

# Resettlement Plan

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**Project No. 52174-001**  
**June 2021**

## **Bangladesh: Emergency Assistance Project**

Resettlement Plan for Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for Supporting Water Supply in Cox's Bazar Town and Surrounding Areas, Emergency Assistance Project (EAP) in Cox's Bazar

Prepared by Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Government of Bangladesh (GoB) for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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Cox's Bazar, DPHE

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENCE

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$. 0.012
\$1.00	=	BDT 84.00

## ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs/APs	Affected Households/Affected Persons
AP	Affected Persons
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017
CiC	Camp in Charge
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DMSC	Design Monitoring and Supervision Consultant
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DPD	Deputy Project Director
DoE	Department of Environment
DP	Displaced Persons
EAP	Emergency Assistance Project
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ECR	Environmental Conservation Rule
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee

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GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
IOL	Inventory of Loss
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group
JRP	Joint Response Plan
JVT	Joint Verification Team
OHT	Overhead Tank
OGR	Over Ground Reservoir
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PD	Project Director
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO/PMU	Project Management Office/ Project Management Unit
PVAC	Property Valuation and Advisory Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Socio Economic Survey
SWTP	Surface Water Treatment Plant
ToR	Terms of Reference

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## GLOSSARY

**Affected Person (AP):** means and includes any person, households (HHs), firms or private institutions that, on account of changes resulting 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 physical or economic displacement.

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

**Awardee:** means the person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after her/his 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 Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017.

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

**Cut-off date:** means the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 4 of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 is considered the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Khas Land:** means the land owned by the government and is included/registered in the Records of Rights (ROR) under khatian no. 1 in favor of the Deputy Commissioner (on behalf of the government).

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

**Subproject:** means new infrastructure dealing with the Surface Water Treatment Plant at Cox's Bazar funded jointly by GOB and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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

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

**Resettlement:** means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation because of land acquisition.

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

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

**Structures:** mean all buildings including primary and secondary structures that include houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube-wells latrines etc.

**Vulnerable Households:** mean 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) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; (v) households of low social group or caste; and (vi) person without title to land.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction.** Nearly 700,000 Rakhine people, being forcibly displaced, fled from the Rakhine State of Myanmar in late August 2017 and afterwards, and joined the existing 400,000 other displaced persons who had arrived in different waves from Rakhine State earlier. These displaced people have been residing in 34 camps in Teknaf and Ukhiya in the district of Cox's Bazar bordering the Rakhine State of Myanmar. The events surrounding displacement and their subsequent resettlement has put severe stress on the local infrastructure, environment and economy calling for a humanitarian concern. In this predicament, with a view to addressing the situation, on the 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2018 the government Bangladesh made a request to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to extend grant financing for providing high-priority basic infrastructure and essential services. Considering the situation, ADB approved a grant financing of \$100 million to provide the immediate needs of the displaced persons under proposed Emergency Assistance Project (EAP). The key objective of the Project is to support the Government of Bangladesh in addressing the immediate and urgent needs of the displaced people in Teknaf and Ukhiya camps in Cox's Bazar District, as identified by the United Nations (UN) in its Joint Response Plan (JRP). The ultimate goals of the project are: (i) Improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities (ii) Disaster risk management (iii) Sustainable energy supply, and (iv) Access roads improvement within the camp and surrounding host communities. Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is responsible for achieving improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities in 34 Rohingya camps (27 camps located at Ukhiya and Kutupalong and 7 camps in Teknaf), and in Cox's Bazar Town of Cox's Bazar district. The project will be implemented over a period of three years.

**The subproject.** The subproject dealing with the construction of surface water treatment plants is associated with water intake, impounding reservoir, raw main water transmission, treated water main transmission, over ground reservoir, and overhead tanks. In case of the implementation, the items mentioned above under the subproject are split into five lots, and designed into different contracts which are: i) **Lot-1:** Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) of capacity 1000 m<sup>3</sup>, ii) **Lot-2:** Construction of River Intake, Intake Pump House at Pre-Sedimentation Basin, Portable SWTP of 218m<sup>3</sup>, Pre-Sedimentation Tank, Boundary Wall of SWTP, iii) **Lot-3:** Construction of Transmission Pipeline from SWTP to Over Ground Reservoir (OGR) at Tankirpahar, iv) **Lot-4:** Construction of 4000 m<sup>3</sup> Capacity RCC Over-Ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar, and v) **Lot-5:** Construction of 4-Nos. RCC Overhead Tanks of 700 m<sup>3</sup> each in Cox's Bazar Town.

**Resettlement Plan.** This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the subproject named "Surface Water Treatment Plant at Cox's Bazar", particularly for lot 1, lot 2 and lot 4 as described below under the subproject. This draft RP is based on the Socio-Economic Survey (SES), field

visits, observations, review of project documents and records and above all extensive consultations with stakeholder, particularly the project affected communities and households. During implementation, this draft resettlement plan will be updated based on final detailed design and on detailed impact assessment. The resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and the policy of the Government of Bangladesh, i.e. the Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Act, 2017.

**Summary of Resettlement Impacts.** The subproject will have impacts on the displaced persons and the households, summary of which is presented in **table ex.1** below. The detailed impacts, mitigation measures and entitlements for displaced or affected persons are described in the main report.

**Table EX.1. Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

Sl. No.	Impact	Quantity
1	Total Land to be acquired	2.245 acre
		2.175 acre in Lot-1 and 0.07 cre in Lot-4
2	Total Khas Land to be taken	2.57 acre
3	Total no. of Affected Households	83 (15 Titled HHs and 68 Non-Titled HHs)
		13 (8 Titled HHs and 5 Rented Non-Titled HHs) in Lot-1 and 70 (07 Titled and 63 Non-titled) in Lot-4
4	No. of Structures need to be relocated	61 (in Lot-4)
5	No. of Trees to be cut	1,377
		1057 in Lot-1 and 320 in Lot-4
6	No. Vulnerable People	58

**Categorization.** According to ADB's SPS, 2009 and the EAP Resettlement Framework 2018, the subproject is classified as Category B as the subproject has no significant impact and will only require the acquisition of the private and government land with partial demolition of structures. , loss of trees but with no impacts on livelihood for lot no. 1 and lot no. 2 while for lot no. 4, nearly 68 (63 households living on the 2.57 acres of khas land i.e Government's owned land and 7 on private land) will be affected with full or partial demolition of their houses, trees and other infrastructures with temporary impacts on livelihood.

**Public Consultations.** The stakeholders and the affected people were informed of and consulted with during initial phase in March 2018 and afterwards during the phase of data collection in the second and third week of September 2020. Further consultations were conducted among the

project community stakeholders and affected persons during draft resettlement plan updating and it will be continuing throughout the subproject cycle. Additional consultations were also carried out during the second phase of data collection period in the month of June 2021 with full disclosures of project goals and objectives. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is available at the subproject site as explained in this draft Resettlement Plan.

**Implementation Arrangements.** The subproject is being managed and implemented by the field executive engineer, DPHE, Cox's Bazar with assistance from the consultants under the overall supervision, support and guidance of the project management unit (PMU) based in DPHE headquarters in Dhaka as well as project location in Cox's Bazar. The DPHE under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives acts as the executing agency of the project and it takes support from the Project Steering Committee headed by the Senior Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD) at the central level and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) headed by Chief Engineer, DPHE at the agency level and at the district level by Project Coordination Committee (PCC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Cox's Bazar. At the operational level, a national Design Monitoring and Supervision (DMS) firm provides support for detailed design, preparation, and implementation of the project activities. The PMU consisting of DPHE personnel and consultants will implement the resettlement plan with support from the PCC at the district level and PIC at the agency level. The PMU will provide adequate and appropriate compensation per the entitlement matrix in the draft resettlement plan. Income restoration assistance to the affected persons includes both short and medium-term strategies. The government will provide all funds for resettlement in a timely manner.

**Resettlement Plan Implementation and Monitoring.** This draft resettlement plan will be updated prior to implementation and all compensation is to be paid before the displacement of the affected people. It is also to be ensured that all grievances shall be resolved prior to the beginning of the construction activities at sites from where the affected people will be displaced. Written confirmation of full compensation to affected persons shall be submitted to ADB prior to commencement of civil works. The estimated total resettlement budget includes compensation, resettlement assistance, resettlement plan implementation and administrative costs and will be re-computed after completion of the final design and survey. Monthly monitoring reports will be submitted by PMU to PIC and ADB. PMU will also consolidate monthly reports into semi-annual monitoring reports or as part of the regular project reporting and will submit to ADB.



# CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1. Nearly 700,000 Rakhine people<sup>1</sup>, being forcibly displaced, fled from the Rakhine State of Myanmar in late August 2017 and afterwards and joined the existing 400,000 other displaced persons who had arrived in waves from Rakhine State earlier. These displaced people have been residing in 34 camps in Teknaf and Ukhiya in the district of Cox's Bazar bordering with the Rakhine State of Myanmar<sup>2</sup>. The events surrounding displacement and their subsequent resettlement has put severe stress on the local infrastructure, environment and economy calling for a humanitarian concern. In this situation, it has become a day-to-day challenge to provide these helpless people with food, shelter, health, water and sanitation, water, and other basic essential services in the camps. If these services remain unaddressed, conditions are feared to get worse alarmingly.

2. With a view to addressing the situation, the Government of Bangladesh, on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 2018, requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide grant supports for high-priority basic infrastructure and essential services and to help address the humanitarian crisis caused by the arrival of the displaced persons. In response to the requests made by the Government of Bangladesh and considering the urgent need of providing basic infrastructure services to the displaced persons, ADB proposes grant financing of \$100 million for investments to help provide the immediate needs of the displaced persons, with the possibility of additional financing of up to \$100 million in a second phase under proposed Emergency Assistance Project (EAP). ADB support will be within the framework of multi-sector Joint Response Plan (JRP) prepared by the UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in coordination with the Government.

### 1.2 Project Objective of the Emergency Assistance Project and Outputs

3. The key objective of the Emergency Assistance Project is to support the Government of Bangladesh in addressing the immediate and urgent needs of the displaced persons in Teknaf and Ukhiya camps in Cox's Bazar District, as identified by the United Nations (UN) in its Joint Response Plan (JRP). The ultimate goals of the project are: (i) Improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities (ii) Disaster risk management (iii) Sustainable energy supply, and (iv) Access roads improvement within the camp and surrounding host communities. The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is responsible for achieving improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities which consists of providing the camp area with (i) Community bathing facilities for women (ii) Mini piped water supply systems with production tube wells, distribution pipe networks, and standpipe water distribution points (iii) Integrated waste management (both fecal and solid waste) facility with collection system (iv) Fecal sludge and segregated solid waste treatment system (v) Piped water supply with surface water reservoir, treatment system and other associated facilities.

4. The Bangladesh Emergency Assistance Project has the following outputs:

- I. **Output 1:** Water supply and sanitation improved. Consists of (a) supply of mobile water carrier for distribution of treated water to the camps; (b) construction of

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<sup>1</sup> ISCG (2018), Situation Report Rohingya Refugee Crisis, Cox's Bazar, 15 November 2018

<sup>2</sup> UN, Strategic Executive Group. 2018. 2018 JRP for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, March–December 2018. Cox's Bazar



community bathing facility for females; (c) construction of mini piped-water supply system with production tube-well (deep), distribution pipe network, and stand pipe water distribution points; (d) construction of integrated waste management facility with collection system; and (e) construction of surface water treatment plants.

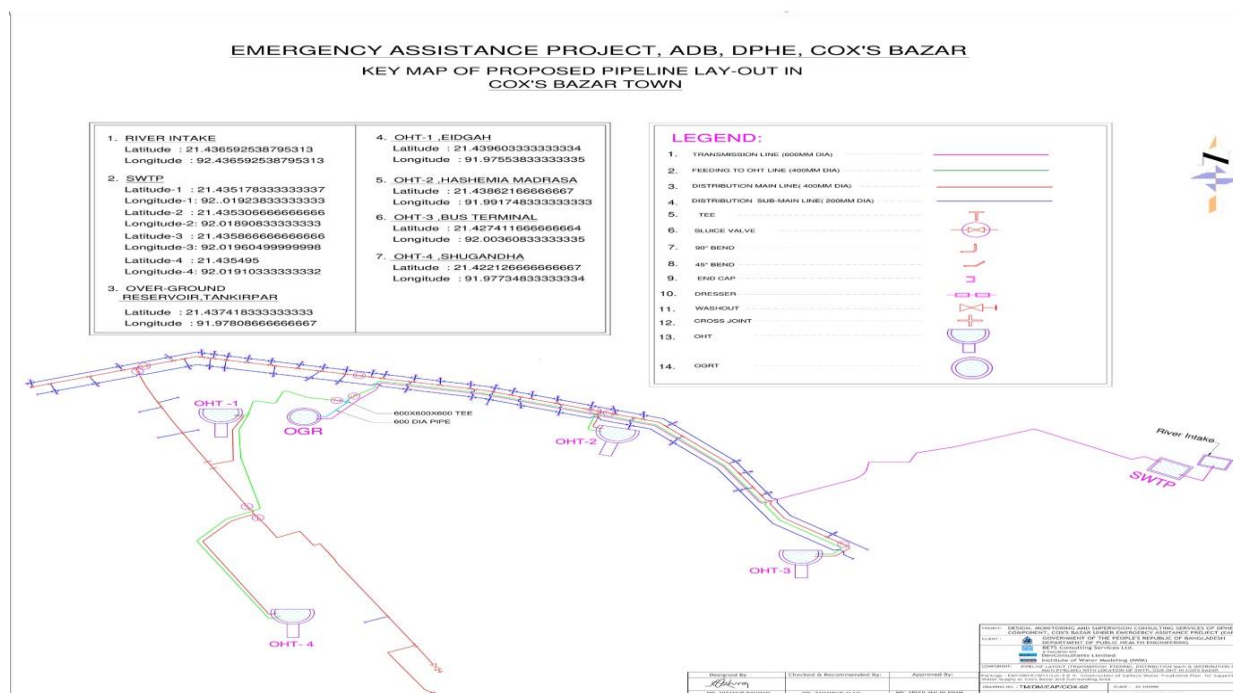
- II. **Output 2:** Environment resilience and disaster risk management strengthened. This output includes: (a) construction of multipurpose cyclone shelters with emergency access roads; (b) construction of food distribution centers; (c) construction of hill slope Protection/toe walls to resist land-slides; (d) construction of storm water drainage network; (e) installation of lightning arresters; and (f) preparation of disaster risk reduction and management plan.
- III. **Output 3:** Energy sources provided. Includes (a) providing retained heat cookers; (b) installation of solar-powered street-lights and grid-connected street lights; (c) construction of 33/11kV substation, (d) construction of 11kV & below the line with transformers.
- IV. **Output 4:** Access roads improved. This output consists of (a) rehabilitation of sub-district and Union roads to connect food storage centers, food distribution centers, field hospitals, primary health care centers, cyclone shelters, and primary education centers; (b) construction of new emergency access roads to the camp area; (c) rehabilitation of existing access roads and drainage system; (d) resurfacing the road from Cox's Bazar to Teknaf including improvement of critical sections i.e. market areas and culverts.

5. The sub-project dealing with the Water Treatment Plant at Cox's Bazar is one of the components of **Output 1** as described above, achieving which will be prime responsibility of DPHE.

#### 1.4 Description of the Sub-Project Components

6. The sub-project is named Surface Water Treatment Plant at Cox's Bazar dealing with the Project's Output-1: Water supply and sanitation improved for which Government of Bangladesh and ADB agreed to address the scarcity of water fulfill the water demand of the people. The Bakkhali River surrounds Cox's Bazar to the north and east; the Bay of Bengal to the west and by the Cox's Bazar hill range to the north and south. The city is situated in the south-eastern climatic sub-region, characterized by temperatures from 16.1°C to 34.8°C and annual average precipitation of 4,285 mm. The study area is under two major physiographic units: Low hill range and Chittagong coastal plain floodplain. Sandy soils along the ocean shoreline are identified as grey piedmont, floodplain or terrace soils, which include both non-saline and saline soils that develop in non-calcareous alluvium. The unconsolidated alluvial sediments of the coastal plain in Cox's Bazar consist of interbedded sand, silt and clay units, with a dominance of fine-to-coarse sands. The city falls in seismic zone II, i.e. medium intensity seismic zone of the country. The region is regularly experiencing sea storms, tidal bores, hurricanes and cyclones. Flash flood is a major problem of Cox's Bazar municipality. During heavy rainfall, huge runoff from the hill causes flash flood. No Reserve Forests found in the periphery of the municipality. The location of the proposed sites for water supply project including WTP, intake, treated water transmission main and ground reservoir are shown in the Figure 1 presented below.

7. The subproject dealing with the construction of surface water treatment plants is associated with water intake, impounding reservoir, raw main water transmission, treated water main transmission, ground reservoir, and overhead tanks. The **figure 1** below presents a layout of the major components of the subproject while **annex 1** provides for a detailed description of subproject activities included in different packages.



**Figure 1: Layout of the Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP), Over Ground Reservoir (OGR), Over Head Tank (OHT) and Distribution Main**

In case of the implementation, the items mentioned above under the subproject are split into five lots, and designed into different contracts which are as follows:

**Lot-1: Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) of Capacity 1000 m<sup>3</sup> at Cox's Bazar Town**

8. As per the design, a surface water treatment plant (SWTP) with the capacity of 1000 cum/hour will be constructed at Bakkhali under Zilongjha Union Parishad in Cox's Bazar. In total, 1697sqm of land will be required for the proposed water treatment plant. The ground level of the conventional SWTP will set up adjacent to the road level at Chandherpara (about 4 m PWD) to avoid flooding. Office building, power receiving facility, chemical storage, and dosing room, as well as laboratory, will be built near the entrance gate.

**Lot-2: Construction of River Intake, Intake Pump House at Pre-Sedimentation Basin, Portable SWTP of 218m<sup>3</sup>, Pre-Sedimentation Tank, Boundary Wall of SWTP**

9. **River Intake.** The water intake site is selected at Bakkhali River located about 75m upstream from the Rubber Dam. The river intake will consist of a floating pontoon of size of 3mx5m, two low lift pumps, suction pipe and delivery pipe. Pre-cast pile made of reinforced cement concrete will be used for pontoon protection in the River.

10. The routes of raw water transmission pipes are proposed to be installed in the Rubber Dam Road to SWTP about 170m away from the dam. The pipeline will be placed under the existing road. HDPE pipes will be used for raw water transmission, considering durability, pipe joint work, soft soil conditions, and cost.

11. **Pre- Sedimentation Basin.** The proposed pre-sedimentation basin is located close to the SWTP. A total of 2.175 acres of land will be required for the combined pre-sedimentation basin and SWTP, where 2288 sqm of land is needed for the pre-sedimentation basin.

#### **Lot-3: Construction of Transmission Pipeline from SWTP to Overground Reservoir at Tankirpahar**

12. The treated water transmission pipeline (**figure 1**) will be placed from the water treatment plant to the ground reservoir at Tankirpahar. The approximate length from the treatment plant to the ground reservoir is 6.5 km, having a diameter of 400 mm. It was known from consultation with the PD office officials and experts that there would be no temporary or permanent resettlement impacts for laying the underground pipelines. HDPE pressure pipe will be laid at least 1-meter depth from the earth level. The open cut method will be used, and the upper part of the trench will be filled with compacted sand. However, 700 mm nominal dia MS pipe of thickness 11 mm will be laid for bridge/culvert crossing/washout/drain/road crossing (for heavy Traffic). The “pipe jacking method” has been selected as the river crossing method taking into account environmental impact, simplified temporary work, and construction cost. All the roads damaged due to pipe laying activity will be restored in their original condition with the supply of all materials, including suitable withdrawn materials and the restoration of the holes made in the bridge/culvert.

#### **Lot-4: Construction of 4000 m<sup>3</sup> Capacity RCC Over-ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar**

13. A ground reservoir with a capacity of 4000 m<sup>3</sup> will be constructed on the hill located in Tankirpahar. Congested settlement along the existing water tank is found in the proposed location of the over-ground reservoir, and the natural stability of the hill is severely affected by the unplanned settlement. The settlement with about 70 households living there on the hill-top and slopes shall be relocated as per design and compensation for the relocated household will be included in the Resettlement Plan.

14. The existing wrecked RCC water tank of 8 m radius and 4 m depth require to be dismantled before starting construction. The removal of dismantled spoils and disposal of all structures, boundary wall and any other obstructions which are not designated or permitted to remain must be kept in stake or disposed of in the designated location.

#### **Lot-5: Construction of 4-Nos. RCC Overhead Tanks of 700 m<sup>3</sup> in Cox's Bazar Town**

15. Four Overhead Tanks (OHTs) as shown in **figure 1** with capacity of 700 m<sup>3</sup> each will be constructed for storing the treated water in different locations of Cox' Bazar town. The height of OHTs is determined 27.62 m from ground level and will be made of reinforced cement concrete. The level of the over-ground reservoir (to be built at Tankirpahar) and overhead tanks (to be constructed at four locations in Cox's Bazar town) will be arranged in a way in which the flow of water from the over-ground reservoir to the OHTs may happen by gravity.

### **1.5 Objective & outputs of the subproject**

16. The objective of implementing the Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) is to produce potable water for consumers through facilitating the water supply system. Potable water (more commonly known as drinking water) is safe enough for drinking and food preparation. The

treatment process typically consists of several steps which include: (i) Collection (ii) Screening and Straining (iii) Chemical Addition (iv) Coagulation and Flocculation (v) Sedimentation and Clarification (vi) Filtration (vii) Disinfection (viii) Storage (ix) and finally Distribution.

17. A Surface Water Treatment Plant of capacity 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. has been proposed to be implemented for producing and supply of potable water to the consumers in the Cox's Bazar Town to mitigate growing water demand in the city. The use of surface water for city water supply will contribute to decrease dependency on groundwater and thereby reducing the threat of salinity intrusion. The water supply intervention comprises the following main components for Cox's Bazar City:

- **Water Intake:** A Water Intake is proposed to be located on the left bank of Bakkhali River. It is about 200 m far from SWTP site and about 150 m ahead of the Rubber Dam in the upstream. The river intake will consist of a floating pontoon of size of 3mx5m, two low lift pumps, suction pipe and delivery pipe.
- **Pre-settling Basin:** The location of the proposed Pre-settling basin/impounding reservoir is at the scheme site along with SWTP. About 217 decimal land has been acquired. The area and depth of the pre-settling basin is about 2700 sqm and 6.5 m respectively.
- **Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP):** A Surface Water Treatment Plant of Capacity 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. along with office, Lab, Alum Storage Room, Cl<sub>2</sub> Storage Room, Cl<sub>2</sub> Dosing Room have been proposed to be implemented in scheme site.
- **Transmission Main:** About 6.5 km HDPE transmission pipe of diameter 630 mm will be laid from SWTP to Over Ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar in the City.
- **Over-ground Reservoir:** A RCC circular shaped over ground reservoir will be constructed on an elevated land (like a Tila) at Tankirpahar. The level of Over-Ground Reservoir and Overhead Tanks will be arranged in such a way that flow of water from Over Ground Reservoir to the overhead tanks located at different places in the Town may happen by gravity.
- **Distribution Main:** About 15 km HDPE pipeline of diameter 400 mm will be laid from Over Ground Reservoir to the OHTs for filling the OHTs by gravity from Over-Ground Reservoir. It is to be noted that the project officials and experts asserted that there would be no resettlement impacts for component.
- **Overhead Tanks:** 4-OHTs of capacity 700 m<sup>3</sup> each will be constructed at 4-different locations in the Town with seemingly no resettlement impacts. The locations of the Tanks are detailed out in **table 1.4**.

