



Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA)
Ministry of Shipping
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Project: Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project-1
(BRWTP-1)
(IDA Credit No.: 5842-BD, Contract # BRWTP-S6)



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of proposed new and upgradation of Cargo and Passenger River Terminals

Final Report

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Cargo and
Passenger River Terminals
Volume 1: Main Report and Annexes**

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TYPSA
CONSULTING
ENGINEERS
& ARCHITECTS

KS
Consultants



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- PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED NEW AND UP-GRADATION OF CARGO AND PASSENGER RIVER TERMINALS. BRWTP-S6
- Cargo and Passenger River Terminals
- DOCUMENT: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR CARGO AND PASSENGER RIVER TERMINALS

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

▪ AB	Acquiring Body (Deputy Commissioner)
▪ AC Land	Assistant Commissioner Land
▪ ADC (Rev)	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)
▪ AH	Affected household
▪ ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
▪ BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
▪ BIWTA	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
▪ BRWTP	Bangladesh Regional Water Transport Project
▪ CLAC	Central Land Allocation Committee
▪ CUL	Cash Compensation Under Law
▪ CMP	Current Market Price
▪ CPR	Common/Community Property Resources
▪ CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
▪ DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
▪ DC	Deputy Commissioner
▪ DLAC	District Land Allocation Committee
▪ DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
▪ DOF	Department of Forest
▪ EA	Executing Agency
▪ EC	Entitlement Card
▪ EMA	External Monitoring Agency
▪ EP	Entitled Person
▪ FGD	Focused Group Discussion
▪ GOB	Government of Bangladesh
▪ GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
▪ Ha	Hectare
▪ HH	Household
▪ ID Card	Identity Card
▪ IGA	Income Generating Activities
▪ IOL	Inventory of losses
▪ ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
▪ IR	Involuntary Resettlement
▪ JVS	Joint Verification Survey
▪ Km	Kilometer
▪ LA	Land Acquisition
▪ LA&R	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
▪ LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
▪ LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
▪ LGI	Local Government Institution
▪ LMS	Land Market Survey
▪ MARC	Maximum Allowable Replacement Cost
▪ M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
▪ MIS	Management Information System
▪ MOL	Ministry of Land
▪ MoS	Ministry of Shipping
▪ NGO	Non-Government Organization
▪ OP	Operational Policy
▪ PAH	Project Affected Household



▪ PAVC	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
▪ PAU	Project Affected Unit
▪ PMO	Project Management Office
▪ PD	Project Director
▪ PIB	Public Information Brochure
▪ RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
▪ RB	Requiring Body
▪ RF	Resettlement Framework
▪ RoR	Record of Rights
▪ ROW	Right-of-Way
▪ RU	Resettlement Unit
▪ RC	Replacement Cost
▪ SCM	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
▪ SES	Socioeconomic Survey
▪ TOR	Terms of Reference
▪ VH	Vulnerable Household
▪ WB	World Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS(as of March 2021)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	US\$ 0.0119
\$1.00	=	BDT 84.70

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha	–	2.47 acre
1 ha	–	10,000 sq.m
1 decimal	–	40.5 m ²

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP)- includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

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

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

Community Property Resources (CPR): Community Property Resources (CPR) denotes the religious, educational or social property which is managed/operated by a particular community. It includes mosque, graveyard, temple, madrasah/school, etc.

Cut-off date- refers to 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 (ARIPA) 2017 is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the commencement date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Dependency Ratio- a measure showing the number of dependents, aged zero to 15 and over the age of 60, to the total population, aged 15 to 60. It is also referred to as the "total dependency ratio."

Displaced Person (DP)- As per World Bank Policy OP 4.12 - displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Encroachers- refers to 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.

Entitlements- include 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 AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Entitled Persons (EP) File: This is an auto generated HH profile and loss information file. It includes socio-demographic information (name, father's/husbands name, address, income, occupation, etc.) of the entitled persons, category-wise quantity of loss, and previous payment status (if any) by the executing agency.

Entitlement Card (EC): Entitlement card includes socio-demographic information (name, father's/husbands name, address, income, occupation, etc.) and amount of compensation /resettlement benefit against each of the loss item.

Eminent Domain- refers to 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 (ARIPA) 2017.

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

Inventory of losses- includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the resettlement plan.

Kutcha: Structure built of mud, straw, bamboo and leaves and other non-durable materials

Mouza: Mouza is composed of several villages. It is officially called as Revenue Village with specific boundary at ground and Maps with plots and benchmarks.

Non-titled- means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.



Project- refers to Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project of BIWTA

Project Affected Business (PAB)-any shop, store or commercial establishment negatively affected by the project

Project Affected Entity (PAEs) - collectively indicate residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Project Affected Household (PAH)- includes residential households and commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.

Project Affected Person (PAP)-all people enumerated during the census conducted in the project's impact corridor and identified as negatively affected by the project.

Pucca; Structure build with bricks concrete and solid tile roof

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- refers to 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 existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Resettlement- means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.

Semi Pucca; structure build with a combination of durable walls of brick or concrete and roof of thatch and leaves

Significant impact- refers to severity of impact (HHs losing more than 10% of productive assets, income below poverty line) with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of affected persons/families.

Squatters- refers to non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on public land (including those acquired earlier). 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- refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.

Tin-made-structure made of corrugated metal sheets, considered flimsy and unstable.

Vendor: Petty businessmen dealing in without structure fixed on ground. They deal in on the wheels or on the ground without any shed but do not move here and there. Vendor includes shoe maker, vegetable seller, fruit seller, etc. Mobile vendors are not included in this category.

Vita/High Land: It is comparatively highland and suitable for house/building construction but not yet used as homestead. Vita/High Land land is used for multi-cropped, orchard, housing, or any other purposes since it is not usually inundated.

Vulnerable Households- include households that are (i) headed by single woman (due to divorce, widow) or woman with dependents and low incomes (below poverty line); (ii) headed by elderly/disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty



line¹ (iv) households of Tribal population or ethnic minority; (v) persons without titled to land (Landless); and (v) households of low social group or caste.

¹ The poverty line (updated for 2017)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ministry of shipping is implementing the 'Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project- 1', which involves investments in the development of Inland Water Transport (IWT) routes and infrastructure between Dhaka – Chittagong IWT Corridor, including branches to Ashuganj, Narayanganj, and Barishal. The World Bank is financing the Project. The project comprises Two Cargo Terminals, Four Passenger Terminals, Fifteen launch ghats, and 6 Vessels Storm Shelters under S3, S4, and S5 packages. This resettlement action plan has been developed for the S3 and S4 (Two Cargo and Four Passenger Terminals) packages.

a) The project

For six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals, only 0.638 acres of land have been proposed for acquisition at the Ashuganj site. Land acquisition will not be required in other sites but some Government land of various agencies including BIWTA, Bangladesh Railway, Roads & Highways Department will be used for the development/construction of the Terminals.

Land acquisition will be carried out as per provisions under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 and other measures for relocation and livelihood restoration will be done following World Bank OP 4.12. According to the census and IOL survey, about 617 households and shops will be affected by the project among which 111 residential households comprising of 600 people will be physically displaced. Four community properties including two mosques and two Madrasah are affected from which the mosque is fully affected and require reconstruction in a new place. Commercial units are also to be shifted to new locations from the project footprint. Some 18 offices/institutions are fallen in the project footprint that requires dismantling and reconstruction.

b) Methodology

The consultant followed the methods below according to the terms of reference.

1. Consultation meetings were held at six terminals before the start census and IOL survey. Cut-off dates were declared for the non-titled PAPs during consultation meetings.
2. Each of the sites was demarcated at the ground by the BRWTP-1 Project officials and S6 consultants following the engineering design. Census surveys were undertaken after demarcation is completed.
3. Focus group meetings were held with affected various groups identified through census survey in each site.
4. Conducted property valuation survey to assess the replacement cost for land at Ashuganj site and other affected properties in all sites.
5. All of the affected properties were given an individual unique number (HH number) with permanent ink before the survey so that anyone can identify the HH.
6. All of the affected structures have been captured through video filming to prevent fraudulent claims in the future.



7. Vendors (dealing in a fixed location) were enlisted in a separate sheet including their nature of business, investment and income.
8. Data entry and table generations have been done as per the requirement of the RAP document.
9. Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as per the World Bank OP 4.12 and relevant government act and regulations.

c) Impacts identified by the project

The project will require the acquisition of private land for the Ashuganj site. The project will have also an impact on the residential and commercial structure, trees and community properties, office/institutions, and business. The Summary of the impact of the six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals is presented in Table Ex-1.

Table Ex-1: Summary of Impact

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
A	Amount of Private land (acre)	0.638
B	Number of total affected Entities (Residence + Shops)	617
C	Number of squatters losing res/com and structures requiring relocation	554
D	Number of HH losing other structures	11
E	Number of HH losing land, structures and trees but no relocation required	52
F	Number of CPRs (04) and other institute (18) affected	22
	Total number of Project Affected Units (C+D+E+F)	639
G	Number of tenants affected	392
H	Number of business affected	598
I	Number of wage labourer affected	615
J	Number of Vendors	179
K	Number of trees affected	1,986
L	Total number of persons affected from 617 entities	3343
M	People to be physically displaced from 111 residential houses	600

Source: Census and IOL survey October 2019 to February 2020

d) The rationale for Resettlement Action Plan

The project triggers the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement which requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks are mitigated, and livelihoods of the displaced persons are restored. The unavoidable impacts related to land acquisition and economic displacement were identified through census and socio-economic survey from October 2019 to February 2020 at Six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals. Consultation meetings at all six sites have been held and disseminated project information, rolled of the project and the affected people, compensation payment procedure, cut-off date, etc. A comprehensive resettlement action has been prepared for the affected people to compensate them following the ARIPA 2017 and WB OP 4.12.

