

**Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Ltd.**

Resettlement Action Plan

Of

Resettlement Assistance For Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project

**(Power Plant, Port Facility and Township
Development)**

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Abbreviation

AB	Acquiring Body
AC land	Assistant Commissioner Land
ADC (Rev)	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)
PAH	Project Affected Household
AG	Additional Grant
PAP	Project Affected Person
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BBCS	Bartika Beacon Consultancy Services Limited
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CUL	Compensation under Law
CPR	Common Property Resource
CPGCBL	Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Ltd.
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DAM	Department of Agriculture Marketing
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DOF	Department of Forest/ Department of Fisheries
DP	Displaced Person
DOE	Department of Environment
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EC	Entitlement Card
ECT	Environmental Consultant Team
ED	Executive Director
EP	Entitled Person
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
ID card	Identity Card
IGP	Income Generating Program
IGA	Income Generating Activities
LILRP	Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan
IOL	Inventory of losses
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
JVT	Joint Verification Team
km	Kilometer
LA	Land Acquisition
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LA&R	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department

LMS	Land Market Survey
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MARV	Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
MIS	Management Information System
MOL	Ministry of Land
MOPERMR	Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources
NGO	Non-government Organization
NRS	National Resettlement Specialist
PAH	Project Affected Household
PGCB	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PCM	Public Consultation Meeting
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PD	Project Director
PIB	Public Information Brochure
PMO	Project Management Office
PMU	Project Management Unit
PWD	Public Works Department
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PPR	Project Progress Report
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAC	Resettlement Assistance Consultant
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RB	Requiring Body/ Resettlement Benefits
RHD	Roads & Highways Department
RPC	Resettlement Policy Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
RO	Resettlement Officer
ROW	Right-of-Way
RU	Resettlement Unit
RV	Replacement Value
RRP	Revised Resettlement Plan
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SQM	Square Meter
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
VH	Vulnerable Household
VPAPs	Vulnerable Project Affected Persons
WB	World Bank
XEN	Executive Engineer

Glossary of Terms:

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

Awardee: It 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.

Asset Inventory: A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.

Compensation: It 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: This is the date on and beyond which any persons who encroach on the area are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. It is often established on the commencement date or last date of the census of PAPs.

Encroachers: It means 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: It 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.

Eminent Domain: It 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.

Eligibility: The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.

Grievance Procedures: The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.

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

Household Survey: It is a complete and accurate survey for the project-affected population. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators.

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

Non-titled: It means those people 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 Affected Household (PAH): It includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.

Project Affected Person (PAP): It includes any person, Project 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.

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

Population Census: A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.

Relocation: It means displacement or physical moving of the PAPs 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: It 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: It 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: It 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.

Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): A resettlement plan (or resettlement action plan) is the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with the involuntary taking of land.

Resettlement Entitlements: Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

Significant Impact: It means where 200 or more PAPs suffer a loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement.

Squatters: It 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 canal dykes, flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.

Structures: It 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.

Socioeconomic Survey: The population census, asset inventory, and household survey together constitute the socioeconomic survey of the affected population.

Vulnerable Households: It 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) losing last parcel of land (v) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (vi) households of low social group or caste.

Executive Summary

A. Project Description

1. The proposed Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project is an initiative to cope with a rapid increase in power demand in Bangladesh and supply power in a stable manner through the construction of a coal-fired power plant (2 x 600MW) in Chittagong Division in the southeast of Bangladesh.

2. To achieve the above objectives, the project components will be as follows:
- construction of a coal-fired power plant (2 x 600MW) with ultra-super critical technology (Cox's Bazar District)
 - construction of an excavated port including a fuel berth and a fuel transportation facility to the power plant (Cox's Bazar District)
 - construction of an access road (Cox's Bazar District)
 - extension of a 400kV transmission line between Matarbari and Modunaghat sub-station, Chittagong District
 - Construction of Township at Matarbari and Dhalghata union of Moheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar District.

3. Power plant and Port facility

3. The proposed coal-fired power plant (Matarbari Coal-Fired Power Plant, 2 x 600MW) is located in Matarbari Union and Dhalghata Union in Moheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar District, Chittagong Division.

4. Transmission line

4. Infeasibility report power evacuation facility of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (MUSCFPP) through substation facility in Anowara which will be constructed in the south of Chittagong, with a 400kV transmission line of approximately 60km. Later on, the feasibility study arranged by Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) to evacuate power of MUSCFPP has changed the route of 400 KV transmission line directly to Madunaghat 400 KV substation (to be built by PGCB). The new route of the transmission line 400 KV will pass through over Anowara area. It is to be noted that the transmission line will be finalized by PGCB. As land for construction of the transmission towers are subject to compensation, the final route will be determined so as to avoid any residential areas, taking into account the firmness of the land foundation.

5. Access Road

5. The location and route of access road is in the area from the national highway running between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar to the power plant site. Basically, existing road facilities will be utilized wherever possible. It is envisioned that the route segments to join the national highway in the north and the route from Moheshkhali Island to the power plant site will involve new road and bridge construction.

6. Township

6. The proposed Township for building residential quarters and other facilities for staff is located at Matarbari and Dhalghata Union in Moheshkhali Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, Chittagong Division.

B. Objective

7. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for large scale land acquisition and for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts with a time bound action plan and appropriate budget provisions that would be incorporated as an integral part of project design.

The RAP has been made based on the principle of the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. Development projects must serve the needs of the society and ensure that PAPs are not made worse off by the proposed intervention. It aims to clarifying resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to the

Project. It also addresses and fills the gap between the existing legislations of Bangladesh and the JICA Guidelines. In response to the above principle, involuntary resettlement should be an important consideration in project identification. Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: 1) compensation for loss of assets, loss of income sources and livelihood means; 2) assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and; 3) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being. As warranted by policy requirement of JICA for involuntary resettlement the extent of losses has been identified and depending on estimation of losses RAP is prepared. The RAP will be translated into Bengali Language and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

C. Methodology

8. Both the primary and secondary sources of information are used to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) document. Primary data has been collected through holding 3 stakeholders meeting first one at Puran Bazar Government Primary School, Matarbari, Second meeting at Chakaria Upzila Parishad Auditorium and the third one at Matarbari Union Parishad Hall Room and one stakeholders workshop at Hall Room of DC, Cox's Bazar on 4th, June, 2016. Census and Socio Economic Survey, asset inventory, household's survey and market survey of land, trees and structure have been conducted and focus group discussion was held to gather primary information to develop a comprehensive socio-economic profile of PAHs which contributed to provide primary data for preparation of the RAP. In collecting secondary data the following legislation and policies have been overviewed and harmonized through gap analysis amongst them and made identification of gap – filling measures:

- i. Relevant GOB legislation on land acquisition.
- ii. Japan International Agency (JICA) guideline for Environmental and Social Considerations.
- iii. World Bank Operational Policies.
- iv. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policies.

9. The study of “Best Practices” in resettlement of affected persons in Jamuna Multi-Purpose Bridge Project and Padma Multi-Purpose Bridge Project and related reports, documents, Resettlement Frame Works, Land Acquisition, Resettlement Action Plans, Social Action Plans for Involuntary Resettlement of Affected Persons and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report have also contributed to the preparation of this document. Moreover, LARAP/RAPs implemented by BWDB, RHD, LGED and Bridge Division have also been studied and policy guidelines, institutional arrangements and entitlements for different kinds of losses stipulated in those LARAP/RAPs have been given due consideration.

D. Legal Frame work, Policy Commitments and Entitlements

10. As the Bangladesh legal system on mitigation of the loss of land and other assets remains focused on compensation payment of loss of assets to title holders and provides no compensation to PAPs without title, gaps between national laws and JICA Safeguard policies are identified and bridging measures and lessons learned from best practices in involuntary resettlement issues have been outlined in policy commitments.

11. The project policy commitments have been orchestrated to compensate lost assets and restore or improve livelihood of all categories of PAPS affected directly or indirectly with titles and without titles. The affected people will be entitled to cash compensation for land and other assets at replacement value if land assets cannot be replaced. Additional assistance also will be paid as resettlement benefits that include shifting/ reconstruction allowance, assistance for small business reestablishment, livelihood restoration and special assistance to female headed households and vulnerable groups.

E. Displacement and Other Impacts

12. For construction of jetty and coal handling facility, power plant construction and township development about 643 households and 1081 plots have been affected. Because of land acquisition of 1414.65 acres, a total of 734 persons have lost business. Of them 576 have lost their business in their own premise and 158 have lost business in leased land. 48 households have been displaced due to loss of residential structure, 6 households have lost trees. A total of 3919 sqm. structures have been relocated of which 1329 sqm. is commercial structure and 2590 sqm. is residential structure. Besides, some secondary structures like 29 latrine and 9 tube-wells have been relocated. A total of 1098 wage labors worked in agri-field, shrimp and salt farms have lost their livelihood due to the project.

F. Entitlement Matrix

13. Based on the findings and analyses in the field surveys, the entitlement matrix for the PAPs at the construction site of power plant and port facility and township site has been prepared. The Entitlement Matrix lists 10 types of losses and category of entitled persons and corresponding proposed entitlements to cover all possible losses to achieve at least the same level of livelihood of the affected households. Entitlement Matrix is as in the table below:

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix for PAPs (Power Plant and Port facility)

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
1.	Loss of private land	Legal owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation under the law (CUL) for all the private land stipulated by the Ordinance 1982 is the average of last 12 months' sales values of same kind of land X 1.5 (50% premium). ✓ Cash grant that covers the difference between CUL and the replacement value (RV). ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee incurred for replacement land (15%), subject to purchase of land within a year and production of documentary evidence. ✓ Value added tax subject to the presentation of documentary evidence. ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land for one-year subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date (except leased or rented land) ✓ Dislocation allowance @BDT 100 per decimal for agricultural land fish pond, ditch etc. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only (except leased or rented land) 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
	Loss of private land	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of another land including 50% premium subject to the presentation of the registered lease agreement. ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee (15%) If land is purchased by the compensation money. ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land (based on monthly income for three years at minimum wages rates) subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL
2.	Loss of Government land including khas land	Tenants and lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of another khas land (assuming tenants and lessee will seek private land, 50% premium is added) subject to the presentation of the legally accepted documentary evidence from deputy commissioner office as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee (15%) If land is purchased by the compensation money ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land (based on monthly income for three years at minimum wage rates) subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
	Loss of Government land including khas land	Occupants without legal tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of another khas land (assuming tenants and lessee will seek private land, 50% premium is added) subject to the presentation of the legally accepted documentary evidence from deputy commissioner office as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee (15%) If land is purchased by the compensation money ✓ One-time assistance for lost income based on monthly income for one year at minimum wage rates. 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL
3.	Permanent loss of means of livelihoods/ source of income	✓ Lessor (land owners who rent their land will lose income from land lease contract)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for actual opportunity loss (based on the lease property) subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC, PVAT, JVT CPGCBL
	Permanent loss of means of livelihoods/ source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Permanent laborers ✓ Temporary laborers ✓ Sharecroppers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for lost income based on monthly income for three years at minimum wage rates. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC, PVAT, JVT CPGCBL
	Permanent loss of means of livelihoods/ source of income	Businessmen, employers of salt farms, shrimp farms and fishing sites, self-employed people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land for one-year subject to the submission of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date. 	DC, PVAT, JVT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
4.	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Legal title holders Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation for affected portion of the structure as assessed by D.C as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Option to be compensated for entire structure if remaining structure is no longer viable. ✓ Provision of all taxes, registration costs and other fees incurred for replacement structure (15%) ✓ Reconstruction grant for reconstruction/repair of the remaining structure (@15 taka/sft) ✓ Shifting allowance based on actual costs of moving (@10 taka/sft) ✓ Owners to take away all salvage materials 	DC PVAT, JVT, CPGCBL
	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Legal tenants/ lease holders of the structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation equivalent to replacement cost of structure (or part of structure) for the portions of the structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder (plus 50% premium) ✓ Reconstruction grant for reconstruction/repair of the remaining structure (@15 taka/sft) ✓ Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (@10 taka / sft) ✓ Owners to take away all salvage materials 	DC PVAT, JVT, CPGCBL
	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Socially recognized owners/ unauthorized occupants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation equivalent to replacement cost of structure (or part of structure) erected by the displaced person (plus 50% premium) or Provision of another structure. ✓ Reconstruction grant for reconstruction/repair of the remaining structure (@15 taka/sft) ✓ Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (@10 taka / sft) ✓ Owners to take away all salvage materials 	DC PVAT, JVT, CPGCBL
5.	Loss of access to Residential/ Commercial Structures	Tenants of rented leased properties (but not constructed the whole part of the structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One time cash grant for facilitating alternative housing/CBEs Tk. 15000/- per household ✓ Shifting allowance per household based on family members @ 3000/= per member minimum Tk. 9000/=, maximum 12000/= ✓ Owners to take away all salvage materials. 	PVAT CPGCBL
6.	Loss of standing crops at home gardens, shrimp, and fish	Land owners, Bargadar, Lessee and Unauthorized occupant of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time cash compensation for crops, gardens, shrimps, fish etc. ✓ Owner to take away all crops, shrimp , fish etc. 	Standing Crops Compensation already paid by DC
7.	Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees	Legal owner of land/Socially recognised owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Market value of trees ✓ Owner will be allowed to fell and take away their trees 	DC PVAT, BFD, CPGCBL
		Non-titled user of land		

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
8.	Temporary loss of land during construction	Owners with legal title, tenants, leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rental assistance for the period for which the land is temporarily requisitioned ✓ Temporarily requisitioned land will be returned to owners rehabilitated to original or preferably better condition 	DC PVAT CPGCBL
9.	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource during construction	Owners with legal title, tenants, leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of temporary access and relocation where possible ✓ Restoration of access to the land, structure, utilities 	DC PVAT CPGCBL
10.	Temporary loss of livelihood/ source of income during construction	Business owners, tenants, leaseholders, employees, vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for lost income based on monthly income for three years income from products, minimum wage rates or based on actual income, verified through incomes of comparable businesses in the area. 	DC, CPGCBL, JVT

Note: One family/household shall be entitled to draw one-time assistance/training for one category only.

G. Consultation, Participation & Disclosure

14. The project recognizes the importance of consultation. Public consultations were held with agriculture farmers, shrimp and salt cultivators agriculture land losers, fisherman, service holders, local traders, employees of commercial and business enterprise, vulnerable groups, women headed households and other stakeholders like teachers, imam, local community leaders, retired govt. officials, UP chairman/ members, EA, policy makers, donor and other government agencies concerned. Consultation included disclosure of projects components, adverse impacts, compensation, resettlement, relocation issues and safeguard policies contained in RAP.

15. This process has been continuing from the initial stage through the detailed design, land acquisition process and will continue up to the end of implementation and monitoring of the RAP. This participatory approach can ensure transparency and accountability and bring in positive outcome.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

16. The project has established a grievance redress mechanism to resolve discontentment of the PAPs. Grievance will be settled with their full representation in the Grievance Redress Committee constituted by the Administrative Ministry (MOPEMR) with representative from EA, district administration, upazila administration, IA, local elected representative and representative of PAPs, headmaster of renowned local high school/ primary school and legal advisers. The committee will meet regularly and keep record of the decisions taken. Grievances regarding titled land will be referred to the appropriate court of law for resolution.

I. Income Restoration Strategy

17. Vulnerable Project Affected Households (PAHs) including poor and female headed, elderly headed, the landless, the poor as well as PAHs those who have lost their productive assets will be given additional support for livelihood and income restoration. Long-term income restoration and livelihood reconstruction program will be designed in the form of

Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan (LILRP) for rehabilitation of the vulnerable PAHs by the Implementing Agency.

J. Implementation Arrangement

18. Coal Power Generation Company of Bangladesh Limited has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) for the Project, headed by an Executive Director (project) responsible for the overall execution of the project including land acquisition, relocation, resettlement and other related matters. The PMU has been undertaking day-to-day activities with the appointed Implementing Agency. Grievance redress committee will work for resolution of disputes. Grievance Redress Mechanism is detailed in Section-7. Joint Verification Team (JVT) and Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) will be chaired by the Executive Engineer and Sub-divisional Engineer respectively. JVT will compare and review the physical verification data conducted by the implementing Agency with DC's assessment of loss of physical assets and quantity of the loss assets corresponding to their owners and prepare final list of affected owners. PVAT will review the assessment of the market price of land and other properties by IA and determine their replacement cost.

K. RAP Implementation Schedule

19. A time bound implementation Schedule for the RAP is prepared and it is synchronized with project construction schedule. The RAP implementation will be completed within 2 years. The overall schedule of implementation is based on the principle that resettlement benefits are paid to PAHs before they are displaced and civil engineering works takes off.

L. Budget

20. All Resettlement funds will be provided by the EA based on the financing plan agreed by the Government and JICA. The budget included the following heads of expenditure:

- i. Detailed costs of land acquisition, structure, trees, relocation and livelihood and income restoration and improvement.
- ii. All training costs for the PAPs.

21. All costs associated with land acquisition & rehabilitation will be funded by GOB. An estimate of RAP implementation costs for the project is provided based on list of affected persons finalized by JVT and market rate of land, crops, and other properties determined by PVAT. The budget of land acquisition and compensation along with resettlement assistance (including restoration of livelihood and income sources) for the affected people of the project with breakup of each item is prepared and the total additional budget comes to BDT **5,374,477,794** (Five thousand three hundred seventy four million four hundred seventy seven thousand seven hundred ninety four only).

A summary budget is given in the table below:-

Table- 2 Summary of Land Acquisition Impact and Resettlement Cost

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Amount in Tk.
1	Land Acquisition Cost	2,231,199,612
2	Stamp duty and Registration fees and VAT	713,705,531
3	Main Structure and Secondary Structure Cost	0
4	Total Trees Cost	848,817
5	Resettlement Benefit Cost	1,940,134,944
6	Contingency for unforeseen issues @ 10% of total budget	488,588,890
Total		5,374,477,794

M. Monitoring and Evaluation

22. The Project Management Unit has established a monitoring system involving the Resettlement Unit, Environmental Consultant Team (ECT), and RAP Implementing Agency for collection, analysis of collected data and reporting on information about the progress of resettlement activities. Project Management unit has been supervising and monitoring the Implementing Agency's activities through their deployed Environmental Consultant Team (ECT) Monitoring will also be done externally by an external monitoring agency/ resettlement specialist appointed by EA. The External Monitor will monitor and evaluate project activities intermittently over the project period and submit quarterly reports and a final evaluation report to EA and JICA after completion of the RAP implementation.

Section-1**Rationale****1.1 Objectives**

1. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to address involuntary resettlement impacts due to large scale land acquisition, with a time bound action plan and appropriate budget provisions that would be incorporated as an integral part of the project. The RAP is based on the principle of the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. Development projects must serve the needs of the society and ensure that PAPs are not made worse off by the intervention. It aims to clarifying resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to the Project. It also addresses and fills the gap between the existing legislations of Bangladesh and the JICA Guidelines. In response to the above principle, involuntary resettlement should be an important consideration in project identification. Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: 1) compensation for loss of assets, loss of income sources and livelihood means; 2) assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and; 3) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being. As warranted by policy requirement of JICA for involuntary resettlement the extent of losses has been identified and RAP, depending on estimation of losses, has been prepared. The RAP will be translated into Bengali Language and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

1.2 Project Description

2. The proposed Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project is an initiative to cope with a rapid increase in power demand in Bangladesh and supply power in a stable manner through the construction of a coal-fired power plant (2 x 600MW) at Matarbari and Dhalghata union of Moheshkhali Upazila, Cox's Bazar district.

1.3 Project Components.

3. To achieve the above objectives, the project components will be as follows:

- construction of a coal-fired power plant (2 x 600MW) with ultra-super critical technology (Cox's Bazar District)
- construction of an excavated port including a fuel berth and a fuel transportation facility to the power plant (Cox's Bazar District)
- construction of an access road (Cox's Bazar District)
- extension of a 400kV transmission line between Matarbari and Madunaghat Substation, Chittagong District.
- Construction of township at Matarbari and Dhalghata union of Moheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar District.

1.4 Location of the proposed site**(1) Power plant and Port facility**

4. The proposed coal-fired power plant (Matarbari Coal-Fired Power Plant, 2 x 600MW) is located at Matarbari Union and Dhalghata Union in Moheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar District, Chittagong Division (Figure 1-1).





Source: <http://www.in2bangla.com/upazilaMap.php?id=293> (accessed in March 2013)

Note: The location is 21 42'15" N, 91 53'16" E

Figure 1-1 Location of the Power Plant

(2) Transmission line

5. In feasibility report power evacuation facility of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (MUSCFPP) through substation facility in Anowara which will be constructed in the south of Chittagong, with a 400kV transmission line of approximately 60km. Later on, the feasibility study arranged by Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) to evacuate power of MUSCFPP has changed the route of 400 KV transmission line directly to Madunaghat 400 KV substation (to be built by PGCB). The new route of the transmission line 400 KV will pass through over Anwara area. It is to be noted that the transmission line will be finalized by PGCB. As land for construction of the transmission towers are subject to compensation, the final route will be determined so as to avoid any residential areas, taking into account the firmness of the land foundation.



(Source: JICA Study Team)

Figure 1-2 Route of the proposed transmission line

Table 1-1: Proposed Transmission Line will be passing through on the following areas

District	Upazila	Union
Chittagong	Anowara	Barasat
		Burumchhara
	Banshkhali	Khankhanabad
		Baharchhara
		Kalikapur
		Boilchori
		Banshkhali
		Sheakerkhil
Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Fulchari
		Bara Bakia
		Pekua
	Moheshkhali	Ujantia
		Matarbari

(Source: JICA Study Team)

(3) Access Road

6. The location and route of access road is shown in Figure 1-3. The route of access road is in the area from the national highway running between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar to the power plant site. Basically, existing road facilities will be utilized wherever possible. It is envisioned that the route segments to join the national highway in the north and the route from Moheshkhali Island to the power plant site will involve new road and bridge construction.

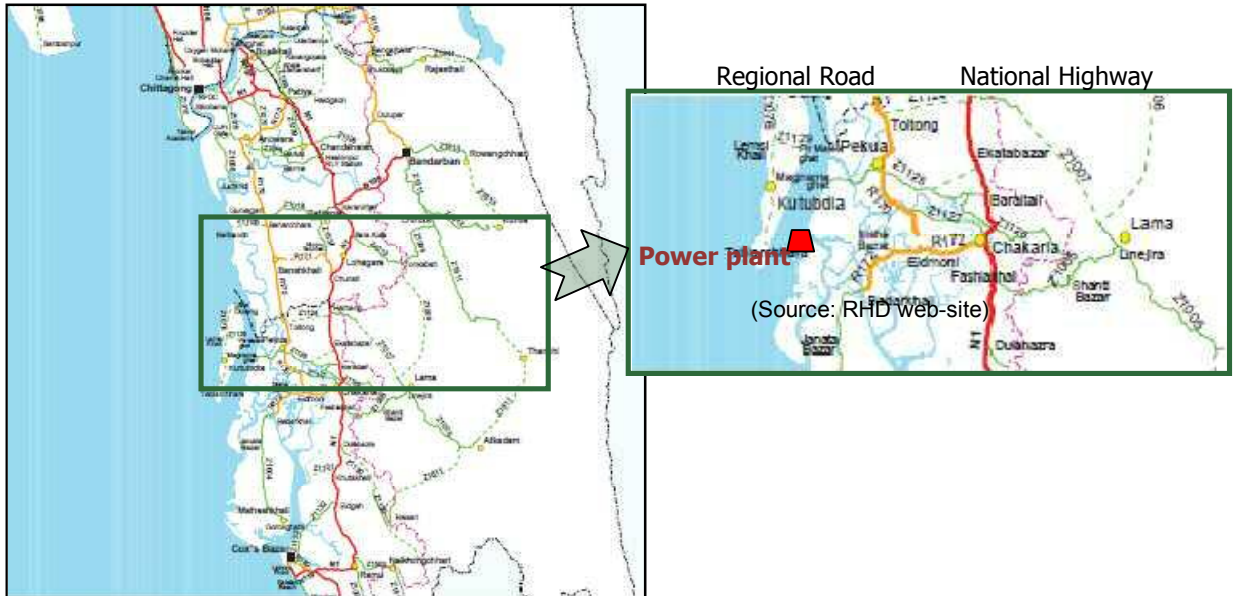


Figure 1-3 The Location of access roads

(4) Location of Township

7. The proposed area of around 20 hectares is designated for a township consisting of residential quarters for staff, medical facilities, school & college, shopping center, staff club and recreational park. The 132/11 KV substation for electrification of Matarbari area as well as to provide power to the township will be located within this land (20 hectares) adjacent to the township.



Figure: 1-4 Location Map Township Area
(Source: Socio-economic Survey Team)

1.5 Methodology for Preparing RAP

8. Both the primary and secondary sources of information are used to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) document. Primary data has been collected through holding 3 stakeholders meeting first one at Puran Bazar Government Primary School, Matarbari, Second meeting at Chakaria Upazila Parishad Auditorium and the third one at Matarbari Union Parishad Hall Room (2013). Census and Socio Economic Survey, asset inventory, household's survey and market survey of land, trees and structure have been conducted and many focus group discussions have been done to gather primary information to develop a comprehensive socio-economic profile of PAHs which contributed to provide primary data for preparation of the RAP. In collecting secondary data the following legislation and policies have been overviewed and harmonized through gap analysis amongst them and made identification of gap – filling measures:

- i. Relevant GOB legislation on land acquisition.
- ii. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) guideline for Environmental and Social Considerations.
- iii. World Bank Operational Policies.
- iv. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policies.

9. The study of “Best Practices” in resettlement of affected persons in Jamuna Multi-Purpose Bridge Project and Padma Multi-Purpose Bridge Project and related reports, documents, Resettlement Frame Works, Land Acquisition, Resettlement Action Plans, Social Action Plans for Involuntary Resettlement of Affected Persons and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report have also contributed to the preparation of this document. Moreover, LARAP/RAPs implemented by BWDB, RHD, LGED, Bridge Division and Chittagong Development Authority have also been studied and policy guidelines, institutional arrangements and entitlements for different kinds of losses stipulated in those LARAP/RAPs have been given due consideration.

1.6 Specific Measures Taken to Minimize Adverse Impacts

1.6.1 Examination of Alternatives

10. For the construction of power plant and port facility, there had been two alternative locations considered by the CPGCBL. One was the located at 2 km south from the present one on Matarbari Island, and another on Moheshkhali Island. Large settlements with thousands of people on private lands were found on the first location (administrative location was Dhalghata Union), which required large-scale land acquisition and resettlement. In order to minimize such issues, the present site was discovered, which is located right on the north next to it. Although resettlement was indeed minimized, construction at the present site will cause losses of private land, livelihood and income sources such as salt and shrimp farming.

11. Another alternative site on Moheshkhali Island (administrative location was Hoanak Union) was also considered. This was projected to lead to similar losses, i.e., losses of private land, livelihood and income sources such as salt and shrimp farming, and agriculture. The degree and scale of such adverse impacts remained same as the present one.

After thorough analyses from numerous aspects, not only from social aspect but from environmental, financial, technical aspects, the present location was finally prioritized and accepted.

12. Regarding selection of site for Township development the rationale is that the township will be built for residential accommodation of the officials and staff of the power plant on an area of 20 ha land at Matarbari and Dhalghata Union of Moheshkhali Upazila. It was selected after thorough analyses of various aspects. The proposed township needs to house residential and other facilities of schooling and medical treatment and related civic amenities for a huge number of officials, staff and employees of the power plant (and port facility) and to be constructed on the land adjacent to power plant. Most importantly social and

environmental aspect and easy and quickly travelling of the officials and staff from residence to work place and back were given due weight-age. And also financial and other technical aspects were given due consideration and finally the present site of township was accepted.

1.6.2 Application of International Standards to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

13. As stipulated in the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982, the CPGCBL has followed rules as well as procedures and submitted the proposal for land acquisition to the Government of Bangladesh (GOB), with sufficient data and information about the project design and cost, through the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Cox's Bazar. And following officials procedures the proposed 1414.65 acre land has been acquired and payment of compensation is being paid to the affected persons as per compensation under law (CUL). As this project will be financed by the JICA, the CPGCBL has allocated its budget to fill the gap between the Ordinance 1982 and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations in order to compensate not only titleholders but also non-titleholders for their loss of land ownership, relocation, and loss of their livelihood means in an internationally accepted manner.