## 1.6 Sub-project Categorization

18. As per the Resettlement Framework for EAP, June 2018, the implementing agency will classify subprojects at the earliest stage of preparation when sufficient information is available for this purpose. As per ADB Operations Manual Operational Procedure the project is a Category B project, because it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. Therefore, a Resettlement Plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required for the project.

## 1.7 Project Location

19. The proposed project located in Cox's Bazar Municipality area and the adjacent areas falling under Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila. Details are in Table 1.

**Table 1: The subproject locations in Cox's Bazar Municipality and Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila.**

Description of activities	Village/ Mohallah	Upazila/ Municipality
Lot-1: Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) of Capacity 1000 m3 at Cox's Bazar Town	Chanderpara, Zilongjha	Cox's Bazar Sadar
Lot-2: Construction of River Intake, Intake Pump House at Pre-Sedimentation Basin, Portable SWTP of 218m3, Pre-Sedimentation Tank, Boundary Wall of SWTP	Bakkhali River, Chanderpara, Zilongjha	Cox's Bazar Sadar
Lot-3: Construction of Transmission Pipeline from SWTP to Over-ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar	Sempara, BGB mor, Burmese market, Goldighirpar and Mohajerpara	Cox's Bazar Sadar and Cox's Bazar Pourashava
Lot-4: Construction of 4000 m3 Capacity RCC Over-ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar	Mohajerpara	Cox's Bazar Municipality area
Lot-5: Construction of 4-Nos. RCC Overhead Tanks of 700 m3 in Cox's Bazar Town		
Construction of RCC Overhead Tank-1	Central Eidgah math	Cox's Bazar Municipality area
Construction of RCC Overhead Tank-2	Cox's Bazar Bus Stand	Cox's Bazar Municipality area
Construction of RCC Overhead Tank-3	Hashemia Madrasa (Romaliarchara)	Cox's Bazar Municipality area
Construction of RCC Overhead Tank-4	Ghonarpara (Goldighirpar)/Shugandha Point	Cox's Bazar Municipality area

## **1.8 Minimizing Resettlement Impact**

20. The preparation of the resettlement plan was guided by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Resettlement Framework for EAP, June 2018 and the relevant national regulatory frameworks in Bangladesh. The resettlement plan analyzes the project related impacts and provides an entitlement matrix that includes cash compensation and other resettlement assistance for persons affected by the project. Overall, the subproject will lead to full physical displacements of nearly 70 households living at Tankirpahar and partial displacement (a portion of house structures will be affected but no relocation would be required) of two title households and five non-title householder at Chanderpara if the entire acquired land of 2.175 acres is fully used. Impacts are primarily confined to temporary economic displacements, causing from loss of houses, standing trees and other infrastructures.

21. The preparation of the resettlement plan was preceded by due diligence conducted for different subprojects proposed for the project. The social impact assessments as part of due diligence was based on preliminary engineering designs and maps prepared by DPHE. Consultations were also conducted with relevant project stakeholders.

## **1.9 Project Benefits**

22. The successful implementation of the project activities will involve the construction of water treatment plant in Cox's Bazar municipality and will improve the safe water supply to residential and commercial clients in Cox's Bazar municipality. Safe water supply will lead to health benefits for the dwellers.



## CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

23. The civil construction works of the sub-projects dealing with the Surface Water Treatment Plant will be established along with the following associated components:

- i. Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) of Capacity 1000 m<sup>3</sup> at Bakkhali, Zilongjha Union, Cox's Bazar Sadar.
- ii. Construction of River Intake, Intake Pump House at Pre-Sedimentation Basin, Portable SWTP of 218m<sup>3</sup>, Pre-Sedimentation Tank, Boundary Wall of SWTP
- iii. Construction of Transmission Pipeline from SWTP to Over-ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar
- iv. Construction of 4000 m<sup>3</sup> Capacity RCC Over-ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar
- v. Construction of 4-Nos. RCC Overhead Tanks of 700 m<sup>3</sup> each in Cox's Bazar Town

24. It is estimated by the details survey that 2.175 acres of lands (in Lot-1) belonging to private ownership at the Zilongjha Union under Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila will be required for establishing the proposed SWTP and its associated facilities in which residential structures of two households will have to be removed before commencing the civil works if the entire land is to be used for the purpose. In addition, government lands (Khas land) measuring 2.57 acres will also be required for setting up the Over-ground Reservoir at Tankirpahar where Non-titled landowners have been residing over decades; consequently, a total of about 63 non-titled households (in Lot-4) will have to be removed from their settlements. Apart from them, seven titled households (in Lot-4) might be affected if the existing access road to the site is to be widened for the smooth implementation of project activities. If so, resettlement is to be required for them as well.

25. At Chanderpara one under construction building (1400 sqft), and one tin-shed (650 sqft) house owned by two households may be affected, which need to be compensated as per entitlement matrix (table 8.1) if the entire land is to be used. In total 13 households (8 title HHs and 5 rented non-title HHs) will be affected if the entire acquired land is to be used in Lot-1;

### 2.1 Screening of Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact of the Subproject

26. In dealing with resettlement planning as per ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 by using a standard IR impact checklist form, steps have been taken to carry out an inception and screening survey to find out the extent of land acquisition and resettlement impacts on the living communities under the jurisdiction of the subproject. Finally, **the sub-project has been categorized as B for involuntary resettlement safeguards impacts in accordance with ADB's screening criteria<sup>3</sup>**. The impact checklist, and categorization for the sub-project has already been performed, and the categorization forms are included in Annex-2. The detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan is corresponded with the significance and extent of the potential impacts and risks.

27. **The Resettlement Plan is required to address the impacts of the proposed Surface**

<sup>3</sup> Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2010. Operations Manual Section F1, para. 8-9, page 19

Water Treatment Plant to be established at the Zilongjha Union of the Cox's Bazar Sadar. DPHE is required to find available lands for implementing the subproject in which lands belong to the private owners who have been residing on the proposed lands for long decades if the entire land is to be used.

28. As per present layout of the SWTP at Chanderpara in Zilongjha mouza, only 1.80 acres of vacant land, not the entire land of 2.175 acres, will be used. It will not cause the demolition of any home structure or trees. In this case, there will be no resettlement requirement. However, as the remaining land of 0.37 acres are already acquired and the ownership of the attached structures and trees are officially vested with the DPHE. 13 households (08 titled HHs and 05 non-titled HHs) having structures and trees on their homesteads were surveyed in Lot-1. Hence, the RP is required for them.

29. The proposed water reservoir is to be established at Tankipahar, Cox's Bazar municipality. The proposed land is government property belonging to The Collector on behalf of the government. DPHE has no right and title on this land. DPHE can establish its right and title on this land either by acquisition/requisition under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 or by taking lease under section 3.0 of non-agricultural khas land management and settlement policy 1995.

30. About 63 non-titleholders have been living at Tankirpahar for several decades. Among them, a detailed socio-economic survey has been conducted. Apart from them, 7 title-holder HHs live there and among them 6 HHs provided information during survey while one HH refused to participate.

31. The survey findings further show that the households residing there possess brick/tin shed structures and trees, which are going to be affected. As per assessment (**table 10.1**) by the field survey, **BDT 263.272 million** are required to pay the compensation to the affected households before commencing the civil construction works. However, the actual costs for compensating the affected households under the draft resettle plan requires to be prepared by the appropriately constituted committee by the government. A summary of the involuntary settlement impacts prepared based on the survey is presented in **table 2** below.

**Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

Sl. No.	Impact	Quantity
1	Total Land to be acquired	2.245 acre
		2.175 acre in Lot-1 and 0.07 acre in Lot-4
2	Total Khas Land to be taken	2.57 acre
3	Total no. of Affected Households	83 (15 Titled HHs and 68 Non-Titled HHs)
		13 (8 Titled HHs and 5 Rented Non-Titled HHs) in Lot-1 and 70 (07 Titled and 63 Non-titled) in Lot-4
4	No. of Structures need to be relocated	61 (in Lot-4)
5	No. of Trees to be cut	1,377
		1057 in Lot-1 and 320 in Lot-4
6	No. Vulnerable People	58

## 2.2 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

32. With the growing demand of fulfilling the scarcity of water, DPHE has planned to establish the proposed Surface Water Treatment Plant at Cox's Bazar under the EAP financed by the ADB. In line with the EAP Resettlement Framework 2018 and Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 agreed



between the Government of Bangladesh and ADB, a RP is required to assess the nature and extent of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts. The objectives of the RP in details are as follows:

- Find the IR impacts on the livelihoods of the affected community due to land acquisition and removing the residences and other properties from their settlements;
- Assess the entitlements in line with the legal framework of the Government and implementing agency in dealing with the ADB Social Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009;
- Address the Gaps between the government policy and ADB SPS, 2009 and recommendation for mitigating those gaps;
- Involve the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the planning and implementation process of RP through a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- Assess the compensation for the Affected Persons/ Families in line with the Policy Framework;
- Make recommendations for the resettlement of the Affected Persons in addition to paying compensation for the acquired lands and properties.

## 2.3 Description of the Land Acquired

33. A total of 5.135 acres land will be required for the implementation of proposed project. Among this amount, total 2.245 acres (2.175 are from Chanderpara and 0.07 from Tankirpahar) are private land and the rest 2.57 acre are government lands (**table 3**).

**Table 3: Total Land Required for the proposed project (in acres)**

	Total Land Required (Acres)	Village/ Mahallah	Ownership of the Land
Construction of River Intake, Intake Pump House at Pre-Sedimentation Basin	2.175	Bakkhali, Cox's Bazar Sadar	DPHE as the land is acquired in favor of DPHE.
Construction of 4000 m <sup>3</sup> Capacity RCC Overground Reservoir at Tankirpahar	2.57+0.07	Mahajerpara, Cox's Bazar Municipality area	DC on behalf of the Government and private land
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-1	0.08*	Cox's Bazar Bus Stand, Cox's Bazar Municipality area	Cox's Bazar Municipality
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-2	0.08*	Hamidia Madrasha (Romaliarchara), Cox's Bazar Municipality area	DPHE
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-3	0.08*	Ghonar Para (Galdigirpar), Cox's Bazar Municipality area	DPHE
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-4	0.08*	Central Eidgah, Cox's Bazar, Cox's Bazar Municipality area	Cox's Bazar Municipality

<b>Total land required:</b>	<b>5.135</b>		
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**\*Note:** As the lands are owned by the Cox's Bazar Municipality and DPHE and there remains no issue of any eviction or relocation, it appears that there will be no need of undertaking any resettlement intervention for the construct of four overhead tanks.

### Site of Surface Water Treatment Plan (SWTP)

34. In total, 2.175 acres of land have been acquired from Zilongjha mouza of Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila (**table 4**). The estimated cost is BDT 36,63,01095.76 and land had been handed over to DPHE on 28 July 2020.

**Table 4: Description of lands**

Sl. No	B.S Khatian No	B.S Dag/Plot No	Dag/Plot Total area (acre)	Land Acquired (acre)	Full/Part	Nature of the acquired Land	Remarks
1.	838	13264	0.11	0.0550	Part	Pond	
2.	838	13265	0.16	0.1500	part	Pond/Pond Bank	
3.	838	13266	0.12	0.1200	Full	Pond	
4.	838	13267	0.11	0.1000	Part	Pond	
5.	1569	13268	0.14	0.1200	Part	Nal	
6.	1569	13269	0.14	0.0700	Part	Pond	
7.	1198	13270	0.43	0.0200	Part	Pond	
8.	838,928	13271	0.41	0.4000	part	Pond/Pond Bank	
9.	838	13272	0.41	0.4100	Full	Pond/Pond Bank/Nal	
10.	720	13273	0.37	0.2500	Part	Nal	
11.	720	13525	0.22	0.2200	Full	Nal	
12.	1198	13526	0.16	0.1400	Part	Nal, Chala	
13.	838	13527	0.14	0.1200	part	Nal	
<b>Total</b>				<b>2.175</b>			

35. Two people have received compensation of BDT 7,16,89,824. Details are in (**table 5**).

**Table 5: Descriptions of compensation receivers**

Sl no	Name	Khatian No	Dag/Plot no	Land acquired	compensation BDT	Remark
01	Mizanur Rahman	720	13273	0.2500	38,132,899	

02	Mizanur Rahman	720	13525	0.2200	33,556,925	
Total					71,689,824	

## 2.2 Site for Construction of Over Ground Reservoir (OGR)

36. One 4000 m3 capacity RCC over ground reservoir will be constructed at Tankirpahar and four RCC overhead tanks will also be constructed in four different places in Cox's Bazar municipality (**table 6 & 7**). Proposed site is owned by the government (represented by DC) and DPHE can own the land through acquisition/requisition under ARIPA 2017 or through lease agreement with the DC under section 3.0 of non-agricultural khas land management and settlements policy 1995. About **0.07 acre of private land** which need to be acquired or negotiated with the land-owners amicably for smooth access to the site

**Table 6: Description of Land: Mouza- Cox's Bazar, J.L No- 13**

Khatian no	Dag/Plot no	Total land	Nature	Ownership	Remark
1	3619	2.57 acre	Tila	Collector on behalf of the government	DPHE has no right & title on this land
RS 887	3578	0.06	Homestead and garden	Private land	Would need to be amicably settled or acquisitioned.
RS 1121	3576	0.01	Homestead and garden	Private land	Would need to be amicably settled or acquisitioned.

**Table 7: Description of Land for the Site for Overhead Tank (for distribution)**

Sl no	Site	Land Required (acr)	Ownership of the Land	Remarks
01	Cox's Bazar Bus Stand	0.08	Cox's bazar Municipality	No resettlement impact
02	Hamidia Madrasha (Romaliarchara)	0.08	DPHE	No resettlement impact
03	Ghonar Para (Galdigir par)	0.08	DPHE	No resettlement impact
04	Central Eidgah, Cox's bazar	0.08	Cox's Bazar Municipality	No resettlement impact

## 2.3 Impact on entities

37. In total 83 HHs (70 HHs from Tankirpahar and 13 HHs from Chanderpara) will be affected

either partially or fully (**Annex 4.**). Among them 68 HHs (63 HHs from Tankirpahar and 5 HHs from Chanderpara) are non-titled. A total of 15 title holders HHs (8 HHs from Chanderpara and 7 HHs from Tankirpahar) will be affected by the proposed project. As appeared in column 4 of table 4.6 below, 0.465 acres are to be acquired from 15 title holders included in column 1 of the same table. Of which, 0.395 acres (situated in Chanderpara) have already been acquired and the rest 0.07 acres (located in the slopes of Tankirpahar) are to be acquired or amicably negotiated for the smooth access to the project site. The lands are owned by the HHs as successors/buyers. Details are in **table 8**.

**Table 8: Description of affected land and use of land**

Name of Household Head	Total Land Owned (Dec)	Total area of affected land (Dec)	Area of affected portion of plot to be acquired (Dec)	Use of affected land	Land ownership type
Md. Shamsul Alam	9	9	0.5	Road	Buy
Zia Uddin	5	5	1	Homestead	Buy
Hasina Begum	4	4	1	Homestead	Succession
Osman Sarwar Alam	5.4	5.4	2	Garden	Succession
Serajul Islam	4	4	1	Garden	Succession
Nurul Azim	2	2	2	Garden	Succession
Sohrab Hossain	4	4	1	Homestead	Succession
Salamot Ullah	20	5.5	2.5	Homestead	Succession
Wali Ullah	20	5.5	3	Homestead	Succession
Ahmed Ullah	20	5.5	3	Homestead	Succession
Md. Shafiul Alam	40	20	12	Homestead	Succession
Zaker Hossain	5.17	5.17	5.17	Homestead	Buy
Rahsid Ahmad	5.17	5.17	5.17	Homestead	Buy
Mohammad Amir Rashid	5.17	5.17	5.17	Homestead	Buy
Rahmat Ali	1.98	1.98	1.98	Homestead	Buy
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>		

## 2.4 Impact on structures

38. A total of 63 house structures will be affected, Among the affected house structures, 14 are pacca, 21 semi-pacca, 28 tin-shed, and 01 kacha house. Apart from houses, a total of 29 pumps/tube wells, and 53 latrines will be affected. Compensation for that structures will be paid according to the rules and owners will be able to take away the retrieved materials as per the agreement with DPHE.

## 2.5 Impact on Trees

39. Nearly 1377 trees will be affected. Among the trees, in total, 1057 are owned by titleholder households and 320 by non-titleholder households. Over half of the trees are large in size. Trees are categorized based on their character and then size.<sup>4</sup> Details are in table 9.

**Table 9: Distribution Total Tree by Size and Title**

Size of Trees	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Large	684	64.7	137	42.8	821	59.6
Medium	65	6.1	87	27.2	152	11.0
Small	107	10.1	79	24.7	186	13.5
Plants	201	19.0	17	5.3	218	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.6 Impact on Vulnerable HHs

40. Vulnerable HHs are defined in different categories. Among the surveyed HHs, 70% are vulnerable. Among titleholders, one third is vulnerable and 78% non-titleholders' households are vulnerable. Among the HHs, 8 out of 10 were Nuclear Family. Details are in table 10, 11 and 12.

**Table 10: Status of Vulnerable HHs**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Vulnerable	05	33.3	53	77.9	58	69.9
Not Vulnerable	10	66.7	15	22.1	25	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11: Ethnicity of the HHs**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Bangali	15	100	68	100	83	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>4</sup> Large Tree: age 15 years above, Medium Tree: Age 10-15 years, Small Tree: Age less than 10 years.

**Table 12: Family Type**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Joint Family	05	33.3	10	14.7	15	18.1
Nuclear Family	10	66.7	58	85.3	68	81.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.7 Impact on gender

41. Majority (Over 90%) of woman (age 18 years or above) in the subproject impact areas are engaged in multiple household activities like household cooking, cleaning, fetching water, feeding children, helping in children's studies. Very few are engaged in popular economic activities.

## 2.8 Immediate negative impacts on the HHs

42. Affected HHs will face different types of negative impacts. Three-fourths of HHs will be losing their homes fully or partially. The cost of health care facilities will be increased for more than half of HHs. Communications cost will be increased for over one-thirds of HHs. Details are in table 13.

**Table 13: How will you be affected by the project due to establishing the Water Treatment Plant on your land or by using your land?**

	Titleholder (n=4)		Non-Titleholder (n=15)		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Home loss	11	73.3	49	72.1	60	72.3
Job loss			01	1.5	01	1.2
Education			12	17.6	12	14.5
Separation from kinship	01	6.7	23	33.8	24	28.9
Healthcare facilities	01	6.7	39	57.4	40	48.2
Communication			33	48.5	33	39.8
Land Loss	04	26.7			04	4.8
Part of house/homestead	03	20.0	01	1.5	04	4.8
Boundary wall	01	6.7	02	3.0	03	3.6
* Multiple Responses						

## 2.9 Future Impacts on the HHs

43. Overall 85.5% HHs among surveyed HHs are anticipating negative impacts on their daily lives and livelihood. Among non-titleholders, 82% of them are anticipating negative impact on Social bonding's followed by increase of communication cost (63%), health care cost (62%). Details are in **table 14 and 15**.

**Table 14: Do you anticipate any impact in future?**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes			56	82.4	71	85.5
No	15	100.0	12	17.5	12	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 15: What kinds of future impacts are you anticipating? (n=68)**

	Non-Titleholder	
	n	%
Social bonding's	56	82.4
Employment	22	32.4
Education	17	25.0
Healthcare facilities / cost	42	61.8
Communication cost	43	63.2
* Multiple Responses		

## 2.10 Project Benefits

44. Cent percent of titleholder HHs believe that the proposed sub-project will benefit them in anyway. On the other hand, 83% non-titleholder HHs believe that the proposed sub-project will not be benefiting them anyway. On the other, 83% respondents also believe that if the project is implemented, the local community will get safe drinking water while 69% thought it would create Employment as well (**table 16, 17**).

**Table 16: Do you believe that the proposed sub-project (Water Treatment Plant) will benefit you in anyway?**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	15	100.0	56	82.8	53	63.9
No			12	17.6	30	37.1

<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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Source: IoL and SES, Field Survey,

**Table 17: If the project is implement, what kinds of benefits will the community get? (n=83)**

	Titleholder (n=4)		Non-Titleholder (n=15)		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Safe Drinking water	15	100	54	79.8	69	83.1
Opportunity of Employment	11	73.3	46	67.6	57	68.7
* Multiple Responses						

### CHAPTER 3: SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

45. Socio-economic information of affected households has been obtained through a socioeconomic survey (SES). The SES has been shown as a baseline of affected households' living conditions, and it will be part of the monitoring and evaluation data-source for the sub-project. The SES information helped assess the extent of losses of properties by the sub-project to measure in mitigating land acquisition and resettlement impacts. the severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of persons affected by such losses are determined through the SES.

46. Information on the affected households, such as sources of livelihood, income level, and ownership of productive assets has been identified as part of the Inventory of Losses (IOL) by the DPHE with the assistance of Design, Monitoring Supervision Consultants (DMSC).

47. The cut-off-date for the survey is the starting date of IoL and SES. The cut-off-date for eligibility has been announced for the subproject and the IoL survey. Affected households were informed of the cut-off-date prior to consultations and the information has been included in materials disclosed.

48. Socio-economic profile of the identified Project Affected Persons/ families has been presented in the forthcoming sections.

#### 3.1 Surveyed Households

49. Two round of data collection were conducted. In the first round information were collected from a total of 19 HHs in September 2020, and second round of data collection conducted in June 2021 where a total of 64 HHs were surveyed. A total of 83 HHs were surveyed, 15 are titleholder HHs (08 are from Chanderpara and 07 from Tankirpahar) and rest 68 are non-titleholder HHs (63 from Tankirpahar and 05 from Chanderpara). Seventy HHs were surveyed from Tankirpahar (Mohajerpara), Cox's Bazar Municipality, and 13 HHs from Chanderpara village, Zilongjha Union under Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila. One HH at Tankirpahar refused to provide information. Details are included in table 18.

50. In total, 413 people are living in those surveyed HHs, 323 in Tankirpahar and 90 in Chanderpara village. Average HH size is 5.0, which is lower than Cox's Bazar district average of 5.45 (BBS 2011, Bangladesh). Details are presented in table 19.





**Table 18: Distribution of Households by Area and Title**

Area	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tankirpar (Mahajerpara)	7	10.0	63	90	70	84.3
Chanderpara	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	15.7
Total	15	18.3	68	81.7	83	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 19: Distribution of Household Size**

Number of Person	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	0	0.0	6	7.2	6	7.2
2	1	6.7	9	8.8	10	12.0
3	0	0.0	8	11.9	8	9.6
4	3	20.0	17	25.4	20	24.1
5	4	26.7	13	19.4	17	20.5
6	3	20.0	6	9.0	9	10.8
7	1	6.7	3	4.5	5	6.0
8	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.2
9	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	1.2
10	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.2
11	2	13.3	0	0.0	2	2.4
13	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.2
23	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.2
24	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2 Demographic Profile of Surveyed HHs

51. Demographic profile of the affected community has been analyzed as a part of socio-economic profile of the project area. This comprises the gender profile and age-sex distribution of the project affected communities. Precisely, it can be stated that the area lacks gender parity as 88% (73) male headed and 12% (10) female headed HHs are found during census survey. The general scenario in Bangladesh is the same as in case of the surveyed households. Most of the HHs head are male. Age-sex ratio indicates that majority of the HH heads are 45 years or above aged. The mean age  $\pm$  SD were  $44.37 \pm 13.76$  years. Maximum age of HH heads 68 years and minimum 30 years. Details are in table 20 & 21.

**Table 20: Sex of the Household Heads**

Sex	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	14	93.3	59	86.8	73	88.0
Female	01	6.7	09	13.2	10	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 21: Age of the Household Heads**

Age Group	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
40 years or less	02	13.3	32	47.1	34	41.0
41 Years or above	13	86.7	36	52.9	49	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

52. Age-sex distribution of the surveyed HHs was measured during the census and IOL survey. In total, 413 populations were surveyed. Among the surveyed population 73% are adult (age 18 years or above), the mean age  $\pm$  SD of the surveyed population were  $26.36 \pm 18.98$  years. Maximum age was 90 years and minimum less than one year. Details are in table 22.