Two cut-off dates are applicable for the affected people (titled and non-titled). For titled owners, the cut-off date is the date of serving notice under section 4 of the ARIPA, 2017, whereas for the non-titled persons, it is the date of commencement of PAP census. Cut off dates announced during consultation meetings i.e. date of commencement of census and IOL survey.

Table Ex-2: Cut-Off date at Terminals (for non-titled)

Date of Consultation Meetings	Location	Start of Censns Survey	Cut off datefor the Non-titled PAPs
22/10/2019	Shashanghat	23/10/2019	23/10/2019
22/10/2019	Pangaon	23/10/2019	23/10/2019
23/10/2019	Narayanganj	24/10/2019	24/10/2019
24/10/2019	Ashuganj	25/10/2019	25/10/2019
27/10/2019	Barishal	29/10/2019	29/10/2019
29/10/2019	Chandpur	30/10/2019	30/10/2019

e) Consultations and group discussions

A total of seven consultation meetings were held at six terminals (two at Ashuganj) with the affected people and other stakeholders. In total 488 people were present in the meetings among which 473 male and 15 female. Among others, professionals from BRWTP-1, S6 consultants, and BIWTA local offices were present in the consultation meeting. Apart from the stakeholder consultations, 24 focus group meetings were held with 413 people from various occupational groups including women, traders, tenants, vendors, etc. at the terminals.

Consultations were held with the different stakeholders such as affected people, local leaders, businessman, service holders, housewives, day labourers, tenants, wage earners, terminal users, etc. In the consultation meetings, discussions were held on the project description, scope of the project, social safeguard issues, probable impacts and mitigation measures, alternative livelihood opportunities due to improvement of the terminals, grievance mechanism including gender-based violence risks during the project construction and operation phase. It was discussed that affected people will be paid compensation and resettlement benefits as per RAP policy and alternative livelihood opportunities will be explored during construction and operation phase of the project. Professionals of S6 Consultants and PIU participated in the consultation meetings and responded to the questions of the participants. The opinion of the people has been reflected in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

In the consultation meetings, affected people and other stakeholders identified some positive and adverse issues as under;

(i) Identified Positive Impacts.

- Construction/improvement of the terminals will:



- enhance the standard of living of the people by exploring alternative income opportunities.
- help to diversify business.
- improve communication system.
- reduce health hazards.
- improve safety and security of the terminal users particularly women and children.
- local employment would increase
- economic activities would be much better
- facilitate to get compensation for the structure and business on the GOB land.

(ii) Identified Adverse Impacts.

- A large number of shops will be displaced which will have a significant impact on their livelihood for the time being.
- Displacement of the shops can prohibit them to re-open business on the government land.
- Standard of living may be worse if they cannot start a business.
- Tenants businessmen will be in trouble to get alternative space for business.
- Landowners at Ashuganj will not find alternative land since the price of land is so high
- Ashuganj is a business hub and RHD gave them a site for relocation. So, displacement due to the BRWTP will throw them in trouble if they cannot get a suitable place for business
- Residence in Chandpur terminal along the access roads will be displaced from Bangladesh railway land. But they don't have alternative land for relocation.
- People's opinions have been addressed in the Resettlement Action Plan.

f) Legal and Policy Framework.

The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the construction/improvement of the Cargo and Passenger terminals under S3 and S4 packages will be based on: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and (ii) World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Government of Bangladesh has initiated National Resettlement Policy for the Project Affected People in 2018. The ARIPA 2017 doesn't cover non-titled PAPs affected on the GOB land. The National Resettlement Policy 2018 covers relocation of the displaced people (affected on private land). Only the WB OP 4.12 suggests compensation and livelihood restoration of the affected people irrespective of title to the land. The ARIPA 2017, World Bank OP 4.12 and Resettlement Policy for the Affected People 2018 have been taken into account for preparation of the RAP.

g) Eligibility Criteria and Policy

PAPs, eligible to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihood, are individuals, households, communities, and private and public entities, regardless of the possession of the legal title, who are residing, working, or cultivating on lands and other assets that are acquired/affected for the project as

of the cut-off date. Furthermore, those who will be affected due to temporary land use and resettlement are also eligible for compensation for disruptions in their livelihood activities.

The PAPs will receive compensation for loss of assets and income, and assistance for livelihood restoration. Entitlement options for eligible PAPs (EP) concerning each of the losses are as follows:

Table Ex-3: Entitlement Matrices

Loss Item 1: Loss of Homestead, Commercial, Industrial Land and Common Property Resources	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Legal owner/ Title holders as identified by DC	<p>Legal owner/ Titleholders as identified by DC</p> <p>CUL by DC as per ARIPA 2017</p> <p>The difference between CUL and replacement cost (RC) of land (to be Determined by PAVC) paid by the Project as additional payments.</p> <p>Replacement cost includes Stamp duty and registration cost at the rate of 12% of the Current Market Price to be assessed by PAVC.</p> <p>Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH</p>

Loss Item 2: Loss of Residential Structures with Title to Land	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<p>CUL by DC for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act</p> <p>The difference between CUL and Replacement cost (RC) for structures as determined by PAVC</p> <p>Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures;</p> <p>Non-Shiftable Structure - STG only for nonshiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement cost of the structure.</p> <p>Owners are allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within the stipulated time given by BIWTA.</p>



Loss Item 3: Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structures with Title to Land	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC	<p>CUL by DC for loss of commercial/industrial structures as per 2017 LA Act</p> <p>The difference between CUL and Replacement cost (RC) for structures as determined by PAVC</p> <p>Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures;</p> <p>Non-Shiftable Structure - STG only for nonshiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement cost of the structure.</p> <p>Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on the ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small panbidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding an alternative location and given Structure Transfer Grant (STG) to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures.</p> <p>Owners are allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within the stipulated time given by BIWTA.</p>

Loss Item 4: Loss of Residential and other Physical Structures without Title to Land (Squatters/Informal Settlers)	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Socially recognized owners of structures built on the Project footprint as identified during the census.	<p>Replacement cost (RC) for structures as determined by PAVC</p> <p>Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures;</p> <p>Non-Shiftable Structure - STG only for nonshiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement cost of the structure.</p> <p>Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on the ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small panbidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but</p>

Loss Item 4: Loss of Residential and other Physical Structures without Title to Land (Squatters/Informal Settlers)	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
	<p>will be assisted in finding an alternative location and given Structure Transfer Grant (STG) to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures.</p> <p>HDA for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure</p> <p>Owners are allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within the stipulated time given by BIWTA.</p>

Loss Item 5: Loss of CPR Structures With or Without Title to Land	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
<p>(a) Legal owners (or registered committee) identified by DC in the process of CUL payment.</p> <p>(b) Socially recognized owners of structures built on the project site as identified by JVC and in the census.</p>	<p>CUL by DC to legal owners, plus the difference between CUL and RC of structure as determined by PAVC.</p> <p>Cash compensation for CPRs on land without titles to be determined by PAVC to match RC for the structure</p> <p>Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 10 % of RC of the structure</p> <p>Special allowance for the CPR @ 50,000 or as determined by PAVC; and</p> <p>The owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost within the stipulated time given by BIWTA.</p>

Loss Item 6: Loss of Trees with Title to Land and Owner of Trees on Public Land or Lessees	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
<p>Legal owners /Socially recognized owners, such as Persons without title to the land</p> <p>People with a valid lease from GOB agencies.</p> <p>Groups sponsored by public agencies/ NGOs.</p>	<p>Compensation for trees on private land as CUL as per rate assessed by Department of Forest to be paid by DC.</p> <p>Compensation Top-up (if any) on DC's CUL for timber trees, bamboo, fruit-bearing trees (with timber), etc., and 30% of timber value in case of fruit-bearing trees.</p> <p>Compensation for trees on public land to the people with a valid lease from GOB/agencies</p> <p>Banana groves: Compensation Top up on DC's CUL estimated for a one-time crop of each grown-up tree on private land or current market value</p>



	<p>planted on government land (not covered by DC). Trees are grown under public/NGO sponsored program compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value, or (b) Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PAVC at RC for those without title to land. For fruit trees: compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PAVC at RC for those without title to land. Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value The owner of trees (in both cases) will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within the stipulated time given by BIWTA</p>
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Loss Item 7: Loss of Income from Dismantled Commercial/Business Premises	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of notice and/or identified by the census.	<p>Small and Medium Business: Cash grant of BDT 30,000 for loss of business income by the affected trader (based on an average monthly income of BDT15,000.00 for 2 months). Large Scale Business (Having Trade License and IT certificate): Cash grant of BDT100,000 for loss of large business income by the affected trader (based on an average monthly income of BDT 50,000 for 2 months)</p>

Loss Item 8: Loss of Income (Wage Earners Business Enterprises Excluding Owners or Employers)	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Regular employees/ wage earners affected by the project as identified by the census.	A cash grant of BDT 24,000 (equivalent to 2 months average income).

Loss Item 9: Loss of Income from Rented-out Residential and Commercial Premises	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by the census.	Grant for loss of rental income equivalent to Rental assistance for rented residential and commercial structures equivalent to two (2) months rental income but not exceeding BDT10,000

Loss Item 10: Rental Assistance for Tenants in Order to Support them Finding Alternative Place to Rent	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Household/person rented-in (Tenants) any such structure as identified by the census.	Tenants of residential or commercial premises will be eligible for a shifting grant of BDT 5000 (five thousand) for shifting of belongings and one-month rental allowance @ BDT 3000 (three thousand).

