, road reinstated (No./length in meter) Cumulative progress				
11	Enhanced social relations and networks (No. of PAPs) Cumulative progress				
12	Enhanced livelihood through effective use of compensation (No. of PAPs) Cumulative progress				
13	Training Provided(Nos. of PAPs) -Trade 1 -Trade 2 -Trade 3				
14	Microcredit Provided -In Tk. -No. PAPs				
15	-Transfer Grants(TG) -Construction Grants (CG)				

Note: Initial Assumptions:

- No. of Total PAPs:
- Total amount of Compensation in Tk.

Serial	Monitoring Item/Indicator	Report Period			
		Month-1	Month-2	Month-3	-----
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of PAPs having access to community facilities • Total no. of wells, drains to be reinstated • Total length of canals to be reinstated in Km. • Total length of roads to be reinstated in Km. 				

10 TENTATIVE BUDGET

Budget is calculated on the following type of loss and RAP management principles as applicable:

DESCRIPTION OF LOSSES	APPLICABILITY CONSIDERATION
(a) Payment of Compensation	
▫ Land	√
▫ House sites	√
▫ Houses	√
▫ Trees/crops	√
▫ Business loss	√
▫ Other immovable properties	×
(b) Resettlement	
▫ Purchase and development of resettlement sites	×
▫ Civil amenities	×
▫ Social infrastructure	×
▫ Movement of PAPs	√
▫ Transportation of household goods, cattle etc.	×
▫ Transit camps including temporary shelters, provision of health care	×
▫ Potable water, food, firewood, fodder etc.	×
▫ Resettlement Allowance	√
(c) Rehabilitation	
▫ Resettlement package including land-for-land, productive assets for income restoration, linkage with Government schemes	×
▫ Resettlement allowance, training etc.	√
(d) Project Management	
▫ Socio-economic studies and RAP	√
▫ Monitoring and Evaluation	√
(e) Project Administration	
Capital including building, equipment, furniture and vehicles	√
Recurring including salaries, stationary, postage, fuel, maintenance of equipment and vehicles etc.	√
Contingencies	√

Though the resettlement budget has been estimated on the above principles yet in future, it will be rearranged on the basis of the changed needs. So, a tentative budget has been produced on available data. The resettlement cost estimate includes all costs regarding resettlement preparation, compensation for land and structures including relocation. RHD will allocate necessary funds for the implementation of the plan.

Table 20 Land Price of the Acquired Land

SI No	Name of the Mouza	JL No	Sheet No	Type of Land	Proposed Land to be Acquired(Acre)	Mouza/ sheet Total (Acre)	Land price Sub registry / Decimal (Tk)	Total land value as per Sub registry office	Unit price/ Decimal SES (TK)	Total Estimated land price SES(TK)
1	Dhalghat	2	3	Salt Land	5.456	0	4909	2678350	10000	5456000
2	Dhalghat	2	3	Road /Embankment	0.005	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dhalghat	2	3	Nal	1.603	7.064	6698	1073689	10000	1603000
4	Dhalghat	2	5	Salt Land	1.027	0	4909	504154.3	10000	1027000
5	Dhalghat	2	5	River	7.49	0	0	0	0	0
6	Dhalghat	2	5	Road/Embankment /others	8.58	17.097	0	0	0	0
7	Matarbari	1	6	Nal/Fallow/others	7.255	0	19805	14368528	40000	29020000
8	Matarbari	1	6	Bari/Homestead	0.787	0	70663	5561178	100000	7870000
9	Matarbari	1	6	Salt Land	0.03	0	8642	25926	12000	36000
10	Matarbari	1	6	Dokan/ Commercial	0.066	0	144000	950400	300000	1980000
11	Matarbari	1	6	Road/Embankment	1.52	9.658	0	0	0	0
12	Matarbari	1	10	River	19.967	19.967	0	0	0	0
13	Matarbari	1	11	River	19.284	19.284	0	0	0	0
14	Matarbari	1	12	River	6.47	6.47	0	0	0	0
15	Uttar Nalbila	7	3	Canal	1.487	0	0	0	0	0
16	Uttar Nalbila	7	3	Nal/Fallow/others	1.8	3.287	19743	3553740	50000	9000000
17	uttar Nalbila	7	4	Salt Land	0.979	0	10000	979000	10000	979000
18	Uttar Nalbila	7	4	Agri/fallow/others	4.038	0	19743	7972223	40000	16152000
19	Uttar Nalbila	7	4	Canal	0.04	0	0	0	0	0
20	Uttar Nalbila	7	4	Homestead	0.968	6.025	29333	2839434	50000	4840000
21	uttar nalbila-2	7	3	Agri/fallow/others	1.677	0	19743	3310901	40000	6708000
22	Uttar nalbila-2	7	3	Road/ embankments	0.621	0	0	0	0	0
23	Uttar nalbila-2	7	3	Homestead	2.12	4.418	29333	6218596	50000	10600000
17	YunusKhali	6	-	Road/Embankment /others	0.055	0	0	0	0	0

SI No	Name of the Mouza	JL No	Sheet No	Type of Land	Proposed Land to be Acquired(Acre)	Mouza/ sheet Total (Acre)	Land price Sub registry / Decimal (Tk)	Total land value as per Sub registry office	Unit price/ Decimal SES (TK)	Total Estimated land price SES(TK)
18	YunusKhali	6	-	Salt Land	0.87	0	4800	417600	10000	870000
19	YunusKhali	6	-	Nal	3.729	4.654	25320	9441828	50000	18645000
20	yunusKhali-2	6	-	Nal	0.352	0	25320	891264	50000	1760000
21	Yunuskhali-2	6	-	Road/ embankments	0.013	0.365	0	0	0	0
22	Badarkhali ghona	65	5	Agri/fallow/others	1.736	0	20031	3477382	40000	6944000
23	Badarkhali ghona	65	5	Road/ Embankments	0.306	0	0	0	0	0
24	Badarkhali ghona	65	5	River/canal	0.149	0	0	0	0	0
25	Badarkhali ghona	65	5	Homestead	0.028	2.219	17300	48440	50000	140000
26	Maheshkhali Pahar	12	1	Agri/fallow/others	0.128	0	1450	18560	30000	384000
28	Maheshkhali Pahar	12	1	Homestead	1.108	1.236	16248	1800278	40000	4432000
29				Total	101.744	101.744		66131473		128446000

Table 15 Tentative Resettlement Budget¹⁴

Sl	Item	Amount (Acre)	Unit Cost	Tk	Payment		Responsible
1	Land Price acre ¹⁵	101.744	See Table-18	128446000	CCL+50% Premium	Rest as a grant	DC+RHD- RU+ING O
2	Stamp Duty		12 percent on land price	15413520	-	As a grant	RHD- RU+INGO
3	Loss of Salt and Shrimp ¹⁶	30.68 ¹⁷	230000	7056400	CCL+50% Premium	Rest as a grant	DC
4	Structure business and Housing ¹⁸	161 nos (Tk.3,07,69,000+60,20,000)	Tk228,503.10 (based on SES)	36789000	CCL+50% Premium	Rest as a grant	DC+RHD RU+ING O
5	Transfer Grant (TG)		12.5 percent	4598625		As a grant	RHD-RU
6	Constrcution Grant (CG)		20 percent	7357800		As a grant	RHD_RU
7	Livelihood Restoration	117+109=226 lump sum	Tk.600 per day	1224000		As a grant	RHD_RU +INGO
8	Livelihood Training for Income Restoration, for business and wage losss- 226(69+66+40+51) as economic displacement	226	30,000	6780000		As a grant	RHD_RU +INGO
9	Tree loss	356+388=744nos	Total amount from survey(2,47,500+1,93,350=440850	440850	CCL+50% Premium	Rest as a grant	DC
10	One Jetty	1	lumpsum,5 lachs	500000	CCL+50% Premium	Rest as a grant	DC
11	Drinking water Tube well	12	1lach	1200000	CCL+50% Premium	Rest as a grant	DC
11	NGO Cost Lumpsum			10000000	N.A	N.A	N.A
12	Sub Total			230702195			
13	20% Contingency and overhead on sub total			46140439			

¹⁴ Budget updated based on detailed technical design and 100% inventory of losses and that RHD will meet any shortfall in the resettlement budget during implementation

¹⁵ According to field observation, around out of 101.744 acre(40.19hectare) proposed land to be acquired land, around 50% of the proposed land will be inside the river as per land records river land e; remaining 50% land is homestead, market, and salt and shrimp cultivation land, average land price is varying as per location, it ranged Tk 10,000 to Tk.1 lakh per decimal. The land is a scarce resource in the area. Existing price is Tk. 3, 00,000 claimed by local people in the market area, on the other hand, homestead price is Tk.80, 000 to 1,50,000 per decimal and in remote area compensation were paid Tk.33,000 per decimal around three years back. After completion of the project normally land price increases rapidly and it will go beyond the capacity of the PAPs. Considering, all issues, price is to be considered. As per category of land on the basis of socio economic survey(SES) and sub registry of land transaction land price has been calculated for budget(details in the table-13). In the budget no price for river and road land has been included. During implementation PVAC committee with support of NGO will carry out a detailed land market survey for fixing replacement of value of land and structure

¹⁶ During socio- economic survey it is found, Shrimp cultivation, Net profit per acre is Tk.30,000 and salt cultivation net Profit is Tk.2,00,000 per acre

¹⁷ Of the total acquired land 101.744acre (41.19 hectares)). According to land records, the proposed land to be acquired includes river 54.887 acre, commercial area for shop 0.066 acre, salt land 8.362acre, homestead(Bari) 5.011 acre, agriculture land((NaI) 22.318 acre and road cum embankments 11.100 acre..Both salt and agriculture land has been counted for crop loss as shrimp land(8.362+22.318) acre = 30.68acre

¹⁸ Total 161 housing and business structure under package 3..2.1 and Package 3.3 alignment of 13.142km length (5.784+7.358km)

SI	Item	Amount (Acre)	Unit Cost	Tk	Payment	Responsible
14	Total(BDT)			276,842,634		

Note1. Budget excluded road, river, canal and embankment as these are government lands

2. Both salt and agriculture land has been counted for crop loss as shrimp land 8.362+22.318 acre (30.68 acre)

11 CONCLUSIONS

As a part of Matarbari Power plant project, the access road and bridge will play a vital role in connecting the project area with regional highway and expected socio-economic development of project site and project area people. The main sources of income of the project area inhabitants are salt and shrimp cultivation and comparatively these income sources made the people in the area solvent and net profit of salt cultivation is about Tk.2,00,000 per acre, though the landless poor and below poverty line people is around 30% and their socio-economic condition is not good. Therefore, following suggestions and comments have been made by the local community.

- Ensuring 100% compensation to PAPs.
- The project area people assured all sorts of support to the project authority in implementing the project but urged proper mitigation measures are to be taken from humanitarian view point which will ensure win-win position among the project authority, affected community and the local people.
- Make the area as a planned industrial hub and tourist destination for employment generation for the poor and landless.
- Employ local people as much as possible in the plant, especially unemployed project affected people.

On the basis of above comments and suggestions from the PAPs and the local community, project authority will ensure all sorts of support to the project affected people in getting payment from DC office and land compensation at the rate of full replacement cost to restore their previous socio economic condition. In this RAP there is a detailed outline for income restoration issues for the affected livelihood losers. In addition to that all community facilities will be rebuilt in a better condition if necessary. Road safety will be properly maintained. In construction activities local people will get priority especially poor, vulnerable and women will be considered. In INGO activities, local youth will get priority. This will be implemented by Resettlement Unit of RHD unit with the advice of the Design Consultants and support of INGO. It is expected these measures will serve the local and affected people's interest.