14. Appointed IA Shushilan-BBCS JV has conducted survey of PAPs and inventory of losses for making payment of compensation and other resettlement assistances for restoration of income and livelihood of the PAPs.

1.6.3 Entitlements of Affected People without Legal Claims to Land

15. Lack of ownership does not imply ineligibility for compensation, in conformity with the JICA Guidelines and other internationally accepted practices. CPGCBL will endeavor to provide suitable alternatives to resettle the squatters or to provide cash compensation on a replacement cost basis. PAPs those who have lost only a part of their physical assets have not been left with a portion that is inadequate to sustain their current standards of living. People temporarily affected will also be considered as PAPs and resettlement plans have addressed the issue of temporary requisitions.

1.6.4 Measures for Avoidance and Further Influx of Illegal Occupation

16. All PAPs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas upon the cut-off-date will be entitled to compensation for their lost assets (land and/or non-land assets), at replacement cost, if known, and to give the restoration of incomes and businesses. Compensation will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist the PAPs to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

In the Project, the cut-off date for titleholders is 29th July 2013 that is date of notification under Section 3 of the Ordinance of 1982. For non-titled holders, CPGCBL declared a cut-off date on the last day of the population census (December 28, 2012) and on the occasion of organizing 2nd public consultation meeting (February 13, 2013). For Township cutoff date is fixed October 1, 2013. CPGCBL intended to fix the number of households and their members who occupy the government land without permission so as to limit encroachment for the purpose of qualifying for entitlement. CPGCBL has taken appropriate measures to ensure that all land is cleared for the project and remained clear of squatters.

1.6.5 Methods of Valuing Affected Assets

17. All compensation for land and non-land assets owned by any households/business owners who met the cut-off-date is to be based on the principle of replacement costs. Replacement costs are the amounts calculated before displacement which are needed to replace any affected assets without depreciation and without deductions for taxes and/or costs of transaction. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) follows the rules laid down in the 1982 Ordinance to determine market prices for assets like land, structures trees and crops, with assistance from other relevant departments such as Public Works Department (PWD) for structures, Divisional Forest Office for trees, and Department of Agricultural Extension for

yields and Department of Agriculture Marketing for crop prices. The assessed value is typically lower than the replacement costs. To ensure that the project-affected persons can replace the lost property, replacement value will be determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) constituted by Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources with representatives from CPGCBL, DC office concerned, and representative of local government and of implementing agency and finally approved by the CPGCBL.

1.6.6 Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation

18. The livelihood restoration and improvement program are based on consultation with PAPs and their socio-economic profile, living environment, level of education. Vulnerable project Affected household including poor and female headed, elderly household, the landless, the poor as well as PAHs those who have lost their productive assets will be given additional support for livelihood and income restoration like vocational training, microfinance, and provision of job opportunities at the construction sites and new facilities. Long term income restoration and livelihood reconstruction program will need to be designed in the form of Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan (LILRP) for rehabilitation of vulnerable and poor households by the implementing agency.

Section-2

Legislations in Bangladesh and GAPs from JICA's Policy

2.1 Key Legislations

1. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance of 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 provide the key legal instrument for the acquisition of private land for development activities in Bangladesh.

Salient provisions of the Ordinance which show tangible gaps with the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are as follows:

2. **Avoiding/ minimizing land acquisition:** The Ordinance only implicitly discourages unnecessary acquisition as land acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose. There are, however, no mechanisms to monitor if this condition is actually adhered to.

3. **Eligibility for compensation:** The Ordinance stipulates compensation only for the persons who appear in the land administration records as the owners (i.e., titleholders). It does not recognize the rights of those without legal title to the land, who live in or make a living from it.

4. **Compensation paid for:** The Ordinance provides for compensation of land and other objects built and grown on it (structures, trees and orchards, crops and any other developments on the land like ponds, built amenities, etc.). There are no provisions to assess and restore lost income streams or income sources caused by the land acquisition to the PAPs.

5. **Compensation standards:** Landowners receive compensation under the law (CUL) as per the market value of the property at the publication date of the notice¹ with a premium of 50% on the assessed price. Any damage to standing crops or trees on the property, expenses incidental to compelled changes to the residence or place of business, and reduction of profits of the property in the acquisition period are also entitled to a sum of 50% on top of such market value². The 1994 amendment made provisions for payment of crop compensation to tenant cultivators ("bargadar").

6. Although the Ordinance stipulates 'market prices' of the acquired land as just compensation, the legal assessment method almost always results in prices far below the actual market prices. Certain pricing standards, which are regarded as unrealistic, are used to assess other losses like structures and various built amenities, trees, and crops, etc.

7. **Relocation of homestead losers:** There is no legal obligation to relocate, or assist with the relocation of those whose homesteads have been acquired.

8. **Ensuring payment/ receipt of compensation:** Even with the given legal provision, the compensation process is time-consuming. There is, moreover, no certainty as to when an affected landowner will obtain the stipulated compensation or whether he will obtain it at all. Land is legally acquired and handed over to the project proponent as soon as the acquisition authority identifies the owners ('awardees') by examining the records, and sends a legal notice advising them to claim compensation ('awards'). And it also turns out that it is an obligation of the PAPs to prove that the acquired land legally belongs to them.

9. **Socio-economic rehabilitation:** The provisions are so restricted that the Ordinance shows no concern about the long-term socio-economic changes the PAPs might undergo in the post-acquisition period. Except for the compensation at the legal 'market price', there are no other provisions in the acquisition or other-laws that require the government to mitigate

¹The average value of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the last twelve months prior to the publication date of the notice. (Section 8 (1) of the *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982*.)

² The market value thus determined does not always reflect the actual market value.

the resultant adverse impacts caused by the acquisition. Socio-economic rehabilitation of the involuntarily displaced persons is absent in the legal regime of Bangladesh.

2.2 JICA's Policy on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

- (1) Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- (2) When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
- (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.
- (4) Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
- (5) Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
- (6) 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.
- (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. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- (8) Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- (9) Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

11. 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.

1. 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 or others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
2. 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.
3. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
4. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
5. 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.
6. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

12. In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a 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.

13. In terms of categories of PAPs and types of lost assets, the gaps in the existing legal framework of Bangladesh and requirements of the JICA Guidelines are identified as presented in the table below.

Table 2-1: Gap Analysis between Bangladeshi Laws and JICA Guidelines

No	Category of PAPs / Types of Lost Assets	Bangladesh Laws	JICA Guidelines
1	For all types of land and other assets for legal land	Acquired by DC as per legal requirements/ procedures	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based
2	Land tenants	Compensation for standing crops if harvesting of crops is not possible	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported.
3	Land Users	Squatters, encroachers and unauthorized users/ occupiers are not recognized	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported.
4	Owners of temporary structures	Only cash compensation under law (CUL)	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
5	Owners of permanent structure buildings	Only cash compensation under law (CUL)	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
6	Perennial crops	Market prices of the standing crops with value of plants	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
7	Timing for payment of entitled compensation to the PAPs	No concern on the part of the project proponent. Land is handed over to the project proponent as soon as the compensation funds are placed with the DC.	On the completion of payment of compensation to the PAPs, the land is to be vacated and handed over to the project proponent.
8	The issue of relocation and income generation activities	No concern about relocation and income generation activities.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and whose livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standards of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
9	Vulnerability of PAPs	No distinction between the PAPs	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, etc.
10	Role of DC, project proponent and PAPs	DC to acquire land, the project proponent to use the land, and PAPs to seek compensation from the DC.	DC and project proponent to assist the PAPs in getting the compensation, assist to collect the legal and required documents, and provide support for the transition period between displacement and livelihood restoration.

(Source: JICA Study Team)

2.3 Procedures for Land Acquisition

14. Under the Ordinance of 1982 and its subsequent amendments 1989, 1993, and 1994, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) at District level is entrusted to acquire land for agencies requiring land for any public or private infrastructure projects. The procedures of land acquisition consist of the following steps:

15. Step 1: After identifying and selecting the exact ground locations of the required land, the project proponent carries out detailed engineering surveys and designs the construction work and lays them out on mouza maps. The project proponent prepares the land acquisition proposals to obtain administrative approval by the line ministry.

16. Step 2: The project proponent, after obtaining the approval of the administrative ministry, makes a request to the DC, with sufficient information including the amount of land to be acquisitioned from each plot, and the ownership status such as private and public lands, for the acquisition of the land as per the proposal.

17. Step 3: Within 90 days, the DC appraises the application through a) site observation, b) consultation with local politicians and residents, c) develop project profiles, and d) cost estimates. The DC then develops and submits a proposal on land acquisition to the Ministry of Land for approval by the central government within 90 days.

- The DC publishes a notice as stipulated in Section 3 of the Ordinance of 1982 stating that there is a proposal for the property to be acquired. The persons to be displaced may submit an objection to the land acquisition to the DC within 15 days after the notice is served. All the legal titleholders are advised to show their ID cards and other documents that verify their rights. For those with no registrations, the DC Office calls for circumstantial evidence from community leaders, local elite people, and religious leaders, etc., to add these people to the list.
- After approval of the land acquisition proposal by the government a second notice under section 6, is served by DC stating the GOB's decision on the land acquisition and taking possession thereof. The DC Office confirms the PAPs, exact land area and size for acquisition, number of relocated houses, agriculture land, forestry and fishing areas that will be lost. The persons to be displaced are requested to submit their statements of property, amounts and particulars of the claims to compensation after 15 days of the second notice being served. The DC consults with the Public Works Department (PWD), Forest Department (BFD), Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) and Department of Fisheries (DOF) to assess the value of structures, trees, crops and aqua products for their existing rates. The DC Office responds to any grievances made by the PAPs in order to agree to the assistance package.
- The project proponent deposits the estimated amount of the award of compensation with the DC within 60 days from the receipt of the estimate given by the DC.
- Upon serving the last notice (Section 7), the DC pays the compensation under section 10 the amount to the owners of the acquired property within another 60 days from the date of deposit by the project proponent. The DC then takes possession of the property after completion of the compensation payment to the PAPs and immediately declares this in the official gazette, and hand the property over to the project proponent.

Section-3

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Affected Household

3.1 Methodology for Census and Socio Economic Survey (SES)

1. The census and a socio-economic survey was carried out during March-July, 2016 to provide requisite details on the PAUs to assess the magnitude of likely impacts and to identify measures for mitigation of adverse impacts. The Census & SES covered affected Project Affected People (PAPs). The survey identified the households, land belonging to government, private individual and jointly owned by both government and privates individual on the project right of way. The survey collected a wide range of data, for example, demography, age/sex distribution, education, occupation, income/poverty data, types of businesses, types and ownership status of affected land and other assets. The Census and Socioeconomic Survey Guidelines are placed at Annexure-1.

3.1. A Methodology of the Census/Socio-economic survey:

2. Methodologies followed for conducting Census/Socio-economic Survey are discussed below:

- i. To undertake Census/ Socio-economic survey properly the Shushilan-BBCS JV deployed a team of experienced, well qualified and dedicated professionals and field support staff. The team was composed of three resettlement workers and one area manager under whose leadership and supervision the resettlement workers carried out their duties and responsibilities. In addition to that an Environment, Social and Resettlement Expert was deputed to guide, supervise and monitor the activities of the field staff engaged in conducting census, inventory of losses, socio-economic survey, market survey, and organizing stakeholders/community meeting and performing other related assignments. The Environment, Social and Resettlement Expert worked under direct guidance and supervision of Team Leader.
- ii. Survey tools (mouza map and plot schedule of acquired land and list of awardees received from DC office were made available to the survey team. Following the process mentioned below survey and other related works of two mouzas namely Matarbari and Dhalghata were done and completed starting from 15th March and extended up to 15th July, 2016.
- iii. Field staff engaged in survey work given primary information about the area covered under the project by the professionals concerned.
- iv. JL No., the total quantum of land and the proportion/area of private land and the govt. land and land owned both by government and private individual plot were collected from D.C office.
- v. Before starting survey work in a specific area survey team used to inform the owners of the affected land about the survey work through holding spot discussion with community people gathered at tea-stall, shop, social institutions and focus group discussion with affected people and discussion meeting with UP chairman and members. And then after resettlement workers used to conduct survey of Project Affected Households (PAHs) with the set questionnaire going from door to door.
- vi. Besides that area manager and field staff in every Friday during Jumma prayer used to go to the mosque and talk to the local people present so that easily they can get the affected land owners and pass the information to other affected people of project area.
- vii. In several occasions field staff used to take the help of UP chairman and members to motivate the PAPs so they get themselves surveyed with the valid documents.
- viii. With the help and assistance of one available affected land owner field staff had to collect information and to meet the other land losers. And through this process they could collect correct information about the land owners, business owner and wage labors and their affected land/business.

- ix. To expedite the survey work survey team had to use mike to sensitize the affected PAPs to get surveyed quickly.
- x. Bengali version of questionnaire was used for census and socio-economic survey, so that, the PAPs and the Resettlement Worker can easily understand the purpose of the survey.
- xi. The questionnaire was pre-tested and modified before using for survey.
- xii. All data collected from the field by the resettlement worker were validated by the area manager through field verification and then these data were inserted in the computer at Dhaka Office simultaneously so that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be produced in due time for the purpose of submitting report to Managing Director, CPGCBL.
- xiii. Household number was put against each household covered by Census and SES.
- xiv. Data were inserted in Visual Fox Pro Program for auto generation of the report.
- xv. Data have been stored in Excel form and recorded in Electronic medium for official use and to facilitate availability of data as per requirement of the Client.

3.1. B. Methodology of Market survey

3. Indicative budget for resettlement is an important part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). For preparation of indicative Resettlement Budget, replacement value/current market prices of the affected properties need to be determined. To determine replacement value, market survey of the affected properties was conducted through a structured questionnaire. The information regarding price of the land were collected from different types of people of the area concerned such as imam, teacher, potential seller, potential buyer, deed writer, local government representative etc. Considering their opinion replacement value/current market price of the property is determined.

Methodology followed for conducting Market Survey is discussed below:

4. For conducting market survey of the affected properties, location of the land and nature of affected properties were considered. For conducting market survey the following methodologies were followed-

- i. Deployed Resettlement Workers/Area Manager collected information from different types of people.
- ii. The respondents were purposively selected as per required category i.e. Imam, Teacher, Potential Seller, Potential Buyer, Deed Writer and local government representative etc.
- iii. Techniques of collection of information were discussed in the day long orientation session
- iv. A set of Bengali version questionnaire was prepared and served to collect information, so that the resettlement workers and area manager and respondents can easily understand the purpose of survey.
- v. The questionnaire was pre-tested and modified before conducting survey.
- vi. Different categories of people from each mouza were consulted and interviewed.
- vii. Selected respondents were interviewed as per requirement other than affected persons, so that actual price of the properties would come out.
- viii. Questionnaires were served for collection of rate for land category and mouza-wise.
- ix. After interviewing, signatures of the respondents in the questionnaires were obtained.
- x. After collection of rate of different types of landed properties, the information was computerized and thus mouza wise average rate for land was generated.
- xi. Using the generated data an indicative budget of compensation for affected landed properties is prepared.

3.2 The Project Area

5. The project consists of the following components which will be located in the areas mentioned below: i) Power Plant and Port Facility: The Proposed power plant and port facility will be located at Matarbari and Dhalghata Union of Moheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar.ii).

Transmission line: In the feasibility report power evacuation facility of Matarbari Ultra-Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (MUSCFPP) through substation facility in Anowara which will be constructed in the south of Chittagong, with a 400kV transmission line of approximately 60km. Later on, the feasibility study arranged by Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) to evacuate power of MUSCFPP has changed the route of 400 KV transmission line directly to Madunaghat 400 KV substation (to be built by PGCB). The new route of the transmission line 400 KV will pass through over Anowara area. It is to be noted that the transmission line will be finalized by PGCB. As land for construction of the transmission towers are subject to compensation, the final route will be determined so as to avoid any residential areas, taking into account the firmness of the land foundation.iii) Access Road: location and route of access road is in the area from the national highway running between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar to the power plant site. Basically, existing road facilities will be utilized wherever possible. It is envisaged that the route segments to join the national highway in the north and the route from Moheshkhali Island to the power plant site will involve new road and bridge construction. iv).Township: The proposed Township for building residential quarters and other facilities for staff will be located at Matarbari and Dhalghata Union in Moheshkhali Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, Chittagong Division.

3.3 Profile of Affected Households

3.3.1 Socioeconomic and Census Profile of PAPs

A. Socioeconomic and Census Profile of Matarbari

6. Status of Land Acquisition: Census & SES unveils that in Matarbari area where one mouza named Matarbari containing total 935.15 acres of land have been acquired, of which private land constitutes 728.30 acres and government land 206.85 acres and total number of affected plots is 618.

7. Category & Number of PAHs: 433 PAHs lost land with business, 2 PAHs lost own land, leased land and business, 22 PAHs lost leased land with business, 54 PAHs lost only land and 48 PAHs lost structures on the dyke of embankment and 3 PAHs lost only trees.

8. Male & Female Headed households: Census identifies 472 affected male headed and 90 affected female headed households.

9. Percentage of Population by Sex: 54% of population belong to male population and 46% to female population.

10. Average Family Size: Average family size is 7 which is much higher than that of national average of 4.5.

11. Average Monthly Income and Expenditure of Project Affected Households: Average monthly income of affected household is BDT. 50,789/-, and the expenditure is BDT. 39,158/-

12. Religious Status: All the 562 affected households are believers of religion Islam.

13. Occupation Status of Households Heads (HHs): 12 households heads are in farming/livestock rearing, 332 HHs are in business, 31 HHs are service holders, 80 HHs are engaged in domestic work, 36 HHs are jobless having no specific source of income, 41 HHs are skilled, unskilled and agri-labor and 30 HHs are in other occupations.

14. Education Status of Households Head: 146 HHs have knowledge of putting their signatures, 34 HHs households are illiterates and 382 households are literates.

15. Percentage of Marital Status of HHs: 87.37% HHs are married, 9.25% are unmarried and 3.38% are widow/widower.

16. Percentage of Households Toilet Facility: 45.55% households use pucca latrine, 45.20% households use slab latrine, 6.94% households use katcha latrine and only 2.31% households use open field or canal for the same purpose.

17. Percentage of Households Water Source: 96.44% households use tube-well water, which signifies that they are health conscious. 1.78% households use idara water, 0.36%

households use patkua water and rest 1.42% households use water from river/canal or any other source.

18. Percentage of Electricity Facility: 78.83% households have the electricity facility and the 21.17% households are deprived of electricity facility. Details are shown in the table below:

Table: 3-1 Socioeconomic and Census Profile of Matarbari

SL#	Description	Unit	No/ha/tk./%
1	Status of Land Acquisition		
	a) Total Number of Mouza	Nos. :	1
	b) Total Number of Affected Plot	Nos. :	618
	c) Quantum of Affected Land in acre	acre :	935.15
	i. Private Land in acre	acre :	728.30
	ii. Government Land in acre	acre :	206.85
2.	Status of Affected Trees		
	a.Sapling	Nos :	60
	b.Small	Nos :	355
	c.Medium	Nos :	303
	d. Big	Nos :	72
3.	Status of Affected Structure		
	a. Pucca	Sqm :	0
	b.Semipucca	Sqm :	75
	c. Tin	Sqm :	224
	d. Katcha	Sqm :	1574
	e. Thatched Structure	Sqm :	705
	f. Tirpal Structure	Sqm :	12
4	Number of PAHs	Nos. :	562
	a) No. of land with business	Nos. :	433
	b) No. of own land, lease land and business	Nos. :	2
	c) No. of lease land with business	Nos. :	22
	d) No. of only land	Nos. :	54
	e) No. of only tree	Nos. :	3
	f) No. of land with structure, trees and business	Nos. :	0
	g) No. of structure dyke of embankment	Nos. :	48
5	Number of Male Headed Households	Nos. :	472
6	Number of Female Headed Households	Nos. :	90
7	Percentage of Population		
	a) Percentage of male population	% :	54
	b) Percentage of female population	% :	46
8	Average Family Sizes (Nos.)	Nos. :	7
9	Average Monthly Income (Taka)	Nos. :	50,789
10	Average Monthly Expenditure (Taka)	Nos. :	39,158
11	Number of Households Occupational Status		
	a) Farming/Livestock	Nos. :	12
	b) Business	Nos. :	332
	c) Service	Nos. :	31
	d) Domestic Work	Nos. :	80
	e) Jobless	Nos. :	36
	f) Skilled, Unskilled and Agri. Labor	Nos. :	41
	g) Others Occupation	Nos. :	30
12	Percentage of Households Toilet Facilities		

SL#	Description	Unit	No/ha/tk./%
	a) Pucca Latrine	%	: 45.55
	b) Slab Latrine	%	: 45.20
	c) Katcha Latrine	%	: 6.94
	d) Open Field/Canal	%	: 2.31
13	Percentage of Households Water Facilities		
	a) Tube-well	%	: 96.44
	b) Idara	%	: 1.78
	c) Patkua	%	: 0.36
	d) River/Canal and Others	%	: 1.42
14	Percentage of Households Household Electricity Facilities		
	a) Available Electricity	%	: 78.83
	b) Not available Electricity	%	: 21.17

B. Socioeconomic and Census Profile of Dhalghata

19. Status of Land Acquisition: Census & SES unveils that in Dhalghata area where one mouza named Dhalghata containing total 479.50 acres of land have been acquired, of which private land constitutes 300.25 acres and government land 179.25 acres total number of affected plots is 463.

20. Category & Number of PAHs: 57 PAHs lost land with business, 7 PAHs lost leased land with business, 16 PAHs lost only land and 1 PAH lost land with structures, trees and business.

21. Male & Female Headed households: Census identifies 66 affected male headed and 15 affected female headed households.

22. Percentage of Population by Sex: 52.51% of population belong to male and 47.49% belong to female population.

23. Average Family Size: Average family size is 7 which is much higher than that of national average of 4.5.

24. Average Monthly Income and Expenditure of Project Affected Households: Average monthly income of PAHs is BDT. 55,074/-, and the expenditure is BDT. 43,148/-

25. Religious Status: All the affected 81 households are believers of religion Islam.

26. Occupation Status of Households Heads (HHs): 45 households heads are in business, 8 HHs are service holders, 13 HHs are engaged in domestic work, 8 HHs are jobless having no specific source of income, 4 HHs are skilled. Unskilled, and agri-labor and 3 HHs are engaged in other occupation.

27. Education Status of Households Head: 14 HHs have knowledge of putting their signatures, 1 HH is illiterate and 66 households head are literates.

28. Percentage of Marital Status of HHs: 92.59% HHs are married, 4.94% are unmarried and 2.47% are widow/widower.

29. Percentage of Households Toilet Facility: 56.79% households use pucca latrine, 37.04% households use slab latrine, 3.7% households use katcha latrine, and only 2.47% households use open field/canal for the same purpose.

30. Percentage of Households Water Source: 97.53% households use tube-well water, which indicates that they are health conscious. 1.23% households use patkua water, and another 1.23% household's use water from river/canal or any other source.

31. Percentage of Electricity Facility: 83.95% households have got electricity facility and 16.05% households are deprived of electricity facility. Details are shown in the table below:

Table: 3-2 Socioeconomic and Census Profile of Dhalghata

SL#	Description	Unit	No/ha/tk./%
1	Status of Land Acquisition		
	a) Total Number of Mouza	Nos. :	1
	b) Total Number of Affected Plot	Nos. :	463
	c) Quantum of Affected Land in acre	acre :	479.50
	i. Private Land in acre	acre :	300.25
	ii. Government Land in acre	acre :	179.25
2.	Status of Affected Trees		
	a.Sapling	Nos :	0
	b.Small	Nos :	0
	c.Medium	Nos :	16
	d. Big	Nos :	11
3.	Status of Affected Structure		
	a. Pucca	Sqm :	31
	b.Semipucca	Sqm :	1104
	c. Tin	Sqm :	0
	d. Katcha	Sqm :	0
	e. Thatched Structure	Sqm :	190
	f. TirpalStructure	Sqm :	0
4	Number of PAHs	Nos. :	81
	a) No. of land with business	Nos. :	57
	b) No. of own land, lease land and business	Nos. :	0
	c) No. of lease land with business	Nos. :	7
	d) No. of only land	Nos. :	16
	e) No. of only tree	Nos. :	0
	f) No. of land with structure, trees and business	Nos. :	1
	g) No. of structure dyke of embankment	Nos. :	0
5	Number of Male Headed Households	Nos. :	66
6	Number of Female Headed Households	Nos. :	15
7	Percentage of Population		
	a) Percentage of male population	% :	52.51
	b) Percentage of female population	% :	47.49
8	Average Family Sizes (Nos.)	Nos. :	7
9	Average Monthly Income (Taka)	Nos. :	55,074
10	Average Monthly Expenditure (Taka)	Nos. :	43,148
11	Number of Households Occupational Status		
	a) Farming/Livestock	Nos. :	0
	b) Business	Nos. :	45
	c) Service	Nos. :	8
	d) Domestic Work	Nos. :	13
	e) Jobless	Nos. :	8
	f) Skilled, Unskilled and Agri. Labor	Nos. :	4
	g) Others Occupation	Nos. :	3
12	Percentage of Households Toilet Facilities		

	a) Pucca Latrine	%	:	56.79
	b) Slab Latrine	%	:	37.04
	c) Katcha Latrine	%	:	3.70
	d) Open Field/Canal	%	:	2.47
13	Percentage of Households Water Facilities			
	a) Tube-well	%	:	97.53
	b) Idara	%	:	0.00
	c) Patkua	%	:	1.23
	d) River/Canal and Others	%	:	1.23
14	Percentage of Households Household Electricity Facilities			
	a) Available Electricity	%	:	83.95
	b) Not available Electricity	%	:	16.05

3.3.2 Population of Head of Household by Male and Female

3.3.2.1 Population of Affected Household by Sex

32. Gender Status/Population by Sex of the Whole Project: NGO found that the total surveyed 4309 population 2319 (53.82%) are male and 1990 (46.18%) are female population. Female population is lesser than male population by 7.64%.

33. Matarbari: Census unveiled 2037 (54%) male population and 1735 (46%) female population among 3772 surveyed population.

34. Dhalghata: Census unveiled 282 (52.51%) male population and 255 (47.49%) female population among 537 surveyed population. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-3 Population of Affected Household Population by Sex Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Gender						
Male	2037	54	282	52.51	2319	53.82
Female	1735	46	255	47.49	1990	46.18
Total	3772	100	537	100	4309	100

3.3.2.2 Ethnicity and Religion of Household Head (HH)

35. Status of Religion of Household Head of Entire Project: All the surveyed 643 household heads are Muslims. There is no Hindu or Buddhist or Christian household for any ethnicity minority.

36. Matarbari: Census unveiled that all 562 affected household heads are Muslims. There is no Hindu or Buddhist or Christian household for any ethnicity minority.

37. Dhalghata: Census found that all 81 affected household heads are Muslims. There is no Hindu or Buddhist or Christian household for any ethnicity minority. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-4 Status of Religion of Household Head (HH) Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Status of Religion						
Islam	562	100	81	100	643	100
Hindu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buddhist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.4 Level of Education

3.4.1 Level of Education of Head of Household

38. Level of Education of Household Heads of the Whole Project: Of the total 643 household heads (HHs), 35 (5.44%) HHs are illiterates. 160 (24.88%) HHs can write their names, 77 (11.98%) HHs passed primary level, 55 (8.55%) HHs completed high school, 76 (11.82%) HHs are graduates or master degree holders and 2 (0.31%) HHs attained other certificates/degrees.

39. Matarbari: Of total 562 household heads (HHs), 34 (6.05%) HHs are illiterates. 146 (25.98%) HHs can write their names, 64 (11.39%) HHs passed primary level, 44 (7.83%) HHs completed high school, 60 (10.68%) HHs are either graduates or master degree holders and 2 (0.36%) HHs attained other certificates/degrees.