Loss Item 11: Reconnection of Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Water, Sewage, etc.)	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Legal subscriber as Identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of past connections/bills/ receipt)	Cash grant for new utilities connection will be provided by BIWTA: (a) Gas connection=BDT 12,000; (b) Electricity connection =BDT 7,000; (c) Telephone connection=BDT 5,000; (d) Water connection=BDT 5,000 (e) Sewage connection=BDT 5,000

Loss Item 12: Assistance to Vulnerable Households	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Households under the Poverty level and whose head of household are elderly, disabled, and very poor	BDT 10,000 for male-headed HHs and BDT 15000 for female-headed HHs as a one-time grant in addition to other compensation

Loss Item 13: Livelihood Improvement Programme	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
One member of each Vulnerable household	Cost of program implementation (as a separate line in budget summary Table Ex-5). BDT 15,000 to be provided as a "seed grant" to each trained member for



LossItem13: LivelihoodImprovement Programme	
PersonsEntitled	Entitlements
	investment SOCIAL NGO will assess the needs of the training requirement

Loss Item 14: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation, for instance, any Project Induced impacts	Compensations/allowance and assistance depending on the type of loss will follow the entitlement matrix

Loss Item 15: Temporary Impact during Construction	
Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Households/persons and/or community affected by construction impacts	The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials as per applicable entitlement matrices. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed Footprint to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. The land will be returned to the owner rehabilitated to an original preferably better standard.

h) The female headed households will be entitled to get additional support on top of compensation for lost assets. In case of male headed households, the female spouse will need to be consulted and her signature/consent will be obtained on the EP file to be prepared by the Social NGO for the identified male EPs. It is to ensure participation of the female spouse in the compensation payment process.

i) Resettlement and Relocation options

Development of the six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals will cause displacement of residential HHs, shops, CPRs, and some offices/institutions. The residential HHs are mostly displaced from GoB land (Bangladesh Railway) at Chandpur site while shops and other institutions such as mosques and madrassas are getting displaced from all other sites. Private land acquisition is very limited

(only 0.638 acres at Ashuganj) and no residential HHs will be displaced from the private land. Some shops will be affected by the proposed land.

All of the displaced HHs will be entitled to compensation and other resettlement benefits as per the policy of the RAP. The project will not arrange any resettlement sites for the displaced HHs/shops rather encourage them for self-managed resettlement but will provide adequate compensation including livelihood restoration cost. If the displaced HHs or shops can arrange resettlement site in a cluster manner (at least 10 HHs/shops together, the project (BRWTP-1) will provide necessary minimum civic amenities such as sand filling, access road, internal road, drain, water supply & sanitation, etc. As two mosques will be demolished for the project, it will be properly relocated elsewhere.

Apart from this the vulnerable HHs (extreme poor, women and disable headed) will be brought under a long-term income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP) including skill development training on income-generating activities, grant to start a business, market linkage, link with financing institutions for loan and regular monitoring of their livelihood status.

j) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a valuable tool which will allow affected people to voice concerns regarding environmental and social impacts for the subproject activities. Two-phased approach GRM has been proposed in this project; The Phase-1 GRM will be established to mitigate resettlement compensation related impacts of the project, a grievance redress mechanism will be established to address compensation and resettlement issues throughout the project period. The Phase -2 GRM is for the remaining issues may encounter during project implementation including procurement, social & environmental issues, financial management, quality of work, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, etc.

A three-tier Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established in the project. through office order from the BIWTA. PIU will recruit a Service Provider to provide support to the victim of GBV including transportation, treatment, legal support, etc. A Grievance Officer will be deployed by the PIU to keep contact with the service provider about GBV cases and to update the PIU. Contractors will have a grievance mechanism to deal with GBV issues. In case of minor GBV (Eve Teasing, bad touch, etc.) the Contractor GRC will hear and resolve the issue. In case of Major GBV (Rape, Acid Throw, etc), the Service Provider will facilitate the victim to bring him to Onestop Crisis cell (OCC), Police Station, Hospital and report to the PIU immediately. Committees (site level, port level and PIU level) for phase -1 GRM will be assigned to handle the GRM to be produced under Phase-2. GRM under Phase-2 will be functional during construction period of the project. Apart from these two phases GRM, another GRM has been proposed for the workers to be deployed by the construction contractor/sub-contractor for the project. Details of the Worker GRM has been provided in the Labor Management Procedure (LMP). Phase -1 and Phase-2 GRMs can be simultaneously functional in the project considering nature of the grievances.

The procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal action. The procedure will however not preempt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

The existence and procedures of the GRM will be communicated clearly and adequately to PAPs and other interested stakeholders during implementation. Appropriate communication modalities will be



deployed to raise awareness of the availability of the GRM through project related events (e.g. stakeholder consultations) and by posting and disseminating brochures about the GRM in public locations/project sites.

During construction, BIWTA/contractors will try to engage local workers as much as possible to avoid labor influx. During consultations, people expressed concerns over the influx of migrant workers for the project’s construction work and their possible engagement in illicit sexual relationships with women and children. They thought that such instances can cause the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Addressing this concern, both BIWTA and the contractors will ensure that awareness-raising programs on sexually transmitted diseases are conducted for all local and migrant workers as well as local communities before the commencement of civil works. Furthermore, it will be also a mandatory requirement on the part of contractors to enforce a strict code of conduct for their labor teams.

Grievances will be settled with full representation in GRCs constituted by the representatives from the BIWTA, RAP implementing agency, local government institutions (LGI), and the PAPs. The PAPs will call upon the support of the IA to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The GRCs will review grievances involving compensation & resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration. Grievances, at any of the three tiers, will be redressed within four weeks from the date of receiving the complaints/papers.

Table Ex-4: Grievance Redress Committees

Level	Members of the GRC at different levels
Site level GRC	BIWTA representative (Not below the rank of Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer or equivalent)-Convener Representative, local government (Upazila/Union Council/City Corporation)-Member Two representatives of PAPs (at least 1 being a woman)-Member Representative, Safeguards Implementation NGO-Member Secretary
Port Level GRC	BIWTA representative (Not below the rank of Executive Engineer or equivalent)-Convener Representative from the Local Govt. (Union Parishad/Paurashava/City Corporation) -Member BIWTA representative (Not below the rank of Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer or equivalent)-Member Representative from the Civil Society -Member Representative, Safeguards Implementation NGO-Member Secretary
PIU Level GRC	Deputy Project Director, BRWTP-1-Convener Head of BIWTA E&S Cell, BRWTP-1,PIU-Member Communication/GRM Expert, BRWTP-1 Project, PIU-Member Secretary

k) Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the effective and efficient implementation of land acquisition and other resettlement by the BIWTA, a two-fold monitoring system has been planned i.e. internal monitoring and external

monitoring. The SOCIAL NGO, BIWTA, and the CSC will internally monitor the RAP implementation while the external monitoring agency (EMA) will conduct compliance monitoring of the RAP implementation. A monitoring tracking system will be developed through the Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) by the SOCIAL NGO for collecting and analyzing information on the RAP implementation systematically and continuously. Internal and external monitoring will provide feedback to BIWTA as well as assess the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation.

An External Monitor will be recruited to verify the monitoring information generated by the PIU and SOCIAL NGO, by carrying out semi-annual and post-RAP implementation evaluations. The scope of external monitoring will cover progress monitoring and compliance monitoring of the RAP implementation. During its assessment, the external monitor will, if needed, recommend actions to ensure the implementation of the RAP complies with the entitlement matrix and World Bank Safeguard Policy requirements. The external monitor will cover compliance issues such as compensation and entitlements policies, adequacy of the organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP, restoration of income, resolution of grievances, and provisions for adequate budgetary support by BIWTA and its PIU for the RAP implementation.

l) Implementation Arrangement

BIWTA is the executing agency of the project. The Project Director (PD) will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in Dhaka for overall project execution, including monitoring of the project activities. A RAP Implementing NGO (Consulting Firm/NGO) will be recruited by BIWTA for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. For the overall implementation of the RAP, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by Project Director will be established within the BIWTA head office. The BIWTA will recruit the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) who, inter alia will coordinate and monitor the implementation of the RAP. Specialists within the PIU and CSC will guide the Social NGO as required, especially when compliance issues arising.

The Social NGO will be recruited for 60 months for assisting the PIU in RAP updating and implementation, grievance mechanism, relocation of the displaced people, and training & ILRP program implementation. For smooth implementation of the RAP, three committees will be formed at the Site and Project level. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be constituted established through office order from the BIWTA while the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be constituted by the PIU. Each of the committees will have a particular TOR for accomplishing their assignment.

m) Cost Estimate and Budget

At this stage, a provisional total for land acquisition, RAP implementation and other associated costs has been estimated. The total estimated RAP budget stands at BDT 865,242,168 equivalent to USD 10.30 Million out of which 25.90% amount will be paid through DC office for land acquisition cost and remaining 74.10% amount will be paid by BIWTA for resettlement assistance and other costs. The budget also includes ILRP implementation cost, construction of civic amenities in the resettlement site (in case of group relocation) and a Mosque construction cost at Chandpur. A 7.50% contingency amount has been proposed in this budget to meet unforeseen expenses including GRC recommendation, post evaluation of the RAP implementation, legal support and unwanted issues raised during RAP



implementation. This contingency budget can be used only upon official approval by the Project Director/BIWTA.