Annexure 1.1 List of All Categories EPs (headed) in Package -3.2.1

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
1	1319	Siddiq Ahmol	70	L/ Afaz Uddin	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	4	3	7	2	
2	1359	Mohammad Nasir Uddin	60	L/ Sayed Ahmod	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	4	3	7	7	
3	1359	Abdul Monaf	59	L/ Mohammad Younus	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	4	2	6	7	
4	134,513,461,347	Dr. M. Bodiul Alom	45	L/ Junab Ali	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	3	2	5	10	Madrasa
5	1366	Taslima Akter	27	H/ Joshim Uddin	No	yes	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	1	4	5	12	
6	1399	Dr. M. Bodiul Alom	45	L/ Junab Ali	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture			0	14	Moshjid
7	1377	Nurul Alom	47	L/ Junab Ali	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	4	4	8	14	
8	1377	Nesar Uddin	52	L/ Nurul Haque	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	2	2	4	15	
9	1380	Abu Siddiq	51	Fazlul Karim	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	1	4	5	16	
10	1398	Md. Arangojeb	42	Md. Rashid	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	1	3	4	16	
11	1398	Abbas Uddin	49	Md. Hosson Ali	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	3	2	5	16	
12	13,891,384	Abdul Hossain	48	L/ Ahmod Kabir	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	2	4	6	17,18	
13	1410	Rabiul Karim	45	L/ Abu Sayed	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	4	2	6	19	
14	1537	Alomgir		Nurul Hque	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	1	2	3	20	
15	1411	Shofiul Alom	60	L/ Yousuf Ali	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	4	4	8	3	
16	1411	Kolim Ullah	75	L/ Yousuf ali	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	5	3	8	3	
17	1412	Ruhul Amin	24	L/ Ruhul Md. Alom	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	1	2	3	4	
18	1414	A. Sukkur	41	Mohammad Hochon	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	4	2	6	6	
19	1414	A. Rahman	43	Mohammad Hochon	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	2	3	5	6	
20	1450	Jakir Hossain	52	L/ Tamim Grolle	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	5	2	7	7	
21	1450	Nurul Afsar	38	Kader Hossain	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	3	3	6	8	
22	1449-50	Atikur Rahman	23	Ali Hossain	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	3	2	5	9	
23	1451	Musur Ahmmod	67	L/ Korot Ali	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	6	2	8	12	
24	1451	Mohammad Sufi	82	L/ Ajron Mia	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	2	6	8	12	
25	1441	Jamal Mia	38	L/ Emdad Mia	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	4	2	6	12	
26	1554	Badsha Mia	65	L/ Dhanda Mia	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Stucture & Trees	6	2	8	13	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
27	1575	Mintu Borua	70	Chunnu Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali		2	3	5	1	
28	1577	Sree Milon Nath	52	L/ Ray Mohon Nath	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Structure & Trees	2	2	4	2	
29	1577	Iqu debnath	35	L/ Fonideb Nath	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	2	4	6	2	
30	1577	Sonjit Nath	55	L/ Monmohon Nath	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	5	2	7	2	
31	1577	Robindra Nath	68	L/ Monmohon Nath	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	3	1	4	3	
32	1577	Sujon kantinath	33	Nogorbashi Nath	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	3	4	7	3	
33	1577	Nona Borua	35	Kali Choron Barrua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	3	3	6	4	
34	1577	Raydhon Borua	47	Kali Choron Barrua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	3	3	6	4	
35	1597	Sunondho Borua	30	Rajendra Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Structure & Trees	2	2	4	5	
36	1598	Jin Ratan Barua	32	Rajendra Lal Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	1	3	4	6	
37	20	Bapparaj Borua	25	Ajit Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	4	2	6	8	
38	22	Joyshen Borua	55	L/ Soradhon Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	3	3	6	9	
39	20,21	Tontu Borua	60	L/ Goradhon Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	4	3	7	10	
40	22	Ketthro Mohon Borua	65	L/ Gudhon Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Structure & Trees	5	5	10	11	
41	24	Gaili Borua	55	L/ Gujdhon Borua	No	yes	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	0	1	1	11	
42	26	Badol Borua	40	L/ Birendralan Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	3	3	6	12	
43	26	Sugot Borua	43	Ledu Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Structure & Trees	4	4	8	13	
44	26	Putu Borua	27	Raful Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	6	5	11	13	
45	26	Profulla	50	Ledu Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	5	2	7	13	
46	26	Rakhil Burua	38	L/ Sushango	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Structure & Trees	2	2	4	14	
47	26	Khoka Borua	51	L/ Jirondra Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	4	2	6	14	
48	26	Ruhul Kader	55	Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila	Residential Structure	3	5	8	15	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
							Moheshkhali						
49	28	Motisen Borua	35	L/ Rajendra Borua	Yes	No	Uttaranlobila Moheshkhali	Residential Structure	4	3	7	15	
50	462	Janal Ahmed	60	L/ Khuilla Mia	Yes	No	YounusKhali	Residential Structure	5	2	7	1	
51	464	Ramjan Ali	67	L/ Dolilur Rahman	Yes	No	YounusKhali	Residential Structure	4	2	6	1	
52	1535	Monir Ahmmod	53	L/ Ejot Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Residential Structure	3	3	6	2	
53	1319	Nijam Uddin	33	L/ Monsur Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Structure & Trees	2	6	8		
54	1317	Shahor Banu	32	H/ Jafor Ahmod	No	yes	Uttar Nolbila	Residential Structure	4	7	11		
55	460	Nur Kashem	37	Abul Kalam	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Stucture & Trees	3	4	7		
56	1317	Omor Faruq	38	L/ Surot Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Residential Structure	1	2	3		
57	1352	Sojol Mia	38	Rowshan Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Residential Structure	1	1	2		
58	1352	Akteruzzaman	36	L/ Somir Alal	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Residential Structure	3	2	5		
59	1352	Md. Khokon	37	L/ Somir Jalal	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Residential Structure	1	3	4		
60	456	Gias Uddin	52	L/ Tajor Mullok	Yes	No	Younuskhali	Stucture & Trees	4	2	6		
61	1285, 1100	Jalal Ahmed	41	L/ Tajor Mullok	Yes	No	Younuskhali	Residential Structure	6	4	10		
62	1100	Md. Selim	42	Muktar Ahmod	Yes	No	YounusKhali	Residential Structure	2	2	4		
63	1100	Md. Kamran	43	Mojammel Haque	Yes	No	YounusKhali	Stucture	3	3	6		
64	4247	Nur Nobi	45	Amir Hossain	Yes	No	YounusKhali	Stucture & Trees	4	4	8		
65	4247	Abdur Rahim	47	L/ Nojir Ahmod	Yes	No	YounusKhali	Residential Structure	3	3	6		
66	4247	Sayed Ismail Hossain Siraji	52	Kabir Ahmod	Yes	No	Bodorkhali	Residential Structure			0		School
67	4109	A. Khaleq	45	L/ Badsha Mia	Yes	No	Bodorkhali	Stucture & Trees	3	7	10		
68	1319	Abul Kalam	53	Munjur Ahmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	1	4	5	2	
69	1319	Hamida	35	H/ Bodiul Alom	No	yes	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	2	5	7	2	
70	1319, 1320	Abu Ahammod	53	L/ Chan	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	4	7	3	
71	1339	Sayed Ahmod	37	L/ Roshown Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	4	2	6	3	
72	1353	Faridul Alom	38	L/ Jafor Ahmed	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	4	2	6	4	
73	1360	Anowar Hossain	35	L/ Yousuf Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	1	3	4	8	
74	1360	Rafiq Uddin	47	L/ Boksu Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Structure & Trees	3	3	6	8	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
75	1360	Ali Ahmod	46	L/ Yousuf Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Structure & Trees	3	1	4	8	
76	1342	Nur Ahmod	50	L/ Ahmodur Rahman	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	1	1	2	9	
77	1344, 1366	Ruhul Kader	35	L/ Mohammad Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Structure & Trees	3	4	7	10	
78	1350	Mohammod Sajjad Hossain	23	Mohammod Kobir Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	1	0	1	12	
79	1350	Mohammad Jahed Hossain	21	Mohammod Kobir Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	1	0	1	12	
80	1350	Abu Taher	55	L/ Bacha Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	5	4	9	13	
81	2198	Hasan Rasel	40	Hasan Bashir	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	5	3	8	18	
82	2329	Nurul Amin	60	L/ Nur Haque	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	5	8	17	
83	2057	Md. Rafiqul Alom	43	L/ Hussain	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	1	2	3	16	
84	1555	Ali Hossain	60	L/ Dhanta Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	6	2	8	14	
85	1555	A. Mannan	70	L/ Hazi Dilu Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	4	2	6	14	
86	1555	Monir Ahmmod	82	L/ Dilu	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	2	4	6	14	
87	1530	Md. Riduan	27	Modon Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	3	6	16	
88	1529	Md. Belal	47	L/ Dilu Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	2	5	16	
89	1529	Anamul Haque	38	F/ Ola Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	3	6	16	
90	1529	Khairul Abedin	39	L/ Joynab Abedin	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	2	5	16	
91	1527	Gojendra	75	L/ Romesh Chandra Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	2	5	16	
92	1527	Chironton Borua	55	Pemandor Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	5	2	7	17	
93	1527	Jinpodo Borua	60	H/ Pulin Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	4	7	17	
94	1410	Josim Uddin		L/ Aktar Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	5	5	10	19	
95	1384	Soiod Mia		L/ Abdu Roshid	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	4	3	7	18	
96	1575	Fonivushon Borua	60	L/ Horikishor Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	3	6	16	
97	1575	Shudangsu Borua	70	L/ Horikishor Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	3	4	7	16	
98	1575	Munsur Ahommod	71	Ashraf Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business Structure	2	3	5	16	
99	4107	Ikhtiar	34	L/ Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Bodorkhali Ghona	Business Structure	2	3	5		
100	4004	Jahangir Alom	60	Ab. Malek	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	1	4	5		
101	4004	Abdul Jobbar	40	L/ Gura Mia	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	2	2	4		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
102	4290	Nurul Amin	44	L/ Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	1	5	6		
103	4240	Nurul Haque Sikder	40	L/ Mozaffor Alom	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	4	2	6		
104	4250	Jamal Uddin	41	L/ Foridul Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	2	3	5		
105	4250	Abu Soyod	40	L/ Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	3	2	5		
106	4247	Nurul Islam	58	L/ Sultan Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	6	6	12		
107	4590	Md. Amin	55	L/ Hazi Gora Mia	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	4	1	5		
108	4590	Arif Hossain Nasir	36	L/ Soyod Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	2	3	5		
109	4093	Arif Ullah Nurul Islam	40	Khairul Boshor Hossain Ali	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	4	5	9		
110	4093	Didar Ahmmod	40	Abu Ahmmed	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	4	3	7		
111	4090	Atiqul Jolil	38	Abu Ahmmed	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	2	3	5		
112	4107	Md. Hasan	35	Khayer Ahmmed	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business Structures	3	7	10		
113	1315	Japor Ahmmod	72	L/ Amju Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	2	2	4	1	
114	1315	Bodiul Alom	32	L/Mohammad Nasim	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	1	5	1	
115	1315	Hamida Begum	37	L/ Saber Ahmmod	No	yes	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	2	3	5	1	
116	1319	Gofur Alom	40	L/ Noju Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	5	2	7	3	
117	1319	Nurun Nahar	45	H/Mohammad Hossain	No	Yes	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	3	7	3	
118	1354	Shohid Ullah	45	L/Ejher Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	2	3	5	4	
119	1321	Siddik Ahmmod	45	L/ Ali Ahmmed	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	2	2	4	6	
120	1320	Abu Soyod	38	L/ Chan Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	5	4	9	6	
121	1323	Rofiqul Islam	39	L/ Akhter Jamal	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	4	8	6	
122	1340	Ashraf Ali	45	L/ Lal Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	3	7	9	
123	1366	Dolilur Rahman	45	L/ Petan Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	1	1	2	12	
124	1389	Robiul Hossain	47	L/ Abdul Kader	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	3	5	8	17	
125	1389	Bojol Ahmmod	49	L/ Sahab Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	2	4	6	17	
126	1389	Kamal Hossain	45	L/ Ezhar Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	10	2	12	17	
127	1533	Mukter Ahmmod	38	L/ Nojor Mohammad	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	2	6	18	
128	1410	Mozammel Haque	41	L/Hosen Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	3	7	20	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
129	18	Omar Borua	46	L/ Arun Borua	Yes	No	Mohesh Khali Pahar	Tree	1	2	3	9	
130	1597	Sudotto Borua	52	L/ Romesh Chandra Borua	Yes	No	Mohesh Khali Pahar	Tree	3	4	7	5	
131	1535	Shofik Ahmmod	45	L/ Izzot Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	1	5		
132	1411	Habibullah Ledu	42	L/ Yosuf Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	3	4	7		
133	1412	Mahmudul Korim	35	L/ Soyod Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	3	4	7		
134	1536	Jafor Alom	48	L/ Ejhar Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	3	7		
135	1413	Md. Shorif	48	Ab. Khalek	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	3	7		
136	1550	Md.Hosen	45	L/ Hasan Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	1	5		
137	1551	Ab. Mojid	37	L/Hosan Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	5	1	6		
138	1352	Mohammad Hosen	53	L/Ab. Sobhan	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	6	3	9		
139	4247	Master Gias Uddin	62	L/Nojir Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	4	4	8		
140	4247	Sirajul Haque	50	Kobir Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	3	2	5		
141	4247	A.K.M. Fazlul Kader	55	L/ Soyod Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	2	3	5		
142	4247	Ahmmod Hossain	45	L/ Jafor Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	3	2	5		
143	4093	Jahangir	45	Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	1	2	3		
144	4094	Abu Ahmmod	47	Jolil Box	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	4	4	8		
145	4095	Nurul Alom	48	Fokir Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	2	3	5		
146	4095	S.M. Altab	48	Lal Mia	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	2	4	6		
147	4103	Ab. Mannan	40	L/ Nurul Ahmmed	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	2	4	6		
148	4103	Mojaffor Ahmmed	55	L/ Shamsul Alom	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	2	3	5		