**Table 22: Age of the Household members**

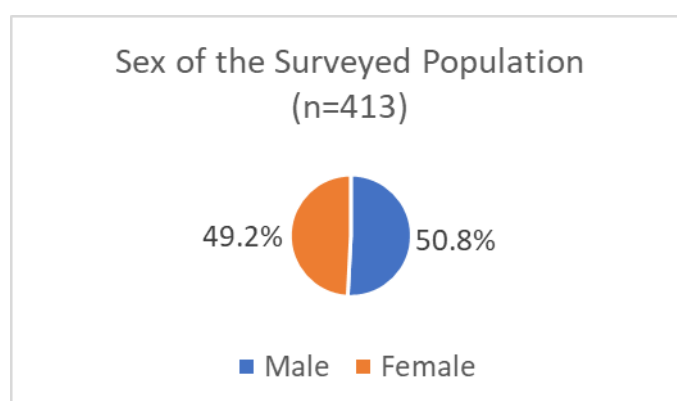
Age Group	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less than 6 years	09	10.0	44	13.6	53	12.8
6-17 years	27	30.0	73	22.6	100	24.2
18-30 years	16	17.8	98	30.3	114	27.6
31-40 years	13	14.4	43	13.3	56	13.6
41-50 years	11	12.2	36	11.1	47	11.4
51 years or above	14	15.6	29	9.0	43	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2.1 Sex Profile of Surveyed HHs

53. The surveyed populations are

almost equal in numbers with respect to their gender (Figure 2)



### 3.2.2 Marital Status

54. Among the surveyed population (n=413), 63.0% (260) were adult (age 18 years or above). All populations aged under 18 years were found unmarried. Among the adult populations, three-fourths (75.61%) are married. Percentage of married population is higher among non-titleholder households (48.9%) than that among titleholder households (44.4%). Details are in table 23 & 24.

**Table 23: Marital status of the Household adult Members**

Marital Status	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Married	40	74.1	155	74.8	195	75.6
Unmarried	12	22.2	41	19.9	53	20.4
Widow/ Widower/ Separated	02	3.7	11	5.3	13	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 24: Marital status of the Household Members**

Marital Status	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Married	40	44.4	155	48.9	195	47.2
Unmarried	48	53.3	157	48.6	205	49.6
Widow/ Widower/ Separated	02	2.2	11	3.4	13	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2.3 Household by Religion

55. Majority (95.6%) of the surveyed population were found to have their religion as Islam. Both Hindu and Christian were found 2.17%. All surveyed people among titleholders were found to have their religion as Islam (**table 25**).

**Table 25: Religion of the surveyed population**

Religion	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Muslim	90	100	305	94.4	395	95.6
Hindu	0	0.0	09	2.8	09	2.17
Christian	0	0.0	09	2.8	09	2.17
Total	90	100.0	323	100.0	413	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2.4 Education Level of Surveyed Population

56. Over one-fourths of the surveyed population were enrolled or completed primary education. Among the surveyed people, about one in ten is illiterate. **Table 26** captures in brief the scenario.

**Table 26: Educational status of the Household members**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Illiterate	05	5.6	32	9.9	37	9.0
Informally Literate (without attending school)	02	2.2	14	4.3	16	3.9
Primary Educated (up to Class 5)	22	24.4	86	26.6	108	26.2
Middle Educated (up to Class 8)	19	21.1	38	11.8	57	13.8
Secondary Educated (up to Class 10)	19	21.1	39	12.1	58	14.0
Higher Secondary Educated (up to Class 12)	04	4.4	31	9.6	35	8.5
Graduate	05	5.6	15	4.6	20	4.8
Post Graduate	02	2.2	16	5.0	18	4.4
Self-Employment	04	4.4	14	4.3	18	4.4
Child (< 6 yrs.)	08	8.9	38	11.8	46	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2.5 Occupation of the Population

57. As regards the main occupation, nearly one third (30%) of surveyed people was student followed by homemaker (22.5%), private service (10.4%) and trade & business (6.3%). Only 1.5% (05) people had Subsidiary Occupation. Among the surveyed population, 31% (128) people earn money. Details are in table 27, 28 & 29.

**Table 27: Main Occupation of the Household members**

Occupation	Titleholder	Non-Titleholder	Overall
------------	-------------	-----------------	---------

	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cultivation	03	3.3			03	0.7
Unskilled Labour (daily waged)			10	3.1	10	2.4
Government/Municipal Service	02	2.2	08	2.5	10	2.4
Private Service	06	6.7	37	11.5	43	10.4
Skilled Labour			03	0.9	03	0.7
Self-Employment	01	1.1	03	0.9	04	1.0
Trade & Business	04	4.4	22	6.8	26	6.3
Employee of other shop/business	02	2.2	08	2.5	10	2.4
Masonry	01	1.1	09	2.8	10	2.4
Rickshaw Puller/Auto Rickshaw driver	01	1.1	03	0.9	04	1.0
Household Maid/Assistants			01	0.3	01	0.2
Pension/ Earnings from remittances	02	2.0	01	0.3	03	0.7
House rent			03	0.9	03	0.7
Unemployed (>18 Yrs.)	03	3.3	13	4.0	16	3.9
Homemaker	20	22.2	73	22.6	93	22.5
Student	36	40.0	86	26.6	122	29.5
Child (< 6 yrs.)	08	8.9	40	12.4	48	11.6
Un-able to work/aged	01	1.1	03	0.9	04	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 28: Secondary Occupation of the Household members**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cultivation	01	33.3			01	20.0
Self Employed/ Professional (mention)			01	50.0	01	20.0
Employee of other shop/business	01	33.3			01	20.0
House Rent	1	33.3	01	50.0	02	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>100.0</b>
				1.5% of total members		

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 29: Status of Earning of Household members**

Status of earning	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	21	23.3	107	33.1	128	31.0
No	69	76.7	216	66.9	285	69.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2.7 Possession of skills:

58. Below 5% surveyed population possessed any skill. Among them, 26.3% have both building construction, and Weaving/ knitting/ Sewing/ Tailoring Skill (**table 30 & 31**).

**Table 30: Status of Possession of Skills**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	06	6.7	13	11.6	<b>19</b>	4.6
No	84	93.3	310	88.4	394	95.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 31: Distribution of skills possessed by members (n=19)**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Special Agricultural Skill	04	66.7			04	21.1
Building Construction			05	38.5	05	26.3
Health Care Skill			01	7.7	01	5.3
Carpentry Skill			01	7.7	01	5.3
Masonry Skill			01	7.7	01	5.3
Electrician/ Electric Wiring			02	15.4	02	10.5
Weaving/ knitting/ Sewing/ Tailoring Skill	02	33.3	03	23.1	05	26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2.8 Income of surveyed HHs

59. Yearly HH income was analyzed in three categories - total yearly HH income, yearly HH income from main occupation and yearly HH income from subsidiary occupation. Average yearly HH income was BDT 380,240.00. More than two-thirds of HH's income were over BDT 10,000.00 00.00 per month (**table 32, 33 & 34**).

**Table 32: Yearly Household Income (in BDT)**

	Frequency	Percent
Up to 120000	21	25.3
120001-240000	28	33.7
Above 240000	34	41.0
Total	83	100.0
Average	380,240	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 33: Distribution of yearly HH income from main occupation**

Income (BDT)	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Up to 120000	05	33.3	17	25.0	22	26.5
120001-240000	04	26.7	24	35.3	28	33.7
Above 240000	06	40.0	27	39.7	33	39.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Average	518,413		341,615		380,240	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

**Table 34: Distribution of yearly HH income from Secondary Occupation**

Income (BDT)	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
36000			1	50.0	1	16.6
60000	1	25.0	1	50.0	2	33.3
96000	1	25.0				
110000	1	25.0			1	16.6



192000	1	25.0			1	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	100.0	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, September 2020 & June 2021

### 3.2.9 Housing infrastructure

60. A total of 63 houses will be affected, 53 house from non-titleholders' and 10 houses from titleholders'. Among the affected houses, 14 houses are pacca, 21 semi-pacca, 28 are tin-shed, 01 kacha house. A total of 53 latrine (pacca 15, kacha 18) will also be affected.

### 3.2.10 Household amenities

61. There are 29 private pumps/tubes well in the survey areas. Out of them, nine are from titleholders' and 20 from non-titleholders HHs. There is one government tube well at Tankirpahar.

## CHAPTER 4: LOSS OF INVENTORY

### 4.1 Description of the Land Acquired

62. A total of 5.135 acres land will be required for the implementation of proposed project. 2.245 acres (2.175 are from Chanderpara and 0.07 from Tankirpahar) are private land and the rest 2.57 acre are government lands (**table 35**).

**Table 35: Total Land Required for the proposed project (in acres)**

	<b>Total Land Required (Acres)</b>	<b>Village/ Mahallah</b>	<b>Ownership of the Land</b>
Construction of River Intake, Intake Pump House at Pre-Sedimentation Basin	2.175	Bakkhali, Cox's Bazar Sadar	DPHE as the land is acquired in favor of DPHE.
Construction of 4000 m <sup>3</sup> Capacity RCC Overground Reservoir at Tankirpahar	2.57+0.07	Mahajerpara, Cox's Bazar Municipality area	DC on behalf of the Government and private land
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-1	0.08*	Cox's Bazar Bus Stand, Cox's Bazar Municipality area	Cox's Bazar Municipality
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-2	0.08*	Hamidia Madrasha (Romaliarchara), Cox's Bazar Municipality area	DPHE
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-3	0.08*	Ghonar Para (Galdigirpar), Cox's Bazar Municipality area	DPHE
Construction of RCC Overhead Tanks-4	0.08*	Central Eidgah, Cox's Bazar, Cox's Bazar Municipality area	Cox's Bazar Municipality
<b>Total land required:</b>	<b>5.135</b>		

### Site of Surface Water Treatment Plan (SWTP)

63. In total, 2.175 acres of land have been acquired from Zilongjha mouza of Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila (**table 36**). The estimated cost is BDT 36,63,01095.76 and land had been handed over to DPHE on 28 July 2020.

**Table 36: Description of lands**

Sl. No	B.S Khatian No	B.S Dag/Plot No	Dag/Plot Total area (acre)	Land Acquired (acre)	Full/Part	Nature of the acquired Land	Remarks
9.	838	13264	0.11	0.0550	Part	Pond	
10.	838	13265	0.16	0.1500	part	Pond/Pond Bank	
11.	838	13266	0.12	0.1200	Full	Pond	
12.	838	13267	0.11	0.1000	Part	Pond	
13.	1569	13268	0.14	0.1200	Part	Nal	
14.	1569	13269	0.14	0.0700	Part	Pond	
15.	1198	13270	0.43	0.0200	Part	Pond	
16.	838,928	13271	0.41	0.4000	part	Pond/Pond Bank	
9.	838	13272	0.41	0.4100	Full	Pond/Pond Bank/Nal	
10.	720	13273	0.37	0.2500	Part	Nal	
11.	720	13525	0.22	0.2200	Full	Nal	
12.	1198	13526	0.16	0.1400	Part	Nal, Chala	
13.	838	13527	0.14	0.1200	part	Nal	
<b>Total</b>				<b>2.175</b>			

64. It has been known from the LAO office that so far, two people have received compensation of BDT 7,16,89,824. Details are in **(table 37)**.

**Table 37: Descriptions of compensation receivers**

Sl no	Name	Khatian No	Dag/Plot no	Land acquired	compensation BDT	Remark
01	Mizanur Rahman	720	13273	0.2500	38,132,899	
02	Mizanur Rahman	720	13525	0.2200	33,556,925	
<b>Total</b>					<b>71,689,824</b>	

## 4.2 Site for Construction of Over Ground Reservoir (OGR)

65. One 4000 m<sup>3</sup> capacity RCC over ground reservoir will be constructed at Tankirpahar and four RCC overhead tanks will also be constructed in four different places in Cox's Bazar municipality (**table 38 & 39**). Proposed site is owned by the government (represented by DC) and DPHE can own the land through acquisition/requisition under ARIPA 2017 or through lease agreement with the DC under section 3.0 of non-agricultural khas land management and settlements policy 1995. About **0.07 acre of private land** which need to be acquired or negotiated with the land-owners amicably for smooth access to the site

**Table 38: Description of Land: Mouza- Cox's Bazar, J.L No- 13**

Khatian no	Dag/Plot no	Total land	Nature	Ownership	Remark
1	3619	2.57 acre	Tila	Collector on behalf of the government	DPHE has no right & title on this land
RS 887	3578	0.06	Homestead and garden	Private land	Would need to be amicably settled or acquisitioned.
RS 1121	3576	0.01	Homestead and garden	Private land	Would need to be amicably settled or acquisitioned.

**Table 39: Description of Land for the Site for Overhead Tank (for distribution)**

Sl no	Site	Land Required (acr)	Ownership of the Land	Remarks
01	Cox's Bazar Bus Stand	0.08	Cox's bazar Municipality	No resettlement impact
02	Hamidia Madrasha (Romaliarchara)	0.08	DPHE	No resettlement impact
03	Ghonar Para (Galdigir par)	0.08	DPHE	No resettlement impact
04	Central Eidgah, Cox's bazar	0.08	Cox's Bazar Municipality	No resettlement impact

### 4.3 Impact on entities

66. In total 83 HHs (70 HHs from Tankirpahar and 13 HHs from Chanderpara) will be affected either partially or fully (**Annex 4.**). Among them 68 HHs (63 HHs from Tankirpahar and 5 HHs from Chanderpara) are non-titled. A total of 15 title holders HHs (8 HHs from Chanderpara and 7 HHs from Tankirpahar) will be affected by the proposed project. As appeared in column 4 of table 4.6 below, 0.465 acres are to be acquired from 15 title holders included in column 1 of the same table. Of which, 0.395 acres (situated in Chanderpara) have already been acquired and the rest 0.07 acres (located in the slopes of Tankirpahar) are to be acquired or amicably negotiated for the smooth access to the project site. The lands are owned by the HHs as successors/buyers. Details are in **table 40.**

**Table 40: Description of affected land and use of land**

Name of Household Head	Total Land Owned (Dec)	Total area of affected land (Dec)	Area of affected portion of plot to be acquired (Dec)	Use of affected land	Land ownership type
Md. Shamsul Alam	9	9	0.5	Road	Buy
Zia Uddin	5	5	1	Homestead	Buy
Hasina Begum	4	4	1	Homestead	Succession
Osman Sarwar Alam	5.4	5.4	2	Garden	Succession
Serajul Islam	4	4	1	Garden	Succession
Nurul Azim	2	2	2	Garden	Succession
Sohrab Hossain	4	4	1	Homestead	Succession
Salamot Ullah	20	5.5	2.5	Homestead	Succession
Wali Ullah	20	5.5	3	Homestead	Succession
Ahmed Ullah	20	5.5	3	Homestead	Succession
Md. Shafiul Alam	40	20	12	Homestead	Succession
Zaker Hossain	5.17	5.17	5.17	Homestead	Buy
Rahsid Ahmad	5.17	5.17	5.17	Homestead	Buy
Mohammad Amir Rashid	5.17	5.17	5.17	Homestead	Buy
Rahmat Ali	1.98	1.98	1.98	Homestead	Buy
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>		

### 4.4 Impact on structures

67. A total of 63 house structures will be affected, Among the affected house structures, 14 are pacca, 21 semi-pacca, 28 tin-shed, and 01 kacha house. Apart from houses, a total of 29 pumps/tube wells, and 53 latrines will be affected. Compensation for that structures will be paid according to the rules and owners will be able to take away the retrieved materials as per the agreement with DPHE.

## 4.5 Impact on Trees

68. Nearly 1377 trees will be affected. Among the trees, in total, 1057 are owned by titleholder households and 320 by non-titleholder households. Over half of the trees are large in size. Trees are categorized based on their character and then size.<sup>5</sup> Details are in table 41.

**Table 41: Distribution Total Tree by Size and Title**

Size of Trees	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Large	684	64.7	137	42.8	821	59.6
Medium	65	6.1	87	27.2	152	11.0
Small	107	10.1	79	24.7	186	13.5
Plants	201	19.0	17	5.3	218	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 4.6 Impact on Vulnerable HHs

69. Vulnerable HHs are defined in different categories. Among the surveyed HHs, 70% are vulnerable. Among titleholders, one third is vulnerable and 78% non-titleholders' households are vulnerable. Among the HHs, 8 out of 10 were Nuclear Family. Details are in table 42, 43 and 44.

**Table 42: Status of Vulnerable HHs**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Vulnerable	05	33.3	53	77.9	58	69.9
Not Vulnerable	10	66.7	15	22.1	25	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 43: Ethnicity of the HHs**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Bangali	15	100	68	100	83	100.0

<sup>5</sup> Large Tree: age 15 years above, Medium Tree: Age 10-15 years, Small Tree: Age less than 10 years.

<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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**Table 44: Family Type**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Joint Family	05	33.3	10	14.7	15	18.1
Nuclear Family	10	66.7	58	85.3	68	81.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.7 Impact on gender

70. Majority (Over 90%) of woman (age 18 years or above) in the subproject impact areas are engaged in multiple household activities like household cooking, cleaning, fetching water, feeding children, helping in children's studies. Very few are engaged in popular economic activities.

#### 4.8 Immediate negative impacts on the HHs

71. Affected HHs will face different types of negative impacts. Three-fourths of HHs will be losing their homes fully or partially. The cost of health care facilities will be increased for more than half of HHs. Communications cost will be increased for over one-thirds of HHs. Details are in table 45.

**Table 45: How will you be affected by the project due to establishing the Water Treatment Plant on your land or by using your land?**

	Titleholder (n=4)		Non-Titleholder (n=15)		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Home loss	11	73.3	49	72.1	60	72.3
Job loss			01	1.5	01	1.2
Education			12	17.6	12	14.5
Separation from kinship	01	6.7	23	33.8	24	28.9
Healthcare facilities	01	6.7	39	57.4	40	48.2
Communication			33	48.5	33	39.8
Land Loss	04	26.7			04	4.8
Part of house/homestead	03	20.0	01	1.5	04	4.8

Boundary wall	01	6.7	02	3.0	03	3.6
* Multiple Responses						

#### 4.9 Future Impacts on the HHs

72. Overall 85.5% HHs among surveyed HHs are anticipating negative impacts on their daily lives and livelihood. Among non-titleholders, 82% of them are anticipating negative impact on Social bonding's followed by increase of communication cost (63%), health care cost (62%). Details are in **table 46 and 47**.

**Table 46: Do you anticipate any impact in future?**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes			56	82.4	71	85.5
No	15	100.0	12	17.5	12	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 47: What kinds of future impacts are you anticipating? (n=68)**

	Non-Titleholder	
	n	%
Social bonding's	56	82.4
Employment	22	32.4
Education	17	25.0
Healthcare facilities / cost	42	61.8
Communication cost	43	63.2
* Multiple Responses		

#### 4.10 Project Benefits

73. Cent percent of titleholder HHs believe that the proposed sub-project will benefit them in anyway. On the other hand, 83% non-titleholder HHs believe that the proposed sub-project will not be benefiting them anyway. On the other, 83% respondents also believe that if the project is implemented, the local community will get safe drinking water while 69% thought it would create Employment as well (**table 48, 49**).



**Table 48: Do you believe that the proposed sub-project (Water Treatment Plant) will benefit you in anyway?**

	Titleholder		Non-Titleholder		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	15	100.0	56	82.8	53	63.9
No			12	17.6	30	37.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 49: If the project is implement, what kinds of benefits will the community get? (n=83)**

	Titleholder (n=4)		Non-Titleholder (n=15)		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Safe Drinking water	1 5	100	54	79.8	69	83.1
Opportunity of Employment	1 1	73.3	46	67.6	57	68.7

\* Multiple Responses

## CHAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE,

### 5.1: Field Preparation and Field Data collection (Methodology)

#### 5.1.1 Recruitment of Field Data Collectors

74. Experienced Local Field Supervisor and Field Enumerators were recruited so that they could communicate smoothly with Respondents in their local language. A total of 11 field staffs (One field supervisor and 10 field enumerators) was recruited.

#### 5.1.2 Training, Pretest and Refresher

75. One-day intensive training for the field supervisor and field interviewers had been completed on 16 September 2020 at conference room of Hotel Sea World, Cox's Bazar. Principal Investigator (PI) and the Resettlement Specialist/land expert conducted the training sessions. Project Director Engineer Md. Abdul Halim, ADB consultant Mr. Md Mayen Uddin Tazim and DPHE consultant Dr. Md. Shariful Alam attended the inaugural session. Mr. Md Mayen Uddin Tazim discussed the purpose of the study. PI and land expert dealt in with the methodology, question by question clarifications, responses and coding and recoding techniques on the printed questionnaire. Group work and one to one interview were also part of the training. In the training sessions interview strategy had been taught as to how to manage respondents and to increase response rates. Multimedia, white board and necessary materials were used for the training session to make the training attractive and lively. After one-day training, pretest was conducted in

Tankipahar, Mohajerpara, Cox's Bazar. in the afternoon session, refresher was conducted and feedbacks from the field supervisor and enumerators were received and responded to their queries.

76. In the second phase of SES in the month of June 2021, following the same procedures the training for the data collectors were conducted and accordingly field verification and quality control checks were carried out.

### Photographs in Training Sessions



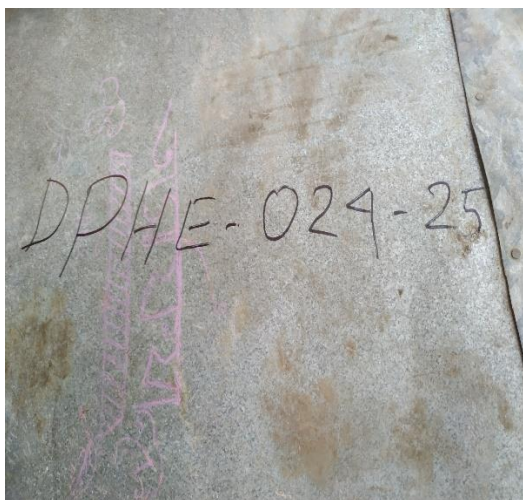
### 5.1.3 Questionnaire Finalization and printing

77. After one-day intensive training and one-day pre-testing and refresher, a meeting was held with the participation of ADB consultant, DPHE consultant, PI and land expert. After a successful meeting/discussion questionnaire have been finalized and printed for data collection.

### 5.1.4 Field Data collection

78. A household census was conducted and enlisted all household in the sites as demarcated by DPHE officials. A unique household number was written/inscribed on the main gate of household using permanent marker pen. Face to face interviews were conducted for data collection. Interviewers visited each household and collected relevant information from household heads.

### Photographs of Household Listing



### Photographs of Field Data collection



## 5.2 Consultations

79. As an integral part of the safeguard planning process, various stakeholders including the community people were consulted during the preparation of the resettlement plan. The potentially affected people, both males and females, participated in consultation meetings. It is assured that the affected people and other stakeholders were informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the process of project activities and made them aware about the positive and negative impact of the project. Consultations were carried out with relevant government departments. In total, eight consultations were conducted with community people and relevant government departments during survey in September 2020. Afterwards consultations were done time to time and finally during the second phase of data collection several consultations were conducted with community members, local government representatives, implementing agency officials and relevant stakeholders.



80. The feedback received will be used by the project executing agencies and incorporated in the technical designs to minimize the resettlement impacts. Furthermore, consultation outcomes were also helpful in establishing appropriate safeguards measures in the preparation of the resettlement plan.