Table Ex-5: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget summary

Head of Expenditure	DC	BIWTA	Total budget (BDT)	%
Compensation For Land	140,709,050	138,415,950	279,125,000	32.26
Compensation for structure	74,025,451	227,791,922	301,817,373	34.88
Compensation for Trees	1,060,800	8,700,820	9761620	1.13
Other Resettlement Benefits		136,468,819	136,468,819	15.77
Mosque Construction Cost		10,000,000	10,000,000	1.16
Resettlement Site development		60,000,000	60,000,000	6.93
Contingency @7.5% of the total budget		59,787,961	59,787,961	6.91
Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget	8,281,395		8,281,395	0.96
Grand Total	224,076,696	641,165,472	865,242,168	100.00
USD	2,651,795.22	7,587,757.07	10,239,552.28	
%	25.90	74.10	100	

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

There are hundreds of rivers in Bangladesh with a large network of navigation routes. Transportation through waterways has always been a natural, environment-friendly, and relatively cheap mode of transport. Inland waterways are a very important mode in the Country for transport mode link between various remote parts of the country including transporting export-import cargo. The Government has identified 65 main river navigation routes that are essential to passenger and freight transport within Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has prioritized the improved development and maintenance of Class I routes and linked Class II and III routes along the Dhaka-Chittagong corridor.

The government of Bangladesh intends to improve key multi-modal transport corridors and networks for addressing current transport bottlenecks in Bangladesh. For fulfilling this objective, Dhaka - Chittagong IWT route (branching into Ashuganj, Ghorashal etc.) which is one of the key corridors, has been envisaged for development under World Bank funding scheme. Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) (under Ministry of Shipping (MoS)), a nodal agency, is responsible for implementing the project.

2.2. THE PROJECT

The Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA), under the Ministry of Shipping (MoS), is implementing the 'Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project- 1', which involves investments in the development of Inland Water Transport (IWT) routes and infrastructure between Dhaka – Chittagong IWT Corridor, including branches to Ashuganj, Narayanganj, and Barishal. The World Bank is financing the Project.

The GoB would like to augment the facilities at Sadarghat terminal in Dhaka by building a new passenger terminal at Shashanghat (2.5 km downstream), develop a cargo terminal at Pangaon, and augment and modernize the existing facilities at Ashuganj, Narayanganj, Chandpur, and Barishal river terminals. In view of the importance of waterway transportation for promoting trade and commerce, the Government of Bangladesh stressed the need to develop & improve Cargo & Passenger Terminals, Landing stations (launch Ghats), and storm vessel shelters with modern facilities in different parts of the country. To improve key multi-modal transport corridors and networks, BIWTA undertook Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project- 1 (BRWTP- 1), which would address current transport bottlenecks in Bangladesh, with financial assistance from the World Bank under the Ministry of Shipping (MoS). The project is centered on the main Dhaka - Chittagong IWT route, with branches to Ashuganj, Ghorashal, and Barishal. This BRWTP-1 Project, currently under implementation, intends to improve the following inland waterway ports and terminals comprising, among others the following packages:

Package S3. Development of Cargo Terminals at Pangaon (Green Field Development) adjacent to the existing Pangaon ICT and Upgrade the Cargo Terminal at Ashuganj.

Package S4. Development of new Passenger Terminals at Shashanghat & Chandpur, Upgrade the Existing facility at Narayanganj and Barishal.

Package S5. Development of fifteen (15) Landing stations (launch Ghats) and six (6) vessel shelters.



This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for Package S3 (two Cargo Terminals) and Package S4 (four Passenger Terminals). The S3 terminals are located at Pangaon of Dhaka district and Ashuganj at Brahmanbaria district while the S4 Terminals are located at Shashanghat (Dhaka), Chandpur, Barishal, and Narayanganj including DEPTC.

2.3. RATIONALE FOR THE RAP

The S3 and S4 Terminals caused the physical and economic displacement of the affected people that triggers the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement. OP 4.12 requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks are mitigated and livelihoods of the displaced persons are restored. Land acquisition from the private sector is required in Ashuganj Cargo terminals (under S3), which triggers the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA 2017). The unavoidable impacts related to land acquisition and economic displacement had been identified through census and socio-economic survey from October 2019 to February 2020. Consultation meetings were held in each of the six locations prior to starting the census and inventory of losses survey. Cut-off dates for the non-titled PAPs were announced in the consultation meeting (i.e. commencement dates of census survey) to avoid fraudulent claims in the future. Based on the nature of impacts a full resettlement action plan is prepared for S3 and S4 Terminals.

2.4. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGIES

2.4.1. Stakeholders Consultation Meetings

Consultation meetings were held with various stakeholders in the Six Terminal under S3 and S4 (Cargo and Passenger Terminals) during the period from 22-29 October 2019. Local people, particularly potential displaced people (Male and Female), tenants, wage laborers, local government representatives, BIWTA local officials, Boat /Launch owners/laborers, Terminal users, BRWTP-1 Project's officials, and S6 Consultants were present in the consultation meetings. People were informed in advance through personal contact and announcing in the Mosque/Bazar about the date, venue, and issue of the meetings. People were consulted about the project goals and objectives, land acquisition and requisition requirements, temporary inconveniences to be experienced by the local people during construction, grievance redress mechanism including gender-based violence and measures to be adopted by the project to mitigate adverse impacts of the project. Participants from the local people expressed their opinion and made suggestions to improve the terminal and take care of their livelihood. They also expressed their views access to community properties might be impacted/affected by the project (details of the meetings are in Chapter 5).

2.4.2. Census and Inventory of losses (IOL) Survey

A complete (100%) Census & Socioeconomic Survey (CSS) and Inventory of Loses (IOL) survey were conducted in the Six terminals with a structured questionnaire by using electronic devices (to assess impacts of the project). The RAP has been revised based on the updated information collected from the Cargo and Passenger terminals.

Census data were gathered from the land owners, structure owners, business operators, tenants, wage laborer, and community property resources (CPRs) management committees through extensive field visits and individual interviews.

The data collected during the census and IOL survey included;

Summary data of Affected Houses (AHs), by ethnicity, gender of head of household, household size, primary and secondary sources of household income in relation to the poverty line, income level, whether the household is headed by women, elderly, disabled, poor or indigenous peoples;

Total and affected area of land, by type of land assets;

Total and affected areas of structures, by type of structure (main or secondary);

Affected structure on private land and/or government land with the duration of tenure and ownership;

Category of business with ownership status (tenancy right/own operation);

Quantity of other losses, i.e. sharecropping, leasing, etc;

Identify whether affected land or other assets are primary sources of income of the HHs; and

Knowledge about the project and preferences for compensation and, as required, relocation and income restoration measures.

2.4.3. Market Price Survey

The Current Market Price for affected land at Ashuganj site was assessed by collecting rates from different sources such as local people of various cross-sections, mouza rates declared by the Government for the year 2019, and actual transacted price from the local people. Taking into account of the reported price (People's opinion), recorded price (from Sub-Registrar's Office), transacted price (based on agreement deeds), current market price has been determined and used for the land acquisition cost and budget. Mouza rates as assessed and declared by GoB for each category of land have been considered as base price and added 200% premium to determine DC's price. The current market price (CMP) for the affected structures has been assessed considering scheduled rates of the Public Works Department (PWD) and used rates in other recent development projects. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) will finally determine the Maximum Allowable Replacement Cost (MARC) for land and Current Market Price (CMP) of structures during the implementation of the RAP.

Property Assessment and Valuation Committee will determine MARC for affected land-based on CMP during project implementation period considering current market price plus Stamp Duty & Registration Cost plus Zone of Influence and Project Induced Enhancement. MARC includes Deputy Commissioner's (DC's) payment i.e. compensation under law (CUL) and additional compensation on top of DC's CUL. Compensation for structures on private land will be determined by the DC on the basis of PWD's latest available scheduled rate. Therefore, additional compensation on top of DC's payment for the structures on Private land will not be required. The compensation to be assessed by the DC for trees, crops, and other assets through various concerned departments/agencies usually represents the current market price. So, additional compensation on top of DCs payment does not require for trees, fish, and crops. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) will be doing extensive exercise during RAP



implementation to determine MARV for land and replacement cost (RC) for the affected structures on government land.

2.4.4. Project Cut-off Date: Title and Non-title Holder

Two cut-off dates are applicable for the affected people (titled and non-titled). For titled owners, the cut-off date is the date of serving notice under section 4 of the ARIPA, 2017, whereas for the non-titled persons, it is the date of commencement of PAP census. Land acquisition is required in this project at only Ashuganj site and the cut-off dates for the land owners will be applicable as per ARIPA 2017. But the non-titled PAPs in all six terminals including Ashuganj will be binding upon the cut-off dates announced during consultation meetings i.e. date of commencement of census and IOL survey.