40. Dhalghata: Of the total 81 household heads (HHs), 1 (1.23%) HH is illiterate, 14 (17.28%) HHs can write their names, 13 (16.05%) HHs attained primary level, 11 (13.58%) HHs completed high school, and 16 (19.75%) HHs are either graduates or master degree holders. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-5 Level of Education of Head of Household Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Level of Education	No	%	No	%	No	%
No Education	34	6.05	1	1.23	35	5.44
Knowledge of Signature	146	25.98	14	17.28	160	24.88
Not Completed Elementary	43	7.65	3	3.7	46	7.15
Completed Elementary	64	11.39	13	16.05	77	11.98
Not Completed High School	140	24.91	14	17.28	154	23.95
Completed High School	44	7.83	11	13.58	55	8.55
Completed College	29	5.16	9	11.11	38	5.91
Completed Degree/Masters	60	10.68	16	19.77	76	11.83
Others	2	0.35	0	0	2	0.31
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.4.2 Level of Education of Population (Years>=7 and Above)

41. Level of Education in the Whole Project Area: NGO found a total of 3833 affected people of age 7 years and above in the whole project area. Of them 502 (13.10%) people have the knowledge of putting their signatures, 435 (11.35%) attained primary level, and 227 (5.92%) people are either graduates or master degree holders and 29 (0.76%) got other certificates/degrees. It is encouraging that 82.99% affected people are literates in the project area.

42. Matarbari: Census surfaced a total of 3348 affected people of age 7 years and above in Matarbari Mouza. Of them 458 (13.68%) people can write their names, 380 (11.35%) passed primary level, 156 (4.66%) are either graduates or master degree holders and 25 (0.75%) got other certificate/degree. It appears that 82.23% people are literate.

43. Dhalghata: Census identified a total 485 affected people of age 7 years and above in Dhalghata Mouza. 44 (9.07%) people can write their names, 55 (11.34%) completed primary level, and 71 (14.64%) are either graduates or master degree holders. It appears that 88.25% people are literate. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-6 Level of Education of Population (Years>=7 and above) Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Marital Status	No	%	No	%	No	%
No Education	137	4.09	13	2.68	150	3.91

District	Cox's Bazar					
Knowledge of Signature	458	13.68	44	9.07	502	13.1
Not Completed Elementary	615	18.37	65	13.4	680	17.74
Completed Elementary	380	11.35	55	11.34	435	11.35
Not Completed High School	1160	34.65	136	28.04	1296	33.81
Completed High School	242	7.23	45	9.28	287	7.49
Completed College	175	5.23	52	10.72	227	5.92
Completed Degree/Masters	156	4.66	71	14.64	227	5.92
Others	25	0.74	4	0.83	29	0.76
Total	3348	100	485	100	3833	100

3.5 Age and Occupation

3.5.1 Affected Head of Households by Age-group

44. Affected Households by age group in the Whole Project: Of the total 643 households, 1 (0.16%) household head belongs to below 20 years of age, 62 (9.64%) household's head belong to 20-30 years age group, 137 (21.31%) households head belong to 31-40 years age group, 160 (24.88%) household's head belong to 41-50 years age group, 109 (16.95%) household's head belong to 51-59 years age group, and 174 (27.06%) household's head belong to 60 years and above age group. Household's head of highest percentage 27.06 belonging to age group 60 years and of above age bears gradual increase of life expectancy of people in Bangladesh.

45. Matarbari: Census reveals that in Matarbari Mouza of total 562 households, 58 (10.32%) household's head belong to 20-30 years age group, 127 (22.60%) household's head belong to 31-40 years age group, 141 (25.09%) household's head belong to 41-50 years age group, 91 (16.19%) household's head belong to 51-59 years age group, and 145 (25.80%) household's head belong to 60 years and above age group. It appears that age group 60 years and of above age constitutes the highest percentage of affected household's head.

46. Dhalghata: Census unveils that in Dhalghata Mouza of total 81 households, 1 household head (1.23%) belong to below 20 years of age, 4 (4.94%) household's head belong to 20-30 years age group, 10 (12.35%) household's heads belong to 31-40 years age group, 19 (23.46%) household's head belong to 41-50 years age group, 18 (22.22%) household's head belong to 51-59 years age group, and 29 (35.80%) household's head belong to 60 years and above age group. It appears also in Dhalghata Mouza that same age group 60 years and of above age constitutes the highest percentage of affected household's head. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-7 Affected Head of Households by Age-group Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Age Group	No	%	No	%	No	%
<20	0	0	1	1.23	1	0.16
20-30	58	10.32	4	4.94	62	9.64
31-40	127	22.6	10	12.35	137	21.31
41-50	141	25.09	19	23.46	160	24.88
51-59	91	16.19	18	22.22	109	16.95
60+above	145	25.8	29	35.8	174	27.06
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.5.2 Affected Population of Households by Age-group

47. Percentage of Distribution of Age-group in the Whole Project: From the census report we find that among 4309 affected people, the highest percentage of affected people is between 5 years and 18 years (31.93%), people of age group between 19 years and 34 years (29.52%) ranks 2nd, people of age group between 35 years and 49 years (16.25%) ranks 3rd, people of age group between 0 years and 4 years (7.68%) ranks 4th,

people of age group between 60 years and years above 60 (7.38%) ranks 5th, and people of age group between 50 years and 59 years (7.24%) occupies the lowest position.

48. Matarbari: Census finds that among 3772 affected people, the largest proportion of affected people is aged between 5 years and 18 years (31.97%), people of age group between 19 years and 34 years (29.59%) ranks 2nd, people of age group between 35 years and 49 years (16.25%) ranks 3rd, people of age group between 0 years and 4 years (7.87%) ranks 4th, people of age group between 60 years and of above years (7.26%) ranks 5th, people of age group between 50 years and 59 years (7.05%) occupies the lowest position.

49. Dhalghata: Census unveils that among 537 affected people, the highest proportion of people is aged between 5 years and 18 years (31.66%), people of age group between 19 years and 34 years (29.05%) ranks 2nd, people of age group between 35 years and 49 years (16.20%) ranks 3rd, people of age group between 50 years and 59 years (8.57%) ranks 4th, people of age group between 60 years and of above years (8.19%) ranks 5th, people of age group between 0 year and 4 years (6.33%) occupies the lowest position. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-8 Affected Population of Households by Age-group Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Age Group	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-4	297	7.87	34	6.33	331	7.68
5-18	1206	31.97	170	31.66	1376	31.93
19-34	1116	29.59	156	29.05	1272	29.52
35-49	613	16.25	87	16.2	700	16.25
50-59	266	7.05	46	8.57	312	7.24
60+above	274	7.26	44	8.19	318	7.38
Total	3772	100	537	100	4309	100

3.5.3. Principal Occupation of Household Heads (HHs)

50. Principal Occupation HHs of the whole project: Of total 643 affected HHs, 12 (1.87%) HHs are in farming /livestock rearing, 377 (58.63%) HHs are in business/trading/vending/retailing, 39 (6.07%) are in service, 45 (7%) HHs are agri-labor (skilled/unskilled), 1 (0.16%) HHs is driver (Rickshaw/Van), 14 (2.18%) HHs are students, 44 (6.84%) HHs are jobless/retired having no specific source of income. 93 (14.46%) HHs are engaged in domestic work, 12 (1.86%) HHs are contractors/Lawyers/ doctors, 2 (0.31%) HHs are Imam/Moajjin, another 2 (0.31%) HHs are fisherman/ boatmen and another 2 (0.31%) HHs are beggar/ferrywala.

51. Principal Occupation of Household Heads (HHs) of Matarbari: Census survey unveils 562 HHs in Matarbari Mouza, of them 12 HHs (2.14%) are engaged in farming/livestock rearing, 332 (59.07%) HHs are in business/trading/vending/retailing, 31 (5.52%) HHs are in service, 41 (7.30%) HHs are agri-labor (skilled/unskilled), 1 (0.18%) HHs is driver (Rickshaw/Van), 12 (2.14%) HHs are students, 36 (6.41%) HHs are jobless or retired having no specific source of income. 80 (14.23%) HHs are engaged in domestic work, 11 (1.96%) HHs are contractors/Lawyers/doctors, 2 (0.36%) HHs are Imam/Moajjin, another 2 (0.36%) HHs are fisherman/ boatmen, 2 (0.36%) HHs are beggar/ferrywala etc.

52. Principal Occupation of HHs of Dhalghata: Census survey reveals 81 affected household heads in Dhalghata Mouza. Of them 45 (55.66%) HHs are in business/trading/vending/retailing, 8 (9.88%) HHs are in service, 4 (4.94%) HHs are agri-labor (skilled/unskilled), 2 (2.47%) HHs are students, 8 (9.88%) HHs are jobless or retired having no specific source of income. 13 (16.05%) HHs are engaged in domestic work, 1 (1.23%) HH is contractor/lawyer/doctor. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-9 Principal Occupation of Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza						
Principal Occupation	No	%	No	%	No	%
Farming/livestock rearing	12	2.14	0	0	12	1.87
Business/Trader/Vendor/Shop-Owner	332	59.07	45	55.56	377	58.63
Service	31	5.52	8	9.88	39	6.07
Agri Labor, Skilled and Non-Skilled	41	7.3	4	4.94	45	7
Driver/Rick/Van	1	0.18	0	0	1	0.16
Student	12	2.14	2	2.47	14	2.18
Jobless or Retired or Child	36	6.41	8	9.88	44	6.84
Domestic Work	80	14.2	13	16.04	93	14.46
Contractor, Lawyer, Doctor, Abroad	11	1.96	1	1.23	12	1.86
Imam, Moajjin	2	0.36	0	0	2	0.31
Fisher Men and Boatmen	2	0.36	0	0	2	0.31
Others(Beggar, Ferywalaetc)	2	0.36	0	0	2	0.31
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.5.4 Principal Occupation of Households Population (5 Years & Above)

53. Principal Occupation of Households Population of age 5 years & above in the entire project area: Census report indicates that of the total 3552 people of age 10 years and above. 20 (0.56%) are engaged in farming/livestock rearing, 682 (19.20%) are in business/trading/vending/retailing, 131 (3.69%) are in service, 244 (6.87%) are agri-labor (skilled/unskilled), 10 (0.28%) are driver (Rickshaw/Van), 1003 (28.24%) are students, 276 (7.77%) are jobless or retired having no specific source of income. 998 (28.10%) people are engaged in domestic work, 162 (4.56%) are contractors/Lawyers/doctors, 5 (0.14%) are Imam/Moajjin of Mosque, 4 (0.11%) are fisherman/ boatmen, and 17 (0.48%) are either beggar/ferywala.

54. Matarbari: Census unveiled 12 categories of principal occupations of affected population of age 5 years and above. Of total 3100 people 19 (0.61%) people are engaged in farming/livestock rearing, 605 (19.52%) people are in business/trading/vending/retailing, 94 (3.03%) people are in service, 227 (7.32%) people are agri-labor (skilled/unskilled), 6 (0.19%) people are driver (Rickshaw/Van), 858 (27.68%) are students, 239 (7.71%) people are jobless or retired having no specific source of income. 878 (28.32%) people are engaged in domestic work, 152 (4.90%) people are contractors/Lawyers/doctors, 4 (0.13%) people are Imam/Moajjin of Mosque, 3 (0.10%) people are fisherman/ boatmen, and 15 (0.48%) are beggar/ferywala.

55. Dhalghata: In Dhalghata Mouza, census has identified 12 categories of principal occupation of affected population of age 5 years and above. Of total 452 people, 1 (0.22%) is engaged in farming/livestock rearing, 77 (17.04%) are in business/trading/vending/retailing, 37 (8.19%) are in service, 17 (3.76%) are agri-labor (skilled/unskilled), 4 (0.88%) are driver (Rickshaw/Van), 145 (32.08%) are students, 37 (8.19%) people are jobless or retired having no specific source of income. 120 (26.55%) are engaged in domestic work, 10 (2.21%) are contractors/Lawyers/doctors, 1 (0.22%) is either Imam/Moajjin of Mosque and 2 (0.44%) are beggar/ferywala. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-10 Principal Occupation of Households Population (5 Years & Above)Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Farming/livestock rearing	19	0.61	1	0.22	20	0.56
Business/Trader/Vendor/Shop-Owner	605	19.52	77	17.04	682	19.2
Service	94	3.03	37	8.19	131	3.69
Agri Labor, Skilled and Non-Skilled	227	7.32	17	3.76	244	6.87
Driver/Rick/Van	6	0.19	4	0.88	10	0.28
Student	858	27.68	145	32.08	1003	28.24
Jobless or Retired or Child	239	7.71	37	8.19	276	7.77
Domestic Work	878	28.32	120	26.55	998	28.1
Contractor, Lawyer, Doctor, Abroad	152	4.9	10	2.21	162	4.56
Imam, Moajjin	4	0.13	1	0.22	5	0.14
Fisher Men and Boatmen	3	0.1	1	0.22	4	0.11
Others(Begger, Ferywala etc)	15	0.49	2	0.44	17	0.48
Total	3100	100	452	100	3552	100

3.6 Income and Poverty Dimension

3.6.1 Annual Income of Households Heads

56. Annual Income of Households of the whole project: Of total 643 affected household 7 (1.09%) households have annual income between BDT. 30,001- and BDT. 60,000/-, 44 (6.85%) households have income within the range from BDT. 60,001 and BDT. 120,001/- and remarkably it is a positive trend that 592 (92.06%) households have yearly income within the range from BDT. 120,001/- and above.

57. Matarbari: Census survey of 562 affected households in Matarbari Mouza indicates that, 6 (1.07%) households have annual income between BDT. 30,001/- and BDT.60,000/-, 37 households (6.58%) annual income is within the range from BDT. 60,001 to BDT. 120,000/-, 519 (92.35%) households have yearly income within the range from BDT. 120,001/- and above.

58. Dhalghata: Census survey of 81 affected households in Dhalghata Mouza indicates that, 1 (1.23%) household have annual income between BDT. 45,001/- and BDT. 60,000/-, 7 (8.64%) households has between BDT. 80,001/- and BDT. 1,20,000/-, and 73 (90.13%) households have within the range from BDT.135,001 and above. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-11 Annual Income of Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Income						
<15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
15,001-30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
30,001-45,000	2	0.36	0	0	2	0.31
45,001-60,000	4	0.71	1	1.23	5	0.78

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
60,001-80,000	1	0.18	0	0	1	0.16
80,001-100,000	3	0.53	1	1.23	4	0.62
100,001-120,000	33	5.87	6	7.41	39	6.07
120,001-135,000	2	0.36	0	0	2	0.31
135,001-150,000	9	1.6	2	2.47	11	1.71
150,001-165,000	2	0.36	0	0	2	0.31
165,001-180,000	38	6.76	8	9.88	46	7.15
180,001 and above	468	83.27	63	77.78	531	82.58
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.6.2 Annual Expenditure of Household Heads

59. Annual Expenditure of Households of The Whole Project: Of the total 643 affected households 5 (0.78%) household spend yearly between BDT.30,001- and BDT.60,000/-, 53 (8.24%) households spend between BDT. 60,001 and BDT.120,000/-, 585 (90.97%) households yearly expenditure is within the range from BDT. 120,001/- and above-.

60. Matarbari: Census survey of 562 affected households in Matarbari Mouza indicates that, 4 (0.71%) households spend between BDT. 30,001- and BDT. 60,000/-, 46 households (8.18%) spend between BDT. 60,001 BDT. 120,000/-, and 512 households (91.10%) yearly expenditure ranges from BDT. 120,001/- and above-.

61. Dhalghata: Survey unveiled that of total 81 households, 1 (1.23%) households spends between BDT. 30,001- and BDT. 45,000/-, 7 (8.66%) households spend between BDT. 100,001 and BDT. 120,000/-, and 73 (90.11%) households yearly expenditure ranges from BDT. 120,001/- and above Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-12 Annual Expenditure of Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
<15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
15,001-30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
30,001-45,000	3	0.53	1	1.23	4	0.62
45,001-60,000	1	0.18	0	0	1	0.16
60,001-80,000	1	0.18	0	0	1	0.16
80,001-100,000	8	1.42	0	0	8	1.24
100,001-120,000	37	6.59	7	8.66	44	6.84
120,001-135,000	1	0.18	1	1.23	2	0.31
135,001-150,000	15	2.67	1	1.23	16	2.49
150,001-165,000	3	0.53	1	1.23	4	0.62
165,001-180,000	56	9.96	10	12.35	66	10.26
180,001 and above	437	77.76	60	74.07	497	77.29
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.7 Marital Status

3.7.1 Marital Status of Head of Household

62. Marital Status of Head of Household of the whole project: Of total 643 households surveyed, 566 (88.02%) household heads (HHs) are married, 56 (8.71%) HHs are unmarried, 15 (2.33%) household heads are widow, and 6 (0.93%) household heads are widower.

63. Matarbari: Census Survey unveiled marital status of 562 affected household heads (HHs) in Matarbari Mouza. Of them 491 (87.37%) household heads are married, 52

(9.25%) HHs are unmarried, 14 (2.49%) households heads are widow, 5 (0.89%) households heads are widower. None of household head is divorcee.

64. Dhalghata: Census Survey unearthed marital status of 81 affected household heads (HHs) in Dhalghata Mouza. Of them 75 (92.59%) household heads are married, 4 (4.94%) HHs are unmarried, 1 (1.23%) household head is widow, another 1 (1.23%) household head is widower. None of household head is divorcee. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-13 Marital Status of Head of Household Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Marital Status	No	%	No	%	No	%
Married	491	87.37	75	92.59	566	88.02
Unmarried	52	9.25	4	4.94	56	8.71
Widow	14	2.49	1	1.23	15	2.33
Widower	5	0.89	1	1.24	6	0.94
Divorce	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.7.2 Marital Status of Male Population (20 Years and Above Age) and Female Population (18 Years and Above Age)

65. Marital Status of the whole project: In consideration of male population (20 years and above age) female population (18 years and above age) census unveiled that of total 2667 population, 1893 (70.98%) persons are married, 686 (25.72%) persons are unmarried, 80 (3%) persons are widow, 7 (0.26%) persons are widower and 1 (0.04%) person is divorcee. Divorce trend is significantly low.

66. Matarbari: In consideration of male population (20 years and above age) and female population (18 years and above age) census found that 1650 (70.91%) persons are married, 595 (25.57%) persons are unmarried, 75 (3.22%) persons are widow, 6 (0.26%) persons are widower and 1 (0.04%) is divorcee.

67. Dhalghata: Census unfolded that 243 (71.47%) persons are married, 91 (26.76%) persons are unmarried, 5 (1.47%) persons are widow, 1 (0.29%) person is widower. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-14 Marital Status of Male Population (20 Years and Above Age) and Female Population (18 Years and Above Age)Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Marital Status	No	%	No	%	No	%
Married	1650	70.91	243	71.47	1893	70.98
Unmarried	595	25.57	91	26.76	686	25.72
Widow	75	3.22	5	1.47	80	3
Widower	6	0.26	1	0.29	7	0.26
Divorce	1	0.04	0	0	1	0.04
Total	2327	100	340	100	2667	100

3.7.3 Marital Status of Male Population (20 Years and Above Age)

68. Marital Status of the Whole Project: In consideration of male population (20 years and above age) census identified 934 (65.13%) persons are married, 493 (34.38%) persons are unmarried, and 7 (0.49%) persons are widower.

69. Matarbari: In Matarbari Mouza male population in consideration of 20 years and above 816 (65.07%) are married, 432 (34.45%) persons are unmarried.

70. Dhalghata: In Dhalghata Mouza, considering male population (20 years and above) we find that 118 (65.56%) persons are married, 61 (33.89%) persons are unmarried, and 1 (0.56%) person is widower. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-15 Marital Status of Male Population (20 Years and Above Age) Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Marital Status	No	%	No	%	No	%
Married	816	65.07	118	65.56	934	65.13
Unmarried	432	34.45	61	33.89	493	34.38
Widow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widower	6	0.48	1	0.55	7	0.49
Divorce	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1254	100	180	100	1434	100

3.7.4 Marital Status of Female Population (18 Years and Above Age)

71. Marital Status of Female Population (18 Years and Above Age) of the Whole Project: Census surfaced 959 (77.78%) persons are married, 193 (15.65%) persons are unmarried, 80 (6.49%) persons are widow, and 1 (0.08%) person is divorcee.

72. Matarbari: Considering female population of 18 years and above age census identified that 834 (77.73%) persons are married, 163 (15.19%) persons are unmarried, 75 (6.99%) persons are widow, and 1 (0.09%) person is divorcee.

73. Dhalghata: Considering female population of 18 years and above age census identified that 125 (78.13%) persons are married, 30 (18.75%) persons are unmarried, 5 (3.13%) persons are widow. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-16 Marital Status of Female Population (18 Years and Above Age) Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Marital Status	No	%	No	%	No	%
Married	834	77.73	125	78.13	959	77.78
Unmarried	163	15.19	30	18.75	193	15.65
Widow	75	6.99	5	3.13	80	6.49
Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divorce	1	0.09	0	0	1	0.08
Total	1073	100	160	100	1233	100

3.8 Family Size of Households

74. Family Size of The Households of the whole project: Of the total 643 households surveyed, 10 (1.56%) households comprise 1 member, 17 (2.64%) households comprise 2 member, 42 (6.53%) households comprise 3 members, 76 (11.82%) households comprise 4 members, 126 (19.60%) households comprise 5 members, and 372 (57.85%) households comprise more than 5 members which is significantly higher than national average of family size 4.5 members.

75. Matarbari: Census identified 9 (1.60%) households consist of 1 member, 16 (2.85%) households consist of 2 members, 41 (7.30%) households consist of 3 members, 60 (10.68%) households consist of 4 members, 109 (19.40%) households consist of 5 members, and 327 (58.19%) households consist of more than 5 members which is higher than national average of family size 4.5 members.

76. Dhalghata: Census finds 1 (1.23%) household consists 1 member, 1 (1.23%) household consists of 2 members, another 1 (1.23%) household consist of 3 members, 16 (19.75%)

households consist of 4 members, 17(20.99%) households consist of 5 members, and 45 (55.56%) households consist of more than 5 members each which is higher than national average of family size 4.5 members. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-17 Family Size of Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	9	1.6	1	1.23	10	1.56
2	16	2.85	1	1.23	17	2.64
3	41	7.3	1	1.23	42	6.53
4	60	10.68	16	19.75	76	11.82
5	109	19.4	17	20.99	126	19.6
>5	327	58.17	45	55.57	372	57.85
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.9 Health Status of People of the Households

77. Health Status in the whole project area: Among a total of 4309 affected people of households came under survey, we identified almost all the persons that counts 4271 (99.12%) persons who are healthy. It signifies that people are much more conscious about their health. And medicine facility has been much improved and made available to the people in general. Only 19 (0.44%) persons are sick, 2 (0.05%) are disabled, another 2 (0.05%) persons are mental patient, 6 (0.14%) are cripple, 3 (0.07%) are blind, and another 6 (0.14%) are dumb.

78. Matarbari: Among a total of 3772 affected people of households surveyed, we find almost all the persons that is 3736 (99.05%) are healthy, 18 (0.48%) HHs are sick, 2 (0.05%) are disabled, 1 (0.03%) is mental patient, 6 (0.16%) are cripple, 3 (0.08%) are blind, and 6 (0.16%) are dumb.

79. Dhalghata: Among a total of 537 affected people of households surveyed, we find almost all the persons that is 535 (99.63%) persons are healthy, 1 (0.19%) person is sick, another 1 (0.19%) is mental patient. There is no cripple, blind or dumb people in Dhalghata Mouza. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-18 Health Status of People of the Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Disable Type						
Quit Ok (healthy)	3736	99.05	535	99.63	4271	99.12
Sick	18	0.48	1	0.19	19	0.44
Disabled	2	0.05	0	0	2	0.05
Mental patient	1	0.03	1	0.18	2	0.05
cripple	6	0.16	0	0	6	0.13
Blind	3	0.08	0	0	3	0.07
Dumb	6	0.15	0	0	6	0.14
Total	3772	100	537	100	4309	100

3.10 Provision of Electricity in Households

80. Electricity Facility of Households of the whole project: Of total 643 households 511 (79.47%) households are fortunate to have electricity connection and the rest 132 (20.53%) households are deprived of this facility. 20.53% households remarkably still remain outside the electricity connection.

81. Matarbari: In Matarbari Mouza among 562 households 443 (78.33%) households use electricity facility and on the other hand 119 (21.17%) households are deprived of electricity connection.

82. Dhalghata: Among 81 households 68 (83.95%) households have the electricity facility and 13 (16.05%) households are unfortunately having no electricity facility in Dhalghata Mouza. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-19 Provision of Electricity in Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Electricity	443	78.83	68	83.95	511	79.47
No Electricity	119	21.17	13	16.05	132	20.53
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.11 Sanitation Facilities in Households

83. Latrine Facility Used by Households in the whole project: Of total 643 households 42 (6.53%) households use katcha latrine, 284 (44.17%) use slab latrine, 302 (46.97%) households use pucca latrine, and the rest 15 (2.33%) households depend on open latrine and other facility for the same purpose. Sanitation facility is better in the project area.

84. Matarbari: Of total 562 households residing in Matarbari Mouza. 39 (6.94%) households use katcha latrine, 254 (45.20%) households use slab latrine, 256 (45.55%) households use pucca latrine, and the remaining 13 (2.31%) households use open latrine and other facility for the same purpose.

85. Dhalghata: Census indicates that of total 81 households of Dhalghata Mouza. 3 (3.70%) households use katcha latrine, 30 (37.04%) use slab latrine, 46 (56.79%) households use pucca latrine, and the rest 2 (2.47%) households have to depend on open latrine and other facility for the same purpose. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-20 Provision of Sanitation Facilities in Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Sanitation Facility	No	%	No	%	No	%
Katcha Latrine	39	6.94	3	3.7	42	6.53
Slab Latrine	254	45.2	30	37.04	284	44.17
Pucca Latrine	256	45.55	46	56.79	302	46.97
Open Latrine and Others	13	2.31	2	2.47	15	2.33
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.12 Source of Water for Households

86. Source of Water for the Affected Households of the whole project: Census indicates that of total 643 households, 621 (96.58%) households use tube-well water. It signifies health consciousness among the people of the project area. 10 (1.56%) households use idara water, 3 (0.47%) households use patkua water, 9 (1.40%) households have to rely on river/pond water.

87. Matarbari: Census reports points out that of the total 562 households 542 (96.44%) households use tube-well water, 10 (1.78%) households use idara water, 2 (0.36%) households use patkua water and 8 (1.42%) households have to depend on river/pond water.

88. Dhalghata: In Dhalghata Mouza, of total 81 households 79 (97.53%) households use tube-well water, 1 (1.23%) household uses patkua water, and another 1 (1.23%) household uses river/pond water. Details are the shown in the table below:

Table: 3-21 Provision of Water in Households Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Name of Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Source of Water						
Tube-well	542	96.44	79	97.53	621	96.58
Idara	10	1.78	0	0	10	1.56
Pat Kua	2	0.36	1	1.23	3	0.47
River/Pond	8	1.42	1	1.23	9	1.4
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

3.13 Local Consultation

89. CPGCBL has so far conducted three public consultation meetings (PCM), two with the support of the JICA Study Team and EAL. Another PCM was conducted in October 01, 2013 with the assistance of BBCS Ltd. Summaries of the meetings are given below:

3.13.1 First Public Consultation Meeting

(1) Objectives

- Disclose information about the project
- Collect opinions and comments from individuals and organizations regarding the project
- Appropriately reflect such opinions, etc., into the LARAP

(2) Consultation Results

90. The first PCM was held at the scoping stage of the Feasibility Study of the Coal-fired Power Plant Development Project. CPGCBL hosted the meeting assisted by the JICA Study Team. Notification letters were distributed to all key stakeholders prior to the meeting. Outcomes of the meeting were shown below.