149	4103	Kawser Ahmmod	40	Mahbubul Alom	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	3	4	7		
150	4103	Hasan Ullah	42	Khairul Boshor	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Tree	2	2	4		
151	460	Abdul Hakim	40	L/Munsur Ali	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	2	6	8		
152	460	Jokir Ahmmod	29	L/ Sahab Mia	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	3	4	7		
153	1317	Abul Kalam	47	Munsur Ali	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	2	4	6		
154	456	Iman Ali	39	L/ Abul Khayer	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	2	8	10		
155	456	Amir Hamza	39	L/ Mohammad Hossain	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	2	2	4		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
156	456	Siddik Ahmmod	37	L/ Azom Ullah	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	2	5	7		
157	1284	Soyod Ahmmod	41	L/ Kalu Mia	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	4	5	9		
158	1285	Sobir Ahmmod	47	L/ Hosen Ali	Yes	No	Yonis Khali	Tree	2	3	5		
159	1100	Khulos Mia	48	Saker Alom	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	2	3	5		
160	1100	Morium	38	H/ Azizur Rahman	No	yes	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	8	4	12		
161	1100	Mosaddek	47	Sohidul Haque	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	4	3	7		
162	1100	Humayon	38	Abu Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	3	4	7		
163	1100	Abu Taher	39	L/ Yosup Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	9	6	15		
164	1100	Nur Asha	35	H/ Ukil Ahmmod	No	yes	Uttar Nolbila	Tree	3	5	8		
165	1319	Kawser Alom	32	Akbul Kalam	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	1	1	2	2	
166	1319	Showkot Hossain	27	Johir Alom	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	7	9	2	
167	1319	Jiaul Korim	31	Azijul Haque	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	10	5	15	3	
168	1319	Amanot Ullah	35	Forok Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	9	4	13	3	
169	1360	Jahedul Islam Riton	30	L/ Sobir Jalal	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	1	1	2	8	
170	1360	Mohammad Jia	38	L/ Mohammad Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	13	5	18	8	
171	1360	Md. Khalek	31	Soyod Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	1	4	8	
172	1360	Saber Ahmmod	61	L/ Yosup Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	4	6	10	8	
173	1360	Abu Siddik	37	Jafor Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	1	4	8	
174	1360	Md. Monir	37	Abdu Jobber	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	4	2	6	8	
175	1360	Md. Saddam Hossain	26	Nurul Haque	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	4	3	7	8	
176	1360	Shofir Ahmmod	47	Ahmdur Rahman	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	2	5	8	
177	1360	Jahangir Alom	38	Mohammad Dalon	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	4	6	8	
178	1360	Ukil Ahmmod	30	Ahmmodur Rahman	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	4	3	7	8	
179	1360	Abdul Hakim	51	Munsur Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	2	4	8	
180	1360	Abdul Hakim	33	Rofik Uddin	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	1	0	1	8	
181	1342	Rashel Kanti Shil	29	Tejendro Shil	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	4	6	10	8	
182	1342	Korim Ullah	37	Ajgor Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	5	3	8	9	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
183	1342	Jamal Hossain	30	L/ Siraj Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	2	4	9	
184	1344	Jopir Ahmmod	50	Ahmmodur Rahman	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	3	5	10	
185	1350	Abdul Hannan	27	Ali Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	6	3	9	11	
186	1350	Kobir Hossain	55	Mawlana Yeakub Hosen	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	2	5	13	
187	1410	Abu Taher	50	L/ Bacha Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	5	4	9	13	
188	1410	Abul Hashem	38	Jaker Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	3	6	19	
189	1410	Nasir Uddin	47	Dolilur Rahman	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	2	5	19	
190	1410	Nezam Uddin	47	L/ Akhter Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	2	4	19	
191	2057	Md. Hossain	28	Ab. Shukor Ali	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	4	3	7	16	
192	2329	Nurul Kodir	34	Kiron Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	1	4	17	
193	2057	Mojir Hasan	35	Shohidul Haque	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	5	2	7	16	
194	1535	Mozammel Haque	33	Soyod Nur	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	2	5	2	
195	1555	Ab. Mannan Letu Borua	32	L/ Kala Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	1	3	4	14	
196	1555	Hillol Borua	28	Robi Chand Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	2	4	14	
197	1555	Alomgir	50	L/ Abul Kalam Sikder	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	2	5	14	
198	1555	Ab. Monaf	27	L/ Nurul Alom	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	1	4	15	
199	1529	Ahmmod Kobir	35	L/ Fozol Ajmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	2	5	16	
200	1529	Dr. Shamsu	55	Md. Sofa	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	3	5	16	
201	1529	Akbor Ahmmod	35	L/ Solaiman	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	4	6	16	
202	1529	Abul Boshor	39	L/ Foju Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	3	5	16	
203	1527	Japan Borua	40	L/ Ragendro Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	4	3	7	17	
204	1527	Rajendro Borua	60	L/ Romesh Chandra Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	2	4	17	
205	1527	Sudotto Borua	45	L/ Romesh Chandra Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	3	6	17	
206	1527	Jotindro Borua	60	L/ Romesh Chandra Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	1	4	17	
207	1575	Soykot Borua	40	Jinpod Borua	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	4	7	17	
208	1575	Ali Azgor	40	L/ Ab. Sobur	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	3	5	18	
209	1575	Mokter Ahmmod	41	L/Kala Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	3	3	6	18	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
210	1575	Gias Uddin	42	Abu Soyod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	9	11	20	18	
211	4004	Afser	35	L/ Kobir Ahmmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nolbila	Business	2	3	5		
212	4290	Harun Or Roshid	42	Akhter Hossain	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	3	2	5		
213	4290	Kholilur Rahman	42	L/ Asab Mia	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	4	5	9		
214	4240	Rezaul Korim	38	L/ Nurusoban	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	2	2	4		
215	4240	Mizanur Rahman	39	Kamal Hossain	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	2	2	4		
216	4240	Md. Ayub Ali	40	Jomir Hossain	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	5	3	8		
217	4240	Md. Shorof Uddin	34	Monor Alom	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	2	2	4		
218	4250	Hazi Ab. Rohim	52	L/ Foridul Alom	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	2	3	5		
219	4250	Md. Belal Uddin	43	Nasir Ali	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	4	4	8		
220	4250	H.M. Sohoraf Mostofa	39	M. Hossain Ali	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	5	4	9		
221	4250	Ab. Gofur	40	Nurul Hossain	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	6	3	9		
222	4250	Md. Ershad	38	Mokbul Hossain	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	6	7	13		
223	4250	Ab. Rahman	38	Hossain Ahmmed	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	2	1	3		
224	4250	Md. Sorower	40	L/ Motiur Rahman	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	3	1	4		
225	4247	Md. Jamal Hossain	48	Delower Hossain	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	3	3	6		
226	4590	Md. Kajol Hossain	35	Amir Hamza	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	7	4	11		
227	4590	Md. Kawser	37	Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	3	3	6		
228	4093	Arifullah	40	Khairul Boshor	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	4	3	7		
229	4093	Abul Kalam	29	Amir Ahmmod	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	2	2	4		
230	4093	Josim Uddin	29	Nur Islam	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	2	2	4		
231	4093	Abul Kasem	42	Hasem Ali	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	4	4	8		
232	4093	Md. Shajahan	35	Saber Ahmmed	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	5	3	8		
233	4107	Nurul Kader	40	Monirul Islam	Yes	No	Bodor Khali Ghona	Business	4	5	9		
234	1360	Tajul Islam Khokon	28	Somir Jalal	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	4	1	5	8	
235	1360	Nazrul Islam Bakul	28	L/ Somir Jalal	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	1	1	2	8	
236	1360	Sumon Kanti Shil	32	Toyjondro Shil	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	1		1	8	
237	1360	Mohe Uddin	31	Joynal Abedin	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	3	6	8	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
238	1360	Joherul Islam	46	Md. Abu Soyed	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	2	5	8	
239	1360	Abu Siddik	47	L / Fazlul Karim	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	1	4	5	8	
240	1342	Borhan Uddin	43	L / Somir Jalal	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	4	3	7	9	
241	1342	Josim Uddin	29	L / Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	3	6	9	
242	1342	Abu Taher	35	L / Boshir Ahmod	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	4	7	9	
243	1342	Aminul Islam	28	Shafeul Alam	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	4	4	8	9	
244	1360	Habib Ullah	23	Ali Azgor	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	8	
245	1360	Md. Shahidullah	35	L / Azhar Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	3	5	8	
246	1555	Sudan Barua	20	Shankar Barua	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	3	6	15	
247	2198	Josim Uddin	27	Akter Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	5	3	8	18	
248	2198	Jamal Hossain	37	Dolilur Rahman	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	4	6	18	
249	2198	Nazem Uddin	36	L / Mohammad Amin	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	18	
250	2198	Faruq Hossain	34	Abul Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	4	2	6	18	
251	2198	Nurul Abser	30	L / Ahlam Mia	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	18	
252	2198	Md. Amran	23	Mohammad Tajum Uddin	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	3	5	18	
253	2057	Md. Tareq	18	A. Mojid	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	2	5	16	
254	1555	Mithu Barua	22	Shukkur Barua	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	4	2	6	14	
255	1555	Mithu Barua	22	Shukkur Barua	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	4	2	6	14	
256	1555	Dastogir Alam	30	Shah Alam	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	3	6	14	
257	1555	Nurul Islam	36	Akbar Ahammod	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	1	4	14	
258	1555	Nasir Uddin	31	Shah Alam	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	14	
259	1529	Afser Nur	30	Abul Hossain	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	4	7	16	
260	1529	Kamrul Hasan	35	Shafeul Alam	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	3	2	5	16	
261	1529	Aminul Islam	35	Shafeul Alam	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	16	
262	1529	Mohammad Hadith	32	F / Bashir Ahammad	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	16	
263	1529	Nurul Amin	28	Akbar Ahammod	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	3	5	16	
264	1527	Mohammad Alam	54	L / Sobir Ahammad	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	3	5	17	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
265	1527	Shubo Barua	25	Rabidra Barua	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	17	
266	1575	Josim Uddin	31	L / Golam Mahmud	Yes	No	Uttar Nalbila	Wage	2	2	4	18	
267	4004	Didarul Islam	35	L / Momtajul Haque	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	1	3	4		
268	4004	A. Malek	36	L / Nurul Islam Sikder	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	4	2	6		
269	4004	Mostofa Kawser James	32	Riduan Sikder	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	2	4		
270	4240	Asaduzzaman	40	L / Zafor Ahammad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	4	2	6		
271	4240	Jobayer Ahammde	34	Nurunnabe	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	3	5		
272	4240	Md. Saymon Rahman	40	Kamal Hossain	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	5	3	8		
273	4240	Md. Sharofuddin Jonaet	34	Monor Alam	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	2	4		
274	4250	Sofe Uddin	32	Azaha Ahammad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	3	3	6		
275	4250	Md. Badsha	28	L / Hakim Ali	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	2	4		
276	4250	Farid Uddin	38	L / Khayer Ahammad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	3	1	4		
277	4250	Didarul Islam	25	L / Abdur Rahman	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	1	3	4		
278	4250	S M Hamed	28	Mahmudul Haque	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	1	3	4		
279	4250	Gias Uddin	29	Mohammad Ali	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	3	3	6		
280	4250	Arun Barua	28	Ajith Barua	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	3	5		
281	4250	Alauddin	28	Nur Hossain	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	4	3	7		
282	4250	Md. Aziz	31	Nur Ahammed	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	2	4		
283	4247	Mohe Uddin	28	L / Siraz	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	4	6		
284	4247	Nur Islam	31	Mokter Ahammad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	3	5		
285	4247	Mokaddes	29	Joynal Abedin	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	3	3	6		
286	4247	Salauddin	25	Abul Kalam	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	2	4		
287	4247	Forkan	28	L / Soyed Ahammad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	2	4		
288	4247	Rezaul Karim	38	Jaker Ahammad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	4	2	6		
289	4590	Nurul Islam	42	L / A. Samad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	1	3	4		
290	4590	Nurul Kader	30	Shamsul Alam	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	3	3	6		
291	4590	Osman Goni	27	L / Siraz Uddin	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	1	3		
292	4590	Ahteshamul Haque	25	L / Amir Hamja	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	2	4		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
293	4590	Joyal Abedin	27	Wazuddin	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	4	3	7		
294	4093	Jasim Uddin Aziz	29	Nur Islam Sonamia	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	3	1	4		
295	4093	Rayhan	27	Jahangir	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	3	5		
296	4093	Hanif	29	Nur Mohammad	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	4	3	7		
297	4093	Azam	29	Nurul Islam	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	1	2	3		
298	4093	Osman	28	Saber Ahammed	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	5	3	8		
299	4093	Jahed	26	Ibrahim	Yes	No	Badar Khali ghona	Wage	2	4	6		
Total					0	0			928	870	1798		