Table 1: Cut-off date at Terminals (for non-titled)

Date of Consultation Meetings	Location	Start of Censns Survey	Cut-off date for the Non-titled PAPs
22/10/2019	Shashanghat	23/10/2019	23/10/2019
22/10/2019	Pangaon	23/10/2019	23/10/2019
23/10/2019	Narayanganj	24/10/2019	24/10/2019
24/10/2019	Ashuganj	25/10/2019	25/10/2019
27/10/2019	Barishal	29/10/2019	29/10/2019
29/10/2019	Chandpur	30/10/2019	30/10/2019

3. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

3.1. OVERVIEW

Census and IOL were conducted to determine the overall impact of the project. Both private and government lands are to be used only at Ashuganj Cargo Terminal. In the remaining Five terminals BIWTA or other GOB Agencies land will be used for the development of Terminals. In case of impact on land, structures or other assets, adequate compensation and resettlement benefits will be paid following the ARIPA 2017 and World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

3.2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

The project will require the acquisition of 0.638 acres' private land in the Ashuganj terminal. Private Land acquisition will not be required in other terminals under six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals. Inter-Ministerial/Departmental transfer will be required in Ashuganj (Roads & Highways Department-RHD) and Chandpur (Bangladesh Railway) for the development of the terminals. The proposed land for acquisition at Ashuganj is Vita/High Land (commercially used) category and using for rice processing field (Chatal) and shops. Compensation of the private land has been provisioned in this RAP based on market survey results. By law, the Deputy Commissioner will pay compensation for all categories of private land to be permanently acquired or temporarily taken for the project following the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017. A Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) will determine the final replacement cost for acquired land during the implementation of the RAP. All of the displaced HHs will be entitled to compensation and other resettlement benefits as per the policy of the RAP. This RAP includes the current market price of land based on market survey and other sources (recorded price and actual transacted price) shown in the table below-

3.3. MAGNITUDE OF LA & R IMPACTS

As per the survey results, a total of 639 entities (Residential, Commercial, CPRs, and other offices, institutions) will be affected in different categories out of which 617 units (Residential, Commercial) among which 421 commercial enterprises mostly affected at Ashuganj, Barishal, and Chandpur Terminals. The second-largest impact is on Residential households (114 among 617 units). Only 43 households have been identified as plain land owners and 20 HHs losing land with structures at Ashuganj terminal. Land owners will be finally identified by the DC office based on record of rights. There are four community properties (one mosque and two madrasahs at Chandpur and one mosque at Pangaon) and 18 other offices (government office, samity, labour union office, etc) that are affected in Six terminals. The table underneath presents various impacts by category of losses.



Table 2: Total entities affected by the project in six terminals

Number of HHs losing properties	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayan ganj	Pangaon	Sashan ghat	Total
Residential Structures	13	12	87	--	0	--	112
Commercial Structures	142	137	86	40	16	1	422
Both Residential and Commercial	6	--	5	--	--	--	11
Private Land	43	--	--	--	--	--	43
Tree	--	--	1	--	7	--	8
Pond	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Secondary Structures	8	5	3	--	4	--	20
Sub-Total	212	154	182	40	28	1	617
Community Properties	--	--	3	--	1	--	4
Other Institutions/ Offices	6	5	3	2	1	1	18
Sub-Total	6	5	6	2	2	1	22
Total	218	159	188	42	30	2	639

Source: Census and IOL survey October 2019- February 2020

3.3.1. Impacts on Private Structures

Various categories of structures have been identified within the proposed area in the Six terminals owned by affected people, community, government departments/agencies, and others. These include Pucca (concrete roof with bricks wall), Semi-pucca (CI sheet roof with bricks wall), Tin-made (CI sheet roof and fence), Katcha (CI sheet roof with wooden/bamboo fence), and Thatched (straw roof with bamboo fence). Out of the total affected structures 1,41,565 sft) in all six terminals major quantity is Semi-pucca (79,746 sft) followed by Tin-made (46,055 sft), pucca (10,966 sft), Thatched (3,724 sft) and Katcha (1,074 sft). Major impacts on structures have been identified at Ashuganj (52.45%), Chandpur (33.07%), and Barishal (10.83%) while very little at Shashanghat, Pangaon, and Narayan ganj.

Table 3: Quantity of affected primary structures by locations

Type of Structure	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayan Ganj	Pangaon	Shashan ghat	Total
Pucca	6,239	4,237	72	0	418	0	10,966
Semi-pucca	63,942	1,938	13,690	176	0	0	79,746
Tin-made	3,424	7,705	32,647	1,228	1,051	0	46,055
Katcha	250	668	156	0	0	0	1,074
Thatched	396	784	256	1,945	324	19	3,724
Total	74,251	15,332	46,821	3,349	1793	19	1,41,565
%	52.45	10.83	33.07	2.37	1.27	0.01	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

Table 4: Location-wise affected secondary structures of households

Type of Structure	Ashuganj		Chandpur		Pangaon	
	No.	Nos./Sft. / Cft. /Rft. etc.	No.	Nos./Sft. / Cft. /Rft. etc.	No.	Nos./Sft. / Cft. /Rft. etc.
Bathroom (Nos.)	0	0	1	1	0	0
Water Pump (Nos.)	2	10	1	90	0	0
Toilet (Sanitary) (Nos.)	5	6	3	3	1	1
Shallow tube wells (Nos.)	1	1	1	1	0	0
Transformer (Nos.)	0	0	1	17	0	0
Stone Breaking Machine (Nos.)	3	3	0	0	0	0
RCC Pillar (Nos.)	1	55	4	8	0	0
Deep Tube-well (Nos.)	1	7	0	0	1	1
Chatal	1	22,388	0	0	0	0
Bill Board (Sft.)	0	0	1	96	0	0
Gate (Sft.)	0	0	17	514	0	0
Grill (Sft.)	1	48	1	24	0	0
Boundary Wall (10") (Rft.)	4	126	6	114	0	0
Boundary Wall (5") (Rft.)	5	541	14	269	0	0
Boundary Wall (Tin-made) (Rft.)	0	0	2	25	0	0
Brick built pond stair (Rft.)	1	20	0	0	0	0
Drain (Rft.)	3	1730	0	0	0	0
Septic Tank (Cft.)	2	480	1	364	0	0

N.B. No secondary structure of household in Barishal, Narayanganj, Shashanghat

The census and IOL survey revealed that total 693 numbers of primary structures have been affected by the project where 555 HHs and shops are losing their structures. Out of the total affected structures, about 80% are commercially used and the remaining are used for residence. About 50% of the total affected structures at Chandpur are used for residential purposes. Around 111 residential households will be displaced among which 91 HHs for widening of the approach road of the terminal at Chandpur and 07 HHs at Ashuganj, 10 HHs at Barishal, and three HHs at Pangaon for improvement of terminals.



Table 5: Location-wise number of households and use of structures

Location	Commercial		Residential		Res. Cum Comm.		Total	
	No. of HH	No. of Str.	No. of HH	No. of Str.	No. of HH	No. of Str.	No. of HH	No. of Str.
Ashuganj	154	234	4	14	3	3	161	251
Barishal	144	149	10	12			154	161
Chandpur	88	106	87	108	4	4	179	218
Narayanganj	40	42					40	42
Pangaon	17	17	2	2			19	19
Shashanghat	1	1					1	1
Total	444	549	103	136	7	7	554	692

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

3.3.2. Impacts on Community Properties and other Offices/Institutions

In the Six Cargo and Passenger River Terminals'', four community properties and 18 other offices/institutions have been found affected. The community properties include two Madrasahs and one Mosque at Chandpur and one mosque at Pangaon. Offices/institutions include Government office, government school, Samity (Society), and the labor union. All of the CPRs and offices/institutions are built on the GOB land. Compensation and special grants for the CPRs will be paid to the Management Committee for the construction of a better one. The mosque is fully affected and require relocation while the Madrasahs are partially affected (boundary wall, gate and a room) and not require relocation. Mosque at Chandpur will be reconstructed by the project in new location with better condition. Management committee/authorities may take away salvageable materials free of cost within the BRWTP-1 Project declared deadlines.

Table 6: Number of affected CPRs and Offices/Institutions by location

Type of entities	Location						
	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total
CPRs							
Madrasah	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Mosque	--	--	1	--	1	--	2
Sub Total	--	--	3	--	1	--	4
Other Offices/Institutions							
Govt. Office	2	3	2	1	1	1	10
Govt. School	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Samity	3	1	--	--	--	--	4
Labor Union	1	1	--	1	--	--	3

Type of entities	Location						
	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total
Sub-total	6	5	3	2	1	1	18
Total	6	5	6	2	2	1	22

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

The Madrasahs are built with concrete roof and brick wall (Pucca) while the mosques are built with and CI sheet roof with brick wall (Semi-Pucca). A total of 132 square feet area (Part of the Madrasah) and 1,380 square feet (total area) of the mosque at Chandpur and 1125 sft at Pangaon will be affected. The affected mosque will need to be relocated elsewhere by the Management Committee. Necessary budget has been kept in this RAP for compensation and relocation of the mosques.

Table 7: Affected Primary Structures of CPRs

Category of CPRs	Location	Type of structure	Area of structure (Sft)	Magnitude of impact
Madrasah	Chandpur	Pucca	132	Partially affected. Relocation is not required
Mosque	Chandpur	Semi-Pucca	1380	Fully affected. Requires relocation
Mosque	Pangaon	Semi-Pucca	1125	Fully affected. Requires relocation
Total			2637	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

Apart from the CPRs about 46,130 sft primary structures of 18 offices/institutions will be affected by the six terminals. Out of the total structures, the major portion is semi-pucca followed by pucca, Tin-made, and katcha. Barishal registers the highest quantity of structures (47.96%), followed by Chandpur (19.97%), Pangaon (14.77%), Ashuganj (11.48%), and Narayanganj (5.25%).



Table 8: Location-wise area of primary structures of other institutions

Type	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total	%
Pucca	-	10,220	-	501	6,812	-	17,533	38.01
Semi-pucca	3,873	11,696	1,683	1,920	-	-	19,172	41.56
Tin-Made	1,182	210	3,807	-	-	266	5,465	11.85
Katcha	240	-	3,720	-	-	-	3,960	8.58
Grand Total	5,295	22,126	9,210	2,421	6,812	266	46,130	100
%	11.48	47.96	19.97	5.25	14.77	0.58	100	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

Apart from the primary structures, the CPRs and offices/institutions have some secondary structures such as boundary wall, shower rooms, gate, toilets, stair, water tank, etc. The enlisted secondary structures are fully affected and will require dismantling. The tables underneath present location-wise secondary structures of the affected CPRs and other offices/institutions.