### 5.2.1 Objectives of Public Consultations

81. The key objectives of the consultation meetings were to disclose the positive and negative impacts of the project to the community and stakeholders as well as to ensure inclusion of views and opinions from project affected persons.

82. The specific objectives of public consultations were as follows:

- Make people aware about the project and its potential impacts with proposed mitigation measures;
- Seek the overall no objection from the local people on the acceptability of the project;
- Seek out communities' support toward the project;
- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to loss of land, assets, and its due compensation;
- Develop a thorough coordination among all stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project;
- Make the people aware about the next plan of action relating to project implementation; and
- Make them aware about the project implementation schedule, compensation methods, grievance redress mechanism etc. and seeking their views on continued participation.

### 5.2.2 The consultative process

83. The consultative process with the affected households and other stakeholders has given the opportunity for addressing the concerns of the sub-project benefits and impacts, and the need to identify the following issues:

- (i) perceptions of improvement of the supply / pipe water for the community and its impacts;
- (ii) views on the requirement of acquiring lands for setting up the sub-project for which lands are going to be acquired by the government;
- (iii) discussion on the laws of land acquisition and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement;
- (iv) socio-economic needs;
- (v) potential beneficiary participation in the project implementation;
- (vi) role of the different agencies/ officials concerned in the implementation process of the sub-project; and
- (vii) addressing the consequences of land acquisition, compensation package and resettlement processes in line with the existing land acquisition rules and process dealing with DC office.

84. A range of stakeholders including women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the project impact and their livelihood aspects. Details are in **table 50 and 51**. The

feedback (**table 52**) received from the different stakeholders, and observations of the survey team at the stakeholders' meetings have been used in preparing the RP.

### Photographs of Community Consultation and stakeholder Meeting



### Meeting with Mayor, Cox's Bazar and PD



**Table 50: Locations and Number of Participants at Public Consultations**

SL	Locations	Date	Participant		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Village: Chanderpara, Union: Zilongjha Union, Upazila: Cox's Bazar Sadar, District: Cox's bazar	19.09.2020	09	04	13
2	Tankipahar, Mohajerpara, Cox's Bazar Municipality	19.09.2020	12	08	20

**Table 51: Meeting with government departments**

SL	Locations	Date	Participant		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Meeting with PD	15.09.2020	5	0	05
2	Meeting with Mayor, Cox's Bazar Municipality	16.09.2020	5	0	05
3	DPHE, Cox's Bazar	18.09.2020	07	0	07
4	Cox's Bazar Municipality Officials	20.09.2020	10	0	10
5	AC land office, Cox's Bazar	20.09.2020	3	0	03
6	Meeting with ADC revenue, Cox's Bazar	20.09.2020	3	0	03

### 5.2.3 Summary of the consultation meetings

**Table 52: Summary Findings of Public Consultations Issues Discussed**

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
General perception about the project	All titleholder households (Chanderpara) were aware about the proposed project. On the other hand, very few non-titleholder households (Tankipahar) were in the same level of understanding. Titleholders believe that the project will provide benefits in terms of safe drinking water supply and opportunity for employment. However, the non-titleholders believe that the project will be not benefitting them because they will have to leave that place if the project is implemented. But they believe that the local community will be benefitting by getting safe drinking water.
Support and participation of local people for the project	People at Chanderpara village will provide full support for the implementation of the project. But most people at Tankipahar were not interested in providing support.
Critical issue and concerns by the local people for the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation:</li> <li>• How the affected people in Chanderpara village will be benefitting as they are living outside the municipal area</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach road at Tankipahar</li> <li>• One Masjid, one graveyard and number of community houses are adjacent to Tankipahar site.</li> </ul>
Criteria to be considered during project design, operation stage and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Water pollution</li> <li>• Vulnerable people (Children, Female headed HHs, the disabled)</li> </ul>
Status of current water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People at Chanderpara are using shallow tube-wells for drinking water, washing and cooking. Bakkhali river water is used for other household and agricultural purposes.</li> <li>• People at Takipahar are using water from deep tube well established by municipality.</li> </ul>
Perceived benefits from the project	In all the consultations, participants expressed that the local community would get safe drinking water if the proposed project got implemented.
Perceived loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the participants at Chanderpara village felt that there were no such negative impacts from the proposed project.</li> <li>• But the participants from Tankipahar felt that there remained many perceived losses if the project got implemented. They felt that they would have to leave the area.</li> <li>• The participants from Tankipahar also felt that their health cost and education cost would increase as well.</li> <li>• Moreover, the relocation as a result of project implementation/construction of OGR would cause separation from kinship/ social bonding.</li> </ul>
Safety issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying construction materials for main reservoir and demolition might create potential threat for the safety and security.</li> <li>• Land sliding is another concern.</li> </ul>
Usefulness of consultation	All participants mentioned that the consultations were very useful and helpful as they got an opportunity to share their views and concerns about the proposed project and its potential impacts.

85. Overall, the people with title (titleholders) did not raise any critical objections to the proposed projects as they believed that this project would yield benefits to the localities. They believe that the local community and people living in municipality will get safe drinking water, employment opportunity will be created, and local roads and infrastructures will be developed.

86. On the other hand, the people with no titles (non-titleholders) raised critical objections in-terms of their home loss. If they leave that place their education, health and communication budget will be increased and it will have negative impacts on their lives and livelihood..

87. In total, 12 women joined in two consultations. However, during census and SES, most female household members attended and provided their opinions. The summary of discussions is presented in the **Table 53** below.

**Table 53: Findings on Gender Consultations during Census**

Issues Discussed	Women's views and perception
------------------	------------------------------



General perception about the project	<p>About cent percent women in Chanderpara village (Titleholders HHs) have heard about this project and they believe that successful implementation of the project will ensure safe drinking water for the local community as well as entire Cox's bazar municipality.</p> <p>Over 80% women in Tankipahar (Non-titleholders HHs) have heard this project and they believe that the proposed project will not be helpful for them. But they believe that successful implementation of the project will ensure safe drinking water for the people of entire Cox's Bazar municipality.</p>
Primary occupation of women	About cent percent women are homemakers.
View on importance of education, specifically	All women have expressed that education is very important in every step in life. They also believe that education is equally important for girls and boys to establish themselves.
Types of education facilities available and quality of education	All types of educational facilities are available in Cox's Bazar. Public and private transports are available to reach the educational institutions. Some educational institutions have their own transport services for students.
Role of women in the decision-making of the household	Men are dominating for making major decisions but women also are participating with decision making process in many critical issues.
Availability of public health facilities and quality of services	Almost all types of treatment facilities are available nearby.
Incidence of domestic violence at their home	Almost all the women felt that there was no incidence of domestic violence. They reported that they did not face any physical harassments.
Overall observation	Women in the communities are remarkably busy with their household works.

#### 5.2.4 Information Disclosure

88. The resettlement plan will be endorsed by the government to ADB and uploaded in the websites of the DPHE, implementing agency, and ADB. Corrective action plans (if any) and resettlement monitoring reports will also be endorsed by the Government and uploaded on ADB's website. Safeguards monitoring reports will also be uploaded on implementing agency websites. Disclosure will follow ADB's Public Communication Policy, 2011. In addition, the summary of the RP will be made available to the affected people, community groups, and district as well as Upazila Offices.

## CHAPTER 6: GREIVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

89. As Bangladesh does not have any legal framework, other than the court of law, that can provide the necessary institutional mechanism to address and resolve the grievances that might be raised by any project affected individuals or groups or communities and/or parties. Most importantly, the existing legal instruments including the ARIPA 2017 do not recognize the rights and entitlements of non-titled persons and there remains no mechanism to hear and redress grievances of such affected persons. Therefore, it is necessary that a project specific grievance

redress mechanism (GRM) be established outside the courts of law that can be easily accessible and cost-effective to the affected persons. The system established under the GRM can also respond immediately to the grievances reported by the affected persons. In addition, it can serve to avoid lengthy and costly court proceedings that affected people might not afford to and thereby causing considerable delays in project implementation. Keeping it in view, the GRM for the EAP adopts a transparent and time-bound procedure in the grievance resolution process while not barring the affected people from taking legal recourse under the country's existing judicial system or other administrative mechanism.

90. The Emergency Assistance Project (EAP) of DPHE will adopt the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) developed in line with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB and the existing policies and legal framework of the Government of Bangladesh. The GRM shall be established at different levels to keep records of people's grievances regarding technical, social and environmental aspects of project related activities and its implementation. It will also welcome all kinds of safeguards-related queries, comments, suggestions and complaints from anyone. The process will be designed to be transparent, gender responsive, culturally appropriate and commensurate to the risks and adverse impacts of the project, as well as readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. However, the project specific GRM will not supersede any legal government grievance procedures.

91. The GRM will be implemented based on the following principles: i) All grievances received either in written or verbally will be recorded in a Grievance Register; ii) Affected people will be informed of the grievance resolution status; iii) Creating an opportunity for the affected people to lodge their complaints/grievances anonymously (without divulging the particulars of the complainants) in order to protect the complainants from any backlash; iv) Informing the affected people of their right to approach to any appropriate court or administrative mechanism other than the GRM; v) Affected people are to be informed about the mechanism through information caravan and orientation to be conducted by the project officers and staff in the community; and vi) Observation or monitoring of the grievance will be continuing until the grievances are resolved fully.

92. The key purpose of this GRM is to establish a fair, transparent and accountable mechanism of quick resolution of the grievances of the project affected people through local reconciliation, if the grievances are not resolved at one level, the mechanism shall clearly spell out the further procedures to be followed by the concerned parties. All relevant stakeholders including the affected people will be made aware of the grievance redress procedures such as submission of complaints and its resolution process through inter-personal communication and appropriate IEC materials and project leaflets. The fundamental objectives of the GRM are:

- (i) to reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both, the project, and the affected persons, and to resolve any project-related grievance locally, in consultation with the aggrieved party;
- (ii) to facilitate the smooth implementation of the resettlement plan and prevent delay in project implementation;
- (iii) to democratize the development process at the local level, while maintaining transparency as well as to establish accountability to the affected people;
- (iv) to facilitate an effective dialogue and open communication between the project stakeholders; and

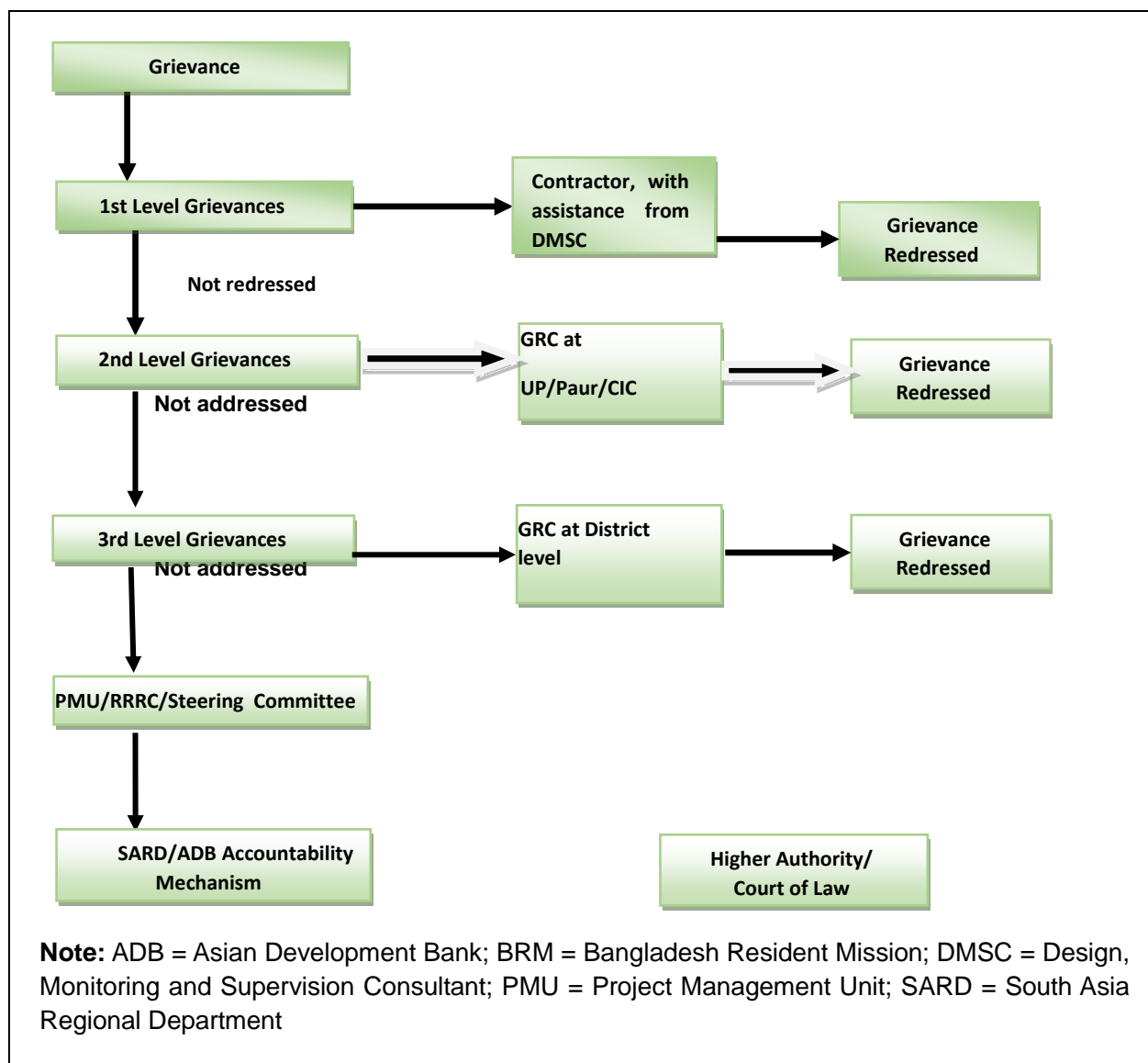
(v) to have clear definition of roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in consideration and resolution of grievances.

93. In order to create wider access of the affected people to the GRM, an easy and open system will be in place where the affected people lodge/report their complaints or grievances through but not limited to: letters, e-mails, text messages, walk-in verbal complainants, phone calls, fax, filling in online grievance form through the project website, dropping their grievances into grievance intake box installed at the project area and the people can choose any other mode of filling the complaints they have access to. A community leader/volunteer will help those having no reading or writing skills lodge their complaints. The design and implementation process of the GRM will make sure that the views of the people are well respected and carefully reviewed. A four-tier project specific GRM has been established, outline of which is presented in **Figure 3**. below.

### **First Level of GRM.**

94. The first tier is the grass-roots level mechanism. At this level, the grievances are reported to field officers responsible at each project location, which is the first and the most accessible and immediate venue for the fastest resolve of grievances. The contact phone number of the focal persons/volunteers and the responsible officials will be posted in the project areas and project website and notice boards. The responsible officials will keep on continuing interactions with affected persons to resolve their grievances and respond to the questions and queries regarding various issues including land acquisition, structures acquisition, livelihood impacts, entitlements, and assistance. Corrective measures will be undertaken at the field-level itself within seven days and feedback provided to the complainant on actions taken for resolution. All grievances will be documented with full information of the person and issue. A sample grievance form that may be used and the suggested format for record-keeping of grievance is in Appendix 10.

**Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism**



**Table 54: Grievance Registration Form**

No	Title of complaint	Type of complaint	Receipt Date	Name of plaintiff	Contact details of plaintiff	Summary of complaint	Action taken	Status of complaint	Remarks

## Second Level of GRM

95. If the issue/s cannot be resolved by the field officers within 7 days at the first level, they will be brought to the second level at the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). For projects/areas within the Rohingya camps, at this level, CIC will be the chair of the GRC and AE/SAE of DPHE will be the member-secretary while for projects/areas within the jurisdiction of Union Parishad, UP Chairman will be the GRC chair and the AE/SAE of DPHE will serve as member-secretary, and for projects/areas within the municipality, the concerned panel chairman of the Pourashava will chair the GRC and AE/SAE of DPHE will be the member-secretary. DPHE will establish required

number of GRCs at camp, UP and Pourashava levels. GRCs will consult properly with local people to ensure that the issues are managed in an amicable way. The GRC for projects/areas within municipality will consist of 7 members as in table 5.1 while the GRC for projects/areas within the UP will consist of including PBS director (convenor), members from the office of executive engineer, BREB, member from PBS, member from consulting firm (incase of safeguard issue, safeguard consultant will attend) and member from contractor. The GRC normally provide solution within 15 days of receiving the grievance from the field officers. The details of the GRCs at municipality, UP and camp levels are presented in the **table 55, 56 and 57.**

**Table 55: GRC at Municipality**

Sl. No.	Members	Designation	Responsibility
1	Mayor/ Panel Mayor or delegated by Mayor	Convener	Organize monthly or quarterly meeting
2	Member from TLCC	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
3	Member from beneficiary/affected households	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
4	Member from beneficiary/affected households	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
5	Member from consultant	Member	Note discussions and decisions of the meeting and disseminate
6	Member from Contractor	Member	Implement the decision with the help of DPHE
7	AE/SAE, DPHE	Member Secretary	Record all issues and circulated among the Interested people.

**Table 56: GRC at Union Parishad**

Sl. No.	Members	Designation	Responsibility
1	UP Chairman	Convener	Organize monthly or quarterly meeting

2	UP Member	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
3	Member from beneficiary/affected households	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
4	Member from beneficiary/affected households	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
5	Member from consultant	Member	Note discussions and decisions of the meeting and disseminate
6	Member from Contractor	Member	Implement the decision with the help of DPHE
7	AE/SAE, DPHE	Member Secretary	Record all issues and circulated among the Interested people.

**Table 57: GRC at Camp**

Sl. No.	Members	Designation	Responsibility
1	Camp-in Charge (CIC)	Convener	Organize monthly or quarterly meeting
2	Concerned Rohingya Representative	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
3	Member from beneficiary/affected households	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
4	Member from beneficiary/affected households	Member	Summarize the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
5	Member from	Member	Note discussions and decisions of the meeting

	consultant		and disseminate
6	Member from Contractor	Member	Implement the decision with the help of DPHE
7	AE/SAE, DPHE	Member secretary	Record all issues and circulated among the Interested people.

### Third Level of GRM

96. Should the grievances remain unresolved at the second level, the AE/SAE, DPHE will activate the third level of the GRM by informing the XEN, DPHE who will, based on review of the local GRC minutes and consultations with the local GRC Chair, activate the district level GRC. This committee shall comprise the following representatives: (i) XEN, DPHE, (ii) representative from DC's office, (iii) representative from RRRC office, (iv) representative from Pourashava, v) representative from DMS, vi) AE from the PD office, and vii) AE from XEN, DPHE office.

97. The GRC at the district level shall convene its meeting based on the receipt of the resolved complaints/grievances from the second level and ensure that the complaints/grievances are resolved within 15 days of its receipt. Assistant Engineer of XEN office will be acting as the member-secretary and be responsible for recording of the complaints and processing and placing all papers before the district level committee, keeping the records of the decisions taken, circulating the minutes of the meeting, taking follow-up actions and sending the decisions to the complainants/affected persons.

### Fourth Level of GRM

98. If the complaints/grievances have not been resolved at the third level, the XEN, DPHE shall activate the GRC at the PMU/RRRC/Steering Committee level informing the PD regarding the context along with all relevant documents. Having received the request from the XEN, the PD then activate the fourth level GRC, which will consist of (i) Project Director; (ii) deputy project director, PMU; (iii) environmental/resettlement safeguards officer of the DMS; (iv) representative from Land Ministry; (v) representative from DOE; (vi) representative of the affected persons; and (vii) representative from any other relevant ministry/department (depending on the nature of the complaints/grievances). The project director will sign off on all grievances received by the PMU.

99. The GRC at the PMU level shall meet based on the receipt of grievances, and the meeting shall be convened, and grievance redressed within 15 days of receipt of the grievance by the PMU. The environmental and/or social safeguards officer of the DMS/PMU will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the PMU level GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and taking follow-up actions to see that formal orders are issued, and the decisions carried out, and final decision conveyed to the complainant. If further supports are needed from the higher authority, the PD shall raise the issue with the CE, DPHE and Steering Committee to expedite the process of resolving the issues/concerns/grievances of the affected people.

100. Notwithstanding anything contained in this GRM, an aggrieved person shall have full access to the country's legal system at any stage and it can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. If the EAP established GRM cannot resolve the issue, the affected persons can also take advantage of ADB Accountability Mechanism and can send complaint in writing directly the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters. She/he (the complainant) can submit the complaint in any of the official languages of ADB's Developing Member Countries. The DPH will ensure that the information regarding the ADB

Accountability Mechanism is included in the Project Information Document to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM and posted in the DPHE website as well.



## CHAPTER 7: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

101. The legal and policy framework is founded on the Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017 (ARIPA 2017), non-agricultural khas land management and settlement policy 1995 and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and ARIPA 2017, ADB's SPS 2009 will prevail.

### **7.1 Government of Bangladesh's Laws regarding compensation to the affected people Under Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017**

102. The ARIPA 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The Act also stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired. The following are the relevant sections on compensation:

- (i) Section 4 (1) provides that whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, s/he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.
- (ii) Section 4 (2) provides that in case of acquisition of immovable property for any non-governmental person or organization, whatever be the amount of the immovable property, sanction of the government must be taken before the initiation of acquisition proceeding.
- (iii) Section 4 (3) provides that the Deputy Commissioner, under sub-section (1)- (a) before the publication of notice, in the prescribed manner and form, shall record the real nature, condition and infrastructures built therein, crops and trees of the proposed immovable property in video or still picture or any other technology and thereafter prepare a report accordingly.
- (iv) Section 4 (9) provides that the Commissioner, in the prescribed manner, shall hear the appeal under sub-section 8 and shall provide with the decision within next 15 working days and in case of a nationally important project, shall provide with the decision within the next 10 working days.
- (v) Section 4 (13) provides that generally religious places, graves or crematoriums can be taken into acquisition. Provided that, if it is essential in public purpose or public interest, by relocation and rebuilding, in the own money of the requiring persons or organizations, it may be taken into acquisition.
- (vi) Section 5 (3) provides that the Deputy Commissioner- (a) if the property exceeds 50 standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Ministry of Land; and (b) if the property does not exceed 50 standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Commissioner:
- (vii) Section 7 (1) provides that when the Government, the Divisional Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner has decided for acquisition of any property under section 5 or the proviso to section 6 the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice to be given in the

prescribed manner at convenient places on or near such property stating that the Deputy Commissioner, has decided to acquire the property and intends to take possession thereof.

- i. Section 8 (1) provides that on the date so fixed, or on any other date to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to enquire into the statement, if any, which any person has made pursuant to a notice given under section 7 and into the value of the property at the date of the publication of the notice under section 4, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and shall make an award of (a) the compensation which, in his opinion, shall be allowed for the property; and (b) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the property, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information from the latest record of the proposed mouja for acquisition.
- ii. Section 9 (1) provides that in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4: (b) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list; (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property; (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and (e) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.
- iii. Section 9 (2) provides that while the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub-section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum.
- iv. Section 9 (3) provides that in cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided.
- v. Section 9 (4) provides that notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.
- vi. Sections 29 to 32 provide for an appointment of arbitrator, the notice of hearing and the scope of proceedings.

## **7.2 Non-agricultural khas land management and settlement policy 1995**

103. Khas land means the land that is owned by the government, where nobody other than government has property rights to transfer or allocate. There are two types of khas land, (1) agricultural khas land, (2) non-agricultural khas land. The government has made two separate policies for management and settlement of khas lands. For non-agricultural khas land government, government adopted “ The Non-agricultural khas land management and settlement policy 1995” (NAKLMS 1995). The following are the relevant sections on land allocation and compensation:

- i. section 3.0 (a): Non-agricultural khas land will be allotted to any government department or agency for government need. However, in that case the fair price of the land has to be paid according to the market price. Market price shall be determined by the prevailing rules. In that case, the value of the land can be determined by the rules laid down in the ARIPA

2017.