Annexure 1.2 List of All Categories EP's (headed) in the Package-3.3

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
1	13567	Luta Mia	52	L/ Abul Hossain	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	2	3	5	3	
2	13567	Bodor Uddin	45	L/ Abul Hossain	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	3	2	5	4	
3	13567	Mohammad Akter	40	L/ Abul Kashem	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	4	1	5	4	
4	13567	Sona Mia	35	Mokter Ahmmed	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	6	1	7	4	
5	13570-13571	Mohammad Hossain Masud	39	L/ Banchu Mia	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	3	3	6	4	
6	13580	Abul Kalam	55	L/ Chand Mulluk	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	2	2	4	7	
7	13580	Yousup Nobi	75	L/ Ali Munsu	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	5	1	6	15	
8	13580	Md. Saiful	31	Kalu Mia	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	2	2	4	15	
9	13585	Md. Abdur Rohim	30	Soyod Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	7	1	8	16	
10	13585	Jamal Uddin	45	Md. Ali Askor	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	2	3	5	17	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
11	23588	Abdul Monaf	40	L/ Nur Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	3	2	5	18	
12	13590	Abdur Roshid	47	L/ Kobir Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	4	2	6	18,16	
13	13590	Abbas Uddin	54	L/ Kobir Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	7	1	8	19	
14	13590	Johir Ahmmod		L/ Abdul Roshid	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	2	2	4	20	
15	13591	Mostak Ahmmod	65	Soyod Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	3	1	4	21	
16	10602-13603	Mozaffor Ahmmod	32	L/ Nur Hamza	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	3	3	6	22	
17	10602-13604	Zakir Ahmmod	46	L/ Nur Hamza	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	5	1	6	22	
18	10602-13605	Sobir Ahmmod	50	L/ Nur Hamza	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	7	1	8	23	
19	10602-13606	Abdul Gofur	35	Nur Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	5	1	6	23	
20	10602-13607	Mozammel Haque	35	L/ Nur Hamza	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	2	4	6	24	
21	10602-13608	Bosir Ahmmod	55	L/ Nur Hamza	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	2	3	5	24	
22	13603	Sona Mia	45	Bosir Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	3	2	5	24	
23	13603	Mohi Uddin	40	Bosir Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	4	5	9	24	
24	13603	Md. Abdul Mojid	34	Nur Alom	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	3	2	5	25	
25	13603	Md. Forid Ahmmod	73	L/ Amin Ullah	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	4	2	6	26	
26	13567	Jajera Khatun	35	L/ Joyabul Hossain	1		Rajgat	Residential Structure	1	2	3	4	
27	13568	Nurun Nahar	50	L/ Abdur Salam		2	Rajgat	Business Structure	2	1	3	1	
28	13568	Md. Abdul Alim	55	L/ Foridul Haque	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	2	5	2	
29	13569	Md. Kashem	45	Forid Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	4	5	9	6	
30	13570	Akkas Uddin	56	L/ Chand Mulluk	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	7	10	7	
31	13570	Md. Emran Hossain	38	L/ Banchu Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	5	8	7	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
32	13579	Abul Kalam	45	L/ Chand Mulluk	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	5	8	7	Shah Mojidia Jamia Mosque
33	13579	Shahab Uddin	48	L/ Abdul Bari	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	2	3	5	9	
34	13579	Saber Ahmmod	53	L/ Sultan Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	5	5	10	9	
35	13579	DC			1		Rajgat	Business Structure			0	10	Jatri Sa
36	13579	Badsha Mia	45	L/ Goni Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	5	2	7	10	
37	13579	Abu Soyod	55	L/ Chand Mulluk	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	2	5	15	
38	13835	Jalal Ahmmod	55	L/ Habibur Rahman	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	5	5	10		Water Development Bord
39	13835	Aziz	52	L/ Habibur Rahman	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	7	10		
40	13835	Abdur Roshid	40	L/ Habibur Rahman	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	5	4	9		Water Development Bord
41	13835	Abu Bokkor Siddik	55	L/ Habibur Rahman	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	7	3	10		
42	13835	Yeakub Nobi	32	Hazi Forid Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	2	1	3		
43	13835	Sahab Uddin	50	L/ Gonu Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	5	3	8		
44	13835	Gias Uddin	41	Munu Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	4	3	7		
45	13835	Hazi Forid Ahmmod	80	L/ Amin Ullah	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	8	12	20		
46	13835	Sazzad Hossain	25	L/ Abul Kashem	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	4	4	8		
47	13835	Emran Hossain	35	L/ Banchu Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	2	5		
48	13835	Mohammad Hossain	41	L/ Banchu Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	3	6		
49	13835	Md. Nur Nobi	43	Hazi Foridul Haque	1		Rajgat	Business Structure	3	3	6		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
50	13579	Md. Abu Bokkor	62	Habibur Rahman	1		Rajgat	Tree	3	3	6	8	
51	13583	Abdur Roshid	60	L/ Md. Alom	1		Rajgat	Tree	4	5	9	16	
52	13603	Md. Jafor Ahmmod	60	Amin Ullah	1		Rajgat	Tree	2	4	6	26	
53	13603	Md. Abu Soyod	63	L/ Abdu Jobbar	1		Rajgat	Tree	3	4	7	26	
54	13568	Ansarul Karim	35	L/ Kalu Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	4	3	7	1	
55	13568	Rajib Shil	32	Khethro Mohon	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	3	6	1	
56	13568	Salauddin	29	L/ Ejlas Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	3	6	2	
57	13568	Mukter Ahmmod	28	Sobir Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	2	5	7	2	
58	13568	Nasir Uddin	35	L/ Forokh Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	2	5	2	
59	13568	Mohammad Solayman	38	L/ Golam Bari	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	4	7	2	
60	13569	Md. Sadeq	29	Nur Ahomod	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	5	2	7	6	
61	13569-13570	Abdul Mannan	67	L/ Nur Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	2	5	6	
62	13570	Mohammad Sumon	25	Mozammel Haque	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	5	2	7	6	
63	13570	Mozammel Haque	40	Jalal Ahmmod	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	2	2	4	6	
64	13570	Khokon Das	45	L/ Kalipodo Das	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	3	6	7	
65	13579	Ali Akbar	40	Habibur Rahman	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	2	5	8	
66	13578-13579	Md. Islam	30	Dolil Mia	1		Rajgat	Business Losses	3	3	6	10	
67	13578, 13579	Abdul Aziz	40	Shah Alam	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	3	5	10	
68	13579	Sheikh Ahamod	55	L/ Lokman Hossain	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	4	7	11	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
69	13578 , 13579	Krishnopado Das	65	L / Sotish Chandra Das	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	3	6	12	
70	13578, 13579	Tiklu Das	45	L / Sudir Das	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	1	2	3	12	
71	13578, 13579	Ismael Hossain	42	L / Senaet Ali	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	2	4	12	
72	13579	Md. Mizan	40	Nagu Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	3	6	12	
73	13580	Abdul Mannan	45	Belal Ahamed	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	2	5	13	
74	13580	Mohammad Manik	35	Putul Ali	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	5	7	13	
75	13535	Md. Rashel	34	Shakhi Alam	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	4	6		
76	13835	Akkas Uddin	42	L / Tula Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	3	5		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
77	13835	Jahangir Alam	34	Md. Selim	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	5	8		
78	13835	Abbas Uddin	52	L / Shah Alam	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	4	6		
79	13835	Md. Karim	22	Gias Uddin	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	1	3		
80	13835	Abdul Gafur	30	L / Ali Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	4	6		
81	13835	Md. Hossain	45	Jalal Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	5	8		
82	13835	Akibul Islam	24	L / Ali Akbar	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	4	2	6		
83	13835	Shamal Das	51	L / Kali Pado Das	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	2	4		
84	13835	Mohe Uddin	42	L / Haze Usuf Nobe	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	3	6		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
85	13835	Md. Berek	48	Hazi Ali Hossain	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	2	5		
86	13835	Md. Rabin	21	Md. Berek	Yes	No	Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	3	5		
87	13835	Bahdur Alam	36	L / Golam Bari	Yes	No	Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	4	4	8		
88	13835	Md. Khokon	36	boyjor Rahman	Yes	No	Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	3	2	5		
89	13835	Farid Alam	43	Daulot Mia	Yes	No	Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	4	2	6		
90	13835	Md. Forkan	38	Abul Kashem	Yes	No	Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	5	4	9		
91	13835	Nirmol Kanti Das	50	Khela Ram	Yes	No	Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	2	2	4		
92	13835	Unuch	30	Hazi Kacem Ali	Yes	No	Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	4	3	7		
93	13835	Abu Taher	50	Azizur Rahman	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Business Losses	1	3	4		
94	13568	Sajib Shil	24	L / Khettramohon Shil	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	2	4	6	1	
95	13568	Md. Alauddin	34	Ajlasma	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	3	6	1	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
96	13568	Bacchu Mia	35	Kholilur Rahman	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	2	4	6	2	
97	13568	Badar Uddin	52	L / Golam Bari	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	3	6	2	
98	13569	Md. Sadek Hossain Khoka	33	Md. Solaiman	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	4	7	6	
99	13569	Kamal Hossain	32	L / Ali Hossain	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	2	4	6	6	
100	13569	Kaysarul Islam	40	L / Budha Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	4	2	6	6	
101	13569	Dalilur Rahman	35	Nur Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	1	4	5	6	
102	13569	Md. Mahbubul Alam	25	Lashkor Ali	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	5	3	8	6	
103	13569	Adalat Khan	28	L / Ukil Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3		3	6	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
104	13569	Mir Kasem	31	Jalal Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	3	6	6	
105	13569	A. Khalek	40	L / A. Soban	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	4	4	8	6	
106	13570	Mohammad Shanik	23	Ali Akbar	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	6	9	6	
107	13570	Bulbul Das	41	Sujith Das	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	3	6	7	
108	13570	Bidduth Das	42	L / Dilip Das	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5	7	
109	13579	Md. Razib	29	Abul Kasem	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	2	2	4	11	
110	13579	Omor Sany	23	A. Rashid	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	2	1	3	11	
111	13579	Md. Abdullah	29	Shah Alam	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	1	2	3	11	