Table 9: Secondary Structure of CPR

Type of Structure	Chandpur	
	Count	Total Area/no.
Bathroom (No.)	2	2
Gate (sft)	1	274
Toilet (Sanitary) (No.)	1	1
Water Tank (cft)	1	225
Stair (sft)	1	280
Bench (sft)	1	50
Solar Light (No.)	1	5
Total	8	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

Table 10: Secondary Structure of affected Offices/Other Institutions

Type of Structure	Ashuganj		Barishal		Chandpur	
	Number	Total Area	Number	Total Area	Number	Total Area
Boundary Wall (5") (RFT)	1	77	-	-	2	462
Electric Pole (Nos.)	1	19	-	-	14	14
RCC Pillar (Nos.)	1	1	-	-	-	-
Stair (SFT)	1	10	-	-	-	-
Steel Gangway (Nos.)	1	1	-	-	-	-
Steel Light (Nos.)	1	8	-	-	-	-
Toilet (Sanitary)(Nos.)	1	5	2	2	-	-
Toilet (Slab)(Nos.)	1	2	-	-	2	9
Transformer (Nos.)	1	1	-	-	3	3
Dustbin (RFT)	-	-	1	10	-	-
Boundary Wall (Tin) (RFT)	-	-	-	-	1	22
Water Tank (CFT)	-	-	-	-	1	60
Stand/ Play card (Nos.)	-	-	-	-	1	10
Transformer (Nos.)	-	-	-	-	1	3
Shallow tube wells (Nos.)	-	-	-	-	1	3
Septic Tank (CFT)	-	-	-	-	1	1008
Latrine (The urinal) (Nos.)	-	-	8	8	1	1
Gate (RFT)	-	-	-	-	1	220

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

3.3.3. Loss of Trees

The Project will also require removal of trees of various sizes and species. The inventory of losses (IOL) survey found varieties of 1986 trees at the six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals on private land (173) and on government land (1813). Trees on private land are identified at Ashuganj site while trees on government land are found at all six sites. Compensation for trees on private land will be paid to actual owners by the DC office following the rate of the Department of Forest (DoF) while Trees on government land (RHD at Ashuganj, BR at Chandpur, and BIWTA at other terminals) will be taken away by the concern departments agencies following GOB rules. Compensation for fruits



@30% of timber value for each grown-up tree (medium and large) will be paid. Necessary budget for compensation for trees and fruits has been kept in this RAP.

Table 11: Loss of trees by category on private and government land

Category of Tree	Ashuganj		Chandpur		Narayanganj		Pangaon		Shashanghat		Total Trees	
	Pvt. Land	Gov. Land	Pvt. Land	Gov. Land	Pvt. Land	Gov. Land	Pvt. Land	Gov. Land	Pvt. Land	Gov. Land	Pvt. Land	Gov. Land
Banana	0	0	0	480	0	20	0	904	0	0	0	1404
Firewood	0	1			0	6	0	14	0	1	0	22
Fruit	8	7	0	19	0	4	0	13	0	2	8	45
Fruit & Timber	32	6	0	56			0	29	0	0	33	90
Medicinal	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
Others	0	0	0	0			0	36	0	0	0	36
Papaya	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	13	0	0	0	19
Timber	133	6	0	42	0	109	0	32	0	1	133	190
Grand Total	173	20	0	601	0	143	0	1045	0	4	173	1813
Total	193		601		143		1045		04		1986	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

3.3.4. Loss of Business

The six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals are surrounded by business enterprises of various scales and categories. There are large (wholesale business with capital more than BDT 5 Lac and having Income Tax File), medium (capital 1-5 Lac and have or have no Income Tax file), and small scale (capital less than BDT 1 Lac) business.

Among the business enterprises, Ashuganj itself has 266 businesses including 208 large, 37 mediums, and 21 small followed by Barishal with 165 businesses (mostly medium and small scale businesses). Chandpur (100 business), Narayanganj (50 business), Pangaon (16 business), and Shashanghat with only one small business. Affected business operators will be paid business restoration assistance based on the scale of their business. All of the affected business units will need to be dislocated from the proposed sites of the six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River terminals. The table underneath presents the number and scale of business-

Table 12: Number of business units affected in six terminals

Location	Small Business (Capital BDT up to 100,000)	Medium Business (Capital BDT 100,001-500,000)	Large Business (Capital More than 500,000)	Total
Ashuganj	21	37	208	266
Barishal	99	50	16	165
Chandpur	43	50	7	100
Narayanganj	32	11	7	50
Pangaon	14	1	1	16
Shashanghat	1			1
Total	210	149	239	598

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

3.3.5 Impact on Employee/ wage Labor

As per the census, about 615 employees of shops /commercial enterprises have been identified who will lose their income temporarily due to the project. Among the wage laborers, 370 nos. have been enlisted at Ashuganj, 101 at Barishal, 105 at Chandpur, 38 at Narayanganj, and only one at Pangaon. It is to be noted that only regular (monthly salaried) wage laborers have been enlisted during the survey. Daily wage earners/day laborers are not engaged by a particular shop owner. They work on 'no work no pay' basis (Wage Laborers work in monthly basis and Wage Earners/Day Laborers work in daily basis. So, Wage Earners/Day Laborers will not be treated as Project Affected Persons-PAPS). Therefore, day laborers/Wage Earners will not get resettlement assistance from the project.

Table 13: Number of Wage Labor in different locations

Location	No. of Wage Labor
Ashuganj	370
Barishal	101
Chandpur	105
Narayanganj	38
Pangaon	1
Total	615

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020



3.3.6 Impact on Vendors

A total of 179 vendors were affected in 4 locations among them 03 vendors are at Ashuganj, 84 at Barishal, 11 at Chandpur and 81 at Narayanganj. They are dealing in on the ground without structure or easily movable structures on wheels. None of the mobile vendors (walk on foot and sale betel leaf, nut or cigarette). These vendors will get resettlement assistance as small business from the project

Table 13.1: Number of Vendors

Location	No. of Vendors
Ashuganj	3
Barishal	84
Chandpur	11
Narayanganj	81
Grand Total	179

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

3.4. TEMPORARY IMPACT

As per the stakeholder consultation, it is noticed that many petty businessmen i.e fruit sellers and other vendors will experience a temporary impact on their income and livelihood since they will have to move somewhere else due to the project, and will lose their business opportunities due to the modification of the passenger and cargo terminals. As a result, they will be affected by the intervention of the project, especially in the construction phase. Nature of impact and compensation to be entitled for temporary disruption will be assessed by PAVC.

3.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACT

The table beneath shows the summary impact of the project on the people and local community due to the construction of Terminals. The details of summary impact have been illustrated previously by sector.

Table 14: Summary of Impact

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
A	Amount of Private land (acre)	0.638
B	Number of total affected Entities (Residence + Shops)	617
C	Number of squatters losing res/com and structures requiring relocation	554
D	Number of HH losing other structures	11
E	Number of HH losing land, structures and trees but no relocation required	52
F	Number of CPRs (04) and other institute (18) affected	22
	Total number of Project Affected Units (C+D+E+F)	639
G	Number of tenants affected	392



Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
H	Number of business affected	598
I	Number of wage labourer affected	615
J	Number of vendors affected	179
K	Number of trees affected	1,986
L	Total number of persons affected from 617 entities	3343
M	People to be physically displaced from 111 residential houses	600



4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1. OVERVIEW

This section deals with the general baseline socio-economic profile of the project area and affected households. Socio-economic details of the affected households were collected during the social studies. In addition to the specific social information collected during the census survey, general socio-economic information was also collected through individual household level surveys among the affected entities in the project footprint to prepare an overall socio-economic profile of the affected households and people.

4.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The Socioeconomic profile deals with various socio-economic details of the surveyed households (617 HHs covering 3343 people) based on the finding of the survey. Demographic and socioeconomic information along with potential impacts on the people and community were collected from the affected people during the survey.

4.2.1. Demographic Characteristics in Project Affected Area

The census and inventory of losses survey identified 617 households with a total population is 3343. The average HH size is 5.4 which is much higher than the national average HH size of 4.06 in 2016. Among the affected households less than 10% are headed by females and more than 90% are headed by males which is much lower than the statistical data of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. In this study most of the affected units are commercial (shops) and males are mostly found as HH heads. A detail of the demography is shown in the table below.

Table 15: Demography of the project affected households and people

Location	Household			Population			HH Size
	MHH	FHH	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Ashuganj	190	22	212	634	569	1203	5.7
Barishal	134	20	154	371	370	741	4.8
Chandpur	169	13	182	557	520	1077	5.9
Narayanganj	40		40	100	93	193	4.8
Pangaon	26	2	28	69	57	126	4.5
Shashanghat	1		1	1	2	3	3.0
Total	560	57	617	1732	1611	3343	5.4
%	90.78	9.22	100	51.81	48.19	100	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.2.2. Age and Sex Composition

The census and inventory of losses survey show that among the affected people about 51.81% are male and 48.19% are female. Among the male PAPs, about 14.80% are recorded in the age group up to 15 years while about 32.49% are in the age group 15-60 years (working force), and 4.52% are over-aged (more than 60 years). It is also revealed that among the 48.19% female PAPs, about 13.34% of female fall into the age group less than 15 years and about 31% are in the age group 15-60 years (working age) while 3.83% females are in the age group more than 60 years. It is seen that 32.49% male and 31% female are in the working-age but 27.46% of the affected people are involved in income-generating activities and the remaining are dependent members of the family. A detail of the location-wise age group by sex is shown in the following table.