Table: 3-22 Outcomes of First PCM

Date & Time	From 10am to 2pm, November 14, 2012
Venue	Puran Bazar Government Primary School, Matarbari, Moheshkhali Upazila, Cox's Bazar District
Host and Chair	Mr. Aloke Kimar Sarker, Managing Director of CPGCBL
Participants	Local affected residents, community leaders, local elite people, local government officers, local NGOs, etc., a total of 115
Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration - Recitation of Quran - Welcome Speech by MD, CPGC - Background of the project by CPGC - Presentation on Project Description by CPGC - Question & Answer Session - Closing Speech by CPGC - Lunch

(Source: JICA Study Team)

91. At the meeting, a power-point presentation with a full explanation of the project was given to the participants in their local language, to allow the audience to fully understand the project and to contribute valuable comments. Major comments raised by the participants and the responses made by CPGCBL are shown in the table below, as per the meeting minutes.

Table: 3-23 Major Comments from Participants and Responses by the Project Owner

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
Mr. Nazrul Islam, teacher, local school, wanted to know the exact location of the proposed power plant. He suggested selecting a site towards the Bay of Bengal.	The project owner replied that the site for the power plant had been primarily selected between Matarbari and Dhalghata Union. The site will be finalized after the	[Water pollution] (EIA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cover installation on conveyor for coal transportation to coal yard. - Unloading of coal will be

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
	social and environmental survey.	minimized (e.g., reduce the frequency of activity, etc.) during times of high speed winds.
Mr. Saiful Islam, job holder, LGED, Matarbari, commented that the main profession of local people of Matarbari is sea fishing. If hot water from the power plant is discharged into the sea, it will harm the fish. Therefore, the fishing profession will be affected.	The project owner replied that hot water will be cooled down to almost normal temperatures and then it will be released submerged into the sea without any harm to fish or other aquatic animals.	- Watering coal yard to keep the surface wet and prevent wind blowing coal and dust. - Installation of a dust control fence - Re-greening especially along boundary of project, surrounding coal yard with domestic plants
Mr. Nurul Islam, Ex-Chairman Matarbari Union Council, wanted to know whether priority will be given to the affected people who will lose their livelihoods due to the power plant in Matarbari.	The project owner assured the audience that local people will be given high priority for employment in the project and related industries as well.	- Water quality of tube wells and others will be checked periodically for the safety of local residents.
Mr. Kamrul Hassan Hanif, student, Matarbari, pointed out that agricultural land is normally affected by fly ash or dust produced from the coal-based power plants. As a result, agriculture is also affected. He also pointed out that people may suffer from respiratory problems.	The project owner replied that this power plant will be constructed using Ultra Super Critical (USC) technology and only negligible dust will be produced. As a result, agricultural land, agriculture and public health will not be affected.	[Employment] - Employ local residents as much as possible. - Developing an appropriate "land acquisition and resettlement action plan", including "livelihood restoration program" - Enrollment in vocational training courses based on assessment of skills
Mr. G.M. Somi Uddin, Chairman of Matarbari Union Awami league, requested to hold the next meeting in the project area to motivate more people of the area to participate in the meeting. He also demanded the following points: a. Local residents should be given high priority for employment in the project. b. Local competent people should be employed in the project. c. Roads, schools, colleges, fishery jetties, and health centers shall be developed. Roads along the east side and west side of Matarbari island should be made of <i>pucca</i> . d. The protective structure along the west coast of Matarbari island should be made very strong and permanent to protect the people of Matarbari from cyclones, tidal waves and erosion. e. Compensation for acquisition of land should be paid at least three times the present rate. f. No households should be damaged. g. All affected fishermen and salt farmers should be compensated and rehabilitated.	The project owner gave assurances that the next stakeholder meeting will be held at the project site. He also confirmed that local people will be given priority for employment in the project based on their skills. The affected salt farmers and fishermen will be compensated and rehabilitated. Regarding social facilities, he was told that the plant authority will establish a school, college and hospitals, etc., for the staff of the plant. Local people will also be able to use the above facilities. Apart from this, other infrastructure shall be developed in the Matarbari area to attract tourists as well. The compensation of the land shall be paid as per prevailing rules of the Government of Bangladesh.	[Air pollution] (EIA) - To reduce PM emissions, Electrostatic Precipitator (EP; around 99.8% efficiency) will be installed. - Duct will be provided with CEMS (Continuous Emission Monitoring System) with the supported infrastructure as required under the gas emission standards and IFC guideline [Protective structure] -Coordination will be continuously made with local authorities to improve the local infrastructure. [Compensation] - Compensation under the

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
<p>h. The road from Matarbari to Chittagong should be improved.</p> <p>i. Electricity should be supplied to the people of Matarbari at a subsidized rate.</p> <p>j. The plant should be constructed in such a way that it does not cause any damage to the environment and location.</p>		<p>Law (CUL) for all the private land as stipulated by the Ordinance 1982: average of last 12 months' sales values of same kind of land X 1.5 (50% premium)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash grant that covers the difference between CUL and the replacement value (RV) - Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax and value added tax incurred for replacement land <p>[Electrification] Electrification of surrounding area will be examined.</p>

(Source: JICA Study Team)

3.13.2. Second Public Consultation Meeting

(1) Objectives

- To update information on study progress (location of Power plant and anticipated social impact)
- To discuss possible actions and measures for the local residents
- To discuss implementation mechanisms

(2) Consultation Results

92. The meeting was presided over by Mr. ATM Zahirul Islam, Managing Director, CPGCBL, assisted by the JICA Study Team. Notification letters were distributed to selected representatives of the affected people prior to the meeting. Chairmen of Matarbari Union and Dhalghata Union, UNO of Moheshkhali Upazila, DOE of Cox's Bazar District, and a local NGO were consulted prior to the PCM. Results of the meeting are shown below:

Table: 3- 24 Outcomes of Second PCM

Date & Time	From 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., February 13, 2013
Venue:	Chakaria Upazila Parishad Auditorium
Host and Chair	ATM Zahirul Islam, Managing Director of CPGCBL
Participants	Local affected residents, Union Chairmen, local elites, local government officers, local NGOs, etc., a total of approximately 50
Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration - Recitation of Quran - Welcome Speech by MD, CPGCBL - Opening Remarks by Team Leader of JICA Study Team - Presentation on Project Description by EAL - Question & Answer Session - Closing Speech by CPGCBL - Lunch

(Source: JICA Study Team)

Table: 3-25 Major Comments from Participants and Responses by the Project Owner

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
<p>Md. Aminul Haque Choudhury, teacher, Dhalghata Ideal High School, worried that there were rumors about the negative impacts on ecological balance, air quality, water quality, biodiversity, fish cultivation, livelihood, etc., in the project area if the power plant was constructed. He said that the affected people must be relocated as well. He wanted to know the extent of impacts if the power plant was constructed.</p>	<p>CPGCBL responded that the JICA Study Team was conducting a social and environmental survey in the project area to assess the impacts of the power plant. He also mentioned that the power plant would be environmentally friendly and the quality of the environment would be ensured by the department of environment. He mentioned the access road to be constructed for the power plant which would ease travel in the area. He clearly stated that local people would have employment opportunities in the power plant depending on their skills.</p>	<p>[Water pollution] (EIA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cover installation on conveyor for coal transportation to coal yard. - Unloading of coal will be minimized (e.g., reduce the frequency of activity, etc.) during times of high speed winds. - Watering coal yard to keep the surface wet and prevent wind blowing coal and dust. - Installation of a dust control fence - Re-greening especially along boundary of project, surrounding coal yard with domestic plants
<p>Mr. Faridul Alam, an NGO worker, pointed out that Matarbari was famous for shrimp cultivation. If the land was to be acquired, shrimp cultivation would be affected. Also, private land owners would lose their land. On the other hand, there was lot of government land unused in Chokoria Upazila and he suggested acquiring the government land in Chokoria Upazila to construct the power plant instead of Matarbari.</p>	<p>CPGCBL responded that there were several selection criteria to select the location of the power plant. Availability of land was one of the selection criteria. But the availability of fuel was also another criterion. In the proposed power plant the primary fuel would be imported coal which would require transportation and unloading facilities. In Matarbari, coal might be imported from foreign counties by large vessels and an unloading jetty facility would be created there. But Chokoria was far away from the Bay of Bengal, so the JICA Study Team selected the Matarbari site for the power plant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality of tube wells and others will be checked periodically for the safety of local residents. <p>[Employment]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employ local residents as much as possible. - Developing an appropriate “land acquisition and resettlement action plan”, including “livelihood restoration program”
<p>Mr. Faizul Karim, salt businessman, Sairer Dail, Matarbari, wanted to know whether any embankment would be constructed in Matarbari and Dhalghata if the power plant was to be constructed. The people who were passing the government land with their livelihood from cultivating those lands would be affected if the power plant would be constructed. He asked whether these affected people would get compensation or not. He also wanted to know whether those who would lose their houses in the project area would be resettled or not.</p>	<p>CPGCBL responded that the affected people would be compensated as per Bangladesh Laws (Ordinance 1982) through the district administration. There was no provision for compensating illegal residents or occupants of government land. But as per JICA guidelines, illegal residents or occupiers should also be compensated. The JICA Study Team was working on this issue and the illegal residents/occupants would also be compensated in accordance with JICA's guidelines and Bangladesh government laws through the district administration. Regarding the embankment, he was unable to comment, but gave assurances that an access road would be constructed along with the power plant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrollment in vocational training courses based on assessment of skills <p>[Air pollution] (EIA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce PM emissions, Electrostatic Precipitator (EP; around 99.8% efficiency) will be installed. - Duct will be provided with CEMS (Continuous Emission Monitoring System) with the supported infrastructure as required under the gas emission standards and IFC guideline <p>[Protective structure]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordination will be

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
<p>Mr. Nazrul Islam, a resident of Sairer Dail, Matarbari, wanted to know whether residents would receive free electricity. He also wanted to know whether they would get employment opportunities at the power plant.</p>	<p>CPGCBL responded that the surrounding area of the power plant would certainly get electricity extended there, and the electricity would be as per standard rates fixed by the government. Regarding employment opportunities, assurances were given that priority would be placed on hiring local people in the power plant depending on their skills.</p>	<p>continuously made with local authorities to improve the local infrastructure.</p> <p>[Compensation]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation under the Law (CUL) for all the private land as stipulated by the Ordinance 1982: average of last 12 months' sales values of same kind of land X 1.5 (50% premium) - Cash grant that covers the difference between CUL and the replacement value (RV) - Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax and value added tax incurred for replacement land
<p>Mr. Shariful Islam, Assistant Director, DoE, Cox's Bazar, said that coal-based power plants had negative impacts on the environment. But, the negative impacts could be mitigated by using the latest technology. He, however, raised the point that some birds were observed flying in the power plant area. He was worried about the negative impacts on the birds by the high stack/ chimney of the power plant. He then requested the JICA Study Team to design the height of the stack/chimney properly to avoid any negative impacts on the birds. He also suggested adopting adequate mitigation measures to keep SOx and NOx of ambient air quality within standard limits. Warm water of the power plant should be discharged into the sea in such a way that aquatic plants/animals were not affected. He assured the local people not to worry about the implementation of this power plant as the DoE is the enforcing agency of the GOB to ensure a pollution free environment.</p>		<p>[Electrification] Electrification of surrounding area will be examined.</p> <p>[Education] School facilities at power plant will be shared with the local residents.</p> <p>[Health] Health facilities at power plant will be shared with the local residents.</p>
<p>Mr. Aminul Haque learnt that forestation for 20 years was needed if a coal-based power plant was to be constructed. In order to meet the present power crisis in Bangladesh, he said that nobody could wait 20 years to construct a coal-based power plant.</p>	<p>CPGCBL responded that the latest coal-based power plant would be environment friendly. Forestation and other necessary mitigation measures might be undertaken during the construction/ operation period.</p>	
<p>Mr. Ahsanullah Bacchu, Chairman, Dhalghata Union Council, welcomed the initiative to construct a coal-based power plant in Matarbari. He expected</p>	<p>CPGCBL responded that another JICA Study Team was conducting a feasibility study of the access road for the power plant. A similar public consultation meeting would</p>	

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
<p>that an embankment, roads, schools/ colleges, and hospitals would be developed at Matarbari island. He learned that an access road would be constructed up to the power plant site, and requested the concerned authority to extend this access road up to Dhalghata via Mutila for about 5-6 km. He also requested the construction of hospitals and schools/ colleges around the power plant area for area development. He urged that project affected people be properly compensated.</p>	<p>be held for the access road also. He requested Mr. Bacchu to raise this issue in that PCM to include an additional 5-6 km road up to Dhalghata via Mutila. Regarding the construction of schools/colleges and hospitals outside the power plant, he said that sincere cooperation would be extended with other development agencies to construct the above facilities. However, schools/colleges, hospitals. etc., would be constructed in the power plant area for the power plant employees. He gave assurance that the above facilities would be accessible to the public residing around the power plant.</p>	
<p>Mr. Enamul Haque Choudhury Ruhul, Chairman, Matarbari Union Council, told the meeting that there were both positive and negative perceptions for construction of a coal-based power plant in Matarbari. The local residents were very concerned about the negative impacts of the power plant. They must be motivated before the construction of this power plant so that they would not raise any objections against the construction of this plant.</p>	<p>CPGCBL responded that the project would be implemented after motivating the local people and satisfying all criteria set by the Government of Bangladesh and JICA as well.</p>	
<p>Md. Anwarul Naser, UNO, Moheshkhali Upazila, told the meeting that electricity was a very essential commodity for modern civilization. In order to meet the power crisis, he said that it would be essential to construct a big power plant. Some rental and quick rental power plants had been installed in Bangladesh to overcome the immediate power crisis, but the cost of energy of these power plants was very high. On the other hand, the cost of energy of this coal-based power plant would be very low. He therefore urged everybody to come forward with GOB to implement this big power plant. He gave assurances that the project affected people would be properly compensated and resettled as per the government and international rules.</p>		

(Source: JICA Study Team)

3.13.3 Third Public Consultation Meeting

Objectives

- To update information on study progress (location of Power plant and anticipated social impact)
- To discuss possible actions and measures for the local residents
- To discuss implementation mechanisms

(2) Consultation Results

93. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Enamul Haque Chowdhury, Chairman, No-1, Matarbari Union Parisad, organized by BBCS Ltd a social consulting organization engaged by CPGCBL. MD, CPGCBL, Project Manager, Local School Teacher, NGO officials, Local Leaders, Selected Representatives of the affected people UP male and female members and other stakeholders were invited to attend the meeting prior to holding the meeting and list of participants attached in the **Annexure-4**

. Results of the meeting are shown below:

Table: 3-26 Outcomes of Third PCM

Date & Time	From 4:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., October 01, 2013
Venue:	Matarbari Union Parisad Hall Room
Chair	Mr. Enamul Haque Chowdhury, Chairman, Matarbari Union Parisad
Participants	Local affected residents, Union Parisad Male and Female members, Chairman, Ex-Chairman, local elites, Teachers, local NGOs, etc., a total of approximately 50.
Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration - Recitation of Quran - Welcome Speech & Opening Remarks by Team Leader of BBCS Ltd. - Presentation on Project Description & Entitlement Policy by MIS Specialist BBCS Ltd. - Question & Answer Session - Closing Speech by Chairman, Matarbari Union Parisad - Thanks given by Team Leader BBCS Ltd.

(Source: Socio-economic Survey Team)

Table: 3-27 Major Comments from Participants and Responses by the Representative of Project Owner

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
Mr. Kabir Ahmad, Ex-Chairman, Matarbari Union Parisad expressed his anxiety that establishment of power plant, transmission line and township would have negative impacts on ecological balance, air quality, bio-diversity, fresh cultivation, livelihood etc. He wanted to know how these negative impacts and dislocation of affected people would be addressed. He opined that displaced person must be relocated.	Socio-economic Survey Team responded that a social as well as environmental survey were being conducted in the project area to assess the adverse impacts of the implementation of power plant project. Respondent also emphasized that the power plant would be environmentally friendly and quality of environment will be ensured by the department of environment. He also told that construction of access road and development of township would benefit the local people in easy transportation and travelling and getting developed service sector and thus they would have better windfall employment opportunities in the power plant and construction of township and also	[Water pollution] (EIA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cover installation on conveyor for coal transportation to coal yard. - Unloading of coal will be minimized (e.g., reduce the frequency of activity, etc.) during times of high speed winds. - Watering coal yard to keep the surface wet and prevent wind blowing coal and dust. - Installation of a dust control fence - Re-greening especially along boundary of project, surrounding coal yard with domestic plants - Water quality of tube

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
	business opportunities.	wells and others will be checked periodically for the safety of local residents. [Employment] - Employ local residents as much as possible. - Developing an appropriate “land acquisition and resettlement action plan”, including “livelihood restoration program” - Enrollment in vocational training courses based on assessment of skills
Mr. Rafiqul Islam, Local Leader Matarbari Union expressed his concern about the construction of power plant and township in Matarbari and Dhalgata Union. He wanted to know whether any embankment would be built in the affected area. He enquired about the policy of the project authority for compensating the people losing business and houses due to the project.	Socio-economic Survey Team replied that directly affected people losing land and structure would be compensated by DC. In addition to that non-titled or illegal residents or squatters and affected businessmen, employees, lease holders would get proper compensation as per JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations.	[Air pollution] (EIA) - To reduce PM emissions, Electrostatic Precipitator (EP; around 99.8% efficiency) will be installed. - Duct will be provided with CEMS (Continuous Emission Monitoring System) with the supported infrastructure as required under the gas emission standards and IFC guideline [Protective structure] -Coordination will be continuously made with local authorities to improve the local infrastructure. [Compensation] - Compensation under the Law (CUL) for all the private land as stipulated by the Ordinance 1982: average of last 12 months’ sales values of same kind of land X 1.5 (50% premium) - Cash grant that covers the difference between CUL and the replacement value (RV) - Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax and value added tax incurred for replacement land
Master Mahamudullah, Teacher, Matarbari High School, expressed his concern about the acquisition of land for construction of power plant & township at Matarbari and Dhalgata Union and requested the project authority to address the following issues: i) Roads, School, Health Center should be established/developed. ii) Compensation for land should be paid at replacement value and also registration fee for purchasing land with compensation money should be given to the PAPs iii) All affected fisherman and salt farmers should be compensated and rehabilitated. iv) Local people should be given priority for employment in the construction work for power plant and township.	Team Leader Socio-economic Survey Team, replied that harmonization of LA Ordinance of Bangladesh and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations would be done by the project and be applied to mitigate the adverse impacts of the implementation of the project. Accordingly affected land owners will get replacement value of land. Business losers and employment losers will get adequate compensation and get opportunity for rehabilitation. Access roads will be constructed, schools and health center will be established where local people will have access to these facilities. Local people will be given priority for employment in the civil works of the project.	
Mr. Enamul Hauqe Chowdhury, Chairman, Matarbari Union Parisad told that there were both positive and negative perceptions for the construction of coal based power plant. People of Matarbari Union is very concerned about the adverse impact of the coal fired power plant. Matarbari Union is densely populated and commercially important area. Because of construction of power plant a large number of people of Matarbari Union will be directly	Socio-economic Survey Team replied that there were several selection criteria for selection of location of power plant. Availability of land was one of the selection criterions. Availability of fuel was also another criterion in proposed power plant the primary fuel would be imported coal which would require transportation and unloading facilities. In Matarbari, coal might be imported from foreign countries by large vessels and unloading jetty facility would	

Comments	Response	Reflection to LARAP (or EIA)
and indirectly affected and many will lose their business, wages and income for livelihood. He suggested that as Dhalgata Union is less populated and commercially less important Union than that of Matarbari the proposed site for power plant and township can be shifted towards south namely Hasherchar, Khaserdia and Bharatagona villages along with Dhalgata Union.	be created there proposed site mentioned by Mr. Enamul Haque Chowdhury would not be suitable for that consideration. Moreover, after thorough analyses from numerous aspects, not only from social aspect but from environmental, financial, technical aspect, the present location was finally prioritized and accepted.	<p>[Electrification] Electrification of surrounding area will be examined.</p> <p>[Education] School facilities at power plant will be shared with the local residents.</p> <p>[Health] Health facilities at power plant will be shared with the local residents. The list of participants including stakeholders/anticipated affected people is placed at Annexure-5.</p>

3.13.4 Stakeholders Workshop on Resettlement Assistance

94. Minutes of the workshop on Resettlement Assistance for Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project held on 4th June 2016 at Hall Room D.C office, Cox Bazar.

95. At the outset Mr. Asheq Ullah Rafique, Honorable Member of Parliament, Cox's Bazar-2 adorned the Chair of Chief Guest. Following him invited guests took their individual seats. (List of invited guests and participants enclosed)

96. Mr. Md. Sohiful Islam Resettlement & Environmental Expert, Shushilan-BBCSJV conducted the workshop.

97. Mr. Md. Humayun Kabir Majumder, SE, CPGCBL expressing thanks to all started his speech.

98. He told that after observation of rules and regulations of Government Shushilan-BBCS JV was appointed to assist CPGCBL for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan of Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project. He informed that:-

- Implementation of the project will enhance the standard of livelihood of local people.
- School, College, Hospital and other different social institutions will be established here consequent upon implementation of the project.
- Roads and communications will be developed and people of all categories will get protection from natural calamities like tidal wave.
- Squatters living on the dyke, share-croppers, workers, businessmen and affected land owners will come under Resettlement program of the project.
- Due compensation payment to genuine affected people will be ensured.
- By now Government has constituted Joint Verification Team (JVT). Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). After verification survey by JVT and market survey by PVAT list of affected people will be finalized and correct market price of affected land and properties will be determined. Following that based on real market price affected persons will get their compensation money.
- Besides that if anybody has objection in respect of price fixation of their lost properties GRC will hold hearing of aggrieved persons and solve the problem by ensuring payment of his/her due compensation.

99. Mr. Ahmad Tajul Islam, Team leader Shushilan-BBCS JV, Resettlement Assistance for Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project expressing his respect and sincere thanks to all started his presentation. He described the scope of works of Shushilan-BBCS

JV and the works done from March- May 2016. The salient issues presented by him are as follows:-

- During March-May 2016 395 land losers family, 52 families living on the dyke of embankment and 608 workers of salt field/ Shrimp farm were surveyed and survey work will continue.
- All genuine affected persons will be identified by survey and Joint Verification Team formed by the Govt. will finalize the list of affected persons.
- Based on the finalized lost Identity Card will be issued to the genuine affected persons and compensation and Resettlement assistance will be paid to them in pursuance of Resettlement Action Plan adopted in accordance with loan agreement signed between Bangladesh Govt. and JICA.
- Opportunities for employment will be created for hapless labor/ workers and sharecroppers by imparting them training according to their own choice.
- Aggrieved persons can lodge complaints about their entitlement with grievance redress committee formed by the government. Grievance redress committee will resolve their complaints and ensure payment of due compensation to them through holding hearing. Finally he sought co-operation from all the stakeholders in successful and smooth implementation of resettlement activities.

100. Honorable Member of Parliament Mr. Asheq Ullah Rafique expressing his greetings to the invited guests present described the background of the said project. Drawing attention of requiring body, Implementing NGO and affected people he told-

- Correct list of land losers, Shrimp farm/salt field owners, cultivators, and the labors worked in these farms should be prepared.
- Correct list of persons connected with salt /shrimp business should be prepared
- Upon preparation of correct list of affected persons as per rules compensation should be paid to them as quickly as possible.
- Requested the local people's representative and affected persons to maintain friendly relation with the officials /staff associated with implementation of resettlement project and provide overall co-operation to them for successful implementation of resettlement activities.
- Stressed upon holding of more than one meeting with local people, affected people and local people's representative.
- According his knowledge one labor is enough to cultivate shrimp/or salt field per acre. So all are requested not to mislead offices/staff for implementation of resettlement plan by giving false information and not to deprive the genuine workers of getting their due compensation.

101. Mr. Md. Ali Hossain, Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazar district told that because of litigation in Honorable high Court and Judge Court centered around salt fields within the project area compensation for infrastructures could not be paid.

He further told-

- Before one week a small amount of money was paid to each squatter living on the dyke of embankment to take away their infrastructure. In a couple of days Government will send C.I sheets which would be distributed to squatters to build their houses.
- Government will procure land for resettlement of squatters living on the dyke of embankment.
- Those who mainly lost land they received compensation for land, and those who are businessman, cultivators of shrimp/salt farm, workers, and employees will also get their due compensation.
- Proper attention will be in place so that genuine affected persons/families are not deprived of their due compensation.
- Finally, affected persons, local people and people's representatives were requested to render overall co-operation to the implementing agency of resettlement plan.

102. Mr. Kabir Ahamed, ex-chairman of Matarbari Union Parisad told that they had not received due compensation. Price of a land was supposed to determine 10 lac to 12 lac taka but it was fixed at only 2,25,000/= taka. He requested all to pay their attention so that affected land losers get their appropriate compensation. He further told that people of the project area are very poor and they use to lead their life working in the salt field/shrimp farm. But because of the project many of them turned jobless. Now they are utterly ruined. They also want implementation of the project. In fine he expressed his hope that consequent upon implementation of the project all kinds of affected persons like businessman, workers, share-croppers and farmers will get their due compensation.

103. Mr. Md. Kamrul Hasan, Chairman of Dhalghata Union Parisad told that he was in doubt whether so much affected people could be found anywhere like that of Dhalghata Mouza. They use to live under water every year and worst road communication and wage earns had to come to the streets losing their jobs. They have no other alternative but to begging. He put forwarded a question to honorable MP asking why price of land of Dhalghata Mouza is so low? Is the colour of salt of this area black? Does their area produce rotten shrimp? He demanded to make arrangement so that affected people of Dhalghata Union gets due compensation. He also requested to make necessary arrangement to ensure payment of due compensation to the workers of salt/shrimp farm. Finally he seriously requested to elevate the embankment to protect the people of Dhalghata Union from flooding.

104. Mr. Mohammad Ullah, Chairman, Matarbari Union Parisad told that survey works are being done fairly. Workers engaged in cultivation of land have not been correctly enlisted. He requested to verify the names of genuine workers so that they get due compensation.

105. Advocate Sirajul Mostafa, Chairman, Awami League, Cox's Bazar district told that 9 (Nine) categories of people connected with salt cultivation and 11(Eleven) categories of people connected with shrimp cultivation will lose their professions and each of them should be paid compensation to create opportunity for earning their livelihood. He opined that share-croppers will be more affected than the land owners whose land are cultivated by them. He requested to build embankment for protection of the project area, otherwise people of that area will go under water. He requested the implementing agency of the project to work with more attention and also assured them his sincere co-operation in performing their assigned job.

106. In reply to question of Mr. Moslem Mia, Chairman, Awami League, Moheshkhali upazila, Mr. Faruque Ahamed, Data Analyst, Shushilan-BBCS JV replied that because of temporary illness of Honorable MP and Team leader, Shushilan-BBCS JV holding of workshop was delayed. He replied to another question and told that he had been implementing resettlement and survey program for long twenty years. And in this project survey of affected persons are carried out with efficiency and effeteness as per schedule time.

107. One Mr. Md. NurulAfsar told that he was the greatest affected persons of his area. He lost his own land along with leased land and yet he did not get any compensation.

108. Mr. Alhaz Muksud Mia, Mayor Moheshkhali Pourashva told that they will not take training program for salt and shrimp cultivation. Because cultivation of salt and shrimp ended with the inception of the project. He asked, what is the benefit in getting this type of training? Before going for implementation of the project they were given assurance that for higher education of their boys and girls polytechnic institute will be established so that local students will get higher education and get opportunity for employment in their own locality. And they do not require to go outside for seeking employment. He wanted to see that Moheshkhali emerges as second Singapore. Also he wanted to see implementation of promise for setting up of educational institute for higher education. He further demanded to develop the road communication along with imparting vocational training to local students.

109. In his concluding speech Honorable MP Mr. Md. Ashque Ullah Rafique told that there is no end of human demand but resources are limited. Nothing can be achieved on demand. To fulfill demand honesty, patience and co-operation are required. He requested all to

provide support and co-operation in different ways to the implementing agency and their associate agency in performing their duties and responsibilities. Similarly, he requested the implementing agency and their associate agency to be careful so that no affected person is deprived of due compensation. He declared the closure of the workshop wishing well being for all. Scanned copy of attendance sheet is placed at Annexure-5.