- ii. section 4.0 (c) : In all cases, the deputy commissioner would determine the price of the land sought and send the settlement proposal to the appropriate authority after creating the case record.

### **7.3 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)**

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

105. ADB's SPS 2009 covers permanent and temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) caused by (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The SPS 2009 also covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

106. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning becomes an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, considering the following basic principles:

- i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs). Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.
- iii. Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous people, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- iv. (iv). Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of affected persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts, and risks are extraordinarily complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by social preparation.
- V. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (a) land based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based, or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- VI. Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, economic and social integration of resettled persons into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- VII. Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- VIII. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, to ensure that people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- IX. Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
- X. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- XI. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- XII. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- XIII. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- XIV. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

### ADB Safeguard Policy Principles and Legal Framework of Bangladesh Government

107. In dealing with involuntary acquisition of immovable properties or relocation or resettlement, ADB follows its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 while the government abides by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act (ARIPA) 2017. For this project entitled "Emergency Assistance Project (EAP)", there is a Resettlement Framework 2018. A comparison between the ADB SPS 2009 and ARIPA 2017 has been drawn in **table 58** with reference to its policy principles, compensation coverage, gaps between the two frameworks and suggested actions to minimize the gaps.

**Table 58: Comparison between ARIPA 2017 and ADB's SPS 2009**

No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Gaps and Proposed Actions to Address Gaps
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks	Deputy Commissioner conducts a joint verification with executing and implementing agencies and categorizes land by types and any assets thereon and identifies owners of physical	<b>Gaps:</b> Persons living on khas land are considered as squatters. They do not get any legal protection. <b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will conduct an

No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Gaps and Proposed Actions to Address Gaps
		assets prior to issue of section 4(1) notice.	independent assessment & prepare an Inventory of Losses and identify resettlement issues.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	<b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not make provision for persons living on khas land. <b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with affected persons and others during resettlement plan preparation and implementation, to inform them of their entitlements and resettlement options, to ensure their participation in resettlement planning and to address the needs of vulnerable groups.
3	Establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	<b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not make provision for persons living on khas land. Particularly, the law doesn't have any provision for forming GRM. <b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will establish a project based GRM through resettlement plan to address grievances.
4	Provide cash compensation at replacement cost.	Deputy Commissioner enhances the compensation by 200% premium on top of current mouza rate (market value) of the land and another 100% premium to address other resettlement impacts.	<b>Gaps:</b> Replacement costs as such have not been mentioned in the law. <b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will prepare entitlement matrix, recommend replacement cost, and pay compensation directly to the affected persons, if they are entitled based on the entitlement matrix.
5	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons.	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under	<b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not make provision for illegal occupant on khas land. <b>Actions:</b> Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan will provide

No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Gaps and Proposed Actions to Address Gaps
		sections 8(1) & 9(1)	additional compensation for loss of trees and crops, transitional allowances, shifting costs, reconstruction assistance, livelihood training, access to credit & grants, employment during project construction period, special assistance to women headed households and vulnerable groups and other rehabilitation and restoration assistance.
6	Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1).	<b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not make provision for persons living on khas land. <b>Actions:</b> Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan will include provisions for payment of compensation to the non-titleholders (informal and nonregistered) for their lost assets and to provide other rehabilitation and restoration benefits assistance.
7	Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1).	<b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not make provisions for persons living on khas land. <b>Actions:</b> Additional compensation and rehabilitation and restoration assistance for poor and vulnerable groups will be included in the Entitlement Matrix and the Resettlement budget of the resettlement plan of approved subprojects.
8	Prepare Resettlement Plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	<b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not make provisions for preparing Resettlement Plan (RP) for the affected persons or affected households. <b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will prepare the resettlement plan and obtain the approval of GoB and ADB.



No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Gaps and Proposed Actions to Address Gaps
9	Disclose the draft resettlement plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	<p><b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not make provisions for disclosing the draft resettlement plan.</p> <p><b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will disclose the draft resettlement plan in their official website and share the draft with affected persons and other stakeholders including a translation of the executive summary and the entitlement matrix in Bengali. The draft and final resettlement plans will also be disclosed on the ADB website.</p>
10	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program	Legal framework does not have any provisions for accepting the involuntary resettlement issue as an integral part of development project of program.	<p><b>Gaps:</b> Legal framework does not have any provisions for accepting the involuntary resettlement issue as an integral part of development project of program.</p> <p><b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will include the full resettlement cost in its total budget and commits to make available the required funds in time.</p>
11	Pay compensation prior to physical or economic displacement	Legal framework does not allow the taking over the possession of the acquired land prior to giving their due compensation to the affected persons. However, delay in having compensation in case of any disagreement regarding the compensation package, possession is taken over by the government.	<p><b>Gaps:</b> Government may take over the possession in case of delay in making payment due to arbitration regarding the compensation package.</p> <p><b>Actions:</b> Executing and implementing agencies and PMU will ensure that all affected persons are provided with full compensation prior to their displacement.</p>

### Safeguard Principles applicable to the Project

108. Based on the national regulatory framework and the safeguards policy of ADB, the project implementation will be guided by the following safeguards principles.

- Adverse impacts arising from project design, planning and implementation including involuntary resettlement would be avoided, minimized, and mitigated by exploring design alternatives.

- Project related information including entitlements to affected persons will be disclosed in a timely manner and will be made available in places easily accessible to them and in local languages.
- Land donation or willing buyer willing seller method preferred rather compulsory land acquisition
- In case of land purchase, due diligence needs to confirm that: (a) functioning land markets exist; (b) the transaction has taken place with the owner's informed consent; (c) the owner was aware that it was possible to refuse to sell, and would not be subject to compulsory acquisition; and (d) the owner was paid a fair price based on prevailing market values. Construction of lines shall follow existing roads and shall be planned during the off-crop season and in case of unavoidable impacts the losses will be compensated.
- Consultations will be carried out with affected persons and their communities to elicit their views and suggestions on project design and implementation procedures and to ensure their participation in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- Permanent and temporary loss of crops, standing trees and commercial trees due to project constructions will be compensated at replacement value.
- Civil construction works will be scheduled for off-farming seasons to minimize adverse impacts on crops and cultivations.
- All entitlements and compensation will be paid to the affected persons prior to the commissioning of the civil construction work.
- Livelihoods and incomes of all displaced persons will be restored and improved.
- Grievance redress mechanisms will be established at different levels from construction sites to the executive agency level to receive and resolve any grievances from affected persons and to be resolved within a reasonable time frame.
- Contractual agreements with construction companies will ensure that contractors adopt adequate safety measures and avoid accidents and disturbances causing from noise, dust etc.
- A resettlement plan will be developed incorporating affected persons entitlements, compensation procedures, plans for livelihood and income restoration and improvement, grievance redress mechanisms etc. and will be disclosed in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Compliance with the safeguards policies and principles by executive agency and the outcomes and impacts of resettlement will be monitored internally.



## CHAPTER 8: ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 16.1 Eligibility

109. The implementation of the project can cause a variety of losses to diverse groups of persons. The losses mainly include agricultural land, crops, trees and livelihoods. The persons affected by the project comprise legal titleholders, non-titleholders, leaseholders, sharecroppers, tenant farmers and vulnerable groups. Though the legal and regulatory framework of Bangladesh does not recognize the non-titleholders and their rights to compensation, this resettlement plan advocates for compensation and/or rehabilitation and resettlement assistance to all persons affected by the project irrespective of their title to offset such losses and enable them to restore their living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. All affected persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and to rehabilitation measures. The cut-off date for non-titleholders will be the date of the census survey to be conducted based on the final project design and detailed measurement survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance. And the cut-off date for the titled holders APs will be the date of serving notice under section 4 of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017.

### 16.2 Entitlements

110. Affected households will be eligible and entitled for compensation for loss of any assets such as trees, crops, etc. Lack of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy or land titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation, however people having no land record or informal settlers will be eligible and entitled for non-land assets. In the instant case, involuntary land acquisition and physical displacement are involved, which will be requiring for compensation. Compensation towards damages to all eligible affected persons including non-titleholders is to be paid as per the entitlement matrix. All affected households are paid compensation for actual damages. As an additional assistance, construction contractors are encouraged to hire local labors, where feasible, based on their skills. If the entitlement matrix has not covered any impact or the valuation rates set in the resettlement plan does not correspond to the replacement cost, the entitlement matrix will be updated after the final census of the affected persons to include entitlements that have not been covered and to adjust the rates to match the replacement cost.

111. An entitlement matrix for the subprojects is given in Table 59. This entitlement matrix will be updated if required to address any unforeseen impacts such as structures etc. based on the design change and during the implementation

**Table 59: Entitlement Matrix**

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1.	Land			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productive land (agriculture)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partial loss of plot (&lt;50%)</li> <li>Marginal loss</li> </ul>	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost including all transaction costs, such as</li> </ul>

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	ural fish pond, forest, etc.) • Owners with legal or legalizable/recognized right	(i.e., land is still economically viable for use or meets the expected yield). • This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the detailed measurement survey (DMS).		applicable fees and taxes  • Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user  • Subsistence cash allowance based on income from lost plot
			Lessee	• Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner • Assistance to find alternative land • Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months.
			Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal)	• 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, compensation for share of crops • Assistance to find alternative land  • Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months
			Non-titled user (squatter/informal land users)	• No compensation for land loss • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land • Provision to use the remaining land as titled or rental/lease land • Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot
			Users with lease or	<b>A. For the portion to be used</b>

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			promissory right	<p><b>temporarily during construction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental will be agreed with the affected household, and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use.</li> <li>If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land.</li> <li>A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</li> <li>Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land and within the remaining lease/assigned period.</li> <li>Affected household will be notified one month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</li> </ul> <p><b>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for loss of net income for the remaining leased/assigned period.</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</li> <li>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</li> </ul>
			Non-legal users	<p><b>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental will be agreed with the</li> </ul>

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
				<p>affected household, and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 2 years.</li> <li>• A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</li> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land.</li> <li>• Affected household will be notified one month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</li> </ul> <p><b>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently by the project:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 2 years.</li> <li>• Cash compensation for the loss of standing crops and trees at replacement cost.</li> <li>• Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily use or affected by the subproject.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe loss (i.e., land no</li> </ul>	Owners with legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire</li> </ul>

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		<p>longer viable for continued use or does not meet the expected yield, therefore the entire property has to be acquired).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the detailed measurement survey.</li> </ul>	<p>or legalizable/ recognized right</p>	<p>land, or land-for-land of equivalent productive value with secure tenure, and acceptable to the affected household.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</li> <li>Entitled to take part in the income restoration program.</li> <li>If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below.</li> <li>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</li> </ul>
			Users with lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the remaining lease/assigned period.</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</li> <li>Entitled to take part in the income restoration program.</li> <li>If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below.</li> <li>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</li> </ul>
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 4 years.</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. Entitled to take part in the income restoration program.</li> </ul>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below.</li> <li>• Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Residential / commercial land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marginal loss (i.e., land is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield)</li> <li>• This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the detailed measurement survey.</li> </ul>	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right	<p><b>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash rental to be negotiated with the affected household.</li> <li>• Restoration of the land within 3 months after use.</li> <li>• If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected household will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land.</li> <li>• A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</li> <li>• For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.</li> <li>• Affected household will be notified one month in advance</li> </ul>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
				<p>of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</p> <p><b>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost.</li> <li>• For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.</li> </ul>
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land.</li> <li>• For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe loss (i.e., land no longer viable for continued use; the entire property must be acquired).</li> <li>• This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during DMS</li> </ul>	Owners with legal or legalizable/recognized right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire land, or land-for-land of similar attributes with secure tenure and acceptable to the affected household.</li> <li>• For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below</li> <li>• For allowances due to relocation of house, see Item 9 below.</li> <li>• Affected household to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the date the land will be acquired by the project.</li> </ul>
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land.</li> <li>• Compensation at replacement cost for non-land assets.</li> <li>• For allowances due to relocation of house, see Item 9 below.</li> <li>• Affected household to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the date the land will be acquired by the project.</li> </ul>
3.	House and shops	Marginal impact (i.e., unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and no relocation required)	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion.</li> <li>• Repair allowance equivalent to not less than 20% of replacement cost of the affected portion, or equivalent to the actual cost of repair.</li> </ul>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS	ownership over the land; with or without building permit	
		<b>Severe impact</b> (i.e., house is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired. This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure.</li> <li>• For allowances see Item 8 for shops and Item 9 for houses below.</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Secondary structures (kitchen, latrine, etc.)</b>	Loss of, or damage to assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land;	Cash compensation at replacement cost.



No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			with or without building permit	
5.	Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	Cash compensation at replacement cost.
6.	Public facilities, common property structures and facilities	Loss of, or damage to assets	Owners	Cash compensation at replacement cost to restore the affected facilities.
7.	Loss of income / livelihood due to loss of productive land	Loss of 10% or more of total productive land	Affected household losing productive land regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage per adult for the household.</li> <li>Entitled to take part in income restoration program.</li> </ul>
8.	Loss of income/ livelihood due to disruption of business or employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Marginal impacts</b> (i.e., disruption of business due to reorganization of the shop on the residual land; disruption of employment of less than 3 months)</li> </ul>	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	One-time assistance allowance of one month minimum wage per adult for the household.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Severe impacts</b> (i.e., disruption of business due to relocation of shop; and disruption of employment for more than 3 months)</li> </ul>	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials transport allowance equivalent to one-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating in the same village;</li> <li>Two-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating elsewhere in the district.</li> <li>One-time assistance allowance of one-month minimum wage</li> </ul>

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
				per adult for the household. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entitled to take part in income restoration program.</li> </ul>
9.	Impacts on houses that require relocation	Severe impacts on houses	Relocating affected households regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials transport allowance equivalent to one-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating in the same village;</li> <li>Two-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating elsewhere in the district.</li> <li>One-time assistance allowance of two-month minimum wage per adult for the household for those who will move to another plot of land and one-month minimum wage per adult for the household for those who will move within their plot of land.</li> </ul>
10.	Higher risks of impoverishment /hardship due to loss of resource base	Loss of land and non-land assets	Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time assistance allowance of three-month minimum wage per adult for the household to cover for additional human resources needed to help them, rebuild their houses, and re-establish their livelihood.</li> <li>Entitled to take part in income restoration program.</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER 9: INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

### 9.1 Determination of Compensation and status of Household

112. Through conducting the SES, Inventory of Losses will be determined by the implementing agency with the assistance of the DMSC for which compensation and relocation are required for the project affected persons.

113. In total 83 HHs (70 from Tankirpahar and 13 from Chanderpara) were surveyed. Their status along with extent of property loss and relocation costs has been described in **chapter 10**.

114. However, the actual costs for their relocation and resettlement would be determined based on the **Entitlement Matrix (table 59)**. Particularly, item numbers from 5-9 in the matrix would need to be seriously considered for the non-titleholders living in Tankirpahar while preparing the final/actual costs for resettling them.

### 9.2 Income Restoration Strategy for the Affected Persons and Institutional Arrangement for Implementation

115. The overall objective of the project resettlement policy is to ensure that all persons affected by the project are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity by providing compensation for the loss of physical and non-physical assets and, as required, other assistance and rehabilitation measures to reestablish affected livelihood.

#### 9.2.1 Oversight Body<sup>6</sup>

116. The RRRC is proposed to act as the coordinator on behalf the government to execute the intervention in connection with this sub-project. RRRC and ADB will conduct regular coordination meetings involving DPHE, the Implementing Agency, relevant stakeholders including the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Cox's Bazar, other development partners and agencies. Respective consultants of ADB office in Cox's Bazar will be assigned for close coordination, facilitation of sub-project development and implementation.

#### 9.2.2 Executing and Implementing Agency

117. Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) under the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Cooperatives (LGRD & C), Local Govt. Division will be the Executing Agency (EA) and Implementing Agency (IA) responsible for implementing the RP for the sub-project dealing with the Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) at Cox's Bazar. It will coordinate social safeguards planning and implementation to ensure that the resettlement framework is followed during subproject implementation.

118. DPHE will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) for the project headed by a Project Director (PD) that will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. In the PMU, the

<sup>6</sup> Resettlement Framework, People's Republic of Bangladesh, EAP, June 2018

PD will be assisted by a Deputy Project Director (DPD). The head of PMU in DPHE, the primary point of contact with ADB, will take lead for the overall coordination of the project. In addition, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be headed by the respective Executive Engineer of the DPHE at Cox's Bazar under the Project Director for the sub-project at the district level. With the assistance from Design, Monitoring & Supervision Consultant (DMSC), the DPHE will prepare Land Acquisition (LA) plan for the sub-project in identifying the Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts, subsequently PD will submit the LA plan to the DC for its approval and arrange for paying compensation to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The PMU will take the leading role in implementing the sub-project with the assistance of the DMSC. Apart from the acquisition of land by the DC, in case of purchasing any private land or donation of voluntary donor, the PMU will take role in negotiating with the land owners through the involvement of any third party professional valuator that finally will be approved by the PD. For expediting the land acquisition and resettlement process, PMU with the assistance of DMSC will coordinate with the DC Office of Cox's Bazar in the process of the payment for the land acquisition.

119. There will be a safeguards focal person attached with the DPHE, and s/he (Focal Person) will be assisted by Design, Monitoring and Supervision Consultants (DMSC). The DMSC will appoint a Resettlement Specialist during the sub-project implementation. The Project Director, with the assistance of DMSC and PMU, will perform the following activities:

- (i) Review and approve resettlement plans, ensuring that the resettlement plans are consistent with ADB SPS 2009, the resettlement framework, and the grant agreement;
- (ii) Endorse resettlement plans to ADB for review and concurrence;
- (iii) Orient, as needed, the PMU on their tasks relative to developing, updating, and implementing resettlement plans;
- (iv) Secure the budget for carrying out resettlement plans, ensuring that funds are available in a timely manner and in sufficient amounts;
- (v) Approve all disbursements connected with the implementation of the resettlement plans, such as payment of compensation and other entitlements, operational expenses of personnel, etc.;
- (vi) Ensure that funds for resettlement are spent judiciously; and
- (vii) Monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan, ensuring that this is carried out in compliance with the project resettlement principles, the resettlement framework, and with grant agreement.

### **9.2.3 Project Implementing Unit (PIU)**

120. The Executive Engineer based at Cox's Bazar, the head of PIU in DPHE and a dedicated safeguards focal person at the district level, will take lead for the overall coordination of the sub-project at different level at Cox's Bazar. The PIU will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities for the sub-project level.

121. PIU will be assisted by DMSC which will include a Resettlement Specialist to be engaged during the sub-project implementation process. The PIU will perform the following tasks with the

assistance of the DMSC:

- (i) Undertake involuntary resettlement screening and classification of subprojects for submission to the executing and implementing agencies and ADB;
- (ii) Prepare the resettlement plan and submit to the executing and implementing agencies and ADB for review;
- (iii) Secure the approval of the resettlement plan from the executing and implementing agencies and concurrence from ADB;
- (iv) Secure prior approval from PD, DPHE and concurrence from ADB for any variations in approved resettlement plans;
- (v) Secure the data base of affected households and assets gathered during the preparation and updating of the resettlement plan;
- (vi) Ensure all government requirements are complied with;
- (vii) Facilitate a sustained public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the affected households, are updated on any developments regarding the project and resettlement activities;
- (viii) Lead the Design & Monitoring Survey (DMS) and updated census of affected persons, including the updating of the rates used in calculating compensation and other entitlements to reflect prevailing market rates at the time of compensation;
- (ix) Lead the selection, acquisition, and preparation of replacement plots if required, including the preparation of a coordinated schedule of delivery of compensation and other entitlements, the relocation of people, harvesting of standing crops, and the start of civil works in a section of the subproject;
- (x) Lead the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the affected households;
- (xi) Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of affected households in accordance with the project resettlement principles and the resettlement framework; and
- (xii) Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.
- (xiii) Monitor and prepare progress reports on resettlement plan implementation.

#### **9.2.4 Design, Monitoring and Supervision Consultants (DMSC).**

122. The DMSC together with the PMU, will assist in developing and updating the Resettlement Plan through the conduct of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in a participatory and transparent way and consistent with the project resettlement principle and the resettlement framework. Once approved by the PIU and reviewed and concurred by ADB, the DMSC will provide technical advice in the implementation of the approved resettlement plan. The DMSC will likewise provide capacity-building orientation and skills training, as needed, to concerned personnel of the PMU and PIC.

123. Together with the PMU and PIU, the DMSC will supervise civil works activities to ensure that the contractors adhere to the terms of their contract relative to avoiding and/or minimizing

resettlement impacts, in addition to ensuring that contractors provide the necessary compensation and/or assistance to the affected households prior to and/or during construction activities. The DMSC will assist the PMU and PIU in regular monitoring of resettlement plan implementation.

### 9.2.5 Joint Verification Team

124. A Joint Verification Team (JVT) will be formed through a gazette notification by the Ministry of Local Government Division for the sub-project. Joint Verification Team (JVT) will compare and review the physical verification data collected by the respective resettlement consultant under the guidance of DPHE for assessing the loss of physical assets and affected owners. The scope and responsibility of the JVT will be clearly defined in the gazette. The DMSC in association with DPHE will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the recommendation/ data of the JVT as one of the determinants. The JVT will be a three-member body and be comprised as follows:

- (i) Executive Engineer of DPHE – Convener
- (ii) Representative of Deputy Commissioner, Cox's Bazar – Member
- (iii) Assistant Engineer, PD Office – Member Secretary.

### 9.2.6 Property Valuation and Advisory Committee (PVAC)

125. A Property Valuation and Advisory Committee (PVAC) will be formed for the sub-project through a gazette notification of the Local Government Division to review the assessment of the market price of the properties affected by the sub-project at the replacement cost. The scope and responsibility of the PVAC will clearly be defined in the gazette. The respective Resettlement Consultant under DMS will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PVAC data as one of the determinants. The PVAC will be comprised as follows:

- (i) Executive Engineer of DPHE –Convener
- (ii) Representative of Deputy Commissioner, Cox's Bazar
- (iii) Team Leader/ Resident Engineer of DMS – Member Secretary.