Table 16: Affected people by age and sex

Location	Up to 5		5+ to 15		15+ to 30		30+ to 60		More than 60		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Ashuganj	5.49	4.41	7.81	7.73	15.46	15.38	18.37	17.21	5.57	2.58	52.70	47.30	100
Barishal	4.86	3.91	10.66	10.12	12.28	13.50	18.22	17.81	4.05	4.59	50.07	49.93	100
Chandpur	6.22	5.20	9.47	9.75	13.83	14.21	18.57	14.11	3.62	5.01	51.72	48.28	100
Narayanganj	4.15	4.15	12.44	6.74	12.95	17.10	19.17	18.13	3.11	2.07	51.81	48.19	100
Pangaon	7.14	3.17	7.94	7.94	15.08	10.32	17.46	19.84	7.14	3.97	54.76	45.24	100
Shashanghat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67	100
Total	5.56	4.49	9.24	8.85	14.06	14.51	18.43	16.51	4.52	3.83	51.81	48.19	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.2.3. Marital Status

Considering marital status among the affected population, we see that about 25.35% male and 26.28% female are married. Among the female married, 0.17% found below the age group 15 years, meaning child marriage is to some extent existed in the project area, It is seen that about 24% of women in the age group above 60 years are reported as widows while only 2.51% male of the same age group found widower.

It reveals that death rate of male is higher than that of the female in the same age group. About 3.25% of females in the age group 30-60 years and 0.31% in the age 15-30 years are also found widows. The divorce rate of females is about 0.12% in total among which 0.21% in the age group 15-30 years and 0.17% in the age group 30-60 years. A detail of the marital status by age group in all locations is shown in the following table.



Table 17: Marital status of Male and Female by Age

Age Group	Married		Unmarried		Divorced		Widow/ Widower		Separated		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Up to 5	0.00	0.00	55.36	44.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.36	44.64	100
5+ to 15	0.00	0.17	51.08	48.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.07	48.93	100
15+ to 30	12.67	32.36	36.54	17.70	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.21	49.21	50.79	100
30+ to 60	50.34	43.07	2.31	0.60	0.00	0.17	0.09	3.25	0.00	0.17	52.74	47.26	100
>60	51.25	21.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	24.01	0.36	0.00	54.12	45.88	100
Total	25.35	26.28	26.19	18.44	0.00	0.12	0.24	3.23	0.03	0.12	51.81	48.19	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.2.4. Household by Religion

Bangladesh is traditionally a Muslim-dominated country. About (90.4%) of Bangladeshis are Muslims, followed by Hindus (largest-minority) at (8.5%), Buddhists (0.6%) and Christians (0.4%) and others (0.1%) as per BBS 2011 census. Among the affected people, Muslim populations are about 98% whereas the Hindu population is only 02%. Other religious people are not affected by the project interventions. The following figure (Figure -1) shows the distribution of households by religion.

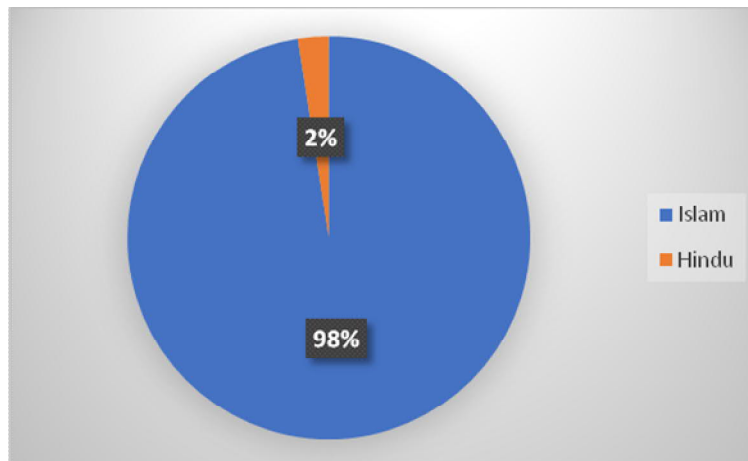


Figure 1 Affected households and population by religion

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.2.5. Education

Literacy rate in the project area is about 96% which is much higher than the national literacy rate (74.68% in the year 2019) of Bangladesh. Among the affected people, male is found more educated than female. Up to Secondary School Certificate (SSC) female students found almost equal to male students. This is due to government financial support to the female students. Since 1980s secondary school enrolments of girls jumped from 39% in 1998 to 67% in 2017. After Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC), female students become significantly low (Table 18). This is due to marriage and social custom.

Table 18: Education level of the PAPs

Education Level	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	1.39	2.46	3.85
Only Signature	4.02	4.76	8.78
Up to Primary	9.58	8.61	18.19
Primary School Certificate (PSC)	5.59	5.49	11.07
Up to Class 10	14.37	14.40	28.77
SSC/ Dakhil	5.52	4.56	10.08
HSC/ Alim	4.72	4.22	8.95
Honors/ Fazil	3.06	1.83	4.89
Masters/ Kamil	2.16	1.63	3.79
Higher Education	1.00	0.63	1.63
Total	51.41	48.59	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.2.6. Income and Poverty of HHs

It is known that the terminal areas are full of small business units/shops run by poor people for their livelihood. Most of the business units are small or medium scale and a very few are large scale. Income level of the small businessmen is quite low. The residential HHs affected on the approach road at Chandpur are also living on the Government land. According to the income level of the affected households (617), a total of 275 households are found vulnerable among which 241 HHs have been identified income under poverty line (BDT 21,000), 17 HHs are headed by the person with physical disability and 18 HHs are both (income under poverty line cum disable).



Household living below the poverty line² and disable headed are called vulnerable and they will be entitled to additional grants on top of other compensation. They will also be provided skill development training (one from each vulnerable HHs) under the RAP policy on income generating activities with seed grant, market linkage and linkage with financing institutions under income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP). Apart from these, vulnerable people will get preferential employment opportunities in the civil construction of the project according to their eligibility. The table underneath presents income level of the affected households at six terminal locations.

Table 22 Income and poverty level of the HHs

Income range	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total
Up to 21,000	12	94	113	23	16	1	259
21,001-30,000	27	31	39	15	09		121
30,001-40,000	16	18	7	0	1	0	42
40,001-50,000	24	7	10	1	0	0	42
50,001-60,000	17	0	6	0	0	0	23
More than 60,000	116	4	7	1	2		130
Total	212	154	182	40	28	1	617

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.2.7. Occupation Pattern

As per the socio-economic survey (October 2019 to February 2020), businesses and services appear to be the main occupations (31.63%). Among the male population, most of the eligible and capable members are involved in income-generating activities. Females are mostly housewives (35.97%) and also involved in allied activities focusing on maintaining the household chores. About 10% of people are found students and nearly 1% are expatriate and remittance is the main source of income of their families. Around 5.43% are found to be totally unemployed although they are educated and willing to work. Around 8% of people are retired and old but they are the heads of the HHs. Income and livelihood restoration programs can enhance the capacity of the people particularly female and vulnerable people for doing more income-generating activities.

²According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2016 of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the upper poverty line for HH size of 4.06 in 2016 was BDT 15,988 per HH/month. Acknowledging the average HH size of the project area (5.40) BDT 21000 has been adopted as the 2020 poverty line for the project. Therefore, HHs with average income up to BDT 21,000 per month is considered to be living under the poverty line.

Table 19: Principal occupation of the affected population in percentage

Occupation	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total
Business	25.76	31.48	21.04	34.68	30.49	50.00	26.20
Service	8.10	3.43	4.35	3.23	2.44	0.00	5.43
Housewife	35.43	36.40	35.27	41.13	37.80	0.00	35.97
Day-Labor	0.85	3.21	8.85	4.03	7.32	0.00	4.29
Farmer	0.97	2.78	1.89	0.81	2.44	0.00	1.69
Driver	0.48	0.86	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Retired	5.20	9.64	10.16	5.65	7.32	0.00	7.80
Immigrant	0.85	0.43	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
Student	16.69	4.93	5.52	6.45	7.32	0.00	9.72
Tailor	0.00	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.59
Other Profession	1.21	1.28	1.16	0.81	2.44	0.00	1.23
Unemployed	4.47	5.57	7.26	3.23	2.44	0.00	5.43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.2.8. Dependency

Among the affected people, only 27.46% are earning members, and the remaining 76.54% are dependent members of the HHs. Taking into consideration the total affected population, one wage earner must support 2.6 dependents. The survey identified only a few women are engaged in the income-earning groups. Resulting, they are to some extent dependent on males.

Table 20: Location-wise income-earning and dependent member in the affected HHs

Location	No. of Population			Ratio Income gen.: Dependents
	Income Generating	Dependent	Total	
Ashuganj	314	889	1203	1:2.8
Barishal	210	531	741	1:2.5
Chandpur	297	780	1077	1:2.6
Narayanganj	56	137	193	1:2.4
Pangaon	39	87	126	1:2.2
Shashanghat*	2	1	3	1:0.5



Location	No. of Population			Ratio Income
Total	918	2425	3343	1:2.6
%	27.46	72.54	100	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.3. POVERTY AND GENDER DYNAMICS

4.3.1. Overview

The census & socioeconomic survey revealed that few women are engaged in income-generating activities including Expatriate and some allied activities in the household. Housewife is the main occupation in the case of married capable women. The adult female members (unmarried) also take part in the household chores. Since then it was found during the survey that male household members remain reluctant to have adult female household members engage in outside work and services. However vulnerable poor women are already doing work outside the home either as labor or small shop keepers/vendors.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) related risks were also discussed in the consultation meetings by the consultants and made the participants about potential risks and mitigation measures of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence is defined as violence that is directed against a person on the basis of their gender or sex. It has been widely acknowledged that most gender-based violence is inflicted on women and girls, by men. The GRM at each level will be available to receive, record and investigate all GBV related complaints. After the case is investigated and disciplinary action is taken, the case may be handed over to a service provider. The RAP implementing agency will assist the Project Director in identifying service provider organizations in the project area. The GRM will document whether the complaint is project-induced or not. If the complaint is related to the project the GRM will track the complaint and keep updates through monthly progress reports. If not, the GRM will not track the complaint.