Section-4

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

4. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**4.1 Minimizing Land Acquisition and Displacement**

1. CPGCBL has undertaken efforts to the full extent possible in order to minimize and/or avoid land acquisition and resettlement impacts. For construction of jetty and coal handling facility of coal import, coal storages, power plant construction, township development etc. and for that a total quantum of 1414.65 acres land had to be acquired by the CPGCBL. 48 squatter households and 720 business enterprises like shrimp/salt farm will need to be addressed by the project.

4.2 Scope of Land Acquisition**4.2.1 Impact of Land Acquisition by Category of Land**

2. Of total 935.15 acre acquired land in Matarbari mouza, 2.19 acre are residential/vita, homestead and road land, 158.4 acre Nal land, 742.56 acre salt field and 32 acre other kinds of land (pond, doba, khal, nasi, chora, kati and khila) are affected.

3. In Dhalghata mouza of total 479.5 acre acquired land, 5.96 acre residential/vita(embankment, vita & road) land, 153.79 acre Nal land, 311.21 salt field, 8.54 acre other kinds of land (khal, nayonjuli, potit, khai, gor) are affected. Total land acquired in Matarbari and Dhalghata mouza comes to 1414.65 acre.

Table-4-1a Impact of Land Acquisition by Category of Land

Matarbari		Dhalghata	
Category of Land	Land Quantity (acre)	Category of Land	Land Quantity (acre)
Vita	0.4	Embankment	1.28
Homestead/Vita	1.65	Vita	1.45
Road	0.14	Road	3.23
Sub-total as Residential/Vita	2.19	Sub-total as Residential/Vita	5.96
Nal	158.4	Nal	153.79
Salt Field	742.6	Salt Field	311.21
Pond	0.9	Khal	8.02
Doba	0.14	Nayonjuli	0.4
Khal	24.18	Potit	0.08
Nasi	1.34	Khai	0.02
Chora	0.61	Gor	0.02
Kati	1.02		
Khila	3.81		
Others (pond, doba, khal, nasi, chora, kati&khila)	32	Others (khal, nayonjuli, potit, khai&gor)	8.54
Total	935.15	Total	479.5

4.2.2. Impacts of land acquisition by type of owner

4. Of total 935.15 acre acquired land in Matarbari mouza, 728.3 acre land belongs to private individual and 206.85 acre is owned by the government. On the other side in Dhalghata mouza of total 479.5 acre agriculture land, 300.25 acre land belongs to private individuals and the rest 179.25 acre is government land. Quantum of acquired land of Matarbari and Dhalghata mouza totals 1414.65 acres. Details are shown in the table below:

Table-4-1b Impacts of land acquisition by type of owner

Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total Land (acre)	% Land
	Quantity of land (acre)	% Land	Quantity of land (acre)	% Land		
Private Land	728.30	77.88	300.25	1028.55	1028.55	72.71
Government Land	206.85	22.12	179.25	386.10	386.10	27.29
Total Land	935.15	100.00	479.5	100.00	1414.65	100.00

Note: Table 4-1a and 4-1b are prepared based on DC's budgets estimate of acquired land.

4.3 Displacement and Other Impacts

5. In addition to acquisition of land construction of jetty and coal handling facility of coal import, coal storages, power plant construction, township development etc. will require to affect 643 households and 1081 plots. Because of land acquisition of 1414.65 acres land. A total of 734 persons will lose business. Of them 576 will lose their business in their own premise and 158 will lose business in leased land. 48 households will be displaced due to loss of residential structure, 6 households will lose trees. A total of 3919sqm.structures will need to be relocated of which 1329sqm.commercial structure and 2590sqm.residential structure. Besides, some secondary structures 29latrine, 9tube-wells will need to be relocated. A total of 1098 wage labors worked in agri-field, shrimp and salt farms will also lose their livelihood due to the project.

Table: 4-2 Displacement and Other Impacts Mouza-wise

Category of Impacts	No
Total No. of Plot	1081
Total Quantum of land (acre)	1414.65
Total No. of Affected Households (Directly surveyed)	643
Land with Business	407
Only land	270
Only Trees	6
Land with structure, trees & business	1
Structure on dyke of Embankment	48
Total Number of Business loser (Operated by land owner/Lessee/Tenant etc)	734
Total Number of Employee (Permanent or Temporary)	1098

4.4 Asset Inventory and Assessment of Losses

4.4.1 Affected Households & Business Enterprises

6. Households and shrimp/salt farm/business enterprises adversely impacted (both titled and non-titled) by the project would be displaced. All the Project Affected Households will be mitigated through compensation and resettlement assistance. The households and business premises will be encouraged for self relocation. And adequate compensation and other resettlement benefits will be paid to them for losses.

4.4.2. Physical Structures Affected

4.4.2.1 Number of Affected Primary Infrastructures by Type

7. Status of Primary Structures in the Whole Project: From census report NGO identified total 84 structures in the project area. Of them 1 (1.19%) structure is pucca, 6 structures (7.14%) are semi pucca, 6 (7.14%) structures are Tin, 52 (61.90%) structures are katcha, 18(21.43%) structures are thatched and 1 (1.32%) is tripal.

8. Matarbari: Census identified total 76 structures in Matarbari Mouza. Of them 2 structures (2.63%) are semi pucca, 6 (7.89%) structures are Tin, 52 (68.4%) structures are katcha, 15 (19.7%) structures are thatched and 1 (1.32%) is tripal.

9. Dhalghata: Census identified total 8 structures in Dhalghata Mouza. Of them 1 structure (12.5%) is pucca, 4 (50.0%) structures are semi-pucca, 3 (37.4%) structures are thatched.

Details are discussed in table below:

Table: 4-3 Number of Affected Primary Infrastructures by Type

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of Structure						
Pucca	0	0	1	12.5	1	1.19
Semipucca	2	2.63	4	50.0	6	7.14
Tin	6	7.89	0	0	6	7.14
Katcha	52	68.42	0	0	52	61.90
Thatched Structure	15	19.74	3	37.5	18	21.43
Tirpal Structure	1	1.32	0	0	1	1.19
Total	76	100	8	100	84	100

4.4.2.2 Quantity (sqm.)of Affected Primary Infrastructures

10. Quantity of Primary Structures in the Whole Project: From census report NGO identified total 3919sqm.structures in the project area. Of them 31 sqm. (0.80%) are pucca structures 1183 sqm.(30.17%) structures are Semipucca, 224 sqm.(5.72%) structures are Tin, 1574 sqm.(40.15%) structures are Katcha, 895 sqm.(22.84%) structures are thatched and 12 sqm.(0.31%) are tripal.

11. Matarbari: Census found out 75 (sqm.)(2.89%) semi pucca structure, 224(sqm.) (8.65%) tin structure, 1574 (sqm.) (60.8%) katcha structure, 705 (sqm.)(27.2%) thatched structures, and 12 (sqm.)(0.47%) tripal structures.

12. Dhalghata: Census found out 31 (sqm.)(2.36%)pucca structure, 1104 (sqm.)(83.3%)semipucca structure,190(sqm.)(14.3%)Thatched structure.Details are discussed in the table below:

Table: 4-4 Quantity (Sqm.) of Affected Primary Infrastructures

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of Structure						
Pucca	0	0	31	2.36	31	0.80
Semipucca	75	2.89	1104	83.3	1183	30.17
Tin	224	8.65	0	0.00	224	5.72
Katcha	1574	60.76	0	0.00	1574	40.15
Thatched Structure	705	27.23	190	14.3	895	22.84
Tirpal Structure	12	0.47	0	0.00	12	0.31
Total	2590	100	1329	100	3919	100

4.4.2.3 Quantity of Latrine & Tube-well

13. Quantity of Latrine & Tube-well in the Whole Project: From census report NGO identified total 29 Latrines and 9 Tube-wells in the project area. Of them 17 (44.74%) are katcha latrine, 10 (26.32%) are slab latrine, 2 (5.26%) are pucca latrine, 9(23.68%) are Tube-wells.

14. Matarbari: Census found out that 17 (47.2%) katcha latrines, 10 (27.8%) slab latrines, 1 (2.78%) pucca latrine, and 8 (22.2%) tube-wells in Matarbari Mouza.

15. Dhalghata: Census found out that 1 (50.0%) Pucca latrine, 1 (50.0%) tube-well in Matarbari Mouza. Details are discussed in the table below:

Table: 4-5 Quantity of Latrine & Tube-well by Mouza-wise

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Mouza	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of Structure						
Katcha Latrine	17	47.22	0	0	17	44.74
Slab Latrine	10	27.78	0	0	10	26.32

District	Cox's Bazar					
	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
Mouza						
Pucca Latrine	1	2.78	1	50	2	5.26
Tube well	8	22.22	1	50	9	23.68
Total	36	100	2	100	38	100

4.5 Trees and Crops Affected

16. The project will also require removal of 817 trees of various sizes and categories both fruit bearing and timber type. Of these, 83 big, 319 medium, 355 small and 60 sapling. Timber trees are more in number than that of fruit bearing trees. All the trees will need to be fell-down due to project.

17. The affected households will get 5 saplings each for social afforestation. Details of trees on the acquired land with types and species are shown in the table below:

Table: 4-6 Category of affected trees by size

Name of tree	Sapling No	Small No	Medium No	Large No	Total No
COCONUT	1	19	43	44	107
DATE	4	19	0	25	48
WOOD-APPLE	0	3	0	2	5
KUL/BORAI	6	8	2	0	16
UCALIPTUS	40	255	234	3	532
BAMBOO	9	40	0	0	49
KERUN	0	0	15	0	15
BADAM	0	0	0	2	2
BANYAN	0	0	1	1	2
BABLAH	0	0	0	6	6
FULL KARAI	0	3	12	0	15
BADI	0	1	3	0	4
KARAI	0	7	8	0	15
KRISNACHURA	0	0	1	0	1
Total	60	355	319	83	817

4.6 Common Property Resources

18. There is no affected common property resource in the project area.

4.7 Significance of Impact

19. In terms of significance of impact, an estimated 643 households have been impacted. Of them 490 households' land with business premises, 2 own land, leased land and business, 29 Leased land with business, 70 only land, 3 only trees, only 1 land with structure, trees & business and 48 structure on dyke of embankment have been affected. The PAHs experiencing significant impacts are shown in table below:

Table: 4-7 Experiencing Significant Impacts of loss category of PAHs

Name of Mouza	Matarbari		Dhalghata		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Category of Losses						
Land with Business	433	77.05	57	70.37	490	76.21
Own land, leased land and business	2	0.36	0	0	2	0.31
Leased land with business	22	3.91	7	8.65	29	4.51
Only land	54	9.61	16	19.75	70	10.87
Only Trees	3	0.53	0	0	3	0.47
Land with structure, trees & business	0	0	1	1.23	1	0.16
Structure on dyke of embankment	48	8.54	0	0	48	7.47
Total	562	100	81	100	643	100

4.8 Special Measures for Vulnerable Groups

20. Vulnerable groups to be affected by the project include (i) Poor female headed households without elderly support (ii) female EPs who are poor or otherwise disadvantaged; (iii) households living below poverty line (iv) elderly headed households (v)

household with disable member. Special assistance will be required to support these vulnerable PAHs including additional subsistence and relocation assistance, opportunity for skill training and income restoration, employment opportunity in civil work.

4.9 Loss of Employment of Wage labors

21. In total 1098 wage labors working in affected shrimp farm/salt field and crop field are going to lose their income due to the project. Maximum number 746 of wage labor are from Matarbari and minimum number 352 are from Dhalghata. These wage losers will be provided one-time assistance for lost income (based on monthly income for three years at minimum wage rates) and occupational training for restoration of their income and livelihood. Details are shown in the table below:

Table: 4-8 Employment of Wage labors

Name of mouza	No of wage labor	Percentage
Matarbari	746	67.94
Dhalghata	352	32.06
Total	1098	100

4.10 Business Loss of Business Enterprises

22. There are 734 business losers in the project area. Of them 544 (74.11%) business losers will lose business located in their own premise and 190 (25.89%) business losers will lose business in their leased land. Details are shown in the table below:

Table: 4-9Type of Ownership of Business Premises

Name of mouza	No of business	Percentage
Matarbari	544	74.11
Dhalghata	190	25.89
Total	734	100

4.11 Entitlement for Different Types of Losses.

23. Based on the findings and analyses in the field surveys, the entitlement matrix for the PAPs at the construction site of power plant and port facility and township site has been prepared. The Entitlement Matrix lists 10 types of losses and category of entitled persons and corresponding proposed entitlements to cover all possible losses to achieve at least the same level of livelihood of the affected households. Entitlement Matrix is as in the table below:

Table 4-10: Entitlement Matrix for PAPs (Power Plant and Port facility)

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
1.	Loss of private land	Legal owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation under the law (CUL) for all the private land stipulated by the Ordinance 1982 is the average of last 12 months' sales values of same kind of land X 1.5 (50% premium). ✓ Cash grant that covers the difference between CUL and the replacement value (RV). ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee incurred for replacement land (15%), subject to purchase of land within a year and production of documentary evidence. ✓ Value added tax subject to the presentation of documentary evidence. 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land for one-year subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date (except leased or rented land) ✓ Dislocation allowance @BDT 100 per decimal for agricultural land fish pond, ditch etc. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only (except leased or rented land) 	
	Loss of private land	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of another land including 50% premium subject to the presentation of the registered lease agreement. ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee (15%) If land is purchased by the compensation money. ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land (based on monthly income for three years at minimum wages rates) subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
2.	Loss of Government land including khas land	Tenants and lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of another khas land (assuming tenants and lessee will seek private land, 50% premium is added) subject to the presentation of the legally accepted documentary evidence from deputy commissioner office as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee (15%) If land is purchased by the compensation money ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land (based on monthly income for three years at minimum wage rates) subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL
	Loss of Government land including khas land	Occupants without legal tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of another khas land (assuming tenants and lessee will seek private land, 50% premium is added) subject to the presentation of the legally accepted documentary evidence from deputy commissioner office as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee (15%) If land is purchased by the compensation money ✓ One-time assistance for lost income based on monthly income for one year at minimum wage rates. 	DC PVAT, JVT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
3.	Permanent loss of means of livelihoods/ source of income	✓ Lessor (land owners who rent their land will lose income from land lease contract)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for actual opportunity loss (based on the lease property) subject to the presentation of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC, PVAT, JVT CPGCBL
	Permanent loss of means of livelihoods/ source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Permanent laborers ✓ Temporary laborers ✓ Sharecroppers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for lost income based on monthly income for three years at minimum wage rates. ✓ Support for Vocational/Technical training courses to self/wife/son/daughter based on assessment of skills @200taka/day up to 180 days plus course fees in Gov., semi Gov. Autonomous, Corporate institutions/Centers subject to production of documentary evidence of enrollment for one member per household for one course only. 	DC, PVAT, JVT CPGCBL
	Permanent loss of means of livelihoods/ source of income	Businessmen, employers of salt farms, shrimp farms and fishing sites, self-employed people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for actual loss of income from the said land for one-year subject to the submission of Income Tax related documentary evidence or up to the maximum limit waived for Income Tax provided by the Government as on the cut-off-date. 	DC, PVAT, JVT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations
4.	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Legal title holders Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation for affected portion of the structure as assessed by D.C as on the cut-off-date. ✓ Option to be compensated for entire structure if remaining structure is no longer viable. ✓ Provision of all taxes, registration costs and other fees incurred for replacement structure (15%) ✓ Reconstruction grant for reconstruction/repair of the remaining structure (@15 taka/sft) ✓ Shifting allowance based on actual costs of moving (@10 taka/sft) ✓ Owners to take away all salvage materials 	DC PVAT, JVT, CPGCBL
	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Legal tenants/lease holders of the structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation equivalent to replacement cost of structure (or part of structure) for the portions of the structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder (plus 50% premium) ✓ Reconstruction grant for reconstruction/repair of the remaining structure (@15 taka/sft) ✓ Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (@10 taka / sft) ✓ Owners to take away all salvage materials 	DC PVAT, JVT, CPGCBL
	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Socially recognized owners/unauthorized occupants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation equivalent to replacement cost of structure (or part of structure) erected by the displaced person (plus 50% premium) or Provision of another structure. ✓ Reconstruction grant for reconstruction/repair of the remaining structure (@15 taka/sft) ✓ Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (@10 taka / sft) ✓ Owners to take away all salvage materials 	DC PVAT, JVT, CPGCBL
5.	Loss of access to Residential/Commercial Structures	Tenants of rented leased properties (but not constructed the whole part of the structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One time cash grant for facilitating alternative housing/CBEs Tk. 15000/- per household ✓ Shifting allowance per household based on family members @ 3000/= per member minimum Tk. 9000/=, maximum 12000/= ✓ Owners to take away all salvage 	PVAT CPGCBL

Serial No.	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and Assistance Package)	Responsible Organizations			
			materials.				
6.	Loss of standing crops at home gardens, shrimp, and fish	Land owners, Bargadar, Lessee and Unauthorized occupant of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time cash compensation for crops, gardens, shrimps, fish etc. ✓ Owner to take away all crops, shrimp, fish etc. 	Standing Crops Compensation already paid by DC			
7.	Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Legal owner of land/Socially recognised owner</td> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Market value of trees ✓ Owner will be allowed to fell and take away their trees </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-titled user of land</td> </tr> </table>	Legal owner of land/Socially recognised owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Market value of trees ✓ Owner will be allowed to fell and take away their trees 	Non-titled user of land		DC PVAT, BFD, CPGCBL
Legal owner of land/Socially recognised owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Market value of trees ✓ Owner will be allowed to fell and take away their trees 						
Non-titled user of land							
8.	Temporary loss of land during construction	Owners with legal title, tenants, leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rental assistance for the period for which the land is temporarily requisitioned ✓ Temporarily requisitioned land will be returned to owners rehabilitated to original or preferably better condition 	DC PVAT CPGCBL			
9.	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource during construction	Owners with legal title, tenants, leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of temporary access and relocation where possible ✓ Restoration of access to the land, structure, utilities 	DC PVAT CPGCBL			
10.	Temporary loss of livelihood/source of income during construction	Business owners, tenants, leaseholders, employees, vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-time assistance for lost income based on monthly income for three years income from products, minimum wage rates or based on actual income, verified through incomes of comparable businesses in the area. 	DC, CPGCBL, JVT			

Note: One family/household shall be entitled to draw one-time assistance/training for one category only.

Section-5**Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan****5. Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan (LILRP)****5.1 Background**

1. For the purpose of the restoration of Livelihood and Income of vulnerable groups a Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan (LILRP) will need to be under taken by EA. CPGCBL will provide Capital Fund to be known as Livelihood Income Restoration Fund (LIRF) to implement LILRP with a span of 2 years time starting from last year of RAP implementation period.

5.2 Need Assessment

2. Implementing Agency will conduct a Need Assessment Survey (NAS) during project implementation to identify beneficiary groups, need based training and income generating activities.

5.3 Program Highlights

3. LILRP will be designed to provide additional assistance to poor women and other vulnerable entitled Persons (EPs) for restoration of their income and establish an institutional mechanism for improved socio-economic conditions of the vulnerable EPs in a sustainable manner. The income restoration program shall consist of the following:

- Group formation
- Mobilization of Savings
- Awareness raising and skill Development training for identification of potentials for use in self employment and income generating activities suited to the need of the target people.
- Providing supervised grant including education for its proper use.

4. In order to establish institutional framework for sustenance of the development of the vulnerable EPs, they will need to form primary groups (samittee) consisting of 30 members in each group. Each group will select one of its members as their representatives who will in turn form their federal body to be known as LOK Parisad. There will be one LOK Parisad for all the primary groups of vulnerable EPs of the whole project. The LOK Parisad will have an Executive Body elected for two years. The LOK Parisad will be primarily responsible to mobilize services for Primary groups which include soft term credit/grant, services and training.

5.4 Implementation

5. In order to implement the Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan (LILRP) details of objectives, approach and methodology, disbursement and performance program, implementing strategy, institutional and implementation framework, organizational arrangement, work schedule, manning schedule, budget, supervision and monitoring of the plan will be prepared by implementing agency and submitted to CPGCBL shortly.

5.5 Supervised grants for income generation

6. The selected vulnerable persons will be eligible for a supervised grant for investing in income generation program. It may be paid in two separate installments. The 2nd installment will be paid following successful investment of 1st installment to the individual EP. The EPs are to form Somittees and deposit monthly savings in their own bank accounts. The grant (one time assistance of lost income) will be awarded with a view to making the vulnerable people self supporting both economically and institutionally.

5.6 Capital Support

7. Funds for income restoration programs become a major constraint to the project affected people utilizing their skill obtained/enhanced through IGA training. Capital support for potential income generation activities to the trained and efficient target group people will therefore be provided from the project in the form of grant. BDT- 34,812,000/- has been earmarked for training fee and BDT- 69,624,000/= for food and accommodation for the trainee and BDT – 316,224,000/= for one time assistance for restoration of lost income for the wage labors. LILRP need to be implemented by an appointed implementing agency for proper utilization of the fund.

Section-6
Implementation Arrangement and Organizational Responsibilities

6. Implementation Arrangement and Organizational Responsibilities**6.1 Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Ltd.**

1. The Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Ltd. (CPGCBL) under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MOPEMR) is the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for implementing the RAP. CPGCBL has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) for the Project, headed by an Executive Director (project) responsible for the overall execution of the project including land acquisition, relocation, resettlement and other related matters. The PMU will get prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by the IA to ensure mitigation of adverse impact of acquisition of land for Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project. In addition Executive Director (project) will be responsible for planning, overall implementation, supervising activities, monitoring progress, coordination and reporting etc. The project activities will be overseen by the Managing Director of CPGCBL. The PMU consists of 3 (Three) units namely Resettlement Unit (RU), Engineering Service Unit (ESU) and Environment Management Unit (EMU) for total implementation of the project.

2. An experienced implementing NGO/Consultancy Firm has been hired by CPGCBL to assist them in preparation and implementation of RAP. CPGCBL is to implement the RAP through setting a Resettlement Unit (RU) within PMU; The RU under the overall responsibility of Superintendent Engineer (SE) concerned will undertake day to day activities with the appointed NGO/Consultancy firm Shushilan-BBCS JV. The SE will work under direct supervision of the Executive Director (project). He will be assisted by the Executive Engineer at District Level and at upazila level by a Sub-Divisional Engineer.

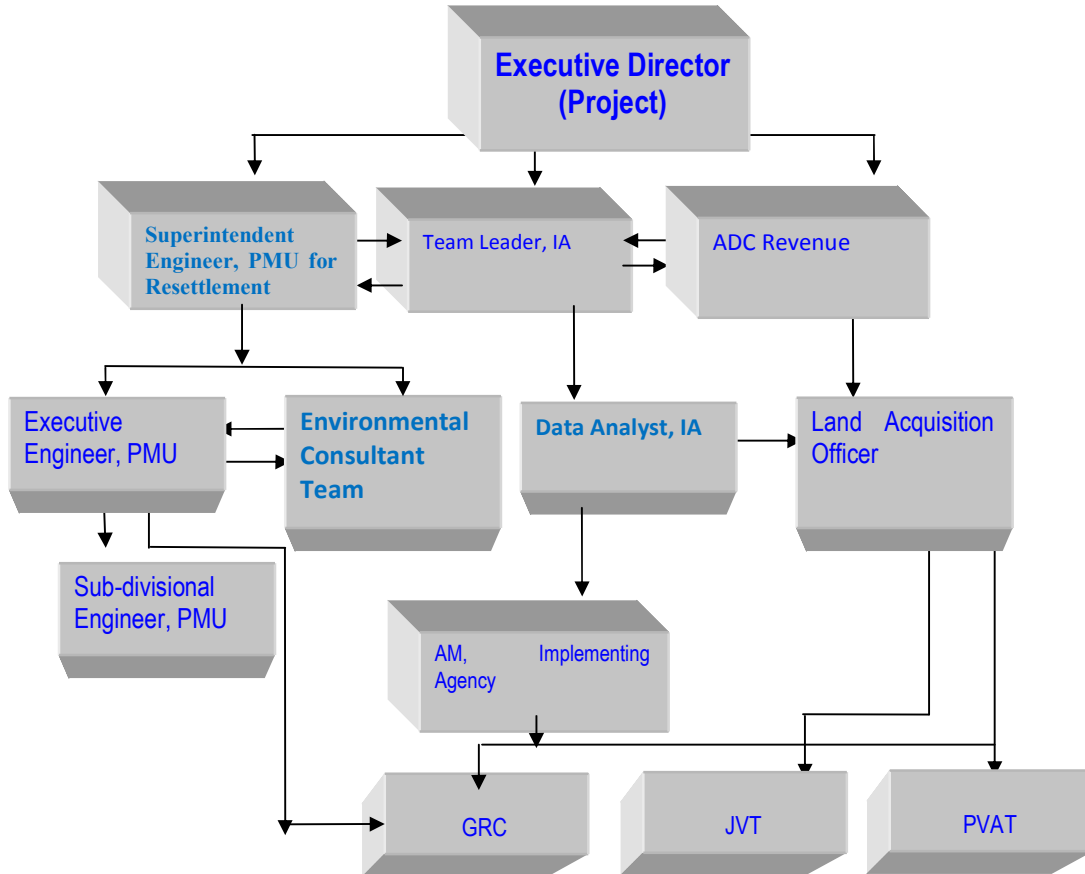
3. The Executive Engineer and the Sub-divisional Engineer, CPGCBL have been made Convener of the Joint Verification Team (JVT) and Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) respectively. There will be a Grievance Redress Committee for resolution of disputes. Grievance Redress Mechanism is detailed in Section-7. The Executive Engineer concerned will coordinate and manage resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs, disburse resettlement benefits, and ensure PAP's access to development programs. The PMU, with assistance from the Environmental Consultant Team (ECT) and IA will carry out the following specific tasks relating to RAP implementation:

- (i) Liaise with district administration to support RAP implementation activities i.e. appointment of JVT, PVAT and GRC members etc;
- (ii) Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- (iii) Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- (iv) Synchronize resettlement activities and handover the encumbrance free land to the contractor within the construction schedule;
- (v) Develop RAP implementation tools and form necessary committees;
- (vi) Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and the payment modality.

4. The appointed RAP Implementing Agency (IA) is to carry out an information campaign and involve affected persons including women in the implementation process. The IA will collect, computerize and process data for identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their entitlements as per RAP policy. However, the PMU will make necessary scrutiny of indents of compensation and resettlement benefits submitted by the Implementing Agency and make payments after the indents are approved by the Executive Director (project). The Superintendent Engineer of the PMU in charge of the resettlement management will report progress to the Executive Director (project). He will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and IA on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation.

5. The PMU, LA Office and the IA will execute joint verification of the property on the ROW by JVT, valuation of the affected property by PVAT and monitor the progress of the RAP implementation work. The PMU will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, IA, GRC, PVAT and the project affected persons. Joint Verification Team (JVT) for quantification of affected properties, and a Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) has been formed by the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MOPEMR) for valuation of affected property, together with a GRC for resolution or redress of disputes. A proposed RAP implementation organogram is given below in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1 :RAP Implementation Organogram



Affected Communities/ Project Affected Persons

Institutional responsibilities for RAP preparation and implementation activities are summarized in Table.