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
112	13579	Altaf Uddin	25	Sobir Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	3	6	12	
113	13579	Mohammad Moyen Uddin	25	Md. Ismael	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	4	7	12	
114	13579	Sona Mia	40	Bashir Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	4	7	12	
115	13579	Amith Hasan	18	Sobir Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	3	6	12	
116	13570 , 13571	Abdul Salam	38	L / Golam Hossain	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5	5	
117	13571	Abdul Mojid	30	Mokter Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Dakhkin Rajghat	Wage	4	4	8	5	
118	13835	Md. Manik	30	Ukil Ahammed	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	2	3	5		
119	13835	Sumon	23	Kala Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	4	3	7		
120	13835	Sadek	26	Sultan Ahammed	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	4	2	6		
121	13835	Md. Hossain	30	Ali Ahammed	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	3	6		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
122	13835	Sazzad Hossain	28	L / Ismael	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	2	1	3		
123	13835	Mir Kasem	30	L / Ismael	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5		
124	13835	Md. Kashem Mia	50	Ali Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	5	8		
125	13835	Ali Akbar	37	Ismael	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	2	3	5		
126	13835	Ruhul Kader	40	Zaker Hossain	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	4	7		
127	13835	Gura Mia	32	L / Tula Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	4	1	5		
128	13835	Korban Ali	35	Zafar Ahammed	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	5	2	7		
129	13835	Anto Das	20	Arun Dash	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	4	3	7		
130	13835	Rony Das	22	Sunil Dash	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5		
131	13835	Rubel	28	Guna Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	2	3	5		
132	13835	Hasan	20	Kalu Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	4	3	7		
133	13835	Gafur	38	Ali Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	2	1	3		
134	13835	Abdul Hakim	25	Ali Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	1	4		

Serial No.	Plot No.	Household Name	Age	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender		Address	Category of losses	Family Member			DC Survey (Page No.)	Remarks
					Male	Female			Male	Female	Total		
135	13835	Abdul Majid	34	Ali Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	1	4		
136	13835	Kashem	25	L / Ismael	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5		
137	13835	Abdul Malek	35	Nabab Ali	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	4	4	8		
138	13835	Abdul Malek	40	Jalal Ahammed	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5		
139	13835	Kurban Ali	35	Usup Nobe	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	1	4		
140	13835	Sadek Hossain	33	Eleaj Mia	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5		
141	13835	Md. Faruq	27	Soltan Ahammed	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	4	2	6		
142	13835	Mohammad Ripon	25	L / Bashir Ahammad	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	4	7		
143	13835	Mohammad Anam	24	Md. Shakib	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	2	1	3		
144	13835	Hamid	35	Toyam Golam	Yes	No	Matarbari Rajghat	Wage	3	2	5		
Total									457	411	868		

Annexure2: Attendance of Public Consultation and FGD



Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Coal-Fired Power Plant Project

Attendance sheet of Consultation Meeting

Place: Rajghat Primary School/Union/Ward: Matarbari/3 Time: 4.00pm

Thana: Moheshkhali Date: 26/09/2016

Serial No.	Name	Occupation	Signature	Mobile No.
1	Mohammadulla	Chairman		
2	ChukunTajAtique	Member		
3	Sarowar Kamal	Member		
4	ShahadathHossainNasir	Member		
5	Wajuddin	Business		
6	ShafiulAlam	Business		
7	EnamulHoque	Business		
8	Shaiful	Business		
9	Kamal	Business		
10	Amanulla	Driver		
11	GolamHossain	Agriculture		
12	Abdur Rahim	Business		
13	HaziFaridulAlam	Agriculture		
14	Dr.NurulAlam	Business		
15	Momotazul Islam	Business		
16	Shahabuddin	Business		
17	ShayedAhammed	Agriculture		
18	Hazi Abu Shayed	Agriculture		
19	Riyajuddin	Member		
20	Shahabuddin	Agriculture		
21	Md. Lechu Mia	Agriculture		
22	Abdur Rashid	Business		
23	ChubirAhammed	Business		
24	Nabab Mia	Business		
25	Shohorab	Day Labor		
26	Habibulla	Business		
27	Rohimuddin	Business		
28	Kala Mia	Business		
29	Abu Naser	Business		
30	BodiulAlam	Business		

Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction
Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (RHD Part)

Serial No.	Name	Occupation	Signature	Mobile No.
31	Khukon	Business		
32	AromAlam Mia	Day Labor		
33	Naser	Agriculture		
34	Jalal	Business		
35	Nurul Islam	Business		
36	Jamaluddin	Fisherman		
37	Abdul Zalil	Agriculture		
38	Musha Ali	Agriculture		
39	Kala Mia	Business		
40	Shale Ahmmed	Business		
41	Zaforlqbal	Service		
42	RejaulKarim	Service		
43	AmzadHossain	Business		
44	MoziborRahaman	Member		
45	Jahidul Islam	Member		



In association with



DerCon



**Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari
Ultra Super Coal-Fired Power Plant Project**

Attendance sheet of FGD Meeting

Place: Muntajul Islam's House; Union/Ward: Matarbari/3 Time: 10.00pm

Thana: Moheshkhali Date: 29/09/2016

Serial No.	Name	Occupation	Signature	
1	Md. NurNabi	Business		
2	Md. Abdur Rashid	Business		
3	Md. DelowarHossain	Business		
4	Md. SogirAhammed	Agriculture		
5	Md. Abdul Munaf	Fisherman		
6	Md. Rahamat Ali	Agriculture		
7	Md. Shohel	Business		
8	Md. NurulAfsar	Business		
9	Md. Abdul Gafur	Labor		
10	Md. Karim	Fisherman		
11	Md. OliAhammed	Agriculture		
12	Md. MozzammelHoque	Fisherman		
13	Md. JakerAhammed	Old age		
14	Md. BoshirAhammed	Agriculture		
15	Md. Giyasuddin	Business		
16	Hazi Abu Chohir	Business		
17	Md. Muntajul Islam	Business		

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Annexure-4

Annexure-3 Comparison Analysis of Alternative Route

Comparison Analysis of Alternative routes

(Package 3.3 & 3.2.1)

**Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired
Power Project (RHD Part)**

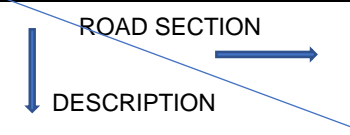
JICA L/A No.: BD-P76, BD-P88& BD-P96

Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (RHD Part) JICA Loan:BD-P76/ BD-P88/BD-P96

Comparison Analysis between 2-Alignment from Rajghat to Mohoriguna-Package 3.3

Due to construction of Power plant in between Rajghat, Matarbari and Mohoriguna, Dhalghata, the existing road connection on the Western side of the Island that exists between Rajghat area and Dhalghata will be cut off as the CPGCBL Power Plant will require to seal off this connection as per their requirement as per the JICA Feasibility Study and CPGCBL's Detail Engineering Design. Because of CPGCBL Power Plant's location in Matarbari across east to west on the island, only two alternative route options could be analysed.

In order to provide a road connectivity between North and South side of the island and between the unions of Matarbari and Dhalghata and to the CPGCBL Power Plant, CPGCBL in consultation with RHD has proposed for construction of a new connecting road from Rajghat, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata. It is to be noted that required area of Matarbari island (East to West) has been acquired for construction and development of Power Plant. For road connectivity, two options, 1) through the east side of the Matarbari Island (west bank of Kohelia river) (Route-X) and 2) through west side of the Matarbari Island (sea side) (Route-Y) have been compared in the following table. As per the Design Requirement of CPGCBL, one deep channel has been constructed at the West side of plant beside the Bay of Bengal by CPGCBL as a corridor for shipment/ transportation of construction materials. Therefore, the Route-Y (west side of island) is not feasible for connecting road. The remaining only single option of Route-X (west bank of Kohelia river) for construction of connecting road from Rajghat, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata by using west side embankment of Kohelia river has been selected. (Sketch attached in Map)



ROUTE	Route- X	Route- Y
	Rajghat, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata through east side of CPGCBL power plant	Rajghat, Matarbari to Mohoriguna, Dhalghata through west side of CPGCBL power plant
Road Length	7.358 km	7.775km approx.
Surge wave and slope protection	Surge and Slope protection required for Kohelia river side wave. 1V:3H slope at Kohelia river side as per Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) requirements	Extensive Surge and Slope protection required for Bay of Bengal side Wave. 1V:7H at Seaside as per Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) requirements
Bank Erosion	Kohelia river wave action, Relatively Stable	Bay of Bengal Sea Side wave action, Unstable
Soft Soil Treatment	Required	Required but may be more expensive and vulnerable than Route-X
Resettlement	Required but relatively Small	Required and more than Route-X
Land acquisition (LA)	32.188 hactre LA will be required. Government land can be utilized which will not disturb the private land owners resulting to small Resettlement.	LA area will increase as slope at sea side 1V:7H is much higher than the requirement of Route-X. For LA, mostly private land will be affected resulting to large resettlement.
Physical Obstruction	No Physical Obstruction	One deep channel has already been excavated by CPGCBL for movement of

Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (RHD Part)

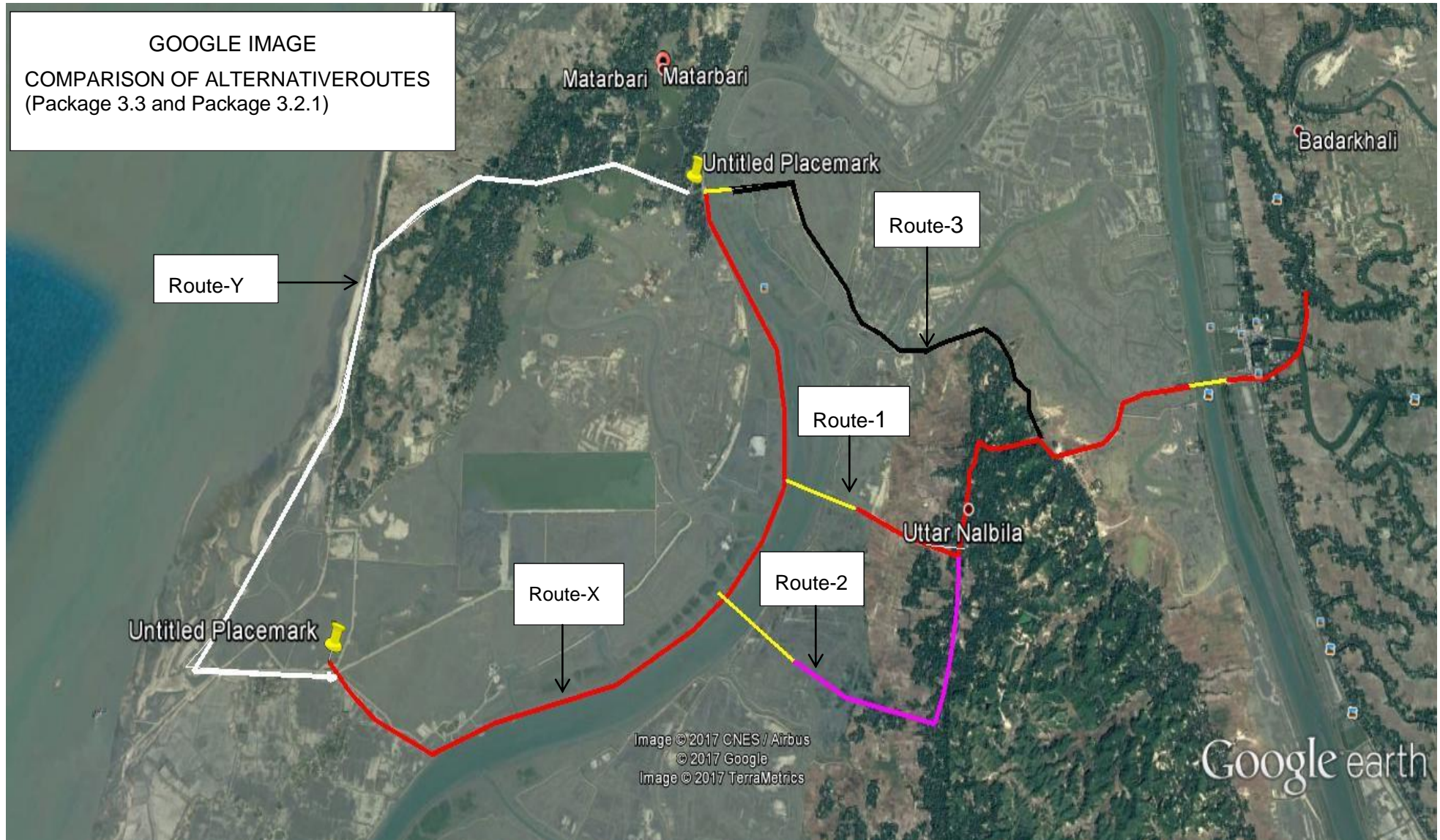
		material loaded Burge.
Construction Cost	BDT 3060 Million (JPY 4300 Million)	Approx. 9000 Million (JPY 12600 Million)
Evaluation	Recommended (Zero option)	Disqualified