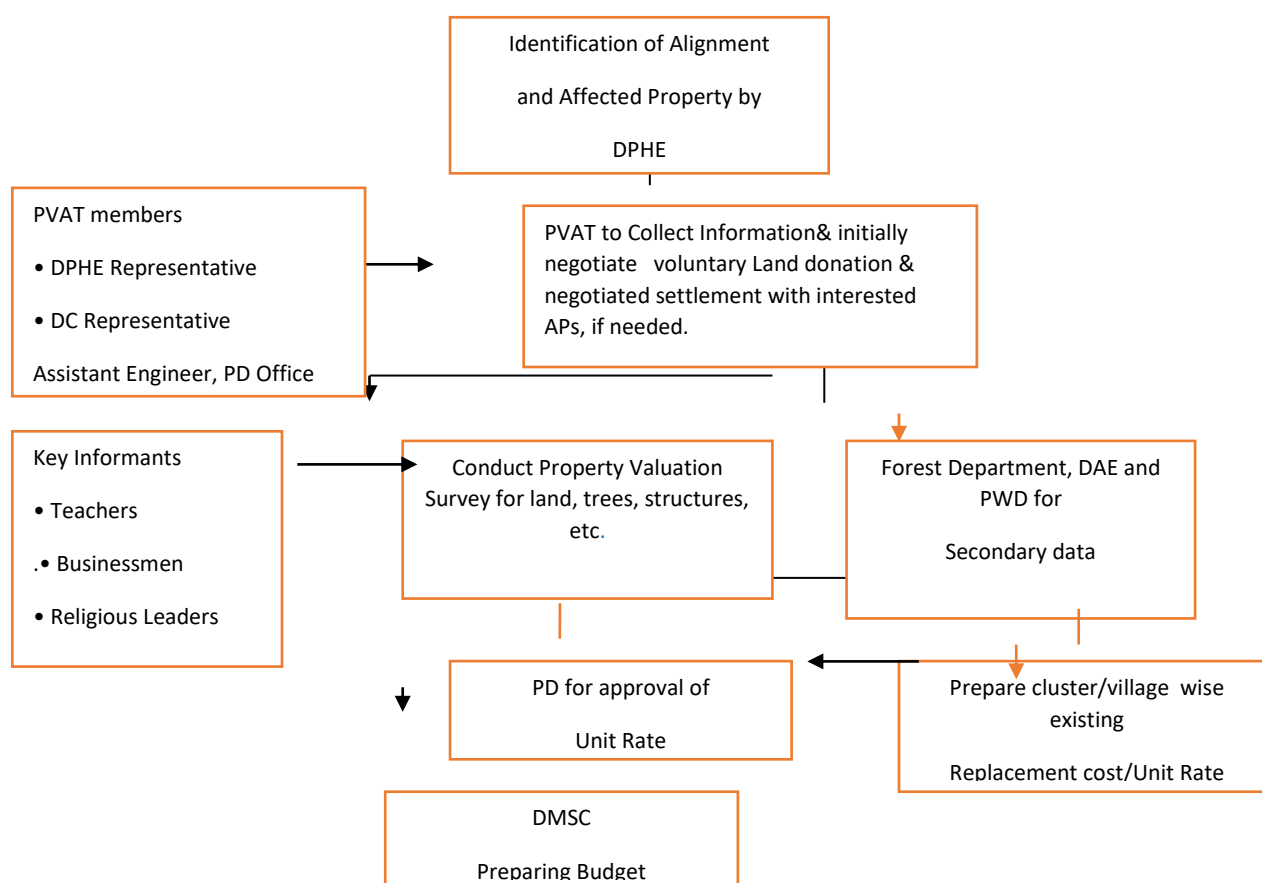
126. The procedure for determining the valuation of the properties is described in **Figure 4**. The valuation of property will be followed by discussions with affected households.

127. PVAC will recommend replacement cost of structure considering the cost of materials, labor inputs and land development cost at Current Market Rates. DPHE will approve the replacement cost of structures recommended by PVAC .

- PVAC will recommend the replacement cost for land based on Current Market Price (CMP) assessed by the Consultant at the time of the preparation of the resettlement plan, including the cost of titling. The replacement cost may be updated at the time of dispossession, if required.
- Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Department of Forestry will be considered by PVAC in calculating the replacement cost
- PVAC will recommend replacement cost of structure considering the cost of materials, labor inputs and land development cost at current market rates. DPHE will approve the replacement cost of structures recommended by PVAC.
- Deputy Commissioner office with assistance from district Public Works

Department (PWD) office will determine the market price of affected structures and enhance it by 200% for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). Similarly, Dept. of Forest will assess the market price of affected trees/ timbers.

**Figure 4: Organogram: Procedure of Determining Valuation of Property**



## CHAPTER 10: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

128. The costs of resettlement for the DPHE Subproject will be calculated based on (i) the IOL and the DMS, (ii) the entitlements set out in the entitlement matrix of this resettlement framework, and (iii) replacement costs. A contingency of 10% is included in the cost estimates to be used as required during implementation of the resettlement plan.

129. Nearly 70 HHs are living on the hill-top and approach road at Tankirpahar while 13 HHs are in Chanderpara. Different types and sizes of trees were found and unit costs have been estimated based on the statement of the HHs owners. **(table 60)**. However, the actual costs for the housing structures will be finally determined by the government constituted committee, i.e., Property Valuation and Advisory Committee (PVAC) as proposed and/or deemed appropriate.

130. A total of BDT **263.272 million (USD 3.134 million)** will be required for the resettlement of 83 HHs (68 non-title HHs and 15 title HHs). Details are in **table 10.1**. All costs have been estimated on the basis of owners' statements and Mouza rate as determined by Land Registration office.

**Table 60: Resettlement Budget**

SI	Category of loss	Units	Quantity	Unit Cost	Expected price (in BDT)	Price in USD (1 USD=84.00 BDT)
A	Non-Titleholders					
i	Residential Structures	Number	51	2,235,686	114,019,986	1,357,381
ii	Fruit Trees (Including fruit value)	Pics	238	8,458	2,013,004	23,964
iii	Timber Trees	Pics	62	9,395	582,490	6,934
iv	Non-Classified tree (Bamboo Tree)	Pics	20	1,000	20,000	238
v	Other assets (Pump/tube-well)	Number	20	132,000	2,640,000	31,429
vi	HHs assets shifting cost	HH number	68	18,412	1252,016	14,905
vii	Income restoration support (Gross average income for three months)	HH number	68 (Non-titled HH including Vulnerable HHs)	60,000*	4,080,000	48,571
	<b>Sub-total (Non-titleholder)</b>				<b>124,607,496</b>	<b>1,483,423</b>
B	Titileholders					
i	Homesteads land	Decimal	7	7,336,881	5,135,8167	611,407
ii	Residential Structures (HH)	Number	11	3,420,350	37,623,850	447,903
iii	Fruit Trees (Including fruit value)	Pics	1004	17,057	17,125,228	203,872
iv	Timber Trees	Pics	50	18,020	901,000	10,726
v	Non-Classified tree (Bamboo Tree)	Pics	3	1,000	3,000	36
vi	Other assets (Pump/tube-well)	Number	9	121,111	1,089,999	12,976



Vii	HHs assets shifting cost	HH number	12	22,917	275,004	3,274
	Income restoration support (Gross average income for three months)	HH number	15	60,000*	900,000	10,714
	<b>Sub-total (Non-titleholder)</b>				<b>109,276,248</b>	<b>1,300,908</b>
C	<b>Administrative Costs</b>					
	Preparation and implementation of RPs	Lumpsum			300,000,0	35,714
	Monitoring and reporting	Lumpsum			3,000,000	35,714
	10% contingency of the resettlement budget				23,388,374	278,433
	<b>Sub-total (Administrative cost)</b>				<b>29,388,374</b>	<b>349,862</b>
	<b>Total Expected price (A+B+C)</b>				<b>263,272,118</b>	<b>3,134,192</b>
	<b>In Words: BDT. Twenty Six Crore Thirty Two Lac Seventy Two Thousand One Hundred and Eighteen only.</b>					

\*Monthly gross income support is made tentatively based on the average income of the surveyed households and as per their verbal description (BDT 20,000.00 per month/HH)

## CHAPTER 11: RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

131. Based on a series of consultations with the project personnel and PD office a resettlement plan has been prepared. The Resettlement Plan will be implemented as per the schedule mentioned below. **(Table 61).**

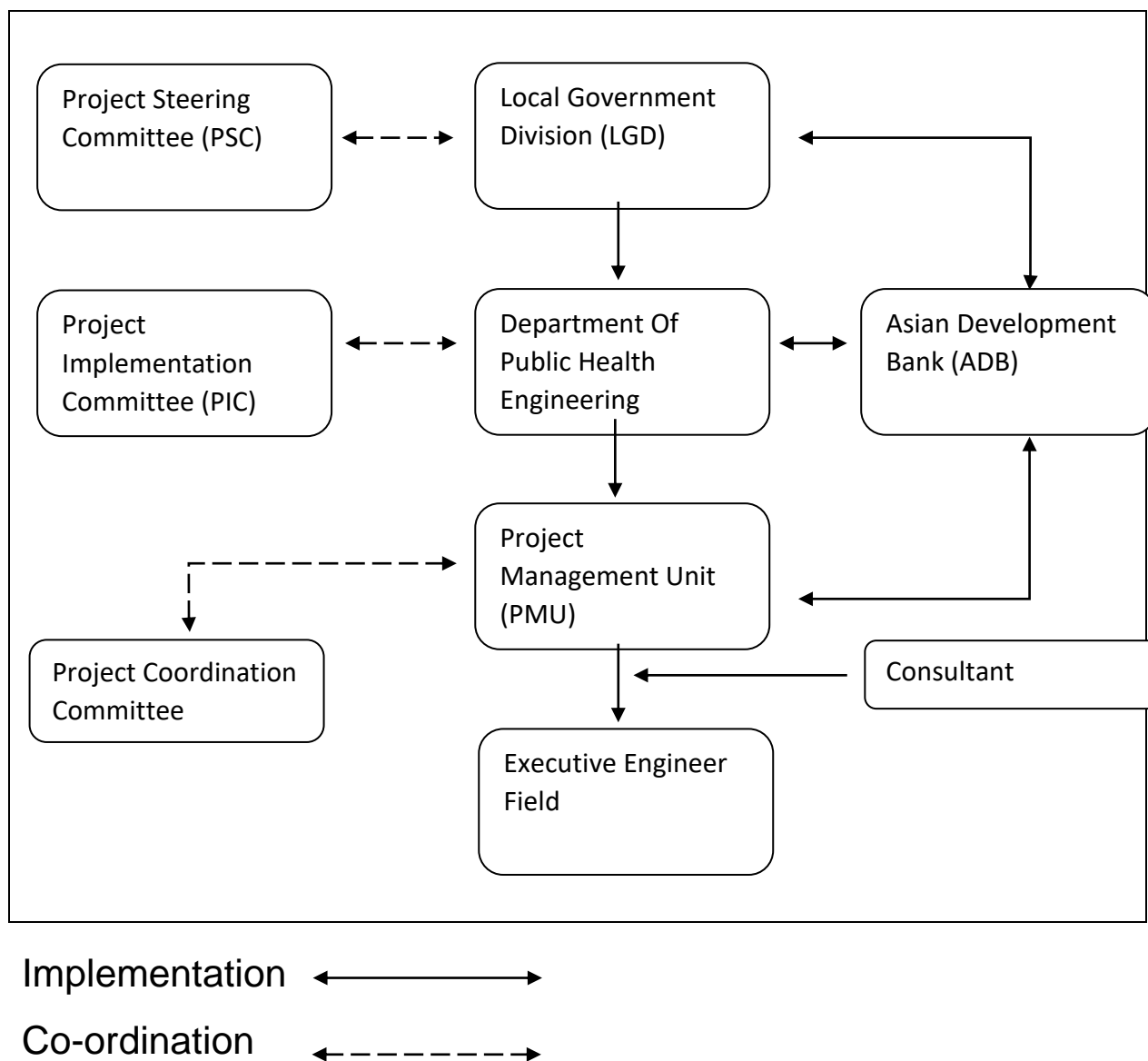
**Table 61: Resettlement Plan and Implementation Schedule**

Resettlement Plan Preparation and Implementation Schedule									
SLN O	Description of Tasks	Timeframe							
		2020				2021			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
1	Establish organizational structure for Resettlement Plan and other activities including PMU, PCC and GRM at different levels								
2	Take steps for developing draft Resettlement Plan and its update								
3	Collect background and relevant information n and conduct technical surveys								
4	Conduct socio-economic and household surveys								
5	Identification of vulnerable affected persons								
6	Hold consultations and ensure disclosures								
7	Update draft resettlement plan to reflect DMS/business survey								
8	Review the RP and finalize it								
9	Get the RP approved by the approving authority/ADB								
10	Conduct training/orientation for relevant officials (PMU and PCC members), GRCs at different levels and the contractors' staff members								
11	Issuance of ID cards to affected persons								
12	Issuance of notice to affected persons, as required								
13	Formation of PAVT and JVT by Ministry of LGRD &C								
14	Joint Verification Survey by JVT based on detail								

	design.								
15	Functioning of Grievance Redress Committee								
16	Property Valuation Survey and determination of unit price by PVAT								
17	Payment of compensation to affected people prior to start of construction and assistance as required.								
18	Payment of benefits based on GRC decision (if any)								
19	Start of civil works (construction of overhead water tank and installation of pipelines)								
20	Carry out internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys								
21	Conduct overall process monitoring, documentation and evaluation								

## CHAPTER 12: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

132. The Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD &C) will take overall responsibility for ensuring the project implementation on behalf of Government of Bangladesh. Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is executing the project while Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by the Project Director (PD) taking support from DMS consultants and relevant stakeholders is implementing the project. **Figure 5** below presents an outline of the implementation arrangements.



**Figure 5: Organizational Arrangement for Implementation and Management**

## CHAPTER 13: MONITORING AND REPORTING

133. The PMU through the DMSC will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the updating and implementation of the resettlement plan. Monitoring and evaluation are intended to help ensure that the resettlement plan is prepared and implemented according to the resettlement framework.

134. The following key indicators will be monitored periodically by PIC/PMU:

- (i) Compensation and entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the approved resettlement plan;
- (ii) Affected households are paid as per agreement with project authorities;
- (iii) Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved resettlement plan;
- (iv) Public facilities and infrastructure affected by the Project are restored promptly; and,
- (v) The transition between resettlement and civil works is smooth.

135. The PMU will carry out monitoring and post-implementation evaluation based on the indicators as in **table 62**. The PMU will provide the executing agency and submit a copy of its semi-annual monitoring report to ADB in every six months. The PMU will likewise conduct a post-resettlement plan implementation evaluation study one year following the completion of resettlement.

**Table 62: Monitoring Indicators**

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have all resettlement concerned officers/staff members been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule?</li> <li>▪ Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?</li> <li>▪ Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan?</li> <li>▪ Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time?</li> <li>▪ Have resettlement offices received the required funds?</li> <li>▪ Have funds been disbursed according to RP to the affected persons/households?</li> <li>▪ Has the land made free of encumbrances and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?</li> </ul>
Delivery of Entitlements to DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have all DPs/ APs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?</li> <li>▪ How many affected households relocated and settled in the new location?</li> <li>▪ Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned?</li> <li>▪ Have affected businesses, if any, received entitlements?</li> <li>▪ Have the squatters, encroachers displaced due to the project, been compensated? If so, how many? Out of how many?</li> <li>▪ Have the community structures (e.g. Mosque, etc.) been compensated for and rebuilt at new site?</li> <li>▪ Have all processes been documented?</li> </ul>

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Consultations, grievances & Special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?</li> <li>▪ Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities?</li> <li>▪ Have any DPs/ APs used the grievance redress procedures?</li> <li>▪ What grievances were raised?</li> <li>▪ What were the outcomes?</li> <li>▪ Have conflicts been resolved?</li> <li>▪ Have grievances and resolutions been documented?</li> <li>▪ Have any cases been taken to court?</li> </ul>
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?</li> <li>▪ What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation?</li> <li>▪ Have DPs income kept pace with these changes?</li> <li>▪ What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?</li> </ul>

**Note: DP=Displacement Persons AP= Affected Persons**

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1. EAP Activities under different packages and its coverage areas

#### List of Works packages

SLNO	Package No. & Lot No	Works Name	Coverage Area/Camp Name
1	EAP/DPHE/W1 G19891	Construction and Operation of Mini Piped Water Supply System (5- schemes). [Components are: (i) tube well and submersible pump (ii) water transmission pipeline (iii) hill top water reservoir (iv) distribution network and (v) public stand points (vi) solar panel].	KRC,Camp-8,13
2	EAP/DPHE/W2 G20118	Construction and Operation of Mini Piped Water Supply System (10- schemes). [Components are: (i) tube well and submersible pump (ii) water transmission pipeline (iii) hill top water reservoir (iv) distribution network and (v) public stand points (vi) solar panel].	Camp-2,4,8
3	EAP/DPHE/W3 G20181	Construction and Operation of Mini Piped Water Supply System (10-schemes). [Components are: (i) tube well and submersible pump (ii) water transmission pipeline (iii) hill top water reservoir (iv) distribution network and (v) public stand points (vi) solar panel].	Camp-2,3,5
4	EAP/DPHE/W4 G20408	Construction and Operation of Mini Piped Water Supply System (10-schemes). [Components are: (i) tube well and submersible pump (ii) water transmission pipeline (iii) hill top water reservoir (iv) distribution network and (v) public stand points (vi) solar panel].	Camp-3,13,17
5	EAP/DPHE/W5 G20423	Construction and Operation of Mini Piped Water Supply System (5-schemes). [Components are: (i) tube well and submersible pump (ii) water transmission pipeline (iii) hill top water reservoir (iv) distribution network and (v) public stand points (vi) solar panel].	Camp-5,8
6	EAP/DPHE/W9A/Lot-1 G21777	Construction and Operation of 2 Integrated Waste Management and Resource Recovery Facilities with Collection System at the outskirts of Kutupalong Balukhali Megacamp, Ukhiya. [Components are: (i) compost plant & recyclable store facilities (ii) drying bed, effluent tank and trickling filter (iii) leachate water storage pond (iv) controlled landfill cell and embankment (v) pipe network and inspection pit (vi) road and drains].	Camp-4Ext.
7	EAP/DPHE/W9A/Lot-2 G21388	Construction and Operation of 2 Integrated Waste Management and Resource Recovery Facilities with Collection System at the outskirts of Kutupalong Balukhali Megacamp, Ukhiya. [Components are: (i) composting perforated bins (ii) inorganic waste bins (iii) compost & recyclable storage shed (iv) soak pit (v) barbed wire fencing].	Camp-13.
8	EAP/DPHE/W9B G21522	Construction and operation of Integrated Waste Management (Kutupalong Balukhali). [Components are: (i) compost plant (ii) drying bed, effluent tank &	Camp-13.

SLNO	Package No. & Lot No	Works Name	Coverage Area/Camp Name
		cocopeat filter (iii) leachate water storage pond (iv) control landfill cell and embankment (v) waste water tank (vi) pipe network & Inspection pit].	
9	EAP/DPHE/W10 G20732	Construction and operation of Integrated waste management system (Shamlapur, Teknaf). [Components are: (i) Integrated Settler (IST) with ABR (ii) Filter Drain (FD) (iii) Soak Pit (SP) (iv) Site Improvement and (v) Pipe Network & Inspection pit].	Camp-23.
10	EAP/DPHE/W11/Lot-1 G21889	Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for Supporting Water Supply at Cox's Bazar City and Surrounding Areas. [Component is: SWTP of Capacity 1000m <sup>3</sup> /hr.]	Cox's Bazar Pourashava
11	EAP/DPHE/W11/Lot-2 G21900	Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for Supporting Water Supply at Cox's Bazar City and Surrounding Areas. [Components are: (i) portable water treatment plant of capacity 218 m <sup>3</sup> /hr. (ii) river intake on the left bank of Bakkhali river near rubber dam (iii) boundary wall around the treatment plant site (iv) 1-year operation and maintenance plan of the treatment plant].	Cox's Bazar Pourashava
12	EAP/DPHE/W11/Lot-3 G22155	Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for Supporting Water Supply at Cox's Bazar City and Surrounding Areas. [Component is: 6.5 km water transmission main (HDPE PN10, PE-100, SDR 17), 630mm dia.]	Cox's Bazar Pourashava
13	EAP/DPHE/W11/Lot-4 G21890	Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for Supporting Water Supply at Cox's Bazar City and Surrounding Areas. [Components are: (i) over ground treated water reservoir of capacity 4000 m <sup>3</sup> (ii) 15 km water distribution main (HDPE PN10, PE-100, SDR 17), 400mm dia.]	Cox's Bazar Pourashava
14	EAP/DPHE/W11/Lot-5 G22201	Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for supporting water supply at Cox's Bazar city and surrounding areas.[Components are: 4-overhead tanks (OHTs) of capacity 700m <sup>3</sup> /each]	Cox's Bazar Pourashava
15	EAP/DPHE/W12A/Lot-1 G21874	Construction of Surface Water Reservoir based Piped Water System (Nayapara, Shalbagan, Teknaf). [Components are: (i) dam along with spillway and protection (ii) embankment (iii) slope protection (iv) access road and (v) automated gauging].	Camp-26
16	EAP/DPHE/W12A/Lot-2 G22106	Construction of Surface Water Reservoir based Piped Water System (Nayapara, Teknaf). [Components are: (i) raw water intake station (ii) transmission pipeline (iii) pre-settlement tank (iv) 2 nos. portable surface water treatment plant of capacity 100 m <sup>3</sup> /hr./each. (v) ground water tank (vi) elevated water tank (vii) tap stand].	Camp-26
17	EAP/DPHE/W12B G21390	Construction and operation of surface water based pipe water systems for Unchiprang, Teknaf. [Components are: (i) dam along with spill way and protection (ii) intake (iii) raw water transmission main-10 km (iv) pre-settling basin (capacity: 4000 m <sup>3</sup> ) – 2nos. (v) portable treatment plant (capacity: 100 m <sup>3</sup> /hr.) (vi) solar powered portable treatment plant (capacity: 30 m <sup>3</sup> /hr.) (vii) ground water reservoir (capacity: 10000 liter/no) – 10 nos. (viii) elevated water reservoir – 3	Camp-22



SLNO	Package No. & Lot No	Works Name	Coverage Area/Camp Name
		nos. (ix) HDPE pipe network for camp – 1 scheme (x) HDPE pipe network for host community – 1 scheme; and (xi) community tap stand – 100 nos].	
18	EAP/DPHE/W13 G19892	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities (100 units).	Camp-3,4,5
19	EAP/DPHE/W14 G20178	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities (200 units).	Camp-13,19
20	EAP/DPHE/W15 G20407	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities (200 units).	Camp-14,15,17
21	EAP/DPHE/W18/Lot-1 G22655	Construction of Piped Water Supply with Surface Water Reservoirs, Treatment Plant and Other and Associated Facilities near Palongkhali BGB Camp, Kutupalong, Ukhiya. [Components are: (i) impounding reservoir including inlet culvert (ii) perimeter road around the impounding reservoir (iii) electrical sub-station (iv) barbed wire fencing around 50 acres scheme area (v) plantation around impounding reservoir].	Palongkhali union, ward no.9, ukhiya, Cox' bazar
22	EAP/DPHE/W18/Lot-2 G22302	Construction of Piped Water Supply with Surface Water Reservoirs, Treatment Plant and Other and Associated Facilities near Palongkhali BGB Camp, Kutupalong, Ukhiya. [Components are: (i) water transmission main [Diameter: 400 mm (HDPE PN10, PE-100, SDR 17), Length = 15 km] (ii) pre-settling basin (capacity 4000 m <sup>3</sup> )].	Palongkhali BGB camp to ukhiya upazilla, Cox' bazar
23	EAP/DPHE/W18/Lot-3 G22497	Construction of Piped Water Supply with Surface Water Reservoirs, Treatment Plant and Other and Associated Facilities near Palongkhali BGB Camp, Kutupalong, Ukhiya. [Components are: (i) intake piping & pump house (ii) portable surface water treatment plant of capacity 124.8 m <sup>3</sup> (iii) Construction of ground water reservoir (10000 liter/no.) (iv) elevated water reservoir (v) HDPE pipe network in camp (vii) HDPE pipe network for host community (vii) community tap stand].	Palongkhali union, ward no.3,4,5,6,7,8,9, ukhiya, Cox' bazar
24	EAP/DPHE/W19 G22266	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing, Commission, Operation and Maintenance of Faecal Sludge and Segregated Solid Waste Management Treatment Plant in Cox's Bazar.	Camp-4Ext.