Table 6-1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
A. Project Initiation Stage and Institutional Setup	
Formation of PMU	EA
Recruitment of ECT & IA	EA
Selection & finalization of sites for projects	CPGCBL
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and project details by issuing Public Notice	PMU
Meetings at community/household level with PAPs	PMU/IA
Capacity Building training	PMU
B. RAP Preparation and Updating Stage	
Census of PAPs and socioeconomic survey	PMU/ECT/IA
Survey on unit prices for computing replacement costs	JVT/PVAT/IA
Screening of vulnerable PAPs	PMU/IA/JVT
Calculation of compensation and entitlements	PMU/IA
Prepare/update of project RAP	PMU/IA
Consultations on RAPs and entitlements with PAPs	PMU/IA
Incorporate comments and suggestions to RAP	PMU/IA
Finalize RAP and submit to CPGCBL.	PMU/IA
JICA website disclosure	JICA
C. RAP Implementation Stage	
Issuance of ID Cards to PAPs	PMU/IA
Detailed Schedule for compensation action plan	PMU/IA
Distribution of Relocation Notices to PAPs	PMU/IA
Award of Checks for Land Compensation	PMU/DC/IA
Award of Checks for other Compensation & Assistance/ Rehabilitation	PMU/IA
Confirm with JICA in writing when payment to PAPs has been completed.	PMU
Income Rehabilitation Assistance and Training Plan Preparation	PMU/IA
Demolishing/ Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets	PMU/IA
Grievances redress	PMU/IA
Internal monitoring	PMU/ECT
Review of RAP Implementation by external monitoring Agency and final outcome	External Monitoring Agency
If RAP Implementation found satisfactory, Notice to proceed for Civil Works is issued	PMU

6.2 Other Agencies Involved in the Process

6.2.1 Deputy Commissioner

6. The Deputy Commissioner's Office has legal responsibility for paying compensation directly to the project affected persons as envisaged under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and amendments made hereunder. It has also access to official land records and authority for determining the update title of land and the eligibility of a PAP for compensation under law (CUL) for land as well as some others items covered by law. The Deputy Commissioner will identify the affected persons through the operation of L.A. Ordinance and ensure payment against the lost properties and hand over land to the requiring body CPGCBL. The Executive Engineer, PMU of CPGCBL is responsible to keep all kinds of liaison with DC office related to land acquisition procedures for implementation of RAP. The Land Acquisition Officer (L.A.O) is to share the award and payment data with the Executive Engineer, PMU through IA to facilitate processing of resettlement data. The Resettlement Implementation Agency Shushilan-BBCS JV is to follow DC in setting differential payment on the strength of the identification done by DC.

6.2.2 Environmental Consultant Team (ECT)

7. An Environmental Consultant Team (ECT) has been engaged by CPGCBL to assist updating and reviewing Resettlement Action Plan and to coordinate and monitor its subsequent implementation.

The ECT is required to:

- Assist Shushilan-BBCS JV to review and revise Resettlement Action Plan based on the information and data collected through survey and secondary sources.
- The ECT will participate in the meeting and monitor the work of the INGO.
- The ECT will facilitate timely implementation of the RAP.

6.2.3 RAP Implementing Agency

8. CPGCBL appointed Shushilan-BBCS JV a non-government organization to provide consultancy services for implementing RAP. Following important roles will be played by Shushilan-BBCS JV during implementation of RAP of the project-

- Identification of Project Affected Persons and collection of their additional key information through survey.
- Preparation of RAP including livelihood and income restoration plan.
- Distribution of information communication materials among PAPs & Stakeholders.
- Issue of ID cards to Entitled Persons.
- Preparation of Entitlement Card (ECs)
- Organize training for the core officials involved in implementation of RAP.
- Prepare proposal for need based training for vulnerable groups.
- Development MIS for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.
- Participation in Joint Verification Team, Property Valuation Advisory Team and Grievance Redress Committee.
- Inform EPs/Vulnerable PAPs about legal documents and procedure of payment
- IA will collect SES data and make inventory of losses.
- Estimate Losses and entitlement packages of EPs and prepare additional compensation budget
- Assist disbursement of compensation and resettlement benefits.
- Update RAP based on Socio Economic Assessment highlighting needs of PAPs particularly vulnerable ones.
- Reporting:
 - Status of major notices;
 - Number of EPs;
 - Progress of disbursement of Cash Compensation under Law and additional benefits;
 - Progress of resettlement and status of resettled residents;
 - Status of funding and utilization;
 - Identification of any challenges encountered;
 - Suggestions of measures to face the challenges

6.2.4 Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MOPEMR)

9. The MOPEMR has constituted three committees/teams i.e. Joint Verification Team (JVT), Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Among these committees/teams, JVT and PVAT are constituted with representatives from CPGCBL, RAP implementing Agency and Deputy Commissioner (DC) and local government representative. The DC office has appointed representative as member of the teams for quantifying losses and determining valuation of the affected properties. CPGCBL and IA shall liaise with DC office to complete the tasks following the notification of the Ministry.

6.2.5 Joint Verification Team

10. The MOPEMR formed a Joint Verification Team (JVT), for the project through a gazette notification to compare and review the physical verification data collected by the Implementing Agency with the DCs' assessment of loss of physical assets and their owners. The scope and responsibility of the JVT has been clearly defined in the gazette. The Implementing Agency will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the

JVT data as one of the determinants. The JVT is a four-member body and comprises as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| • Executive Engineer, PMU, CPGCBL | – Convener |
| • Representative of Deputy Commissioner | – Member |
| • Area Manager, RAP Implementing Agency | – Member Secretary. |
| • Local Union Parisad Chairman | – Member |

Terms of Reference:

- i) To assist the authority for concerned in preparing correct list of affected people due to acquisition of land in the light JICA's guideline and Resettlement Action Plan.
- ii) To prepare final list of affected persons through Joint Verification Survey of affected people prepared and the quantum of affected properties ascertained through socio-economic survey conducted by implementing NGO appointed by Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Ltd. during preparation of Resettlement Action Plan.
- iii) To identify the real occupants on the government land or on the Right of Way of the project proposed by Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Ltd.
- iv) In pursuance of the project implementation schedule Joint Verification Team (JVT) will complete the above mentioned assignments and submit report to Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Ltd. and Deputy Commissioner.

6.2.6 Property Valuation Advisory Team

11. A Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) is formed by the MOPEMR through a gazette notification for the project. The PVAT will review the assessment of the Implementing Agency of the market price of the property affected by the project at their replacement cost. The scope and responsibility of the PVAT is clearly defined in the gazette. The Implementing Agency will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PVAT data as the determinant. The PVAT comprises as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Sub-divisional (Civil) Engineer, PMU, CPGCBL | – Convener |
| Representative of Deputy Commissioner | – Member |
| Area Manager, RAP Implementing Agency | – Member Secretary. |
| Local Union Parisad, Chairman | – Member |

Terms of Reference (TOR):

- i) To assist the authority concerned in determining the real price of affected land and other properties due to acquisition in accordance with market price.
- ii) To assist the authority concerned for determining the real market price of affected properties of the illegal occupants on the government land.
- iii) To assist the authority concerned for determining appropriateness in distribution of compensation cheque.
- iv) To assist the authority concerned for determining appropriateness in payment of compensation for houses/structures/trees/crops/fish.
- v) To assist the authority concerned in defining and determining socio-economic criteria of families affected by the project.
- vi) In pursuance of the project implementation schedule PVAT will complete the above mentioned assignments and submit payments reports to project director concerned, CPGCBL and Deputy Commissioner.

The procedure for determining replacement value is described in Figure 6-2 below.

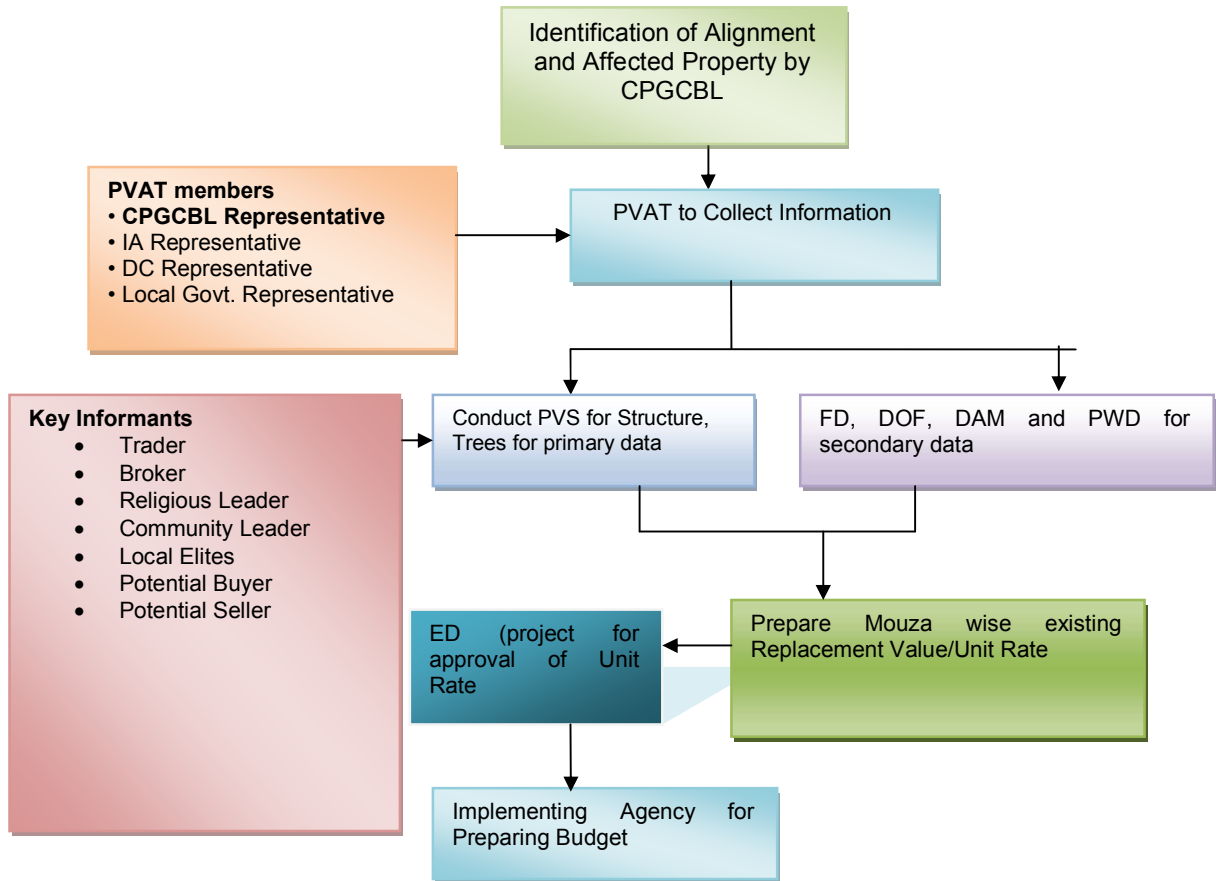


Figure 6-2 : Procedure for Determining Valuation of Property.

6.2.7 Women Groups in Resettlement Process

12. The RAP implementation will ensure a gender sensitive approach in planning, management and operations of resettlement. Separate groups of affected women will be formed and operated by the Implementing Agency. Feedback from the female Displaced Persons (DPs) and female headed PAHs will be obtained through these female focused groups for planning relocation and resettlement. The Implementing Agency will identify needs of female DPs for income restoration approaches and implementation of the income restoration component of the RAP. Women will be further consulted during the process of RAP implementation.

6.3 Institutional Capacity Building

13. There is no established resettlement unit within CPGCBL with appropriate staffing. The PMU of CPGCBL will, therefore, need technical support in preparing and implementing the RAP. As part of the institutional development program, the CPGCBL as the Executing Agency (EA) for the project implementation will need to establish its own resettlement unit (RU) at the PMU to assist the PMU in assigning the existing staff with additional responsibility of managing resettlement. Environmental Consultant Team (ECT) has been engaged by the EA to assist RU to carry out a range of activities including implementing and monitoring the safeguards aspects of the project. The ECT will also oversee and monitor RAP Implementation in close liaison with the PMU and IA.

14. To strengthen the expertise of CPGCBL and ensuring effective execution of all resettlement related tasks, further capacity development at both the PMU and field level is needed. The training will specifically focus on the differences between the provisions of the JICA policy and the relevant country laws. CPGCBL will arrange such training to PMU & field officers for capacity enhancement related to the resettlement planning and implementation. Training will cover major issues such as (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation & assistance to disbursement mechanisms (iv) Planning and implementing income generating schemes for Livelihood Restoration (v) Management of Relocation of Displaced Persons (iv) Grievance Redress; (v) Implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan and (vi) Monitoring of Resettlement Operations and its reporting etc.

Section-7**Grievance Redress Mechanisms****7. Grievance Redress Mechanisms****7.1 Grievance Redress Committee**

1. Other than the grievance redress mechanism stipulated by the Ordinance 1982, provision has been made to resolve grievances at project level through holding hearings of aggrieved EPs by GRC involving IA, representatives of PAPs, headmaster of local school and Union Parishad Chairman. In view of this, Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources by its gazette notification constituted GRC at 3 levels (Union, Upazila and District.).

Composition of the GRC at Union level:-

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Sub-Divisional Engineer, Civil, CPGCBL, | - Convener, |
| 2. Chairman, Union Parishad | - Member |
| (Respective Union where the complaint is lodged) | |
| 3. Representative of Affected Persons 1 (One)-Member | |
| 4. Area Manager of NGO, implementing Associate of CPGCBL | - Member Secretary |
| 5. Headmaster of renowned Local High School/ Primary School | - Member |

- i. The committee will receive complaints from PAPs and give hearing to those complaints.
- ii. Any complaint of ownership or others suits, or of arbitration procedure of land acquisition would be referred to D.C or authority concerned. If complaints fall beyond the jurisdiction of existing law, committee will resolve the complaints in pursuance of the principles contained in the RAP.
- iii. The committee will adhere to the above mentioned procedure and deliver decisions in resolving the complaints of landless affected persons.

2. In case dispute is not resolved at local level, the matter will be placed before a grievance redress committee at the upazila level. The upazila Niribahi officer will chair the committee. Composition of the grievance redress committee at upazila level:-

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. UNO, Moheshkhali | - Convener |
| 2. Executive Engineer (Civil), CPGCBL | - Member, |
| 3. Environment, Social and Resettlement Expert of NGO, Implementing Associate of CPGCBL | -Member Secretary, |
| 4. Chairman, Respective Union Parishad | - Member |
| 5. Legal Advisor (Retainer), CPGCBL | - Member |

- i. The committee will hold hearing of the complaints which could not be resolved at union level.
- ii. Any complaint of ownership or others suits, or of arbitration procedure of land acquisition would be referred to D.C or authority concerned. If complaints fall beyond the purview of existing law in that case committee will to resolve the complaints in pursuance of the principles contained in the RAP.
- iii. The committee will adhere to the above mentioned procedure and deliver decisions in resolving the complaints of landless affected persons.

3. If the dispute cannot be resolved at Upazila level, complaints will be referred to the Executive Director (project), who will head a committee jointly with the Deputy Commissioner. Composition of the GRC at district level-

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Cox's Bazar district | - Joint Convener |
| 2. Project Director, CPGCBL | - Joint Convener |

- i. This committee will take hearing of the complaints that could not be resolved at upazila level.

- ii. Any complaints of ownership or others suits, or of arbitration procedure of land acquisition would be referred to D.C or authority concerned. If complaints fall beyond the purview of existing law, committee will resolve the complaints in pursuance of the principles contained in the RAP.
- iii. The committee will adhere to the above mentioned procedure and deliver decisions in resolving the complaints of landless affected persons.

7.2 Complaint Lodging Procedure

4. Through public consultation, the PAPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from CPGCBL. The GRC will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through the Implementing Agency (IA). The IA will assist the PAPs in lodging their resettlement complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRCs after they get Entitled Person (EP) Cards from PMU through the IA or informed about their entitlements and losses. EPs ID card will be distributed to the entitled persons by IA after joint verification by JVT. **Flow of Grievance Redress is shown in Figure 7-1 below:**

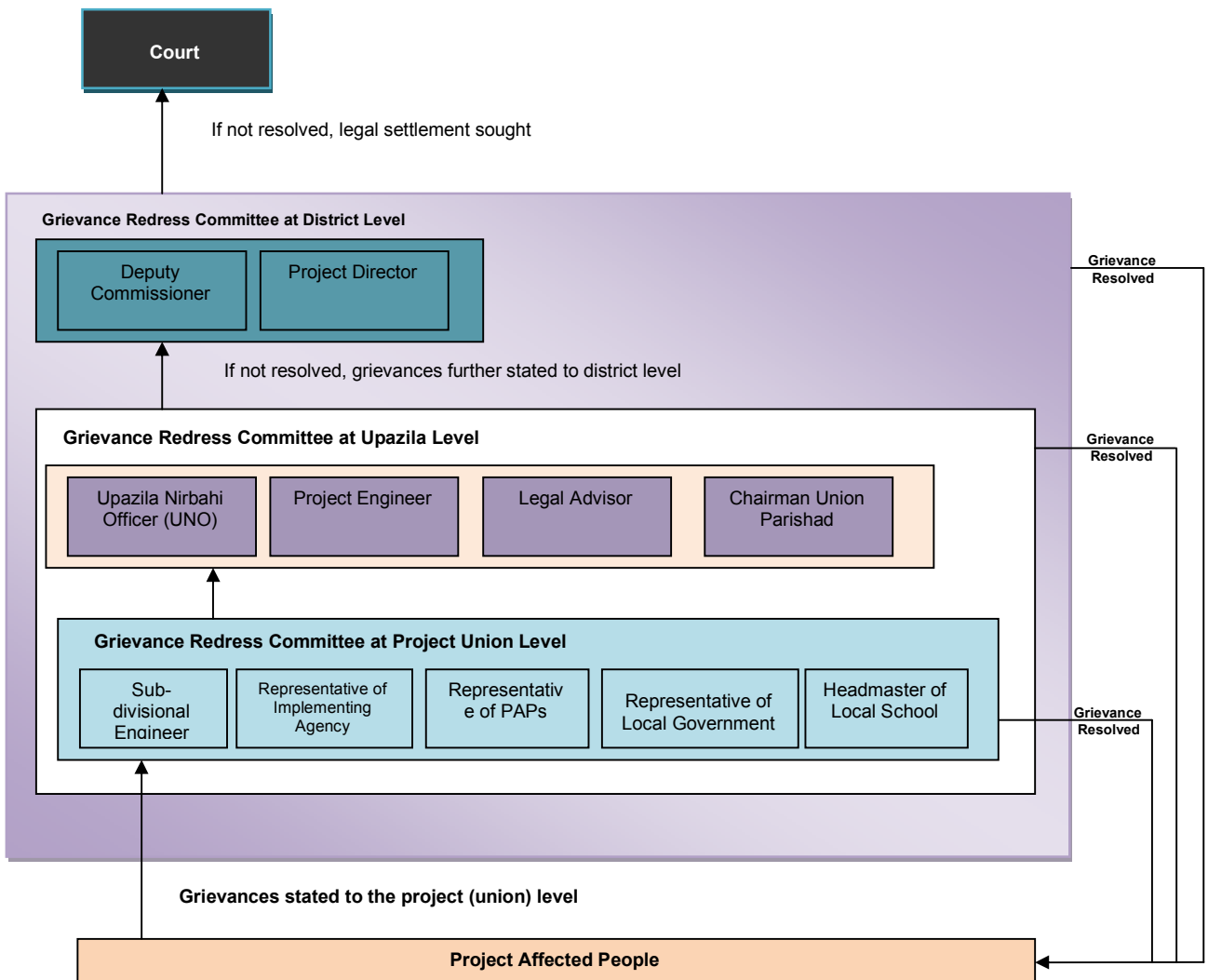


Figure: 7-1 Flow Chart of Grievance Redress

Section-8

Specific Measures provided to Vulnerable Groups and Income Rehabilitation Assistance

8. Specific Measures provided to Vulnerable Groups and Income Rehabilitation Assistance

1. There are socially vulnerable people among those to be resettled and/or lose their livelihood means: poor households, women, children, elders.

Their living conditions however will not deteriorate compared to their current ones, and poor people who currently have deteriorated living standards without proper facilities will have better access to social services throughout the year if roads are improved along with the construction of the power plant, especially access during the rainy season. Deterioration of household economies and livelihood losses may occur, on the other hand, to the resettled people due to the relocation or losses of their livelihood means. Not all adult populations at the project site are literate, which often makes them stay unskilled. Wives of those men who lose their land or jobs and their children may suffer from adverse effects on their household economy. Number of male children who drop out of school may increase because of a huge demand of unskilled workers at the construction site if there is no age restriction of unskilled workers at the power plant site. Specific measures to the vulnerable groups taken in RAP are as follows:

(1) Employment

When employing local residents at the construction site as well as power plant and associated facilities during the operation of power plant,

- local residents will be more prioritized according to their skills
- no child will be allowed to work in order to prevent their drop-out from schooling and child labor. Periodic and regular patrol will be made to make sure there is no child.
- local women will be more prioritized if they need to employ women.
- Enrollment in vocational training courses based on assessment of skills

(2) Education

School facilities at power plant will be shared with the local residents.

(3) Health

Health facilities at power plant will be shared with the local residents.

(4) Water and sanitation

Water quality of tube wells and others will be checked periodically for the safety of local residents.

(5) Electrification

Electrification of surrounding area will be examined and improved.

Section-9

Estimated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

9. Estimated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

9.1 Resettlement and Compensation Cost and Budget

1. All compensation and resettlement funds will be provided by the EA based on the financing plan agreed by the Government and JICA. Land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood will be considered as an integral component of project costs. The cost of rehabilitation and training to the potential affected persons will be provided under the Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration Plan that is also included in the budget.

2. Budgeted cost for acquisition of 1414.65 acres land by DC has already been transferred to account of DC and DC has completed the acquisition of 1414.65 acres land for the project. The additional benefits as per the policy will be paid directly by the EA with the assistance of Implementing Agency. The Implementing Agency has assessed the quantity of losses and the eligible persons for resettlement benefits and is placing a resettlement budget to CPGCBL.

9.2 Implementation Budget

3. All Resettlement funds will be provided by the EA based on the financing plan agreed by the Government and JICA. The Implementation budget includes.

- i. Detailed costs of land acquisition and other resettlement benefits including Livelihood and Income Loss Restoration
- ii. All training costs for the PAPs.

4. All costs associated with land acquisition & rehabilitation will be funded by GOB. An estimate of RAP implementation costs for the project is provided based on list of affected persons finalized by JVT and market rate of land, crops, and other properties determined by PVAT. The budget of land acquisition and compensation along with resettlement assistance (including restoration of livelihood and income sources) for the affected people of the project with breakup of each item is prepared and the total additional budget comes to BDT 5,374,477,794 (Five thousand three hundred seventy four million four hundred seventy seven thousand seven hundred ninety four only). The estimated summary budget is placed below and under the table method of calculation of estimated budget is discussed.

Table 9-1: Summary of Land Acquisition Impact and Resettlement Cost

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Quantity.	Rate in Tk.	DC's Cost estimate	Additional Cost to paid by CPGCBL	Total Cost amount (DC+CPGCBL)
A.	<i>Land with Types</i>						
1	Land (acre)	acre	1414.65		1,733,831,118	2,231,199,612	3,965,030,730
2	Structure	Sqm	4,815.00		99,045,387		99,045,387
3	Tree	Nos	921.00		1,203,584	848,817	2,052,400
4	Value of Brine water (salt-water)				29,113,099		29,113,099
	Crop Compensation	acre	1,335.00		462,433,320		462,433,320

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Quantity.	Rate in Tk.	DC's Cost estimate	Additional Cost to paid by CPGCBL	Total Cost amount (DC+CPGCBL)
	Sub Total Land Acquisition				2,325,626,508	2,232,048,428	4,557,674,936
B.	Stamp duty and Registration fees@ 15% and VAT (@ 3% =18%					713,705,531	713,705,531
F.	Resettlement Benefit						-
1.1	One time assistance for lost income for Legal owners of land (average annual wage rate@BDT220,000X1 year)	Nos.	408	220,000		89,760,000	89,760,000
1.2	Dislocation allowance@100 per decimal or @10000 per acre for agricultural land fish pond, ditch etc	acre	1335.00	10,000		13,350,000	13,350,000
1.3	During vocational training courses food and accommodation cost @BDT 200 per day for 180 days for 408 persons	Nos.	408	36,000		14,688,000	14,688,000
1.4	Vocational training courses fee @BDT 100 per day for 180 days for 408 persons	Nos.	408	18,000		7,344,000	7,344,000
2.1	Tenants and leaseholders (Provision of another land including 50% premium and 15% stamp duty and registration fee for 387.97 acre land of salt field i.e. =27,00,000+27,00,000X.15)	acre	387.97	3,105,000		1,204,646,850	1,204,646,850
2.2	One time assistance for actual loss of income for Tenants and leaseholders (average annual wage rate@BDT220,000X3 year)	Nos	158	660,000		104,280,000	104,280,000
2.3	During vocational training courses food and accommodation cost @BDT 200 per day for 180 days for 158 persons	Nos	158	36,000		5,688,000	5,688,000
2.4	Vocational training courses fee @BDT 100 per day for 180 days for 158 persons	Nos	158	18,000		2,844,000	2,844,000
3.1	One time assistance for actual loss of income for occupants without legal tenure on Government Khas land (average annual wage rate@BDT220,000X1 year)	Nos	48	220,000		10,560,000	10,560,000
4.1	One time assistance for actual opportunity loss of Lessor (land owners who rent their land will loss income from land lease contract (average annual wage rate@BDT220,000X1 year)	Nos	270	220,000		59,400,000	59,400,000

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit	Quantity.	Rate in Tk.	DC's Cost estimate	Additional Cost to paid by CPGCBL	Total Cost amount (DC+CPGCBL)
4.2	During vocational training courses food and accommodation cost @BDT 200 per day for 180 days for 270 persons	Nos	270	36,000		9,720,000	9,720,000
4.3	Vocational training courses fee @BDT 100 per day for 180 days for 270 persons	Nos	270	18,000		4,860,000	4,860,000
5	One time assistance for lost income for Permanent loss of means of livelihood/source of income	Nos				-	-
5.1	One time assistance for lost income for permanent/temporary laborers @BDT 8000X36months=BDT 288,000	Nos	1098	288,000		316,224,000	316,224,000
5.2	During vocational training courses food and accommodation cost @BDT 200 per day for 180 days for 1098 persons	Nos	1098	36,000		39,528,000	39,528,000
5.3	Vocational training courses fee @BDT 100 per day for 180 days for 1098 persons	Nos	1098	18,000		19,764,000	19,764,000
6	One time assistance for lost income for Businessmen, employer of salt farms, shrimp farms and fishing sites, self-employed people (average annual wage rate@BDT220,000X1 year)	Nos	168	220,000		36,960,000	36,960,000
7	Shifting allowance based on actual costs of moving (@10 taka/sft or @107.6 taka/Sqm)	Sqm	4815	108		518,094	518,094
	Sub Total-F					-	1,940,134,944
	Sub-Total of (A-F)				2,325,626,508	4,885,888,904	7,211,515,411
G.	Others						-
	Administrative Cost @2%				46,512,530		46,512,530
1	Contingency for unforeseen issues @ 10% of total budget (Item A-F)			LS		488,588,890	488,588,890
	Total Taka				2,372,139,038	5,374,477,794	7,746,616,832

9.3. Method of Calculation of Estimated Budget

5. Values of land, structure and trees have been determined by PVAT.

9.4. Method of Calculation of Affected Land.

6. Based on market price determined by PVAT following categories of land have been calculated as under:

Name of Mouza	Land Code	Type of Land	Quantity of land in Acre	PVAT's Rate in Acre	PVAT's Cost Amount	DC's rate in Acre	DC's Cost Amount with 50% premium	Additional Cost Amount to be paid by CPGCBL
1	2	3	4	5	6=4X5	7	8=4X7X1.5	9=6-8 if 6>8
Matarbari	1	Homestead	1.65	3000000	4950000	3863725	9562719	
Matarbari	2	Vita	0.4	3000000	1200000	4627687	2776612	
Matarbari	3	Salt Field	742.56	2700000	2004912000	736407	820239573	1184672427
Matarbari	4	Nal	158.4	3000000	475200000	1721187	408954031	66245969
Matarbari	5	Khal	24.18	3000000	72540000	2777778	100750008	
Matarbari	6	Khila	3.81	3000000	11430000	860594	4918295	6511705
Matarbari	7	Pond	0.9	3000000	2700000	1390519	1877201	822799
Matarbari	8	Kati	1.02	3000000	3060000	1721187	2633416	426584
Matarbari	9	Doba	0.14	3000000	420000	4559000	957390	
Matarbari	14	Nasi	1.34	3000000	4020000	2777778	5583334	
Matarbari	15	Chora	0.61	3000000	1830000	2777778	2541667	
Matarbari	17	Road	0.14	3000000	420000	1721187	361449	58551
Matarbari mouza subtotal					2582682000		1361155695	1258738035
Dhalghata	2	Vita	1.45	3000000	4350000	920532	2002157	2347843
Dhalghata	3	Salt Field	311.21	2700000	840267000	453154	211539085	628727915
Dhalghata	4	Nal	153.79	3000000	461370000	613688	141568616	319801384
Dhalghata	5	Khal	8.02	3000000	24060000	1057143	12717430	11342570
Dhalghata	10	Potit	0.08	3000000	240000	204563	24548	215452
Dhalghata	11	Nayonjuli	0.4	3000000	1200000	613688	368213	831787
Dhalghata	12	Gor	0.02	3000000	60000	153422	4603	55397
Dhalghata	13	Khai	0.02	3000000	60000	153422	4603	55397
Dhalghata	16	Embankment	1.28	3000000	3840000	767110	1472851	2367149
Dhalghata	17	Road	3.23	3000000	9690000	613688	2973318	6716682
Dhalghata mouza subtotal					1345137000		372675423	972461577
Total					3927819000		1733831119	2231199612

7. To calculate the price of each category of land, average price per acre has been multiplied by the total quantum of that type of land. And thus the total cost of that particular type of land has been estimated.