MATARBARI ULTRA SUPER CRITICAL COAL FIRED POWER PROJECT (RHD PART) JICA LOAN: BD-P76, BD-P88 & BD-P96

COMPARSION of Alternative Routes-Package-3.2.1 (Sketch attached in Map)

Alternative Routes 	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3
ROAD SECTION  ↓ DESCRIPTION	<u>Badarkhali bridge to Badarkhali Naval Police Station (Via Yunuskhali and the 680 M Bridge)</u>	<u>Badarkhali bridge to Badarkhali Naval Police Station (Via Yunuskhali and the 1000 M Bridge)</u>	<u>Badarkhali bridge to Badarkhali Naval Police Station (Via LGED Road from Uttar Nalbila and new 600-700 M Bridge)</u>
Road length-km	5.104 km	6.802 km approx.	6.962 km approx.
Kohelia Bridge length	680m	1000m from FS. (approx.)	New bridge 600-700m approx (Existing LGED bridge 220 m inadequate)
Surge Protection	600m both side at bridge approach	1.5 km approx.	3.0 km approx
Other Structures	Widening + reconstruction of culverts	Widening + reconstruction of culverts.	Widening + New construction of Culverts + small bridges.
Embankment + Pavement Km	Widening and Maintenance + Reconstruction=4.044 Km New Road Construction= 1.06 Km	Widening and Maintenance + Reconstruction=5.302 Km approx. New Road Construction= 1.5 Km approx.	Widening and Maintenance + Reconstruction=5.562 km approx. New Road Construction= 1.5 Km approx.
Land Acquisition	8.754 hectare.	12 hectare approx.	20 hectare approx.
Resettlement	Small	Small to Medium	Medium
Soft Soil treatment	600m at bridge approach	1.5 km at bridge approach	3.0 km approx.
Mangrove	Nil	Mangrove will be disturbed	Nil

disturbance			
Cost	BDT 210.00 Million	Minimum Approx. BDT 300.00 Million	Minimum BDT Approx 350.00 Million
Evaluation	Recommended (Zero Option)	Disqualified	Disqualified



Annexure-4 Term of Reference(TOR) for an External Monitoring Agency

Terms of Reference(TOR) for an External Monitoring Agency for Package 3.2.1 and Package-3.3, Matarbari Access Road Project, Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (RHD Part), JICA L/A No: BD P76/P88/P96

A. Project Background

The Matarbari Coal-Fired Power Plant Development Project plans to construct coal-fired power plant, port facility, transmission line and access road to deliver 1,200MW to the PGCB power grid.

Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) established Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh LTD (CPGCBL), and plans installation of Matarbari Coal-Fired Power Plant (Matarbari CFPP; 2x600 MW) at Matarbari Island under Maheshkhali Upazila, Cox's Bazar District. After the follow-up survey for PSMP 2010, JICA has implemented "The preparatory survey on the Chittagong area coal-fired power plant development project" including the preliminary design of access road. The access road will be utilized for the purposes of transporting needed equipment and materials, and for the movement of parties involved in the construction of the power plant. The access road project has four components. The components are:

- Road Improvement
- Road Widening
- New Road Construction and
- New Bridge, Sluice Gate, Regulator, Causeway, Culvert etc. Construction

Road and Highways Department (RHD) is implementing the JICA funded above access road (**Package 3.2.1 and Package-3.3**) construction and widening project in Maheshkhali Upazila of Cox's Bazar. The main alignment of the proposed 13.142 KM Road and the 680 m Kohelia Bridge will have the following sections: 1) The 4.674 Km road from Badarkhali Naval Police Station to Yunuskhali Intersection is partly along the existing road alignment on public and private lands.. 2) A new bridge of 680 M length will be built over Kohelia River and the 1.110 KM Road from Yunuskhali Intersection to 680 M Kohelia Bridge Approach will be a new road partly along LGED road and on public private land(Package-3.2.1); 3) 7.35 km new road from Rajghat to Mohurigona is partly situated on BWDB dyke, Government owned land and private lands. The whole alignment is divided into two packages, Package 3.2.1 and Package-3.3(here in referred to as the project).

Present access road is a part of Road Improvement Project from Ekata Bazar of Chakaria Upazila to Dhalghat of Maheshkhali Upazila under Cox's Bazar. The project will require land acquisition and involuntary resettlement which will affect 443 project affected households (PAHs) with population- 2666 nos, identified as project affected persons (PAPs). According

to the land acquisition and Resettlement plan (LARAP), total land to be acquired is 101.744acre, of which government land is 86.881 and private land is14.931 acre. To construct those facilities, the project will have the following resettlement impacts.

Land Acquisitions for the Project (Access Road - Package 3.2.1 and 3.3)

Total	Details
Total areas: 101.744 acre (41.19 ha)	Government: 86.881 acre Private: 14.931 acre

Total Areas to be acquired

Items	Total (Package 3.2.1+3.3)	PG 3.2.1	PG 3.3
Length	13.142 km	5.784 km	7.358 km
Area	101.744 acre (41.19 ha)	22.22 acre (approx. 8.99 ha)	79.524 acre (approx. 32.188 ha)

All Affected Persons.(For both the Packages).

No.	Description/Eps	Number of Project Affected Household (header)			Number of / Project Affected Persons (PAPs)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Residential Structure	89	4	93	298	247	545
	<i>Only Residential Structure</i>	39	1	40	140	125	265
	<i>Residential Structure & Agri land & Tree</i>	31	1	32	76	52	128
	<i>Residential structure & Tree</i>	19	2	21	82	70	152
2	Business Structure	66	2	68	218	223	441
	<i>Only Business Structure</i>	39	1	40	114	125	239
	<i>Business Structure & Agri land</i>	7	0	7	20	17	37

	<i>& Tree</i>						
	<i>Business structure & Tree</i>	20	1	21	84	81	165
3	Only Tree	52	4	56	185	185	370
4	Business (All income losers)	109	0	109	359	324	683
5	Labour/Wages	117	0	117	325	302	627
Total		433	10	443	1,385	1,281	2,666

RHD will implement land acquisition and resettlement activities following RAP to meet the requirements of JICA environmental guidelines.

RHD will seek to engage an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to undertake third party monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation process for them.

B. Key Objective of External Monitoring

Monitoring is an integral part of the resettlement process. As part of this project, a three tier monitoring system has been designed to monitor and evaluate the progress of the Resettlement Action Plan. These three levels comprise of ;a) Internal monitoring at EA level involving the NGO and Executing Agency(EA) field offices; b)monitoring by project construction supervision consultant(CSC) and c) independent external monitoring. The primary objective for engaging an independent external monitor is to review the efficacy of internal monitoring, design and conduct periodic third party monitoring and feed back for EA and JICA on policy improvement and enhancement of implementation process. The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will review implementation process as per set policies in the RAPs and assesses the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

C. Scope of work

The scope of work of the external monitoring Agency(EMA) will include the following tasks;

1. To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plans(RAPs)
2. To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of the project.
3. Identify the strengths and weakness of the land acquisition/ resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies

4. Evaluate and assesses the adequacy of compensation given to the affected persons (PAPs) and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of PAPs of project induced changes.
5. Identification of the category of impacts and evaluation of the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category and how the entitlements were used and their impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the plans. The quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements, and the sufficiency of entitlements as per approved policy.
6. Provide a summary of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RAPs, and(b) in accordance with stated policy.

7. Verify expenditure & adequacy of budget for resettlement activities.
8. To analyse the pre and post project socio economic conditions of the affected people. In absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of PAPs having accurate recollection of their pre project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the PAPs. Such quality checks could include verification by neighbours and local leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit.
9. Review result of internal monitoring and verify claims through sampling check at the field level to assess whether the land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes
10. .To monitor and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected PAPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about this.
11. Identify, quantify, and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved.
12. Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement activities in line with the policy and the RAP. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and /or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the project. Provide a time table and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures.
13. Describe any lessons that might be useful in developing the new national resettlement policy and legal/ institutional framework for involuntary resettlement.

D. Methodology and Approach

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholder especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools should be including both quantitative and qualitative methods. The external monitor should reach out to cover;

- 100% entitled persons (EPs)/PAHs who had property, assets, incomes and activities severely affected by project works and had to relocate either to resettlement sites or who chose self –relocate, or whose source of income was severely affected.
- 10% of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by project works and did not have to relocate;
- 10% of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors and sub contractors, including employment, use of land for contractors' camp, pollution, public health etc;

Supplemented by Focused Group Discussions (FGD) which would allow the monitors to consult a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leader, and most importantly, PAPs), community public meetings; open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.

Responsibility of the Implementing Organization

Organizations that will assist EA in implementing land acquisition and resettlement activities will provide information required by the EMA at site and at their project offices. It will on behalf of EA ensure free access to project sites and related areas and the database on land acquisition and resettlement activities

E. Team composition of the External Monitoring Agency

The EMA should focus on field based research on institutional arrangement, implementation strategy, policy objectives, and the targets, data collection, processing and analysis to pin point problem, areas and weakness, and to light on deserving measures to achieve the objectives on schedule are the special interest of the subject. Thus, there is a need for a dedicated monitoring team adequate gender representation. Further, it is essential that the central team or field level coordinators responsible for monitoring, are skilled and trained in data base management, interview technique, and social and economic/finance. Keeping in mind these criteria, the team should ideally include;

Position/Expertise		Qualification and Experience
1. Team Leader/ Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	01 Person	Masters in social science with 7 years working background in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement for infrastructure projects. Experience in institutional capacity analysis and implementation arrangement for preparation and implementation of resettlement plans, and knowledge in

		social safeguard policies of the international development financing institutions in Bangladesh are preferred
2. Social Impact Specialist	01 person	Masters in social science with 5 years working background in social impact assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement for infrastructure projects. Experience in institutional capacity analysis and implementation arrangement for preparation and implementation of resettlement plans, and knowledge in social safeguard policies of the international development financing institutions in Bangladesh are preferred
3. Data Analyst	01 Person	Masters/Graduate in computer science/ social science; working experience and knowledge of software preferably commonly used in Bangladesh; data analysis, data management, data entry, programming with 5 years working background in social impact assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement for infrastructure projects and socio economic study.

F. Time Frame and Reporting

The EMA will be employed over a period of 2(24 months) years with intermittent inputs from the professional team to continue 1 year(12 months) after completion of the RAP implementation.