### **List of Goods packages**

SLNO	Package No. & Lot No	Works Name	Coverage Area/Camp Name
25	EAP/DPHE/G1 G19956	Supply of 7 nos. Water Carriers for Emergency Water Supply including Operation and Maintenance for 2 years for Cox's Bazar, Ukhiya and Teknaf.	Ukhiya and Teknaf
26	EAP/DPHE/G2 G22661	Supply of Waste Management Equipment and Operation & Maintenance for Two Years for Camps in Ukhiya.	Ukhiya

27	EAP/DPHE/G3 G22571	Supply of Waste Management Equipment and Operation & Maintenance for Two Years for Camps in Teknaf.	Teknaf
28	EAP/DPHE/G4 G21391	Supply and Operation of 4 nos. Drilling Rigs with Associated Equipment.	Tongi, Dhaka

#### **List of Service packages**

<b>SLNO</b>	<b>Package No. &amp; Lot No</b>	<b>Works Name</b>	<b>Coverage Area/Camp Name</b>
29	EAP/DPHE/S1 G21510	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing, Commission, Operation and Maintenance of Faecal Sludge and Segregated Solid Waste Management Treatment Plant in Cox's Bazar.	Dhaka & Cox's Bazar

**Annex 2. Administrative approval for acquiring the land for the construction of SWTP and associated infrastructure at Chanderpara by the LGD on the 19th December 201**

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়  
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ  
পৌর-১ শাখা  
www.lgd.gov.bd

উন্নয়নের গণতন্ত্র  
শেখ হাসিনার মূলমন্ত্র

তারিখ: ১৯/১২/২০১৭ ইং।

বিষয়টি: ৩৭-জেলা শহর পানি সরবরাহ প্রকল্পের আওতায় কক্সবাজার পৌরসভায় জু-উপরসহ পানি শোধনাগার স্থাপনের জন্য ২.১৯৫ একর ভূমি অধিগ্রহণের প্রশাসনিক অনুমোদন।

সূত্র: জেলা প্রশাসক, কক্সবাজার কার্যালয়ের স্মারক নং-৪১০ তারিখ: ১৬/১১/২০১৭ ইং।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের পরিশ্রেফিতে সূত্রসহ পত্রের মাধ্যমে প্রেরিত জেলা প্রশাসক, কক্সবাজার এর প্রতিবেদনে প্রস্তাবিত ভূমিতে কোন প্রকার ধর্মীয় স্থাপনা ও শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান (মসজিদ, মন্দির, গীর্জা, কবরস্থান, শ্মশান, স্কুল, কলেজ মাদ্রাসা) ইত্যাদি নেই। প্রস্তাবিত জমি নাল শ্রেণীভুক্ত এবং এ জমি বর্ণিত প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের জন্য উপযুক্ত বলে প্রতীয়মান হয় মর্মে উল্লেখ রয়েছে।

০২। এমতাবস্থায়, জেলা প্রশাসক, কক্সবাজার এর প্রতিবেদনের আলোকে ৩৭-জেলা শহর পানি সরবরাহ প্রকল্প খাত হতে ব্যয় নির্বাহের শর্তে কক্সবাজার পৌরসভায় জু-উপরসহ পানি শোধনাগার স্থাপনের জন্য নিম্নে তফসিলভুক্ত ২.১৯৫০ (দুই দশমিক এক নয় পাঁচ শূন্য) একর ভূমি অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রশাসনিক অনুমোদন নির্দেশক্রমে প্রদান করা হলো।

## তফসিল

ক্রম	বি. নং, খাজিয়ান নং	বি. এম. দাগ নং	আধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত জমি (একর)
১।	৮৩৮	১৩২৭২	০.৪০০০ (একর)
২।	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৪	০.০৫৫০ (একর)
৩।	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৫	০.১৫০০ (একর)
৪।	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৬	০.১২০০ (একর)
৫।	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৭	০.১০০০ (একর)
৬।	৮৩৮, ৯২৮	১৩২৭২	০.৪১০০ (একর)
৭।	৮৩৮	১৩৫২৭	০.১৩০০ (একর)
৮।	১৫৬৯	১৩২৬৮	০.১২০০ (একর)
৯।	১৫৬৯	১৩২৬৯	০.০৭০০ (একর)
১০।	৭২০	১৩২৭৩	০.২৫০০ (একর)
১১।	১১৯৮	১৩২৭০	০.০২০০ (একর)
১২।	১১৯৮	১৩৫২৬	০.১৫০০ (একর)
১৩।	৭২০	১৩৫২৫	০.২২০০ (একর)
মোট			২.১৯৫০ (একর)

১৯/১২/১৭  
(মোঃ আবদুল রউফ মিয়া)  
উপ-সচিব  
ফোন নং- ৯৫১৪১৪২

জেলা প্রশাসক

কক্সবাজার

অনুলিপিঃ

- ১। মেয়র, কক্সবাজার পৌরসভা, কক্সবাজার।
- ২। প্রোগ্রামার, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ (ওয়েব সাইটে প্রকাশের অনুরোধসহ)।

DALetter.doc295

বাংলাদেশ স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়-২৩০২ (পরিচালিত)

প্রকল্পের নাম: "কক্সবাজার শহরে জু-উপগ্রহ পানি শোধনাগার নির্মাণ প্রকল্প"

৪-তম পর্যায় "প্রাক্কলন"

হুকুম দখলকৃত/অধিবেশকৃত জমির এবং জমির উপগ্রহ অবকাঠামো ও গাছপালায় অতিপ্রয়োজনীয় প্রাক্কলন

(ছাত্রের সম্পত্তি অধিবেশন ও হুকুম দখল আইন ২০১৭ মোতাবেক)

এম.এ. বাহালা নং- ০৪/২০১৯-১০

বৌদ্ধা কিসলা, উপজেলা: কক্সবাজার সদর, কক্সবাজার।

ক্র.সং.	জমির মালিকের নাম (পূর্ণ নাম)	জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	২ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	২ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	৩ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	৩ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	৪ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	৪ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	৫ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	৫ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	৬ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	৬ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	৭ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	৭ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	৮ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	৮ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	৯ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	৯ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	১০ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	১০ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	১১ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	১১ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	১২ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	১২ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	১৩ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	১৩ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	১৪ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	১৪ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)	১৫ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	১৫ (১) প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন জমির আয়তন (বর্গ মিটার)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
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১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮														

Sl. No	Village/Mahallah	Name of Household Head	Father's Name of Household Head	Title of Household	Type of Resident	
1	Chander Para	Salamot Ullah	Late Mojaffar Ahmed	Titleholder	Own	
2	Chander Para	Wali Ullah	Late Mojaffar Ahmed	Titleholder	Own	
3	Chander Para	Ahmed Ullah	Late Mojaffar Ahmed	Titleholder	Own	
4	Chander Para	Md. Shafiul Alam	Late Nur Islam	Titleholder	Own	
5	Chander Para	Zaker Hossain	Rahmat Ali	Titleholder	Own	
6	Chander Para	Rahsid Ahmad	Rahmat Ali	Titleholder	Own	
7	Chander Para	Mohammad Amir Rashid	Rahmat Ali	Titleholder	Own	
8	Chander Para	Rahmat Ali	Late- Abdur Rashid	Titleholder	Own	
9	Chander Para	Md. Sohel Rana	Md. Sultan	Non-titleholder	Rented	
10	Chander Para	Al Amin		Non-titleholder	Rented	
11	Chander Para	Md. Jibon	Md. Sultan	Non-titleholder	Rented	
12	Chander Para	Md. Rubel	Late- Mohammad Ali	Non-titleholder	Rented	
13	Chander Para	Sajjad Hossain	Abdullah	Non-titleholder	Rented	
14	Tanki-Pahar	Tajul Islam Raju	Late- Hakim Ali	Non-titleholder	Own	
15	Tanki-Pahar	Jahangir Alam	Shamsul Alam	Non-titleholder	Own	
16	Tanki-Pahar	Dildar Begum	Hus: Late- Muktul Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own	
17	Tanki-Pahar	Syed Karim	Late Muktul Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own	



Sl. No	Village/Mahallah	Name of Household Head	Father's Name of Household Head	Title of Household	Type of Resident
18	Tanki-Pahar	Shahidul Islam	Late Ulania Chowdhury	Non-titleholder	Own
19	Tanki-Pahar	Abdul Mannan	Late Abdul Gofur	Non-titleholder	Own
20	Tanki-Pahar	Iskandar Mirza	Abdus Salam Sikder	Non-titleholder	Own
21	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Selim	Late-Ula Miah	Non-titleholder	Own
22	Tanki-Pahar	Syed Alam	Late- Golam Nabi	Non-titleholder	Own
23	Tanki-Pahar	Jahangir Alam	Abul Khayer	Non-titleholder	Own
24	Tanki-Pahar	Mohammad Jahed	Shafiq Ahmed	Non-titleholder	Own
25	Tanki-Pahar	Abu Taher	Shafiq Ahmed	Non-titleholder	Own
26	Tanki-Pahar	Enamul Karim	Late- Abul Fazal	Non-titleholder	Own
27	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Azam	Late- Md. Jalal	Non-titleholder	Own
28	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Sadek Hossain	Tajul Islam Raju	Non-titleholder	Own
29	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Sarowar Hossain	Abdus Sobhan	Non-titleholder	Own
30	Tanki-Pahar	Abu Siddik	Late- Abu Bakkar	Non-titleholder	Own
31	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Shamsul Alam	Late-Ali Ahmad	Titleholder	Own
32	Tanki-Pahar	Zia Uddin	Late- Nurul Huda	Titleholder	Own
33	Tanki-Pahar	Jabed Md. Kaisar Nobel	Late- Johir Ahmad	Non-titleholder	Own
34	Tanki-Pahar	Nur Ayesha Begum	Abdul Kader	Non-titleholder	Own
35	Tanki-Pahar	Hasina Begum	Nurul Islam	Titleholder	Own
36	Tanki-Pahar	Sahab Miah	Kala Miah	Non-titleholder	Own
37	Tanki-Pahar	Dipti Pal	Late- Monodro Kumar Pal	Non-titleholder	Own
38	Tanki-Pahar	Anwoar Hossain	Fazal Karim	Non-titleholder	Own
39	Tanki-Pahar	Shahidul Islam	Late Samsul Kabir	Non-titleholder	Own
40	Tanki-Pahar	Osman Sarwar Alam	Anowar Hossain	Titleholder	HH members not staying here
41	Tanki-Pahar	Serajul Islam	Late Monohor Ali Munshi	Titleholder	Own
42	Tanki-Pahar	Nurul Azim	Late Monohor Ali	Titleholder	Own
43	Tanki-Pahar	Sohrab Hossain	Anowar Hossain	Titleholder	Own
44	Tanki-Pahar	Osman	Late Nur Mohammad	Non-titleholder	Own
45	Tanki-Pahar	Delowar Hossain	Kamal Ali	Non-titleholder	Own
46	Tanki-Pahar	Shahanz Akter	Moktul Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own
47	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Nur Hossain	Late Shamsul Alam	Non-titleholder	Own
48	Tanki-Pahar	Nur Banu	Late Mogholjuma	Non-titleholder	Own
49	Tanki-Pahar	Muzammel Haq	Late Nur Mohammad	Non-titleholder	Own
50	Tanki-Pahar	Moslem Uddin	Muzammel Haq	Non-titleholder	Own
51	Tanki-Pahar	Nur Nahar Begum	Hazi Abdul Bashor	Non-titleholder	Own
52	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Tareq Aziz	Fazal Ahmad	Non-titleholder	Own
53	Tanki-Pahar	Jaber Ahmad	Md. Shamsul Huda	Non-titleholder	Own
54	Tanki-Pahar	Shamsul Alam Bahadur	Late Yakub Ali	Non-titleholder	Own
55	Tanki-Pahar	Abu Syed	Abdus Samad	Non-titleholder	Own
56	Tanki-Pahar	Jaker Hossain	Late Shahdat Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own
57	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Late Shahdat Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own
58	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Rafiq	Moktul Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own
59	Tanki-Pahar	Amena Begum	Late Mojaharul Haq	Non-titleholder	Own
60	Tanki-Pahar	AHM Shahjahan	Late Md. Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own
61	Tanki-Pahar	Hakim Ali	Md. Ali	Non-titleholder	Own

Sl. No	Village/Mahallah	Name of Household Head	Father's Name of Household Head	Title of Household	Type of Resident
62	Tanki-Pahar	Johura Begum	Late Abdul Goni	Non-titleholder	Own
63	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Rafiq	Late Gura Miah	Non-titleholder	Own
64	Tanki-Pahar	Jahangir Alam	Abdul Hakim	Non-titleholder	Own
65	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Abdullah	Md. Nur Alam	Non-titleholder	Own
66	Tanki-Pahar	Abdul Hakim	Late Gura Miah	Non-titleholder	Own
67	Tanki-Pahar	Milon Dey	Rajendra Dey	Non-titleholder	Own
68	Tanki-Pahar	Monowara Begum	Late Moulavi Akbar Hossain	Non-titleholder	Own
69	Tanki-Pahar	Kalu Barua	Late Bijon Barua	Non-titleholder	Own
70	Tanki-Pahar	Nur Hossain	Abdul Kader	Non-titleholder	Own
71	Tanki-Pahar	Bikash Barua	Late Nitish Kumar Barua	Non-titleholder	Own
72	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Harun Rashid	Md. Abdul Alim	Non-titleholder	Rented
73	Tanki-Pahar	Feroz Mahmud	Md. Kiyamot Ali	Non-titleholder	Rented
74	Tanki-Pahar	Md. Abdul Hakim	Abdus Samad	Non-titleholder	Rented
75	Tanki-Pahar	Imaidul Islam Riyad	Aminul Haq	Non-titleholder	Rented
76	Tanki-Pahar	Abdul Hasem	Md. Ismail	Non-titleholder	Rented
77	Tanki-Pahar	Nasir	Abdul Bosor	Non-titleholder	Rented
78	Tanki-Pahar	Rana	Mannan Miah	Non-titleholder	Rented
79	Tanki-Pahar	Muslem Uddin	Mozzammel Haq	Non-titleholder	Rented
80	Tanki-Pahar	Jahedul Islam Raki	Emayet Ullah	Non-titleholder	Rented
81	Tanki-Pahar	Shahab Uddin	Late Kala Miah	Non-titleholder	Rented
82	Tanki-Pahar	Shahashil Dhor	Chanchal Dhor	Non-titleholder	Rented
83	Tanki-Pahar	Kamal Uddin	Monir Ahmed	Non-titleholder	Rented

**Annex 5. LAO requested the XEN, DPHE to deposit the money for the acquisition of the land for the construction of the SWTP and associated components at Chanderpara.**



স্মারক নম্বর : ০৫.২০.২২০০.১১৮.০১.০০৩.১৮ - ৬৮/১

তারিখ : ২০.০২.২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয় : এল এ মামলা নং-০৪/১৯-২০ মূলে অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমি এবং ভূমির উপরস্থ অবকাঠামোর প্রাক্কলন প্রেরণ

সূত্র : স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়ের স্মারক নং-৪৬.০০.০০০০.০৮৩.৯৯.০০৭.১৬.১৪৬০, তারিখ-১৬.০২.২০২০ খ্রি.

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রোক্ত স্মারকের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে কক্সবাজার পৌরসভার আওতায় "কক্সবাজার শহরে ভূ-উপরস্থ পানি শোধনাগার" স্থাপনের জন্য এল.এ. মামলা নং-০৪/১৯-২০ মূলে কক্সবাজার সদর উপজেলার বিলংজা মৌজার ২.১৭৫০ একর ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমির মূল্য ও ভূমির উপরস্থ অবকাঠামোর ক্ষতিপূরণ বাবদ-৩৬,৬৩,০১,০৯৫/- (ছত্রিশ কোটি তেষটি লক্ষ এক হাজার পচানব্বই) টাকার প্রাক্কলন এতদসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো। প্রাক্কলিত ৩৬,৬৩,০১,০৯৫/- (ছত্রিশ কোটি তেষটি লক্ষ এক হাজার পচানব্বই) টাকা জেলা প্রশাসক, কক্সবাজার এর অনুকূলে আগামী ১২০ (একশ বিশ) দিনের মধ্যে প্রকল্প খাতে জমা প্রদানের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো। নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যে প্রাক্কলিত অর্থ জমা প্রদানে ব্যর্থ হলে "স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দখল আইন, ২০১৭" এর ৮ অনুচ্ছেদের ৪(৩) ধারা অনুযায়ী নথির কার্যক্রম আপনা আপনি বাতিল বলে গণ্য হবে।

বিষয়টি অতিব জরুরী

সংযুক্ত : প্রাক্কলনের কপি ০১ (এক) ফর্দ।

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী  
জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর  
কক্সবাজার

আবু হাসনাত মেহম্মদ শহিদুল হক  
ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা  
কক্সবাজার

অনুলিপি : সদয় অবগতি ও কার্যার্থে :

- ০১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব (পাস), স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা
- ০২। প্রধান প্রকৌশলী (চ.দা.), জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর, কাকরাইল, ঢাকা
- ০৩। অতিরিক্ত জেলা প্রশাসক (রাজস্ব), কক্সবাজার
- ০৪। মেয়র, কক্সবাজার পৌরসভা, কক্সবাজার
- ০৫। সহকারী কমিশনার, গোপনীয়। জেলা প্রশাসক, কক্সবাজার মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য

## Annex 6. Letter from LAO, Cox's Bazar to XEN, DPHE, Cox's Bazar to take possession of the acquired land for the construction of SWTP at Chanderpara

Keep in file  
(EAP)  
28/7/2020 (Time 12:43 PM)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, কক্সবাজার  
(ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখা)  
[www.coxsbazar.gov.bd](http://www.coxsbazar.gov.bd)

০৮ শ্রাবন, ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ  
তারিখ : ২৩ জুলাই, ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

স্মারক নং- ০৫.২০.২২০০.১১৮.১৪.০৩৬.২০- ১৭৩

বিষয় : ০৪/২০১৯-২০২০ নম্বর এল এ কেসের তফসিল ভুক্ত জমি দখল হস্তান্তর প্রসংগে।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের আলোকে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, কক্সবাজার শহরে ভূ-উপরস্থ পানি শোধনাগার নির্মাণ প্রকল্পের জন্য ০৪/২০১৯-২০২০ নম্বর এল এ কেসের মাধ্যমে কক্সবাজার সদর উপজেলার ১৭ নম্বর ফিলিংজা মৌজার ২.১৭৫০ একর জমি অধিগ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। উক্ত অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমি আগামী ২৮/০৭/২০২০ খ্রি: সকাল ১১.০০ ঘটিকায় এ অফিসের কানুনগো, সার্ভেয়ার সরেজমিন পরিমাপান্তে দখল হস্তান্তর করবেন।

নির্ধারিত তারিখ ও সময়ে আপনি অথবা আপনার একজন প্রতিনিধি প্রেরণ পূর্বক সরেজমিন ০৪/২০১৯-২০২০ নম্বর এল এ কেসে অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমির দখল বুঝে নেয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো।

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী  
জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর  
কক্সবাজার

মোঃ শামীম হুসাইন  
ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা  
কক্সবাজার

অনুলিপি সদয় অবগতির জন্য :  
০১। অতিরিক্ত জেলা প্রশাসক, কক্সবাজার।  
০২। সহকারী কমিশনার (গোপনীয়), জেলা প্রশাসক, কক্সবাজার মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য।

**Annex 7. Dakhalnama (signed copy of taking possession) by the XEN, DPHE, Cox's Bazar on the 28th July 2020**



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, কক্সবাজার  
(ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখা)  
www.coxsbazar.gov.bd

১৯  
১৯৮৮

**দখলনামা**

অন্য ২৮/০৭/২০২০ খ্রি: তারিখ আমরা নিম্ন স্বাক্ষরকারী ০৪/২০১৯-২০২০ নম্বর এল কেসের মাধ্যমে কক্সবাজার শহরে ভূ-  
উপরস্থ পানি শোধনাগার নির্মাণ প্রকল্পের জন্য কক্সবাজার সদর উপজেলার ১৭ নম্বর বিলংজা মৌজার ২.১৭৫০ একর জমি ও জমির  
উপরস্থ অবকাঠামো ও গাছপালা স্থাবর সম্পত্তির অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দখল আইন, ২০১৭ (২০১৭ সনের ২১ নম্বর আইন) এর ১৩(১)  
ধারা অনুযায়ী দখল হস্তান্তর/গ্রহণ করা হলো।

জেলা: কক্সবাজার, উপজেলা: কক্সবাজার সদর, মৌজা: বিলংজা, জে, এল: ১৭

ক্র: নং	বি, এস খং নং	বি এস দাগ নং	দাগে মোট জমি	অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমি	আংশিক/পূর্ণ	জমির শ্রেণি	মন্তব্য
০১	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৪	০.১১ একর	০.০৫৫০ একর	আংশিক	পুকুর	
০২	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৫	০.১৬ একর	০.১৫০০ একর	আংশিক	পুকুর, পুকুরপাড়	
০৩	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৬	০.১২ একর	০.১২০০ একর	পূর্ণ	পুকুর, পুকুরপাড়	
০৪	৮৩৮	১৩২৬৭	০.১১ একর	০.১০০০ একর	আংশিক	পুকুর, পুকুরপাড়	
০৫	১৫৬৯	১৩২৬৮	০.১৪ একর	০.১২০০ একর	আংশিক	নাল	
০৬	১৫৬৯	১৩২৬৯	০.১৪ একর	০.০৭০০ একর	আংশিক	নাল	
০৭	১১৯৮	১৩২৭০	০.৪৩ একর	০.০২০০ একর	আংশিক	নাল	
০৮	৮৩৮, ৯২৮	১৩২৭১	০.৪১ একর	০.৪০০০ একর	আংশিক	পুকুর, পুকুরপাড়	
০৯	৮৩৮	১৩২৭২	০.৪১ একর	০.৪১০০ একর	পূর্ণ	পুকুর, পুকুরপাড়, নাল	
১০	৭২০	১৩২৭৩	০.৩৭ একর	০.২৫০০ একর	আংশিক	নাল	
১১	৭২০	১৩৫২৫	০.২২ একর	০.২২০০ একর	পূর্ণ	নাল	
১২	১১৯৮	১৩৫২৬	০.১৬ একর	০.১৪০০ একর	আংশিক	নাল, চালা	
১৩	৮৩৮	১৩৫২৭	০.১৪ একর	০.১২০০ একর	আংশিক	নাল	
			মোট	২.১৭৫০ একর			

মোঃ শাহীদুল ইসলাম  
দখল হস্তান্তরকারী  
ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা  
এল.এ. শাখা  
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, কক্সবাজার।

২৪/৭/২০২০

দখল গ্রহণকারীর স্বাক্ষর  
কাজী মোঃ হুমায়ুন  
নিবাসী প্রমো:  
সম্প্রদায় প্রমো: ০৮/৮/২০২০

মোঃ নুরুল ইসলাম  
কানুনগো  
ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখা  
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, কক্সবাজার।

২৪/৭/২০২০

মোঃ সিদ্দিকুর রহমান  
সার্কেলার  
ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখা  
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, কক্সবাজার।

২৪/৭/২০২০

## Annex 8. Details about the land acquisition for the construction of SWTP at Chanderpara and OGR at Tankirpahar

### 1. Name of the project: Emergency Assistance Project (EAP)

## **2. Description of the Land Acquired for SWTP and associated infrastructures:**

Mouza: Zilonngjha, J.L. No-17, Upazila- Cox's Bazar Sadar

Dist: Cox's Bazar.