Stamp duty and Registration fee @ 15% and VAT 3% has been added with the total price of all categories of land.

9.5 Valuation of Structures

Main Structures (Residential and Commercial)

8. Categories of main structures' and secondary structures as per PVAT cost analysis is under:

Sl#	Structure Type	Quantity/No	Unit	PVAT's Rate	PVAT's cost estimate	DC,s Cost estimate with 50% premium	Additional Cost Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6=5X3	7	8=6-7
1	THATCHED	6841	S.F.T.	300	2052300		
2	KATCHA	17053	S.F.T.	200	3410600		

3	TIN	2419	S.F.T.	400	967600		
4	SEMI PUCCA	25159	S.F.T.	800	20127200		
5	PUCCA	338	S.F.T.	1800	608400		
6	LATRINE (KATCHA)	14	NOs.	2000	28000		
7	LATRINE (SLAB)	8	NOs.	2500	20000		
8	LATRINE (PUCCA)	3	NOs.	7000	21000		
9	TUBEWELL	7	NOs.	100000	700000		
Total					27935100	99045387	0

9. Total price of each category of structure is the result of multiplication of average price of each single structure by the total number of that type of structure.

9.6 Affected Trees

12. Of the four sizes of trees price of each tree has been calculated as under:

Sl#	Tree Name	Size of Trees				Total Tree	Rate of Tree				PVA T's cost amount of Tree				PVAT's cost estimate	DC,s Cost estimate with 50% premium	Additional Cost Amount
		Big Nos	Medium Nos	Small Nos	Chara Nos		Big	Medium	Small	Chara	Big	Medium	Small	Chara			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	COCUNUT	15	60	63	2	140	800	6000	400	100	1200	3600	2520	200	73400		
2	KHEJUR	8	15	2	4	29	700	5000	300	500	5600	7500	6000	200	13900		
3	UCALIPTUS	2	221	353	69	645	300	2000	100	500	6000	4420	3530	345	83550		
4	KORAI	0	14	19	0	33	120	1000	800	200	0	1400	1520	0	29200		
5	BADI	0	0	3	0	3	200	1500	100	500	0	0	3000	0	3000		
6	BAMBOO	0	0	0	49	49	700	500	200	100	0	0	0	490	4900		
7	KERUN	0	15	0	0	15	200	1500	100	500	0	2250	0	0	22500		
8	BADAM	2	0	0	0	2	200	1500	100	500	4000	0	0	0	4000		
9	BABOL	2	0	0	0	2	200	1500	100	500	4000	0	0	0	4000		
10	BOT	1	1	0	0	2	200	1500	100	500	2000	1500	0	0	3500		
11	KRISHNACHURA	0	1	0	0	1	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	0	10000		
Total		30	327	440	124	921					192000	1051000	766000	43400	2052400	1203583.5	848816.5

Resettlement Assistance

9.7 Loss of Private Land SL No.1 (Entitlement Matrix)

10. 270 PAH will lose only land. For them one time assistance for lost income has been evaluated @ BDT-2,20,000 per year. To get the total amount of money required for this assistance for 270 PAH, 270 PAH has been multiplied by BDT-2,20,000 and 1 years.

9.8. Tenants and Leaseholders-SL. No. 2 of Entitlement Matrix

11. Tenants and leaseholders are doing business on 387.97 acres land. Provision for another land including 50% premium and 15% stamp duty and registration fee is kept for them. To calculate the value of alternative 387.97 acres land suitable for shrimp/salt

farming, 387.97 acres has been multiplied by average per acre market price of shrimp/salt field BDT 1,204,646,850.

9.9 Permanent/Temporary Labors and Sharecroppers - Sl. No. 3 of Entitlement Matrix

13. Payment of one time assistance for lost income to 1098 affected permanent/temporary labors and sharecroppers BDT- 2,88,000 has been estimated @ BDT-8000 per month for 36 months and then BDT-2,88,000 has been multiplied by 1098 to get the total amount of their entitlements on this account.

9.10 Food and Accommodation Allowance for Vocational Training Course- SL. No. 1, 2 & 3 of Entitlement Matrix

14. For vocational training courses @ BDT- 200 per day/person for 180 days to meet food and accommodation cost of 1098 permanent/temporary labors and sharecroppers and authorized representatives of land with business and land with structure trees & business 408 PAHs and Own land, lease land & business , Only land owner or lessor 270, and of 158 lease holders on private land has been estimated through multiplication of 1934 (408+270+158+1098) by BDT 36,000.

9.11 Vocational Training Courses fee-SL. No. 1, 2 & 3 of Entitlement Matrix

15. Vocational training courses fee for 180 days @ BDT-100 per person per day has been estimated through multiplication of 1934 (408+270+158+1098) by BDT- 18000.

9.12 Business, Employers of Salt/Shrimp Farms/Fishing Sites, Self Employed People-Sl. No. 3 of Entitlement Matrix

16. One time assistance for lost income for business, employers of salt/shrimp farms/fishing sites, self employed people average annual wage has been evaluated BDT-2,20,000/-. To get the total allocation on this account BDT-2,20,000/= is multiplied by 1 year and by 734 (408+158+168) persons.

9.13 Shifting Allowance

17. Shifting allowance (based on actual cost of moving) has been estimated through multiplication of @ 107.6 taka/sqm (equivalent to @ 10 taka/sft) by the total affected 3919 sqm structure.

9.14 Approval of the Compensation Budget

18. The budget has been prepared based on both JVT& PVAT data regarding quantity of losses, replacement value of loss of properties and other resettlement benefits prescribed by entitlement policy and estimation of differential between CUL and replacement value of affected land, properties, structure etc. Administrative Guidelines for Payments of Compensation & Resettlement Benefits (AGPCRB) is placed at Annexure-2.

Section-10

Local Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

10. Local Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

10.1 Project Stakeholders

1. The primary stakeholders of the project include the agriculture farmers, salt cultivators, shrimp cultivators, fishermen, and service holders, labors, mazi, businessmen, share croppers, carpenters, squatters as well as beneficiaries of the project and host population. Other stakeholders include CPGCBL, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources JICA as donor, policy makers, elected officials and other government agencies.

10.2 Disclosure and Public Consultation

2. Goals and objectives of the project are being disclosed to the affected people and other stakeholders through focus group discussion and public consultation meetings.

1. Information gathering:

- a. Review of JICA guidelines on disclosure and public consultations
- b. Review of other Donors' guidelines on disclosure and public consultations
- c. Review of available literature on disclosure and consultation method followed in other donor funded infrastructure projects and good practice

2. Information Disclosure:

- a. Dialogue with local people through public meetings
- b. Information and consultation meetings (ICM) in the locality
- c. Disclosure of the project components and other related issues among stakeholders of all levels through conducting public meeting organized by prior notice
- d. Focus group discussion with local stakeholders with primary focus with the project affected people (directly or indirectly affected people irrespective of gender and social status)
- e. Disclosure of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Issues among the potential affected persons

3. Consultation:

- a. Doing consultation of resettlement and rehabilitation issues with all level stakeholders and their feedback on potential risks and probable mitigation measures.
- b. Encourage all level stakeholders to participate in the consultation by receiving views from representatives from different groups including directly and indirectly affected households, structure owners, agriculture land losers, owners and employees of CBEs, salt cultivators, farmers, local traders, women and vulnerable groups etc.

10.3 Stakeholder's Participation Process

3. Consultation and communication with PAPs and other stakeholders during design stage of the project is considered an integral part of the process of gathering additional data. During the preparation of RAP, PAPs and their communities have been informed, consulted and three stakeholders meetings and one stakeholders workshop were held and views of primary and secondary stakeholders were documented.

4. During the time of the implementation of RAP, the PAPs and their communities are also being consulted about the project, the rights and options available to them, and the proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects, and to all extents possible they are involved in the decision-making process concerning their resettlement. The PAPs are being paid compensation with prior information from DC office. And they will also be properly

informed before being paid the additional compensation and resettlement benefits and other assistance from the project.

5. CPGCBL held a number of consultations with different stakeholders and information dissemination was obtained on the following issues:

- The relevant details of the project
- The RAP and various degrees of project impact
- Details of entitlements under the RAP and what is required of PAPs in order to claim their entitlements
- Compensation process and compensation rates
- Implementation schedule and timetable for the delivery of entitlements

6. Local participations were encouraged and information was made available to the PAPs during the preparation and implementation of the RAP and that included community meetings and focus groups discussions at the minimum. Information disseminations were done/are being done not only for the project affected people but also for unaffected people beyond the project site for sharing proper knowledge about the project in the broader perspective.

7. Planned stakeholders workshop on resettlement assistance for the project was held at DC, Cox's Bazar's Hall Room on 4th June, 2016. Minutes of the workshop are placed in section-3.13.4

Section-11 Implementation Schedule

11. RAP Implementation Schedule

1. A time bound implementation schedule for the RAP is prepared synchronized with project construction schedule. The overall schedule of implementation is based on the principle that resettlement benefits are paid to PAHs before they are displaced. The implementation of each RAP will include –

- I. Identification of cut -off date and notification,
- II. Verification of losses and extent of impacts,
- III. Finalization of entitlements and distribution of ID cards,
- IV. Consultations with PAPs on their needs and priorities and,
- V. Resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance and income restoration of PAPs.

2. The RAP will be finalized after submission of land acquisition plan and approval of budgets by EA. The IA will be appointed during detailed design phase for updating and implementation of RAP. This will shorten time for tendering and other processing of award of IA. Implementation of RAP will commence before starting of the construction works and will continue up to two years time. A tentative RAP implementation schedule is placed below:

Table - 11-1 Implementation Schedule for Resettlement assistance of Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project

Sl. No	Implementation Schedule up to March, 2018																											
	Activities	2016												2017												2018		
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	
01	Contract signing between CPGCBL and Shushilan-BBCS JV																											
02	Appointment of staff																											
03	Office set up in Dhaka and Field																											
04	Training imparted to the project staff and mobilization in the field																											
05	Conduct census & Base-line Socioeconomic Survey (BSES)																											
06	Overall planning and finalization of resettlement and relocation schedule																											
07	Liaison with CPGCBL, DC office, Local Administration and local govt.																											
08	Interaction with the PAPs																											
09	Collection of all necessary information and preparation of RAP and Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan (LILRP)																											
10	Data Management																											

Sl. No		Implementation Schedule up to March, 2018																										
		2016												2017												2018		
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	
11	Constitution of JVT and L/PVAT and Joint Verification of Affected persons and Valuation of Lost Assets																											
12	Assessment of additional compensation and benefits																											
13	Preparation of additional compensation and benefits																											
14	Information dissemination																											
15	Meeting with CPGCBL & DC office as and when necessary																											
16	Development of software for computerization and generation of census, SES, JVS and PVS data and report preparation																											
17	Identification of EPs and Issuance of Identity Card																											
18	Revision of cost estimate and finalization of compensation budget																											
19	Disbursement of Compensation and resettlement benefits																											
20	Redress of grievances through GRC formation of GRC																											
21	Finalization of additional individual entitlement package by MIS for both direct and indirect losses																											

Sl. No		Implementation Schedule up to March, 2018																								
		2016												2017										2018		
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
22	Disbursement of additional and other compensation to the EPs covered/not covered by CCL																									
23	Assistance to APs in obtaining compensation for land, structure, trees and other assets from DC office																									
24	Assistance to APs for relocation and resettlement																									
25	Special assistance to vulnerable EPs																									
26	Information dissemination to CPGCBL																									
27	Monitoring Progress of Implementation																									
28	External Monitoring																									
29	Project Impact Study																									
30	Inception Report																									
31	Progress Report																									
32	Interim/Midterm Report																									
33	Implementation Complementation Report																									

Section-12**Monitoring and Evaluation****12.1 Monitoring and Evaluation**

1. Monitoring and follow up provides periodic checks to ascertain whether resettlement activities are working as planned. The project management will need this feedback to be able to ensure the planned activities to be on the right track. Monitoring provides both working system for the project management and channel for the resettles to make aware of their needs and reaction to the way the resettlement being carried out. Evaluation on the other hand, is an exercise usually undertaken towards the end of the projects to assess whether the plan achieved its goals and objectives.

2. The EA, through the PMU, has established a monitoring system involving the Environmental Consultant Team (ECT) and the RAP Implementing Agency for collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement based on the RAP. These stakeholders have been made responsible to monitor the progress of all aspects of land acquisition/ resettlement and income generation. The EA has been reporting to the JICA on land acquisition, resettlement activities in the monthly reports, including identification of significant issues. Besides, an mid-term report stipulating all efforts and outcome will be sought by the JICA from the CPGCBL.

12.2 Internal Monitoring

3. Internal monitoring has been undertaken by the PMU through Superintendent Engineer concerned with assistance from the IA and ECT. The IA has been gathering information on RAP implementation covering relevant activities as per schedule. All activities listed are illustrated in Gantt Charts showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. The report of PMU contains: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) challenges encountered, and (iv) targets for the next month. The EA will make Mid-term reporting to JICA on monitoring. ECT will assist PMU in preparing the monthly and mid-term report for CPGCBL. IA has been submitting monthly progress reports to CPGCBL and will submit Mid-term report 10 months after commencement. In addition to that IA will have to submit completion reports 1 month after completion of the services. However, the ECT has been monitoring the activities of IA and reporting to Managing Director, CPGCBL on a monthly basis. Table12-1 below shows the potential monitoring indicators for reporting.

Table 12-1: Potential Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
1. Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are resettlement implementation activities being done as per agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Have resettlement offices received the allocated funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to Entitlement Matrix of RAP. • Has all the land made encumbrance free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
2. Delivery of PAP Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all PAPs received entitlements according to quantity and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • How many affected households have land titles? • How many affected households are relocated and built their new structures at new location? • Are income and livelihood restoration program activities being implemented as planned? • Have affected businesses received entitled benefits? • Have the PAPs losing their eroded land received proper compensation? • Have the squatters, encroachers been displaced due to the project, been compensated? • Have the community structures been compensated and rebuilt at new site?
3. Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities? • Have any PAP used the grievance redress procedures? • What grievances were raised • What were the outcomes? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? • Have any cases been taken to court? • Have conflicts been resolved?
4. Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? • Have PAPs income kept pace with these changes? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

12.3 External Monitoring & Evaluation

4. The CPGCBL will engage individual/firm as Independent External Monitor (IEM) to conduct a one-time social impact evaluation, at least six months following the completion of resettlement. It will use appropriate investigative and analytical techniques in assessing the post-project socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in relation to the baseline socio-economic data generated before undertaking of the resettlement implementation. A sample TOR for IEM is placed at **Annexure-3**

5. The evaluation will describe any outstanding future issues that are required to bring the resettlement into compliance with JICA this following the completion of resettlement. It will use appropriate investigative and further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any PAPs or families perceiving themselves to be worse off as the result of resettlement. It

will include lessons learned from the evaluation that may be useful in developing future policies on involuntary resettlement of PAPs in Bangladesh.

6. Besides that IEM will also monitor and evaluate environmental impacts as per environmental plan.

7. An Environmental Monitoring Plan will be prepared to provide guidelines for the construction activities of the power plant. The environmental components to be monitored are those that will be positively or negatively affected, or expected to be affected, by the construction activities. The purposes of creating an Environmental Monitoring Plan for the construction of the power plant are to:

- Confirm that mitigation measures shall reduce any negative impacts on the environment to allowable levels during the construction and operation phases.
- Set up an organization that is responsible for the implementation of monitoring the plan.
- Perform appropriate monitoring during the construction and operation phases.

Table 12-2: Contents of Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Plan

Item	Impact	Targeted Range	Contents of Environmental Management Plan	Contents of Monitoring Plan
Resettlement	- Land Acquisition and Resettlement	- Around the power plant site	-Preparation of RAP (livelihood restoration plan)	- Monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement - Monitoring the conditions of local residents' employment - Grievances from residents
Disturbance to Poor People	- Land Acquisition and Resettlement	- Around the power plant site	- Preparation of RAP (livelihood restoration plan)	- Monitoring the livelihood conditions of the targeted households - Grievances from residents
Deterioration of Local Economy such as Losses of Employment and Means of Livelihood	- Loss or damage to the salt/shrimp cultivation ponds by land acquisition	- Around the power plant site	- Preparation of RAP (livelihood restoration plan)	- Monitoring the livelihood conditions of the households engaged in salt cultivation/ shrimp aquaculture - Grievances from residents
Land Use and Utilization of Local Resources	- Change of land use	- Around the power plant site	- Employment of local residents - Procurement of materials from the local area	- Grievances from residents
Disturbance to Existing Social Infrastructure and Services	- Change of land use	- Around the power plant site	- Construction of roads that can be used by local residents - Permit usage of certain facilities in the power plant to local residents	- Grievance from residents

Item	Impact	Targeted Range	Contents of Environmental Management Plan	Contents of Monitoring Plan
	- Increase of traffic during construction phase	- Around the power plant site	- Reschedule construction schedule	- Grievances from residents
Misdistribution of Benefits and Damages	- Loss or damages to the salt/shrimp cultivation ponds by land acquisition	- Around the power plant site	- Preparation of livelihood restoration plan to the targeted households, in case the households engaged in salt/shrimp cultivation are included in the relocated households	- Monitoring the livelihood conditions of the targeted households - Grievances from residents
Local Conflicts of Interest	- Loss or damages to the salt/shrimp cultivation ponds by land acquisition	- Around the power plant site	- Preparation of livelihood restoration plan to the targeted households, in case the households engaged in salt/shrimp cultivation are included in the relocated households	- Monitoring the livelihood conditions of the targeted households - Grievances from residents
Gender	- Change of land use	- Around the power plant site	- Construction of roads that can be used by local residents - Permit usage of certain facilities in the power plant to local residents	- Grievances from residents
Children's Rights	- Change of land use	- Around the power plant site	- Construction of roads that can be used by local residents - Permit usage of certain facilities in the power plant to local residents	- Grievances from residents

(Source: JICA Study Team)

The following tables shows the performance monitoring form for land acquisition, resettlement and assistance for transition of the project affected people, impact monitoring during implementation and post-project stage.

Table 12-3: Monitoring Form 1(for Performance Monitoring of Resettlement Action Plan)

Procedure	Indicator step/action) (specific	Unit	Year 1				Year 2				Comments
			1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	
Staffing and Management											
Recruitment, training and deployment of staff / expert in charge	1.	Deployment of (an) officer(s) / expert(s) in charge of land acquisition	Man-months								
	2.	Deployment of resettlement officer(s) / expert(s)	Man-months								
	3.	Training and mobilization of officers-in-charge (if required)	No. of trained personnel								
Supervision and Management	1.	Supply of manpower and logistics	No. of persons								
	2.	Liaison with other agencies (ex. DC Office, Upazila Nirbahi Office, Union Parishads etc.)	No. of meetings								
	3.	Administrative management	Month								
Finalization of land acquisition and resettlement action plan											
Finalization of land acquisition	1.	Preparation of an application for land acquisition	%								
	2.	Submission of application to MOPEMR and make a request to the Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazar	Date of submission								
	3.	Approval of land acquisition by the GOB	Date of approval								
Adoption of the Resettlement Action Plan	1.	Review of the draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	%								

Procedure	Indicator step/action) (specific	Unit	Year 1				Year 2				Comments
			1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	
	2. Submission of application to MOPEMR and make a request to the Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazar District for implementation of RAP in line with land acquisition	Date of submission									
	3. Approval of RAP	Date of approval									
Identification of eligible persons											
Socioeconomic Survey (in liaison with DC office)	1. Survey design	Time									
	2. Field Survey and collection of data	%									
	3. Computerization of field data	%									
	4. Data analysis and report processing	%									
	5. Preparation of ID card, EP file, and Entitlement Cards	%									
Identification of Eligible Persons (in liaison with DC office)	1. Collection of award data	No. of EPs									
	2. Assigning ID numbers	No. of EPs									
	3. Photographing of EPs	No. of EPs									
	4. Issuance of ID cards	No. of EPs									
	5. Distribution of ID cards	No. of EPs									
Local consultation and information management											
Information Management (in	1. Preparation of information brochure	%									

Procedure	Indicator step/action	(specific Unit	Year 1				Year 2				Comments	
			1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr		
	2.	Distribute information brochure	No. distributed									
	3.	Personal contacts	No. contacted									
	4.	Local consultations (ex. public consultation meetings, focus group discussions (FGD) s, etc.)	No of consultations									
Budgeting												
Valuation of affected property (in liaison with DC office)	1.	Formation of Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)	%									
	2.	Planning for valuation	%									
	3.	Communication and collection of data	%									
	4.	Valuation	%									
	5.	Finalization of resettlement budget	%									
Implementation of land acquisition and resettlement												
Payment of compensation for land acquisition (in liaison with DC office)	1	Motivate Eligible Persons (EP)	No. of EPs									
	2	Assist EPs to collect Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)	No. of EPs									
	3	Organize top-up payment to fill the gap between CUL and RV	No. of EPs									
Relocation of Project Affected Persons (in liaison with DC office)	1.	Motivate Eligible Persons (EP)	No. of EPs									
	2.	Payment of Transfer Grant	No. of EPs									
	3	Assist EPs in replacement land purchase/Relocation	No. of cases									
Resettlement of Project Affected	1.	Assist EPs to collect Cash Compensation under Law	No. of EPs									

Procedure	Indicator step/action) (specific	Unit	Year 1				Year 2				Comments
			1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	
Persons (in liaison with DC office)	(CCL)										
	2. Organize top-up payment to fill the gap between CUL and RV	No. of EPs									
	3. Assist vulnerable EPs in resettlement	No. of EPs									
Assistance in transition (in liaison with DC office)	1. Motivate EPs to join the livelihood rehabilitation / improvement program	No of EPs									
	2. Literacy class	No of class									
		No of attendance									
	3. Skill trainings	No o trainings offered									
		No of trained personnel									
	4. Job opportunities at power station and associated facilities	No of posts offered to EPs									
		No of employed EPs									
	Grievance Redress (in liaison with DC office)	1. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	No. of members								
2. Publicizing/notifying of GRC		%									
3. Receiving grievance from stakeholders		No. of cases									
4. Resolving grievances		No. of cases (%)									
5. Other claim/criticism		No. of cases									
Report processing											
Performance Reporting	1. Inception report	Date of submission									

Procedure	Indicator step/action)	(specific Unit	Year 1				Year 2				Comments	
			1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr		
	2.	Monthly progress report	Date of submission									
	3.	Draft final report	Date of submission									
	4.	Final report	Date of submission									

Table 12-4: Monitoring Form 2 (for Impact Monitoring during Project Implementation)

Indicator	Unit (Standard value)	Year 1				Year 2				Comments
		1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	
Grievance redress mechanism										
Grievance submitted by the stakeholders	Number of cases									
Grievance resolved	No. of cases (%)									
Conflict with host community	No. of cases									
Other claim/criticism	No. of cases									
Land acquisition and compensation										
Households losing their own land	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing their domicile on their own land	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing their renting land (private land)	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing their renting land (government land)	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing their occupancy on khas land	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing their illegal domicile on government land	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing income from own land	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing income from own livelihood activities	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing income from own business	No of HHs (%)									
Households losing income from standing crops	No of HHs (%)									
Compensation completed	No. of cases (%)									
Relocation and compensation										
Relocated households	No of HHs (%)									

Indicator	Unit (Standard value)	Year 1				Year 2				Comments
		1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	
Relocated households owning land	No of HHs (%)									
Relocated households owning domicile	No of HHs (%)									
Relocated households renting land	No of HHs (%)									
Relocated households renting domicile	No of HHs (%)									
Compensation completed	No. of cases (%)									
Household economy										
Project affected household that lacks the source of income	No of HHs (%)									
Project affected household with reduced monthly income	No of HHs (%)									
Livelihood restoration										
Literacy class	Number (%)									
Job training conducted	No. of courses									
PAPs (age over 16) that received job training	Number (%)									
Compensated/relocated structure for business (e.g. shop, garage, etc)	Number (%)									
Allocation of substitute farmland	Area (%)									
Substitute farmland being utilized	Area (%)									
Employment of project affected people (age over 16) by the project	No. of PAPs (%)									
Employment of female PAPs (age over 16) by the project	No. of PAPs (%)									
Child labour	No. of children									

Indicator	Unit (Standard value)	Year 1				Year 2				Comments
		1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	
Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE)	PAPs provided with PPE (100%)									
Labour accident	No. of cases									
Area infrastructure development										
Water and sanitation facility	Number (%)									
Electricity distribution	Number of HHs (%)									
Clinics or health facilities	Number (%)									
Primary schools	Number (%)									

Table 12-5: Monitoring Form 3 (for Impact Monitoring at Post-project Stage)

Category	Source of information	Baseline data (at the commencement of Year 1)	Actual					End-line data	Comments
			Month 24	Month 48	Month 72	Month 96	Month XX		
Social									
Registers crimes/disputes (per 1,000 pop.)	Statistics obtained at local police								
Crimes/disputes involving women (per 1,000 pop.)	do								
Crimes/disputes involving vulnerable group (per 1,000 pop.)	do								
Primary school attendance (male)	Statistics obtained at local education department								
Primary school attendance (female)	do								
Number of community-based organizations	Upazila Office								
Household Economy									
Average land holding per household (hectares)	Household survey								
Percentage households owning land	do								
Percentage households owning domicile	do								
Percentage households renting land	do								
Percentage households renting domicile	do								
Agricultural production: Rice	do								
Fish catch (ton per household/per annum)	do								
Shrimp catch (ton per household/per annum)	do								

Salt cultivation (ton per household/per annum)	do								
Employment: Number of male wage earners	do								
Employment: Number of female wage earners	do								
Average household income (Taka per annum)	do								
Average household expenditure (Taka per annum)	do								
Energy Consumption: Fuel wood (tons per annum)	do								
Energy Consumption: Kerosene (tons per annum)	do								
Energy Consumption: Electricity (kWh per annum)	do								
Health									
Water source	Household survey								
Incidence of diarrhea	do								
Incidence of upper respiratory infection	do								
HIV infection	do								
Other epidemics	do								
Others									
Traffic accidents in resettlement site	do								

12.4 Post Evaluation by JICA

8. Review Missions, JICA will undertake a comprehensive mid-term review of the RAP implementation. A post-evaluation of RAP activities will be carried out by JICA to assess the resettlement impact in terms of adequacy and deficiency in planning and R&R operations.

Annexure 1

**Resettlement Assistance of Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Power Project
Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Limited**

CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY GUIDELINES

1. Census and Socioeconomic Survey

1.1 Purpose and Objective

A. To identify the individual as well as total project affected household(s) and to get information about the volume of loss of their properties a census survey should be under taken. This census data facilitates preparation of Compensation Resettlement Budget. For that it should cover 100% of the potentially affected households within the project/sub-project(s) impact area.

B. Moreover, to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for any project/sub-project(s), Socio-economic status of the affected households and the community also need to be unearthed. To know about the socio-economic condition of the households and community it is required to conduct socio-economic survey through a structured questionnaire.