Quarterly and annual monitoring reports should be submitted to RHD with copies to JICA. An evaluation report at the end of the project should be submitted to RHD and concerned parties with critical analysis of the achievement of the program and performance of EAS and implementing organizations.

The external monitors will provide monitoring and evaluation report covering the following aspects;

- Whether the resettlement activities have been completed as planned and budgeted;
- The Extent to which the specific objectives and the expected outcomes/ result have been achieved and the factors affecting their achievement or non achievement;
- The extent to which the overall objectives of the Resettlement Plan, pre project or improved social and economic status, livelihood status, have been achieved and the reasons for achievement/non non achievement;
- Major areas of improvement and key risk factors;
- Major lesson learnt and
- Recommendations

Formats for collection and presentation of monitoring data will be designed in consultation with EAs.

G. Qualification of the External Monitoring Agency

The EMA will have at least 1 year of experience in resettlement policy analysis and implementation of resettlement plans. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would desirable. NGOs, Consulting Firms or University Departments(Consultant Organization) having requisite capacity and experience as follows can qualify for services of and external monitor for the project.

Interested agencies should submit a proposal to RHD with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.

The profile of its agency, along with full signed CVs of the team to be engaged, must be submitted along with the proposal.

H. Budget and Logistics

The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, office accommodation, training, computer software, transport, field expenses and other logistics necessary for field activities, data collection, processing, analysis for monitoring and evaluation work. Additional expense can claims whatsoever outside the proposed and negotiated budget will not be entertained. VAT, Income Tax and other Charges admissible will be deducted at source as per government laws.

(End)

Annexure-5

Minutes of the Stakeholder Meetings

Record of Discussion of Stakeholder Meeting and Focus Group Discussion Environmental and Resettlement Issues(Package 3.2.1).				
Project Name:		Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant (RHD Part)		
Venue:		North Nolbila, (Shaheb Mia's Chara), Moheshkhali, Cox's Bazar		
Date:		08/01/2018		
Time:		11.00 A.M		
Attendees Present:		107; (Male:74, Female:33) (Local UP Chairman, INGO, Local Elites, Local people, Local Affected persons and others)		
Summary of Stakeholders Meeting				
SL No	Agenda	Discussion	Decisions/Answers	Remarks
01	Describe the Background of the project and its target & objectives	Team Leader of INGO (CCDB) highlighted the objectives of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant (RHD Part)project. He said Bangladesh Government has undertaken project to construct power plants at Matarbari union. Under Moheshkhali Upazila of Cox's Bazar to lessen the deficit of electricity supply and improve the uninterrupted power supply situation. It has become imperative to improve/construct roads for the said project. As such all-out cooperation is needed to go ahead with the implementation works of the roads financed by Roads & Highways Department under the said project. RHD intends	In light of the resettlement principle the affected persons to be paid proper compensation as per market price with full replacement cost.	

		<p>to know the problems from the affected persons in respect of the project implementation.</p> <p>He further mentioned that SHM and FGD were held in 2013 and 2014. The NGO of RHD has also completed 20 FGDs on the project for proper dissemination of information to affected person and local people and also consults Environmental and Resettlement Issues.</p>		
02	<p>Environmental Issues:</p> <p>Project design, Alternative Considerations and Environmental Mitigation of impacts.</p>	<p>Mr. Raisin Akhter Feroz (Environmental Specialist), SMEC International Pty. Ltd. illustrated the road design concept, alternative considerations in road design and the environmental impacts for the construction of this project. Mr. Raisin also highlighted the project's goal and objectives besides the main topic of this meeting. In his speech, he explained that the design team firstly considered three alternatives to analysis the feasibility of this project. After analysis in terms of economic, social and environmental contexts the design team has selected the proposed alignment since this the best feasible route from the three alternative routes. However, there are some environmental impacts during the implementation of the project so the design team assessed the environmental impacts for this project and suggested mitigation measures respectively. A short description regarding the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) also presented to the local people at the consultation meeting. Main comments of the participants were safety related issues.</p>		
03.	Brief on RAP:	<p>The team Leader of INGO said that RAP has been prepared for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the proposed alignment of 13.142 km. The issues as construed and expounded in RAP draws upon ascertaining the extent of damage, displacement and dislocation of the households, assets, crops, trees relating to construction of the 13.142 km. The proposed road has</p>		

		<p>crossed through Badarkhali Ghona, Uttar Nalbila, Maheshkhali Pahar, yunuskhali, Dhalghata, Matarbari mouzas of Maheshkhali Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. However, mitigation measures, entitlements of the affected persons, legal issues, institutional arrangements of resettlement and rehabilitations have been discussed in the present RAP. This project involves acquisition of a strip alignment. Average crest width of the road section is 9.8 meter on the top. The RAP report has been prepared on the basis of various pertinent documents, findings of field survey, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement policies of the Government, the JICA Guidelines and World Bank's Operational Policies on involuntary resettlement, and experiences on similar projects in the country.</p>		
04	Eliciting opinions of the affected persons & Questions/answers regarding Project of the proposed Road	<p>Dr. Shamsul Alam said as a result of the implementation of the said project the homesteads, business-commerce salt and fish culture and crops of the area to be affected. They agreed to render their all kinds of cooperation for project if they are paid compensation in right way.</p> <p>Mr. Nazir Hossain said, that acquisition to be made equally from both sides keeping the existing road alignment intact.</p> <p>Mr. Jafor Ahmed, one of the affected persons told, why does the Road not run along the existing alignment? He also told and demanded to resettle the owners who will lose their homesteads.</p> <p>Mr. Rafiqul Islam said the fund for acquisition to be paid whether in mouza rate or current market price?</p> <p>The journalist Mr. Iqbal Bahar told that there should not be any grievance among the people regarding receiving</p>	<p>It was decided that the compensation money to be distributed among the affected persons direct by cheque in presence of public representatives.</p> <p>The road was designed as per the specific design speed considering the road safety. Since the vehicle will run at higher speed after implementing the project so the engineer had to fix the curve for safety and it was not possible to consistent with the use of land from the both side of the present road at all places.</p>	

		<p>compensation.</p> <p>If any people are relocated from their home/place of worship these should be properly compensated.</p> <p>Mr. Abdus Sukur(Teacher) demanded fair compensation of all types of properties along with the land as present market price from the CCDB office and Executing Body. He also requested not to do any works until section-7 notice is served.</p>		
			INGO will take necessary steps so that relocation of people is easier/hasslefree.	
05	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and compensation issues: As regards the compensation	<p>The Team Leader Mr. AtiqurRahman Khan, Database Manger Mr. HabibullahMandal, Gender Specialist Mrs. GulnahaRana spoke sequentially in reply to their questions. CCDB Team Leader of this project Atiqur Rahman Khan replied their questions by turns. He explained the compensation policy of the Government of Bangladesh and JICA to the participants. He ensured that all the people will get proper compensation as per GoB and JICA guideline.</p> <p>He further told that account payee cheque to be given while distributing the cheque among the affected persons. So the Team Leader sought all sorts of cooperation from the affected persons for project implementation. He said that project implementation is not possible without the cooperation of the people of the area.</p>		
06	Regarding speech of the president, views and recommendations	<p>In his speech the Chairman Mr. Tarek Bin Osman Sharif (Chairman No-3 Kalarmarchara UP) appreciated all the Officers and Staff members employed in project implementation activities. Then after he said in course of acquisition the persons are being affected in various ways in my region. Many people amongst them are going to lose their last resort. He requested to give priority to those</p>	<p>He confirmed that any loss of private/community property will be compensated properly as per RAP.</p>	

		affected persons so that they should get due compensation of their lost properties.		
07	Closing Remarks	<p>The Team Leader further said that CCDB has made much contribution in the development project of Bangladesh Government since its inception of activities to till date. Besides the president of the meeting said CCDB has contributed tremendously in the establishment of cyclone center and relief operation in Moheshkhali Upazila in post cyclone period of 1991. We are Pledge bound to render all out cooperation through paying compensation properly and to the right people in the project.</p> <p>As there is no more agenda to be discussed, The Chairperson thanked all and closed the meeting.</p>		

Record of Discussion of Stakeholder Meeting and Focus Group Discussion Environmental and Resettlement Issues(Package 3.3).

Project Name:	Detailed Design and Supervision of Access Road Construction Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant (RHD Part)
Venue:	South Rajghat, Matarbari, Moheshkhali, Cox'sBazar
Date:	08/01/2018
Time:	3.00 P.M.
Attendees Present:	50 (Male: 49, Female: 1)

Summary of Stakeholders Meeting

SL No	Agenda	Discussion	Decision/Answers	Remarks
01	Describe the Background of the	Team Leader of INGO (CCDB) highlighted the objectives of Access Road Construction	In light of the resettlement principle the affected persons to be paid proper	

	project and its target & objectives	<p>Component of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Plant (RHD Part) project. He said Bangladesh Government has undertaken project to construct power plants at Matarbari union. Under Moheshkhali Upazila of Cox's Bazar to lessen the deficit of electricity supply and improve the uninterrupted power supply situation. It has become imperative to improve/construct roads for the said project. As such all-out cooperation is needed to go ahead with the implementation works of the roads by Roads & Highways Department under the said project. RHD intends to know the problems from the affected persons in respect of the project implementation.</p> <p>He further mentioned that SHM and FGD were held in 2013. The NGO of RHD has also completed 20 FGDs on the project for proper dissemination of information to affected person and local people regarding Resettlement and Compensation.</p>	compensation as per market price with full replacement cost.	
02	Environmental Issues: Project design, Alternative Considerations and Environmental Mitigation of impacts.	<p>Mr. Raisin Akhter Feroz (Environmental Specialist), SMEC International Pty. Ltd. illustrated the the environmental impacts for the construction of this project. Mr. Raisin also highlighted the besides the main topic of this meeting. In his speech, he explained that the design team firstly considered two alternatives to analysis the feasibility of this project. After analysis in terms of economic, social and environmental contexts the design team has selected the proposed alignment since this the best feasible route from the above three point of</p>		

		view. However, there are some environmental impacts during the implementation of the project so the design team assessed the environmental impacts for this project and suggested mitigation measures respectively. A short description regarding the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) was also presented to the local people at the consultation meeting.		
03.	Brief on RAP:	The team Leader of INGO said that RAP has been prepared for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the proposed alignment of 13.142 km. The issues as construed and expounded in RAP draws upon ascertaining the extent of damage, displacement and dislocation of the households, assets, crops, trees relating to construction of the 13.142 km. The proposed road has crossed through Badarkhali Ghona, Uttar Nalbila, Maheshkhali Pahar, yunuskhali, Dhalghata, Matarbari mouzas of Maheshkhali Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. However, mitigation measures, entitlements of the affected persons, legal issues, institutional arrangements of resettlement and rehabilitations have been discussed in the present RAP. This project involves acquisition of a strip alignment. Average crest width of the road section is 9.8 meter on the top. The RAP report has been prepared on the basis of various pertinent documents, findings of field survey, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement policies of the Government, the JICA Guidelines and World Bank's Operational Policies on involuntary resettlement, and experiences on similar projects in the country.		