Sl. No	B.S Khatian No	B.S Dag/Plot No	Dag/Plot Total area (acr)	Land Acquired (acr)	Full/Part	Nature of the acquired Land
17.	838	13264	0.11	0.0550	Part	Pond
18.	838	13265	0.16	0.1500	part	Pond/Pond Bank
19.	838	13266	0.12	0.1200	Full	Pond
20.	838	13267	0.11	0.1000	Part	Pond
21.	1569	13268	0.14	0.1200	Part	Nal
22.	1569	13269	0.14	0.0700	Part	Pond
23.	1198	13270	0.43	0.0200	Part	Pond
24.	838,928	13271	0.41	0.4000	part	Pond/Pond Bank
25.	838	13272	0.41	0.4100	Full	Pond/Pond Bank/Nal
26.	720	13273	0.37	0.2500	Part	Nal
27.	720	13525	0.22	0.2200	Full	Nal
28.	1198	13526	0.16	0.1400	Part	Nal, Chala
29.	838	13527	0.14	0.1200	part	Nal
<b>Total</b>				<b>2.175</b>		

## **3. Land acquired and compensation:**

3.1 Total Land acquired: 2.175 acres

3.2 Estimated cost: BDT 366,301,095.76

3.3 Land handed over to DPHE: 28 July 2020

3.4 Compensation claimed by: 135

3.5 Compensation Received/Distributed: 02

#### 4. The affected persons received compensation:

Sl no	Name	Khatian No	Dag/Plot no	Land acquired	compensation BDT	Remark
01	Mizanur Rahman	720	13273	0.2500	38,132,899	
02	Mizanur Rahman	720	13525	0.2200	33,556,925	
<b>Total</b>					<b>71,689,824</b>	

#### 5. Site for Construction of Over Ground Reservoir (OGR) at Tankirpahar in Mohazerpara

**Description of Land:** Mouza- Cox's Bazar, J.L No- 13

Khatian no	Dag/Plot no	Total land	Nature	Ownership	Remark
1	3619	2.57 acre	Tila	Collector on behalf of the government	DPHE has no right & title on this land. Therefore, DPHE should become the owner of land through either acquisition or lease. About 35 non-titled households will be affected and hence the need to be resettled.

#### 6. Site for the Construction of Four Over Head Tanks (for distribution):

**Description of Land:**

Sl no	Site	Land required (acre)	Owner of the Land	Remark
01	Cox's bazar Bus stand	0.08	Cox's bazar Municipality	No impact
02	Hamidia Madrasha (Romaliarchara)	0.08	DPHE	No impact
03	Ghonar Para (Galdigir par)	0.08	DPHE	No impact
04	Central Eidgah, Cox's bazar	0.08	Cox's bazar Municipality	No impact

#### **Annex 9. Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist**

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
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Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	√			
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	√			The proposed land belongs to the private landowner
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	√			
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			After completing the Land Acquisition through the Govt., then Easement can be utilized within the existing RoW
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?	√			
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	√			
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	√			
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?	√			
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		
12. Will access to land and resources owned by communally or by the state be restricted?		√		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
<p><b>Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If yes, approximately how many? Nearly 35 households living on the khas land (government owned land) at Tankirpahar will be displaced.</p>				
<p><b>Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>				
<p><b>Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>				

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

## Annex 10. Consent Form

Sample/HH ID 001

### Resettlement and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected People/Households in Cox's Bazar

Name of Scheme: Construction of Water Treatment Plant

The Survey Conducted by ASEAB

Implemented by: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

#### সম্মতি পত্র

(সাক্ষরকারীকে জরুরি প্রয়োজনের ক্ষেত্রে এ পত্র থেকে অন্য তথ্য দেওয়া হবে)

সাক্ষরকারী/আমদান, Amirul Islam DPHE-ADB 'র সহায়তায় "আসিয়াব" ASEAB কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাব্যী একটি জরিপ কার্য পরিচালনা করছি। এই জরিপ কার্যের উদ্দেশ্য পানি পরিশোধনাগার নির্মাণের জন্য এ এলাকায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মানুষের জমির রেকর্ড, মালিকানা এবং আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা সংক্ষেপে জানা/পর্যালোচনা করা। আশা করি এই জরিপে আপনি সহযোগিতা করে অংশগ্রহণ করবেন। আপনার দেয়া সকল তথ্য গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র এই প্রকল্পের কাজে ব্যবহার করা হবে।

এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোন প্রশ্ন থেকে থাকে তাহলে আপনি DPHE/ ASEAB -এর (মোবাইল নং ০১৭৪৭০৪০৬৭১) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারেন।

আপনি কি সাক্ষরকারী হিসেবে সন্মতি দিচ্ছেন?

☒ হ্যাঁ

☐ না

সাক্ষরকারী/আমদানকারীর স্বাক্ষর/ উপ পাই Amirul Islam

সাক্ষরকারী/প্রদানকারীর নাম আমিরুল ইসলাম

তারিখ:

:

২০/০৯/২০২০

তারিখ: ১৪/০৯/২০২০

#### SECTION A: SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

##### PART 1: জরিপ এলাকার পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর
	সাক্ষরকারীর বয়স (২৪ ঘণ্টা হিসেবে লিখুন) (ঘণ্টা : মিনিট)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">13</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">00</span>
1.1	জরিপ এলাকা (স্থান/ রাস্তার) জরিপ এলাকার পরিচিতি	চাঁদেবদাঙ্গা
1.2	ওয়ার্ড নং	০৪
1.3	পরিবার/ বংশোদ্ভূত/ বর্তমানের নাম	কাজীমুল ইসলাম
1.4	পানির (পানি/ ট্যাংক) নাম	কাজীমুল ইসলাম
1.5	উপজেলা নাম	কাজীমুল ইসলাম
1.6	জেলা নাম	কাজীমুল ইসলাম
1.7	খানা প্রধানের মোবাইল নং	01 8 8 8 2 5 3 5 8 2

Page 1 of 10

Annex 11. Bangla Questionnaire for SES for Affected People/Households in Cox's Bazar

**Resettlement and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected  
People/Households in Cox's Bazar**

**Name of Scheme: Construction of Water Treatment Plant**

**The Survey Conducted by ASEAB**

**Implemented by: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)**

**সম্মতি পত্র**

(সাক্ষাৎকারে অংশগ্রহনকারীর সম্মতি আদায়ের জন্য তথ্যপত্র)

সালাম/আদাব,

আমি----- DPHE-ADB 'র সহায়তায় "আসিয়াব" ASEAB কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নধীন একটি জরিপ কাজ পরিচালনা করছি। এই জরিপ কাজের উদ্দেশ্য পানি পরিশোধনাগার নির্মানের জন্য এ এলাকার ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মানুষের জমির রেকর্ড, মালিকানা এবং আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা সম্বন্ধে জানা/পর্যালোচনা করা। আশা করি এই জরিপে আপনি স্বতঃস্ফূর্তভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করবেন। আপনার দেয়া সকল তথ্য গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র এই প্রকল্পের কাজে ব্যবহার করা হবে।

এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোন প্রশ্ন থেকে থাকে তাহলে আপনি DPHE/ ASEAB -এর (মোবাইল নং ০১৭৪৭০৪০৯৭১) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারেন।

আপনি কি সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানে রাজি আছেন ?

হ্যাঁ	/	না
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সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারীর স্বাক্ষর/ টিপসই :.....

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারীর নামঃ

স্বাক্ষর :

তারিখ : /09/2020

**SECTION A: SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

**PART 1: জরিপ এলাকার পরিচিতি**

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর				
	সাক্ষাতকার শুরুর সময় (24 ঘণ্টা হিসেবে লিখুন) (ঘণ্টা : মিনিট)	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				

1.1	জরিপ এলাকা (স্থান/ ক্লাস্টার) জরিপ এলাকার পরিচিতি	
1.2	ওয়ার্ড নম্বর	09
1.3	শহর/ পৌরসভা/ইউনিয়নের নাম	কক্সবাজার
1.4	থানার (পুলিশ স্টেশন) নাম	কক্সবাজার
1.5	উপজেলার নাম	কক্সবাজার সদর
1.6	জেলার নাম	কক্সবাজার
1.7	খানা প্রধানের মোবাইল নং	0 1

**Part 2: Household Characteristics** – The Respondent should preferably be Head of Household (HOH)

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর
2.1	খানা প্রধানের নাম :	
2.2	খানা প্রধানের পিতার নাম :	
2.3	আপনি/ আপনার খানা কত বছর যাবত এখানে বসবাস করছেন? (প্রতি প্রজন্মের জন্য 25 বছর নির্ধারণ করুন)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2.4	খানা প্রধানের বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2.5	খানা প্রধানের লিঙ্গ রেকর্ড করুন (প্রয়োজনে পর্যবেক্ষণ করে রেকর্ড করুন)	1 . পুরুষ 2 . মহিলা
2.6	খানা প্রধানের জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র নম্বর: ( জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্রের ছবি তুলুন)	
2.7	উত্তরদাতার নাম :	
2.8	খানা প্রধানের সাথে উত্তরদাতার সম্পর্ক কোড লিখুন)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2.9	আপনি কি জানেন এই প্রকল্পের জন্য সরকার জমি অধিগ্রহণ করতে যাচ্ছে ?	1. হ্যাঁ 2. না



### PART 3: SOCIAL GROUP- সামাজিক গ্রুপ

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর
3.1	পরিবারের ধরণ	1. যৌথ পরিবার (বাবা/মা, স্বামী/স্ত্রী, অবিবাহিত ছেলে মেয়ে) 2. ছোট পরিবার (স্বামী/স্ত্রী, অবিবাহিত ছেলে মেয়ে) 3. বর্ধিত পরিবার (তিন প্রজন্ম)
3.2	জাতি (Ethnicity)	1. বাঙ্গালী 2. নন-বাঙ্গালী (এথনিক)
3.3	খানাটির ঝুঁকিগ্রস্ততা/ দুর্বলতার ধরণ (Vulnerability) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	1. দারিদ্র-সীমার নীচে (খানার ক্রয় ক্ষমতা ১৬০ টাকার নীচে) 2. খানা প্রধান বিধবা 3. খানায় প্রতিবন্ধী আছে 4. ভূমিহীন 5. এতিম / শিশু শ্রমিক 6. খানা প্রধান বয়স্ক, একাকি থাকেন 7. খানা আদিবাসি জনগোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত/ নিম্নবর্ণ 8. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমি / সম্পত্তি আইনী স্বত্ব ছাড়া 9. কোন ধরণের ঝুঁকিগ্রস্ততা/ দুর্বলতার নাই 99. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন-----)

### PART 4: খানার সদস্যদের বিবরণ

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Sl.	খানার সদস্য	খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	লিঙ্গ	বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)	বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা	ধর্ম	প্রতিবন্ধিতা	পেশা			মো (য)	
									প্রধান পেশা	সহায়ক পেশা		প্রধান পেশা	
										1	2		
No.	নাম (খানা প্রধানের নাম দিয়ে শুরু করুন)	কোড	পু=1 ম=2	বছর	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	দিন	
1.													
2.													
3.													

4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Sl.	খানার সদস্য	খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	লিঙ্গ	বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)	বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	শিক্ষা গত যোগ্যতা	ধর্ম	প্রতিবন্ধিতা	পেশা			মো (ম	
									প্রধান পেশা	সহায়ক পেশা		প্রধান পেশা	
										1	2		
No.	নাম (খানা প্রধানের নাম দিয়ে শুরু করুন)	কোড	পু=1 ম=2	বছর	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	কোড	দিন	
9.													
10.													
11.													
12.													
13.													
14.													
15.													
16.													

## SECTION B: LOSS OF INVENTORY

### PART 5: ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত স্বত্বাধিকারীদের (জমির মালিক) ভূমির বিস্তারিত তথ্য:

ক্রমিক নং	নিজস্ব মোট জমির পরিমাণ (শতাংশ) (খানার নিজস্ব সকল জমির পরিমাণ উল্লেখ করুন)	প্লট নং , এবং ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মোট জমির পরিমাণ (শতাংশ)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত প্লটের যে অংশ অধিগ্রহণ করা হবে (শতাংশ)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির ব্যবহার (কোড) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	জমির মালিকানার ধরণ (কোড)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমিতে উৎপাদিত ফসলের বিবরণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমিতে প্রতিটি ফসলের উৎপাদন (কেজি/ প্রতি শতাংশ)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
	মোট						

#### COLUMN 4: কোড: ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির ব্যবহার:

- |                       |   |                   |  |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 1. বসতিভিটা HOMESTEAD | 5. পুকুর (আনাবাদি)/ গর্ত/<br>জলা / ডোবা | 9. বাণিজ্যিক ভিটা | 13. বাঁধ                               |
| 2. ভিটা (ঘরের ভিটা)   | 6. নদী / খাল / বালির খাদ                | 10. কানদা         | 14. ইট ভাটা                            |
| 3. বাগান              | 7. পতিত                                 | 11. বিলান         | 15. নাল/ নামা                          |
| 4. পুকুর (আবাদি)      | 8. রাস্তা / পথ / চালা                   | 12. পুকুর পাড়    | 16. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন----<br>----) |

#### COLUMN 5: কোড: জমির মালিকানার ধরন: 1. ক্রয়কৃত, 2. উত্তরাধিকার, 3. সরকার, 4. নিজস্ব, 5. উপহার, 6. লিজ 7. বদল

#### PART 5.1: গাছের বিস্তারিত তথ্য:

জমির মালিকের নাম	গাছের মালিকের নাম	গাছের বর্ণনা /বিবরণ	গাছের আকার ও সংখ্যা
------------------	-------------------	---------------------	---------------------

ন	(ব্যক্তিগত জমি হলে)		(কোড)	নাম	বড়	মাঝারি	ছোট	চার
ড)	সরকারি বিভাগের নাম				(সংখ্যা)	(সংখ্যা)	(সংখ্যা)	(সংখ্যা)
	(সরকারি জমি হলে)							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**COLUMN 1: (কোড):** মালিকানার ধরন: 1. নিজস্ব জমি, 2. বাবা/ভাইয়ের জমি, 3. আত্মীয় স্বজনের জমি, 4. সরকারি জমি, 5. বর্গা চাষি, 6. লিজ/ কট/ বন্ধক/ খায় খালসি,

বি.দ্র. গাছের সংখ্যার জন্য প্রয়োজনে অতিরিক্ত পাতা যোগ করুন।

**COLUMN 4: (কোড):** গাছের ধরণ/বর্ণনা: 1. ফলের গাছ (মৌসুমী), 2. কাঠ গাছ, 3. ফলের গাছ (সারা বছর), 4. শ্রেণিবদ্ধ না (উক্ত তিনটির কোনটাই না)।

**COLUMN 6-9:** গাছের আকার: ছোট- ১ ফুট বা তার কম, মাঝারি: ২-৩ ফুট, বড়: ৩ ফুটের অধিক।

5.2 অন্যান্য যেসব সম্পদ/সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ করা হবে/ স্থায়ীভাবে ক্ষতি- স্বত্বাধিকারী (জমির মালিক) (যে খানা জমির মালিক সেই খানায় নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো করুন।)

জমির মালিকের ক্রমিক নং	অবকাঠামোর মালিকের নাম	অবকাঠামোর ধরন (কোড)	অবকাঠামোর ব্যবহার (কোড)	অবকাঠামোর মোট পরিমাপ (বর্গ ফুট)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকার আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট)	অবকাঠামোর মালিকের নাম (কোড)	ভাড়াটিয়া (হ্যাঁ/না) হ্যাঁ হলে, ভাড়াটিয়ার সংখ্যা	কর্মচারী/শ্রমিক (হ্যাঁ/না) হ্যাঁ হলে, কর্মচারীর সংখ্যা	পারিবারিক শিল্প/ব্যবসায় (নং) খানার সদস্যের দর সম্পৃক্ততা	কর্মসংস্থানের বছর / ভাড়ার মেয়াদ	ভাড়াটিয়া হলে, কত টাকা জমা দিয়েছে (টাকার পরিমাণ)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

(কোড):

**COLUMN 2: অবকাঠামোর ধরন:**

1. খড়/তালপাতা, 2. কাঁচা ঘর, 3. টিনের ঘর, 4. সেমি-পাকা ঘর, 5. পাকা বাড়ি, 6. পায়খানা (কাঁচা), 7. পায়খানা (স্লাব), 8. পায়খানা(পাকা), 9. নলকূপ,  
10. সীমানা প্রাচীর(খড়/তালপাতা), 11. সীমানা প্রাচীর(টিন), 12. সীমানা প্রাচীর(পাকা), 13. বিদ্যুৎ 14. গ্যাস 15. WASA, 16. IDARA (ইন্দারা), 17. পাটকুয়া, 18. ড্রেন, 19. চাতাল, 20. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন----)

**COLUMN 3: অবকাঠামোর ব্যবহার:**

1. বাসস্থান(নিজস্ব), 2. বাসস্থান (ভাড়া), 3. ব্যবসা (নিজস্ব), 4. ব্যবসা (ভাড়া), 5. অফিস, 6. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান, 7. ধর্মীয় ঘর, 8. সামাজিক সংস্থা, 9. সমাজের সম্পত্তি, 10. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন----)

**COLUMN 6:** অবকাঠামোর মালিকানা: 1. নিজস্ব জমি, 2. বাবা/ভাই/ আত্মীয় স্বজনের জমি, 3. সরকারি জমি (Squatters),

**PART 6:** জমি/ অবকাঠামো ব্যবহারকারীদের প্রভাব (স্বত্বাধিকারী/মালিক ব্যতীত): - (যে খানার নিজস্ব জমি নাই সে খানায় প্রশ্নগুলো করুন)

S. NO.	বসবাসকারীর প্রকার (যে হিসেবে এখানে বসবাস করছে)  (খানা প্রধান)	আয়ের উৎস (কোড,- পেশার কোড)		বার্ষিক আয় (টাকা)		বার্ষিক আয়: ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির বা অবকাঠামোর অংশ থেকে (বোনাসসহ)	মালিক ও ভাড়াটিয়া/ ভাগচাষীর মধ্যে কোন নিয়মমাফিক চুক্তি আছে কি?  1= হ্যাঁ, 2= না  (হ্যাঁ হলে, বিস্তারিত তথ্য প্রদান করুন)	
		প্রধান	সহায়ক	প্রধান	সহায়ক	টাকা		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	সরকারী অননুমোদিতভাবে							
2	অবকাঠামো ভাড়াটিয়া							
3	ভাগচাষী							
4	জমি ভাড়াটিয়া							
5	কৃষি শ্রমিক							
6	দোকান / ব্যবসায়ে কর্মচারী							
	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন---)							

**NOTE: IN CASE A NUMBER OF NON-TITLED / OTHER USERS ARE IDENTIFIED ON PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT LAND, SEPARATE QUESTIONNAIRES WOULD HAVE TO BE FILLED FOR EACH AFFECTED PERSON, TO CAPTURE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND VULNERABILITY DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD, AND STRUCTURE/LIVELIHOOD/INCOME/OTHER LOSSES RELATED TO THE LAND PROPOSED FOR PROJECT FACILITY.**

**PART 7:** নিম্নের ক্ষতিগস্ত / অধিগ্রহণকৃত সম্পদের কেমন মূল্য আপনি প্রত্যাশা করেন ?

ক্রমিক নং

সম্পদের ধরণ

প্রত্যাশিত মূল্য (টাকা)

1 কৃষি জমি (সেচ দিতে হয়)

\_\_\_\_\_ প্রতি শতাংশ

2	কৃষি জমি (সেচ দিতে হয়না)	_____ প্রতি শতাংশ
3	(বসতভিটা) (HOMESTEADS)	_____ প্রতি শতাংশ
4	ফসল	_____ প্রতি কেজি
5	পুকুর	_____ প্রতি শতাংশ
6	আবাসিক অবকাঠামো	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• মোট আয়তন (বর্গ ফুট):----</li> <li>• প্রতি বর্গ মূল্য: (টাকা) --</li> </ul>
7	বাণিজ্যিক অবকাঠামো	_____ (বর্গ ফুট)
8	মোট বাণিজ্যিক দোকান/বিল্ডিং	<b>LUMP SUM:</b>
9	ফলজ (ফল) গাছ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (বড় সাইজ):</li> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (মাঝারি সাইজ):</li> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (ছোট সাইজ):</li> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (চারার):</li> </ul>
10	কাঠের গাছ/ বনজ গাছ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (বড় সাইজ):</li> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (মাঝারি সাইজ):</li> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (ছোট সাইজ):</li> <li>• প্রতিটির দাম (চারার):</li> </ul>
	নলকূপ/খননকৃত কূপ	<b>LUMP SUM:</b>
11	কূপ	<b>LUMP SUM:</b>
12	কাজের চালা/ গরুর চালা (SHED)	<b>LUMP SUM:</b>
13	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন-----)	

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর
7.1	সরকার উন্নয়নমূলক কাজে এই জায়গা ব্যবহার করার লক্ষ্যে আপনাকে যদি উপযুক্ত ক্ষতিপূরণ দেয় তাহলে কি আপনি অন্য জায়গায় যেতে রাজি আছেন?	1. হ্যাঁ 2. না

7.2	আপনি ক্ষতিপূরণ কিভাবে পেতে চান? (একটি উত্তর দিন)	1. খানা প্রধানের নামে চেক 2. খানা প্রধান ও তার স্বামী/স্ত্রী যৌথ নামে চেক 3. স্বামী/স্ত্রী'র নামে চেক
ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর
7.3	আপনি এই টাকা কিভাবে ব্যবহার করতে চান?  কোন ভবিষ্যত পরিকল্পনা:  (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)	1. বাড়ি ক্রয়/ বাড়ি তৈরি 2. জমি ক্রয় 3. ব্যবসা 99. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন-----)
7.4	আপনার জমিতে পানি শোধনাগার স্থাপনের কারণে এই প্রকল্পের দ্বারা আপনি কিভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবেন ?  (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)	1. গৃহ হারানো 2. চাকুরী হারানো 3. শিক্ষা 4. আত্মীয়তা বিচ্ছিন্ন 5. উন্নত স্বাস্থ্যসেবা থেকে বঞ্চিত 6. যোগাযোগ 99. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন-----)
7.5	আপনি কি মনে করেন এই প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্প কোন না কোনভাবে আপনার উপকারে আসবে ?	1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
7.6	উপকার আসলে কিভাবে, ব্যখ্যা করুন       উপকারে না আসলে কেন? ব্যখ্যা করুন:	
7.7.	এই প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়িত হলে এই এলাকার মানুষের কি কি উপকার হবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন ?  ভবিষ্যতে কি ধরনের প্রভাব পড়বে বলে আপনি মনে করছেন?  (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)	1. এলাকার মানুষ নিরাপদ পানি পাবে 2. কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি হবে 99. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন-----)



7.8	<p>ভবিষ্যতে কি ধরনের প্রভাব পড়বে বলে আপনি মনে করছেন?</p> <p>(উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)</p>	<p>1. সামাজিক বন্ধন</p> <p>2. কর্মসংস্থান</p> <p>3. শিক্ষা</p> <p>4. স্বাস্থ্যসেবার সুবিধা / খরচ</p> <p>5. যোগাযোগে খরচ বৃদ্ধি</p> <p>99. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন-----)</p>
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স্বাক্ষাতকার শেষের সময় (24 ঘন্টা হিসেবে) (ঘন্টা : মিনিট)				
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(সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ দিয়ে স্বাক্ষাতকার শেষ করুন)

## Annex 12. Consultation Record

Resettlement and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected People/Households in Cox's Bazar

Name of Scheme: Construction of Water Treatment Plant

The Survey Conducted by ASEAB

Implemented by: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Stakeholders Consultation

List of the stakeholders

Sl No.	Name	Union: Jheloria	Address	Mobile No.	Signature	District Cox's Bazar
01	Muz Islam		Chandor Para	01864-625207		
02	Aryu Begum		" "	01868106773		
03	Rashid Ahmed		" "	01855163993		
04	Salamat Ullah		" "	01888-250582		
05	Wali Ullah		" "	01844-519292		
06	Rashidul Haque		" "	01877-909261		
07	Md Khurshed Alam		" "	01814-281908		
08	Rahim Ullah Sohel		" "	01865-961214		

Resettlement and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected People/Households in Cox's Bazar

Name of Scheme: Construction of Water Treatment Plant

The Survey Conducted by ASCAB

Implemented by: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Stakeholders Consultation

**List of the stakeholders**

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
09	Amin Rashid	Chander Para	01891-580853	
10	ESMAT ARA Begum	" "		
11	Habiba Atia Begum	" "		
12	Soufak Islam	" "	01891-768165	
13	Rashida Akter	" "		