1.2 Scope

C. Census and Socioeconomic Survey should cover but not limit to the following socioeconomic profile of the affected people and project area

- (i) **Resource Base.** The resource base including land, water, and forest, etc., with an assessment of its development and ecological potential in the pre-project conditions. During the conduct of the census, legal boundaries of affected properties and the right of way (ROW) are to be verified. Structures, trees and other assets are to be recorded.
- (ii) **Economy Base.** The economy base of the affected people including the modes and magnitude of production, consumption pattern, related economic institutions.
- (iii) **Household Census.** Household census covering demography, immovable property owned by the DPs and other resources in their possession/use.
- (iv) **Social Structures.** The social structure, norms, customs, cultural centers, traditions, patterns of leadership and institutions of social network.
- (v) **Displaced Persons.** The census will identify tenants, leaseholders, sharecroppers, encroachers, squatters, and agricultural workers. During such census, those DPs dependent on the existing infrastructure link for their livelihood, shall also be identified and listed along with their identified income. Besides this, the census will also identify DPs who are female headed and from vulnerable groups.

2. Methodology:

D. Methodologies to be followed for conducting Census/ Socio-economic Survey -

- To undertake Census/ Socio-economic survey properly the Implementing Agency will deploy a team of experienced, well qualified and dedicated professional and field support staff.
- For smooth execution of the tasks the total right of way will need to be divided into different areas of the project. For each area one area office headed by Area Manger at a centrally located place preferably at district town each to be established. Area Manager will be overall in-charge of one independent area. Thanas/ Upazilas other than Sadar thana located at distant place will be served by setting up satellite offices headed by Field Supervisors. Each Field Supervisor will carry out his / her assign task with a team of experience Field Investigators.
- To properly identify the alignment/intervention area and location of the settlement, Mouza Maps of the areas concerned are need to be collected from DC office/Director

General of Land Record Survey office and get the proposed alignment overlaid on the collected mouza maps by the Engineering Services Consultant .

- All households, Commercial and Business Enterprises (CBEs) and Common Resource Properties (CRPs) formal or informal, legal or illegal, generally located on intervention area and component will be covered under census survey
- The Census will identify potential affected people with special attention to vulnerable groups.
- All land holdings, trees and ponds etc. will be recorded.
- Assessment of replacement value of various assets is to be done.
- During Census and socio-economic survey head of the household will be interviewed; in absence of the head of household, his/her senior proxy will be interviewed.
- For each of the identified settlements, stratified random sampling of households shall be done for socio-economic survey. From each area at least 20% of the displaced persons of the stratified occupation groups (farmer, service holder, businessman/vendor, hawker/ fisherman etc.) shall come under Socio-Economic Survey.
- Two sets of Bengali version questionnaire will be served; one for census and another for socio-economic survey, so that, the affected people and the Resettlement Worker can easily understand the purpose of the survey.
- The questionnaire will be pre-tested and modified (if required) before using for survey.
- The Resettlement Worker will go house to house for individual interview with the head of households.

3. Data Management

3.1 Data Sources.

E. As a pre-requisite for conducting the primary household surveys, relevant information is to be collected from secondary sources. These include:

- **Revenue**-- records maintained, with regard to land particulars for facilitating acquisition of properties and resettlement of displaced;
- For demographic and socioeconomic profile of the potential affected people and impact project- Census Survey Report, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics ;
- Development agencies to get information on various development programs for special sections of population like those living below poverty line, Scheduled Tribes, Schedule Castes, etc.; and
- Local organizations including NGOs in order to involve them and integrate their activities in the economic development programs of the displaced population.

iii.

3.2 Data Collection

F. Data collection should be subject to the taking following measures for transparency, validation, authentication security and permanency of collected data:

- All data collected from the field by the Field Investigator will be validated by the Field Supervisor through field verification
- Household Surveyed should be numbered, documented and photographed.
- Public consultation exercises in different sub-project areas to be conducted with the involvement of PAPs. In these exercises, women among the PAPs are to be involved to elicit their views and options on the overall planning of resettlement activities. Discussions with a cross-section of PAPs will help towards understanding the problems and preference of the PAPs.

3.3 Data Entry

G. Validated Data generated from field will be inserted in the computer under a menu driven program of IA simultaneously so that resettlement compensation budget and RAP can be prepared in due time

- Data will be inserted in Visual Fox Pro program. The report will be Auto generated from this language.
- Data shall also be stored in Excel form and would be recorded in Electronic medium for official use and to facilitate availability of data as per requirement of the Client and other stakeholders.

3.4 Data Analysis.

H. The analysis would cover the following: population, population density, age, sex ratio, literacy rates/education, gender issues, tribal issues, religious groups, income, occupation and poverty line, affected assets, structures, land holding etc.

3.5 Report Preparation

I. Based on validated data and subsequent analysis and following appropriate program report on socio-economic profile of affected household and indicative compensation budget is prepared facilitating preparation of RAP.

Annexure-2

Coal Power Generation Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (CPGCBL)
Administrative Guidelines For Payments Of Compensation & Resettlement Benefits
(AGPCRB)

1. Identification of Eligible Persons For Compensation & Resettlement Benefits.

A. Through the operation of LA ordinance, 1982 and its subsequent amendments D.C. makes acquisition of land for public purposes as required by the Requiring Body (RB) for implementation of the project. Under the law, the Legal owners of land affected by the acquisition will be identified by D.C and will be eligible to compensation for (i) land permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses) and (ii) any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. DC, under section 7 of the L.A. ordinance makes an award to the person entitled to compensation who is identified as an awardee.

B. The joint verification survey (JVS) of affected land, trees, and other properties conducted by joint verification Team in consultation with Census & SES data of PAPs will identify entitled persons without legal title and assess the quantity of losses for both titled and non-titled affected persons. The implementing Agency will prepare an ID Card for each EP with photograph as identified during the joint verification survey. ID Cards to all EPs will be issued with due verification from Union Parishad Chairman/Member.

2. Assessment of the replacement Cost of affected properties

A Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) formed by the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resource by a gazette notification will review the assessment of the market prices of the affected carried out by Implementing Agency and determine the replacement cost of those properties affected by the project.

3. Entitled person's (EP) files and Entitled card (EC)

The implementing Agency will establish menu-driven MIS at its central office for record keeping of APs and ID numbers of the entitled persons. IA will collect and computerize data on individual losses and compensation thereof as determined by DC and JVT of the title holders and socially recognized non-titled EPs. The IA will prepare Entitled persons (EP) files based on quantity of losses assessed by JVT and Entitlement Cards (EC) for each EP based on loss type using replacement value determined by PVAT. The EC will contain quantity of losses by type and replacement value of loss of properties and other resettlement benefits as per Entitlement Matrix.

4. Preparation of Compensation and Resettlement Benefits by IA.

The IA based on both JVT & PVAT data regarding quantity of losses, replacement value of loss of properties and other resettlement benefits prescribed by entitlement policy and estimation of differential between Compensation Under Law (CUL) and replacement value of affected land, properties, structures, trees will prepare budget for payment of compensation and resettlement benefits and add 2.5% contingency to the estimated budget to meet up statistical uncertainties, valuation and GRC cases. Then the IA will place the estimated budget to the PMU for verification and scrutiny. After the estimated budget is verified and scrutinized will be placed to the EA for onward transmission to the Administrative Ministry for approval within 30 days from the date of submission of budget by IA.

5. Approval of Resettlement Budget

On receipt of the resettlement budget from the EA, the administrative Ministry (Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resource) will give approval to the budget within 15 working days. If there is any queries or need for clarification the ministry will send it back to the EA with specific observation or note for clarification within 7 days. In that case EA will send back the estimated budget with explanation and clarification to meet the queries to the Ministry. And the ministry will accord their approval to the estimated budget within 7 working days.

6. Payment by project authority

6.A. Placement of budgetary fund for resettlement

Upon approval of resettlement budget Administrative Ministry will forthwith place budgetary fund to CPGCBL for disbursement to the PMU as per their budgetary allocation of fund.

6.B. Preparation of Documents and Process of Payment

Based on EP file & EC IA will prepare indents by installments for payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to the EPs and submit the indents to the PMU along with EP files & EC authenticated by Team Leader & MIS specialist. Accordingly PMU will approve the indent after thorough scrutiny and authorize the Executive Engineer concerned of PMU to prepare cheques for individual EPs based on indent/ demand note of PMU.

The IA will prepare payment debit vouchers in quadruplicate, one for XEN concerned, one for PMU records, one for IA and one for the CPGCBL.

The Sub-divisional Engineer authorized by PD will make payment by disbursing account payee cheques to the EPs in a public place or Union Parishad office in presence of UP Chairman/Member with prior notice to the EPs concerned. The debit vouchers will be signed by Sub-divisional Engineer designated by PD.

While receiving the cheque EPs will show their ID Card to the CPGCBL officials and UP Chairman/Member who will identify the individual EP. Sub-divisional Engineer will submit monthly report on progress of disbursement of compensation and resettlement benefits to the PMU.

7. Payment by Deputy Commissioner

7. A. Placement of Fund to DC for Payment of Compensation Under Law (CUL)

Following the process of acquisition, DC will make an award to the person interested for payment of compensation and send the estimate of the award of compensation to the Requiring Body (RB) under section 7 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Ordinance 1982 and its amendments. As stipulated in this section 7 of the Ordinance the Executing Agency herein referred as a Requiring Body will place fund against estimated budget for compensation to the Deputy Commissioner directly within 60 days from the date of sending the request for placement of fund to EA by DC.

7. B. Payment of Compensation Under Law By DC

The compensation payment under Law (L.A Ordinance) will be paid to entitled persons by the office of the Deputy Commissioner following the existing government rules and procedures.

8. Audit and Verification of Financial Documents

Bill/Vouchers and documents relating to payment of compensation & resettlement benefits shall be subject to half yearly audit and verification by the auditor of EA. And Audit report should be submitted to the C.E.O of the EA with a copy to P.D.

**Terms of Reference (TOR) for Independent External Monitor
Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Project
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
Independent Monitoring of Resettlement Activities**

Terms of Reference

1. Project Description

1. The proposed Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Project is an initiative to cope with a rapid increase in power demand in Bangladesh and supply power in a stable manner through the construction of a coal-fired power plant (2 x 600MW) at Matarbari and Dhalghata union of Moheshkhali upazila in Chittagong Division in the southeast of Bangladesh.

2. To achieve the above objectives, the project components will be as follows:

Construction of a coal-fired power plant (2 x 600MW) with ultra super critical technology at) at Matarbari and Dhalghata union of Moheshkhali upazila(Cox's Bazar District).

- construction of an excavated port including a fuel berth and a fuel transportation facility to the power plant (Cox's Bazar District)
- construction of an access road (Cox's Bazar District)
- extension of a 400kV transmission line between Matarbari and Madunaghat Substation(Cox's Bazar District and Chittagong District)
- Construction of Township at Matarbari and Dhalghata union of Maheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar District.

3. Power plant and Port facility

The proposed Resettlement Assistance of Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Project is located in Matarbari and Dhalghata Union of Maheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar District, Chittagong Division.

4. Transmission line

In feasibility report power evacuation facility of Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project (MUSCFPP) through substation facility in Anowara which will be constructed in the south of Chittagong, with a 400kV transmission line of approximately 60km. Later on, the feasibility study arranged by Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) to evacuate power of MUSCFPP has changed the route of 400 KV transmission line directly to Madunaghat 400 KV substation (to be built by PGCB). The new route of the transmission line 400 KV will pass through over Anwara area. It is to be noted that the transmission line will be finalized by PGCB. As land for construction of the transmission towers are subject to compensation, the final route will be determined so as to avoid any residential areas, taking into account the firmness of the land foundation.

5. Access Road

The location and route of access road is in the area from the national highway running between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar to the power plant site. Basically, existing road facilities will be utilized wherever possible. It is envisioned that the route segments to join the national highway in the north and the route from Maheshkhali Island to the power plant site will involve new road and bridge construction.

6. Township

The proposed Township for building residential quarters and other facilities for staff is located at Matarbari and Dhalghata Union in Maheshkhali Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, Chittagong Division.

B. Objective

7. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) is prepared to address involuntary resettlement impacts because of large scale land acquisition with a time bound

action plan and appropriate budget provisions that would be incorporated as an integral part of project design.

The LARAP is based on the principle of the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations that development projects must serve the needs of the society and ensure that PAPs are not made worse off by the proposed intervention. It aims to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to the Project. It also addresses and fills the gap between the existing legislations of Bangladesh and the JICA Guidelines. In response to the above principle, involuntary resettlement should be an important consideration in project identification. Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: 1) compensation for loss of assets, loss of income sources and livelihood means; 2) assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and; 3) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being. As warranted by policy requirement of JICA for involuntary resettlement the extent of losses has been identified and depending on estimation of losses LARAP is prepared. The LARAP will be translated into Bengali Language and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

8. The Coal Power Generation Company of Bangladesh Ltd (CPGCBL) will implement the LARAP of Resettlement Assistance of Matarbari 2x600 MW USC Coal Fired Project engaging an experienced non-governmental implementing agency (IA) for the Project. The LARAP implementation will be over period of 4 years. The IA will implement the LARAP as per the resettlement policy, ensure stakeholders participation as per the Project need, and provide technical assistance for compensating the PAPs as per LARAP policy and packages.

9. The Environmental Consultant Team (ECT) through its national resettlement specialists will supervise and monitor the resettlement activities for the Project. CPGCBL is intending to engage an independent external monitor to ensure complete and objective information on monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement interventions.

II. Objectives of Independent Monitoring and Evaluation

10. In order to implement the LARAP properly, independent monitoring by third party of the executing agency, the supervision consultant and the implementing agency, preferably by an external monitoring consultant has been considered effective. Through independent monitoring, the executing agency can help ensure LARAP implementation activity efficient. It will be possible to identify bottlenecks and amend/improve the LARAP implementation procedure or payment modality through executive order, if found necessary. The major objectives of engaging the independent monitor are to:

- Assess the overall approach of resettlement activities along the alignment of the project
- Verify results of internal monitoring;
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to AP conditions.

III. Scope of Work - Specific Tasks

11. The independent monitoring consultant will set up a set of baseline indicators reviewing available data and or collecting primary data for monitoring and evaluation, building upon the Projects' own record keeping system. It may also include maps, charts, photographs of affected property, copies of contracts and land titles, payments, and valuation documents relating to resettlement. Specific tasks of the monitor are to

- Establish system of internal monitoring to assess progress in meeting key targets in the Resettlement Plan: budget and time frame, delivery of PAP entitlements, consultation, grievance and special issues and benefits.
- Conduct regular reviews, based on internal monitoring and evaluation reports, involving key stakeholders including PAP representatives. Reach consensus on actions required to improve resettlement performance and implement them.
- Establish a system for external monitoring and evaluation to assess achievement and suitability of resettlement objectives.
- Establish monitoring and evaluation reporting methods and reporting requirements.
- Involve PAPs, hosts, IA and community in Project monitoring and evaluation using appropriate methods.
- Include an ex-post evaluation of resettlement to be conducted by the independent monitor after completion of the Project.
- Review lessons learned for resettlement policy making and planning.

12. In specific to the Project the independent monitor should perform the following activities

- Monitor the authenticity of the data and the approach for generation of those.
- Review justification for changes in LARAP policy and budget.
- Verify progress and achievement of implementing agency and devise formats for estimating various indicators responsible for achievement of progress.

IV. Monitoring indicators and Information Needed

13. The information needed for independent monitoring are as follows:

A. Basic information on PAP households

- Location
- Composition and structure, ages, educational and skill levels
- Gender of household head
- Access to health, education, utilities and other social services
- Housing type
- Land and other resource owning and using patterns
- Occupations and employment patterns
- Income sources and levels
- Agricultural production data
- Participation in neighbourhood or community groups
- Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements

B. Restoration of living standards

- Cost of compensation and entitlements
- Adoption of housing options developed
- Restoration of perceptions of "community"
- Replacement of key social and cultural elements

C. Restoration of livelihoods

- Cost of compensation and entitlements
- Degree of sufficiency of the compensation and entitlements
- Availability of replacement land
- Degree of sufficiency of transfer and relocation grants to cover the costs incurred
- Degree of sufficiency of income substitution allowances
- Degree of sufficiency of assistance for re-establishment of business enterprises
- Degree of sufficiency of assistance for re-establishment of CPRs
- Income earning opportunities provided to the vulnerable PAPs and their adequacy
- Degree of sufficiency of the jobs provided to the PAPs to restore pre-Project income level

D. Levels of PAP satisfaction

- Level of the knowledge about resettlement procedures and the entitlements
- Knowledge base on fulfillment of these provisions
- PAP assessment on restoration of living standards and livelihoods
- Knowledge on GRC mechanism and conflict resolution procedure

E. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning

- Assistance provided to land speculators
- Sufficiency of time and budget to meet objectives of the LARAP
- Degree of generosity of the entitlements
- Identification of vulnerable groups
- Dealing with unforeseen problems by LARAP implementers

Other Impacts**Unintended environmental impacts****Unintended impacts on employment or incomes****V. Approach and Methodology****(i) General Approach**

14. Appropriate methods will be followed to collect field level information in order to review and compare the socioeconomic condition of PAPs "before" and "after" resettlement program. Collected information on the key indicators of resettlement progress, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be analyzed. The monitoring and evaluation consultant will also conduct at least one ex-post evaluation Surveys to assess the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods and the restoration of the economic and social base of the PAPs.

(ii) Detailed Methodology

15. The independent monitor will use existing baseline census and Survey data with their periodic updates. In specific the independent monitor perform its activity in the following methods:

- Review pre-Project baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, leadership, community organizations and cultural parameters.
- Identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement/rehabilitation impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like relocation of affected people, delivery of entitlement, and level of satisfaction by the beneficiaries of the programs.
- Review result of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement/ rehabilitation objectives have been generally met. Involve the PAPs and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement programs for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Conduct both individuals and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal Surveys, key informant interviewers, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of PAPs/women from the various social classes to assess the impact of LARAP implementation.

v. (iii) Methodology for Participatory Rapid Appraisal

16. The affected and host people should be involved in the monitoring and evaluation process to solve day-to-day problems arising during resettlement operations. PAPs, local CBOs, and/or local NGOs should be involved in the process. The key players should be involved in the evaluation design and implementation. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) techniques should be undertaken to foster the involvement of PAPs and other key

stakeholders in resettlement monitoring and implementation. The methodology of the PRA should be as follows:

- Key informant interviews: select local leaders, community workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- Focus group discussion: specific topics (e.g. land compensation payments, services at resettlement sites, income restoration, and gender issues)
- Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or groups interviews for cross-checking purposes.
- Informal Surveys/interviews: informal Surveys of PAPs, hosts, community workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.

VI. Required Resources

17. The tasks require a consultant experienced in the field of resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. The consultant should have sufficient technical and professional skill in dealing with involuntary resettlement as per JICA guidelines. Criteria for selection of Consultant

18. The Consultant must be able to present appropriate evidence to verify his/her satisfactory performance in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and preparation of analytical/evaluation reports meeting the standards of the external financiers.

VII. Staffing for the Tasks

19. The consultant must be able to present evidence of his/her skill and sufficiently qualified, experienced and trained manpower to mobilize to the field to collect data according to the requirements. In order to carry out the tasks stipulated in this Terms of Reference, the field level input should be limited as shown in Table 1 below. The consultant should show the duration of their services and limit as per requirement in consultation with the civil works contact. However, the mobilization is based on field requirement only.

Table 1: Staffing for Independent Monitoring

Position	Nos. Unit	Estimated no. of man months
Resettlement Monitor	1	16
Data Collector/Data Processor	4	60
Total	5	76

X. Stakeholders and their Responsibility

a. Responsibility of Executing Agency

20. Responsibility of the Executing agency will be as follows-

i. CPGCBL through its Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Resettlement Unit (RU) will ensure timely supply of background references, data to the independent monitor. It will ensure uninterrupted access to work sites, relevant offices of the GOB and CPGCBL in particular. The independent monitor will sit in quarterly coordination meetings with the CPGCBL in presence of the ECT and CPGCBL should organize that at PMU or RU level as appropriate.

ii. Recommendation based on the result of the monitoring should be offered to CPGCBL to cover up the deficiencies identified by the independent monitor. The CPGCBL will accept the recommendations of the independent monitor if it is within the scope of work and there is nothing incorrect in the report.

b. Responsibility of Project Supervision Consultant

21. The Environmental Consultant Team (ECT) will provide appropriate protocol at site or at its Project Office for the mission of the independent monitor. It will, on behalf of the EA, ensure free access to work sites, impact areas and the database on resettlement and civil

works. The ECT will ensure timely intimation of its civil works planning as and when made or updated during the construction period and Keep the Independent Monitor informed.

c. Responsibility of LARAP Implementing Agency (IA)

22. The LARAP Implementing Agency will assist and cooperate with the independent monitor through providing free access to its database and the automated management information system (MIS). It will provide copies of the progress reports and other reports as requested by the independent monitor. The IA may have to carry out surveys as well for fulfillment of the requirements of the independent monitoring.

d. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

23. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will review the activities of the independent monitor in light of the social safeguard strategy and the involuntary resettlement guideline of JICA. JICA will ensure timely response from the EA on queries and recommendations from the independent monitor.

XI. Time Frame

24. The independent monitor will be employed from starting of the project and runs down to the end of project intermittent inputs of total 16 months over the project period.

XII. Reporting Requirement

25. Half yearly monitoring report should be submitted to the CPGCBL and simultaneously to the JICA. An evaluation report at the end of the Project should be submitted to the CPGCBL and concerned parties with critical analysis of the achievement of the program and performance of the EA and IA. The independent monitor will report to CPGCBL and JICA based on some agreed upon formats developed in consultation with the CPGCBL.

XIII. Budget and Logistics

26. The budget will includes all expenses such as staff salary, training, computer/software, transport, field expenses and other logistics necessary for resettlement monitoring. The budget contains a workshop to be conducted together with the project supervision consultant to disseminate and discuss the Project experience of implementation of resettlement action plan of the project. Additional expense 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 GOB rule.

Annexure-4

Matarbari 2X600 MW Coal Fired Powered Plant Project, Matarbari, Cox's Bazar Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) held on 01/10/2013 at Matarbari Union Parishad Hall Room.

List of Participants

Sl. No	Name	Occupation/Position
Consultants		
1	Ahmad Tajul Islam	Team Leader
2	Md. Faruque Ahmed	CMIS Specialist
3	Md. Siddiqur Rahman Mazumder	Resettlement Expert
4	Md. Delwar Hossain	Area Manager
5	ABM Enamol Hasan	Supervisor
6	Gonesh Chandra Roy	Surveyor
7	Abdul Halim	Resettlement Worker
8	Md. Mushfiqur Rahman	Resettlement Worker
9	Md. Kh. Motaleb	Resettlement Worker
10	Md. Mofizul Islam	Resettlement Worker
11	Md. Mamunur Rashid	Resettlement Worker
Invited Stakeholders		
1	EnamulHaq Chowdhury, Ruhul	Chairman, Matarbari Union Parisad
2	Luffor Rahman	Teaching
3	M.K BadshaAlam	Business
4	Jamal Uddin	Business
5	Najmul Hasan	Service
6	Jamir Uddin	Industrialist
7	Syed Ahmed	Business
8	Ataullah	Business
9	Baschu Mia	Service
10	Safon Taj	Member, Matarbari Union Parisad
11	Hasina Begum	Member, Matarbari Union Parisad
12	Ali Hossain	Service
13	Nurul Islam	Ex. Chairman, Union Parisad
14	SaifulAlam	Farming
15	Abdul Hamid	Member, Matarbari Union Parisad
16	Farid Uddin	Member, Matarbari Union Parisad
17	AbulKalam	Farming
18	Master Mahmudullah	Teaching
19	Ruhul Amin	Teaching
20	Kabir Ahmed	Ex-Chairman, Matarbari Union Parisad
21	Rafiqul Islam	Business, Local Leader
22	AbdusSattar	Business
23	Abu Haidera	Business
24	AbulKashem	Farming
25	Morshed	Farming
26	Jahir Alam	Service
27	Abdul Gofur	Business
28	Abul Bashar	Service
29	Saiful Islam	Business
30	Kamal Ahmed	Farming
31	Saleh Ahmed	Farming
32	Mir Kashem	Business
33	Anchar Ali	Member, Matarbari Union Parisad
34	Amanullah	Ex. Member, Union Parisad
35	Abdul Goni	Rtd. Engineer

**WORKSHOP ON RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE
FOR
MATARBARI 2X600 MW USC COAL FIRED POWER PROJECT**

Venue: DC's Hall Room, Cox's Bazar.

Time & Date: 4th June, 2016, 11:30 am

Attendance of participants

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Designation/Profession	Signature	Phone No.
1.	Kamrul Hasam	Chairman of Dighal Union		01816-352046
	Nabir Hossain	M. U. P		01824910107
	Zanir Uddin	UP. Member		01819643262
	Mahmadul Hossain	Head master Sapmarer govt		01812-377121
	Sonwate Begum	M. U. P		01867-796549
	A.K.M. Zahangir	X-President Matarbari U. Adambig		01725149761
	Mahbubur Rahman	Teacher		0174020248
	M. Hossain	Biganic		01721547263
	M.D. Abu Zakir Khan	Dr.		01839654894
	Dr. Sahabuddin	Dr.		01731883898
	Amanullah.	Biganic		01815333126
	Moul Hossain	Feredom Jaitat		01819752061
	CHINMOY CHANDA	ENGR. CPGBL		01710479966
	MD. DELWAR MAHAJUI	CPGBL		01913-326281
	ABU Sadek	ENGR		01984968016
	ENGR. ENAM	ENGR		01754909025
	ENGR. ENAM	ENGR		01814937589

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Designation/Profession	Signature	Phone No.
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		04-06-1012136200
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		02700296266
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		0170009381
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01830740578
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		0177235170
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		00920-009928-
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01713-627658
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01711-963310
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01726-067235
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01712-186414
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01819072602
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01832941522
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01834733950
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01840635492
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01814890880
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01214-775880
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01811-228338
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01933-848310
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01818669636
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01914745175
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		01812459025
	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ		3

**WORKSHOP ON RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE
FOR
MATARBARI 2X600 MW USC COAL FIRED POWER PROJECT**

Venue: DC's Hall Room, Cox's Bazar.
Time & Date: 4th June, 2016, 11:30 am

Attendance of participants

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Designation/Profession	Signature	Phone No.
	কাজি মোহাম্মদ	সিটিজিয়ান		01761878674
	এম. এম. মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01711188846
	শ্রী: এম. জিয়া উল্লাহ	সিটিজিয়ান		01819963739
	শ্রী: (বকরুল হক)	সিটিজিয়ান		01740802691
	মহাশয় মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01522826202
	মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01819-031500
	আবু তালেক	President Cox's Bazar Union of Journalist		0197362218
	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিটিজিয়ান		01731490150
	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিটিজিয়ান		01740817275
	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিটিজিয়ান		01818141021
	মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01740802640
	মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01812736028
	মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01740861716
	মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01248928684
	মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01740974088
	শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	সিটিজিয়ান		01850393403

**WORKSHOP ON RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE
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Attendance of participants

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Designation/Profession	Signature	Phone No.
	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর		01820225852
	শ্রী: মদন কুমার	কন্সট্রাক্টর		01815-674917
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী		01711307135
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	সহকারী প্রকৌশলী- নির্মাণবিভাগ		01755-629336
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	Superintendent Engineer		0177754953
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	উপ-প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল) CPWD		01937855822
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	সিভিল ইঞ্জিনিয়ার স্বাক্ষর করে ২৬/৬/১৬		01713631372
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	কন্সট্রাক্টর		01210111543
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	কন্সট্রাক্টর		018472249
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	কন্সট্রাক্টর		01726068058
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	সি.এস.এস. অফিসার সি.এস.এস. অফিস		01819-687419
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	(সি.এস.এস. অফিস) সি.এস.এস.		01786650379
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	কন্সট্রাক্টর		01712-427839
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	সি.এস.এস. অফিসার - সি.এস.এস. অফিস		01830151542
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	কন্সট্রাক্টর		01887591020
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	কন্সট্রাক্টর		01818-232377
	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ উদ্যোগ	কন্সট্রাক্টর		01820120627