04	Eliciting opinions of the affected persons	<p>Mr.Masum Hussain said that the main source of income of the acquired land-owners was salt cultivation and pisci culture. And receiving compensation money of the said acquired land there should be a hassle free system in place. He demanded compensation money to be paid on the spot by the DC Office and NGO Representatives in case their land is acquired.</p> <p>Regarding the environmental perspectives he mentioned that the selected route is better than other options. Additionally another option is more prone to environmental and climate hazards because of its location on the sea side.</p> <p>Mr.Abu Bakker Siddique said, that where we have to go if the Bazar is being evicted for the project.</p> <p>Mr. Nurunnabi said we shall become jobless and unemployed for these projects. Moreover while withdrawing compensation money the Executing Agency should ensure fair compensation for us.</p> <p>Mr. Jahangir Alam and other businessmen said that all the possible affected businessmen and all the staffs involved in the business have to bring under compensation entitlement. He further mentioned that all structure losers should receive compensation.</p>	<p>The Environmental Specialist assured that the environmental management plan will be implemented effectively since an additional budget is allocated for this purpose. A regular monitoring will be conducted by the Design Consultants and RHD as per JICA Guidelines.</p> <p>He also mentioned that the road construction will be done so that Environmental Impact is minimum considering the location of the road beside the Kohelia River.</p>	

		He further mentioned that the project will not harm our environment if the described Environment Management plan is implemented effectively. Since the road will go beside the river so special management have to be taken to minimize the water pollution.		
05	Reply of RAP to Participants As regards the compensation	The Team Leader assured to pay required compensation on private land, infrastructure and trees and the compensation on infrastructures built on Government properties, business as well as staff which will not be paid by DC under the Land Acquisition Act.	In this respect the Team Leader committed not to harass anybody. He further told that accounts payee cheque to be given while distributing the cheque among the affected persons. So the Team Leader sought all sorts of cooperation from the affected persons for project implementation. He said that project implementation is not possible without the cooperation of the people of the area.	
06	Miscellaneous	The Team Leader of the project said that CCDB has made much contribution in the development project of Bangladesh Government since its inception of activities to till date. Besides the Team Leader of the meeting said CCDB has contributed tremendously in the establishment of a lot of cyclone centers and relief operations in MoheshkhaliUpazila in post cyclone period of 1991. We are Pledge bound to render all out cooperation through paying compensation properly and to the right people in the project.		
07	Concluding Remarks	In his concluding speech the President strongly demanded that no person is harassed in respect of getting compensation in course of project implementation. He said that all out cooperation to be rendered on my part and Focus Group Meeting to be convened frequently so that compensation money could be distributed	The President took decision in principle to render all sorts of cooperation in all the activities of the project.	

	properly. The Chairperson thanked the organizers and participants, the affected peoples and closed the meeting.	
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Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
1st Day					
01/09/2018 10.00-10.30AM	Welcome/reception: welcoming the participants and asking about participants welfare	Poultry Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Team Leader CCDB –MUSCP Dhaka 	➤ Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Programs (LRP)	
10.30-11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Poultry Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Director, MUSCP Executive Engineer, MUSCP Upazila Nirbahi Officer Team Leader CCDB –MUSCP Dhaka Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Benefit of Poultry Farming ➤ How to Start Commercial Poultry Farming ➤ Select Location 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	Tea Break				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Poultry Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upazila Livestock Officer Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How to Select Poultry ➤ Breeds ➤ Housing ➤ Feeding 	

Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
1.30- 2.30 PM	Lunch Break				
2.30-5.00 PM	Discussion about previous session & Question Answer	Poultry Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upazila Livestock Officer • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Diseases and Health Management ➤ Newcastle disease 	
2nd Day					
02/09/2018 10.00-10.30AM	Discussion about the topic & Question Answer	Poultry Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upazila Livestock Officer • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health and Diseases Prevention ➤ Commercial Broiler Meat Production 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	Tea Break				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Poultry Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upazila Livestock Officer • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commercial Egg Production ➤ Profitability and Marketing of products 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	Lunch				
2.30-5.00 PM	Discussion about previous session & Question Answer	Poultry Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussion about previous session & Question Answer 	
3rd Day					

Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
03/09/2018 10.00- 11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Furniture Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Woodworking fundamentals ➤ Joinery ➤ Using machine and hand tools ➤ Veneering ➤ Others 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	<i>Tea Break</i>				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Furniture Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Casework ➤ Finishing ➤ Wood carving ➤ Furniture design ➤ Carving ➤ Tool construction ➤ Basic woodworking ➤ Others 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	<i>Lunch Break</i>				
2.30-5.00 PM	Discussion about previous session & Question Answer	Furniture Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chair and table building ➤ Furniture restoration ➤ Upholstery mechanics ➤ Existing frameworks ➤ Others 	
4th Day					
04/09/2018 10.00- 11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Furniture Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sewing skills ➤ Fabric preparation ➤ Pattern-making ➤ Framework construction ➤ Others 	

Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
11.30 - 12.00AM	<i>Tea Break</i>				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Furniture Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Furniture Repair ➤ Basic Upholstery Upholstery Techniques ➤ Advanced Furniture Upholstery ➤ Others 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	<i>Lunch Break</i>				
2.30-5.00 PM	Discussion about previous session & Question Answer	Furniture Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upholstered Furniture Construction ➤ Finishing and Repair ➤ Others 	
5th Day					
05/09/2018 10.00-11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Tailoring /Industrial sewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need ➤ Action ➤ Impact ➤ Vision ➤ Safety ➤ Basic Design ➤ Garment Cutting ➤ Others 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	<i>Tea Break</i>				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Tailoring/Industrial sewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Garment Making ➤ Maintenance of Equipment ➤ Others 	

Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 		
1.30- 2.30 PM	<i>Lunch Break</i>				
2.30-5.00 PM	Review Previous Session & Question Answer	Tailoring/Industrial sewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Materials Knowledge ➤ Pattern Drafting ➤ Occupational Information ➤ Others 	
6th Day					
06/09/2018 10.00-11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Tailoring/Industrial sewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stitching Techniques ➤ Dress Measurements & Techniques ➤ Anatomy of Drafting Garments ➤ Calculations and Drafting Patterns 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	<i>Tea Break</i>				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Tailoring/Industrial sewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Method to Fold the Fabric for Patterns ➤ Terms used in Tailoring 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	<i>Lunch Break</i>				
2.30-5.00 PM	Review Previous Session & Question Answer	Tailoring/Industrial sewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review Previous Session & Question Answer 	

Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 		
7th Day					
08/09/2018 10.00-11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Pisciculture/Fish Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upazila Fishery Officer Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Benefits of Fish Cultivation ➤ How to Start Fish Farming 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	<i>Tea Break</i>				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Pisciculture/Fish Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How to Select Suitable Area ➤ Pond Construction & Design 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	<i>Lunch Break</i>				
2.30-5.00 PM	Review Previous Session & Question Answer	Pisciculture/Fish Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Selecting Fish Species ➤ Review Previous Session & Question Answer 	
8th Day					
09/09/2018 10.00-11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Pisciculture/Fish Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upazila Fishery Officer Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Feeding ➤ Special Care & Management 	

Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
11.30 - 12.00AM	<i>Tea Break</i>				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Pisciculture/Fish Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fish Collection ➤ Marketing 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	<i>Lunch Break</i>				
2.30-5.00 PM	Review Previous Session & Question Answer	Pisciculture/Fish Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	➤ Review Previous Session & Question Answer	
9th Day					
10/09/2018 10.00-11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Fish Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upazila Fishery Officer • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ pre-preparation of the equipment and tools used in production, ➤ Makes water analysis 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	<i>Tea Break</i>				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Fish Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The work of incubation ➤ Takes care of the Larvae ➤ Makes fattening, 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	<i>Lunch Break</i>				

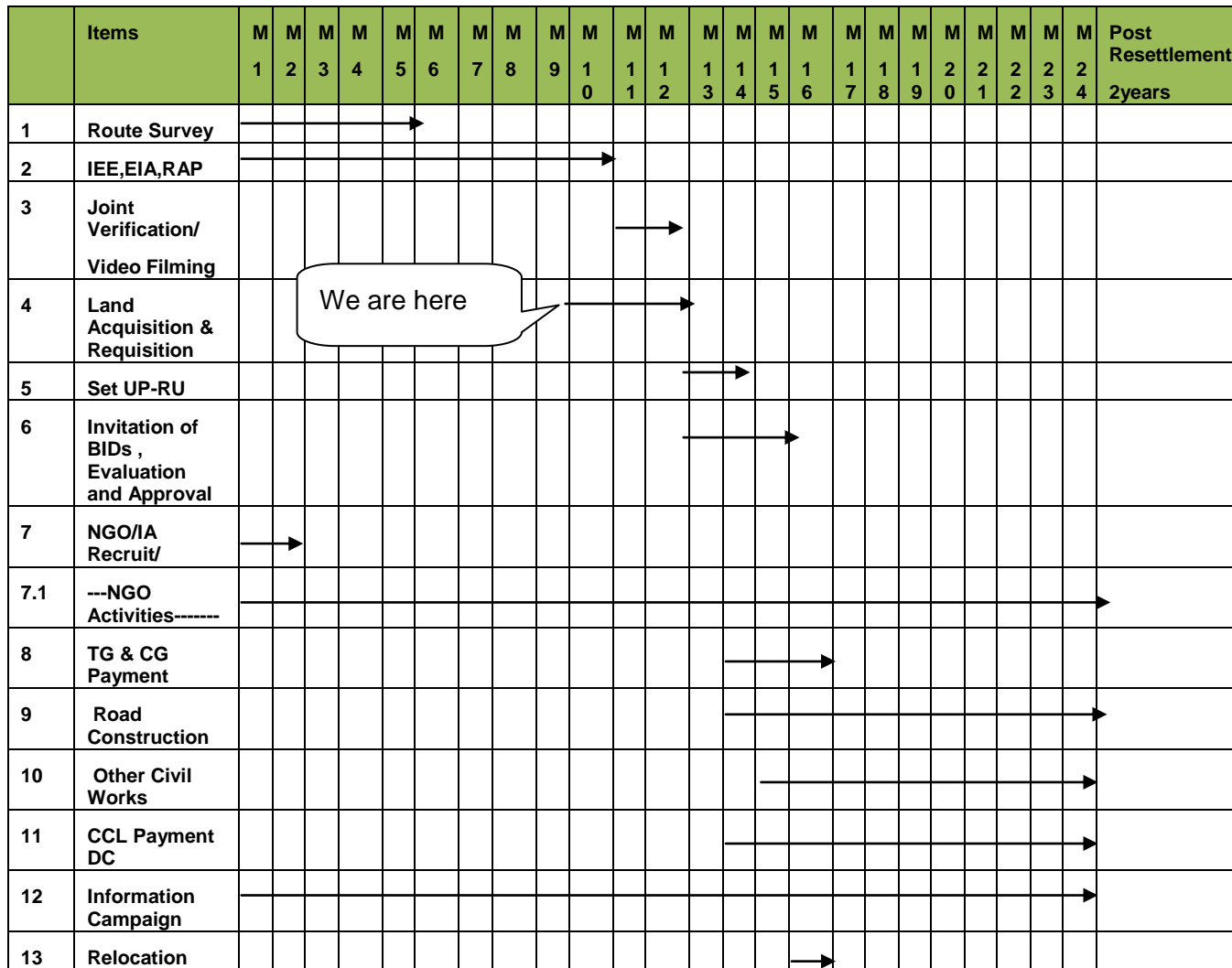
Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
2.30-5.00 PM	Review Previous Session & Question Answer	Fish Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubo Unnoyon Institute Representative • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provides diagnosis and treatment of fish diseases, ➤ Review Previous Session & Question Answer 	
10th Day					
11/09/2018 10.00-11.30AM	Discussion about the topic	Fish Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Director, MUSCP • Executive Engineer, MUSCP • Team Leader, CCDB-MUSCP • Upazila Fishery Officer • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Makes rootstock selection, ➤ Implements egg-making and fertilizing techniques, 	
11.30 - 12.00AM	Tea Break				
12.00-1.30 AM	Start of Training Session	Fish Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Director, MUSCP • Executive Engineer, MUSCP • Team Leader, CCDB-MUSCP • Upazila Fishery Officer • Area Manager, CCDB-MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Makes the repair, maintenance and usage of pools and ponds, ➤ Keeps food and material stocks, 	
1.30- 2.30 PM	Lunch Break				
2.30-5.00 PM	Review Previous Session & Question Answer	Fish Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Director, MUSCP • Executive Engineer, MUSCP • Team Leader, CCDB-MUSCP • Upazila Fishery officer Officer • Area Manager, CCDB- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ safety precautions for occupational health ➤ Review Previous Session & Question Answer 	

Date & Time	Event(s)	Type of Training/Discussion on topic	Resources Person/ Facilitator	Issue's/ Agenda	Remarks
			MUSCP • Inspector, CCDB-MUSCP		

Annex-7

Implementation Schedule

Figure 16: Time Schedule for RAP Implementation



14	Monitoring																													
16	Livelihood Restoration & Monitoring																													