During construction, BRWTP-1 Project will ensure that contractors will try to engage local workers as much as possible to avoid labor influx. During labor recruitment, poor women need to be encouraged to work and equal pay for similar work must be ensured. At consultations, people expressed concerns over the influx of migrant workers for the project's construction work and their possible engagement in illicit sexual relationships with women and children. They thought that such instances can cause the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Addressing this concern, both BIWTA and the contractors will ensure that awareness-raising programs on GBV and sexually transmitted diseases are conducted for all local and migrant workers as well as local communities prior to the commencement of civil works. Furthermore, it will be also a mandatory requirement on the part of contractors to enforce a strict code of conduct for their labor teams. To ensure all these, the contractor's bid documents will ensure inclusion of the above-mentioned items.

4.3.2. Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable households have been defined as (i) headed by a single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line; (iv) households of the indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (v) households of low social group or caste. During the elaboration of the RAP no indigenous population, ethnic minority, or affected person of low social group or caste were identified.

The households, living under the poverty line and persons with disability have been mostly identified in Chandpur site (118 out of 275 households) followed by Barishal (95 out of 275). It is revealed from the census and socioeconomic survey that very few affected households have fallen under the poverty line at Narayanganj, Ashuganj and Pangaon while no one have been identified at Shashanghat.

Table 21: Type of Vulnerable Household

Location	Under Poverty Line			Disable			Both (under poverty line cum disable)			Total		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Ashuganj	8	2	10	7	1	8	1	1	2	16	4	20
Barishal	73	16	89	1		1	3	2	5	77	18	95
Chandpur	94	8	102	5		5	9	2	11	108	10	118
Narayanganj	23		23							23	0	23
Pangaon	14	1	15	3		3				17	1	18
Shashanghat	1		1							1	0	1
Grand Total	213	27	240	16	1	17	13	5	18	242	33	275

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

4.3.3. Existing Utilities /Civic Facilities

It is known that the project (S3 and S4 Terminals) are located in urban & semiurban areas in the central, eastern, and southern regions of the country. In all six terminal areas affected people enjoy electricity supply, water supply, and sanitation facilities are also available. Gas supply in some locations is also found. Residential and commercial entities, CPRs, and offices /institutions have such utilities/civic facilities. Such facilities will be disconnected due to the project and therefore, the project will pay the reconnection fee under the RAP policy. The table underneath presents the existing facilities in the affected entities by location.



Source of Drinking Water

The survey revealed that all of the affected households take safe drinking water from various sources including deep tube well (56.96%), piped water supply (24.75%), hand tube well (15.05% and shallow tube well (2.59%). A few households (0.65%) take bottled water at Ashuganj for drinking. Disturbances of water supply to the displaced households, commercial premises, CPRs, and Offices /Institutions will be paid water reconnection/ reinstallation charge as per RAP policy. SOCIAL NGO will verify the existing facilities once again before finalization of the indent.

Table 22: Sources of drinking water at household level

Location	Source of drinking water					Total
	Bottled water	Deep Tube well	Pipe water supply	Shallow Tube well	Hand Tube well	
Ashuganj	4	137	24	4	43	212
Barishal	-	95	35	1	23	154
Chandpur	-	73	85	4	20	182
Narayanganj	-	26	7	3	4	40
Pangaon	-	20	1	4	3	28
Shashanghat	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	4	351	153	16	93	617
%	0.65	56.96	24.76	2.59	15.05	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

Type of Toilet

Hygienic sanitation in Bangladesh particularly in urban/semiurban settings is well-practiced. The survey revealed that more than 75% of the affected HHs use sanitary toilets while 22.17% use water-sealed slab latrine. Only 2.43% HHs use Katcha toilet or use others toilets since they have no facility in their houses.

Table 23: Use of Toilets

Location	Type of Toilet				Total
	None	Katcha	Sanitary	Water sealed Slab	
Ashuganj	-	1	207	4	212
Barishal	-	2	98	54	154
Chandpur	2	8	105	67	182
Narayanganj	-	-	30	10	40

Location	Type of Toilet				Total
	None	Katcha	Sanitary	Water sealed Slab	
Pangaon	-	1	25	2	28
Shashanghat	-	-	1	-	1
Total	2	12	466	137	617
%	0.49	1.94	75.40	22.17	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

Source of Cooking

It is revealed that about 54.53% affected HHs use Gas in their house for cooking and about 45% use firewood and very few (0.49%) use the electric cooker for cooking. It to be noted here that only displaced residential households having pipe supply gas connection, will be entitled to Gas reconnection charge from the project. During the implementation of RAP, the SOCIAL NGO will confirm and make the indent for payment.

Table 24: Source of Cooking

Location	Source				Total
	Electricity	Gas	Solar power	Wood	
Ashuganj	1	202	-	9	212
Barishal	-	45	-	109	154
Chandpur	2	41	1	138	182
Narayanganj	-	27	-	13	40
Pangaon	-	20	-	8	28
Shashanghat	-	1	-	-	1
Total	3	336	1	277	617
%	0.49	54.53	0.16	44.82	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

Source of Light

The project locations are at the urban/semiurban settings where more than 99% of the affected people enjoy electricity and few households (0.49%) use diesel/kerosene or other sources of light. It is to be noted that all of the affected CPRs/Offices/Institutions have electricity supply to their premises. Displaced entities including residential, commercial, and CPRs having electric supply in their premises within the project footprint, will be entitled to the electricity reconnection charge. SOCIAL NGO will verify at the field level during RAP implementation and confirm in the Indent for making the payment.



Table 25: Source of Light

Location	Source of light			Total
	Diesel/Kerosene	Electricity	Solar/Generator/IPS	
Ashuganj	-	211	1	212
Barishal	1	153	-	154
Chandpur	1	179	2	182
Narayanganj	1	39	-	40
Pangaon	-	28	-	28
Shashanghat	-	1	-	1
Total	3	611	3	617
%	0.49	99.03	0.48	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019 to February 2020

5. CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE AND PARTICIPATION

5.1. OVERVIEW

A wide range of stakeholders were informed of details of the project and possible adverse impacts related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and mitigation measures following the GOB law and World Bank operational policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Magnitude of impacts were different from stakeholders to stakeholders according to their occupation, category of losses, sources of income, degree of involvement, positions, and responsibilities. The potential stakeholders were identified during personal contact with affected people and senior citizens in the project areas. Influential community persons and PAPs were closely consulted during consultation meetings. Views of these stakeholders were incorporated properly.

5.2. KEY STAKEHOLDERS OF THE PROJECT

The consultation, discussion, and participation processes are started by identifying the stakeholders of the Project. The stakeholders of the Project were identified through a 'stakeholder mapping exercise conducted by the field survey team members. The exercise was done by categorizing the potential affected/benefited persons and host communities who have a stake in the Project. The identified primary stakeholders are the landowners, squatters, traders, service holders, tenants, day labourers, driver, rickshaw/van pullers, boat owners & operators, etc., who will be directly and/or indirectly affected by the Project interventions.

The identified secondary stakeholders are the public representatives, local government administration, the executing agency, financing institutions, consultants, construction contractors, suppliers and service providers. The list of secondary stakeholders for the Project includes the BIWTA, World Bank, DC-Dhaka, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Brahmanbaria & Barishal, and public representatives, Project Preparation Consultants including Social Safeguard Consultants, Implementing NGO/Consulting Firm (CF), and Management/Supervision Consultants.

5.3. APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGY

The approach for discussion, consultation and participation was structured in such a way that it would offer a platform to all the stakeholders where they may discuss, share and debate their opinions. The GoB acts and policies as well as policy/guidelines of the Project financiers (WB) have been followed in designing and performing the consultation and participation process. The process was initiated through conducting necessary stakeholder consultation meetings (SCMs) in the Project area (Terminals under Contract Package S3 & S4). Despite the local practice of purdah (seclusion of women) from public gatherings, the team encouraged the participation of women in the stakeholders' meetings. Thus, both men and women attended the consultation meetings, particularly in primary stakeholders' consultation meetings. These SCMs were preceded by meetings with local government representatives at the Upazila/District levels. In sum, multi-level consultations were carried out, starting with initial meetings with local administration, SCMs, and FGDs. The process continued at the individual level also through various surveys undertaken in this Project



5.4. OBJECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING (SCM)

To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried out during the survey. In this regard, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the occupation and gender-based groups were consulted through FGDs.

The consultations are conducted to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the people and communities of the project area and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and participate in influencing the upcoming project decisions and processes. The main objectives of the public consultation meetings are to ensure timely, effective and multi-directional communications between the project and the relevant stakeholders and communities. So that people can get the benefits of the projects and the project get their cooperation to ensure successful implementation of the project. As part of the Social Study, a detailed stakeholder engagement process was undertaken to achieve the objectives as shown in Figure 2.

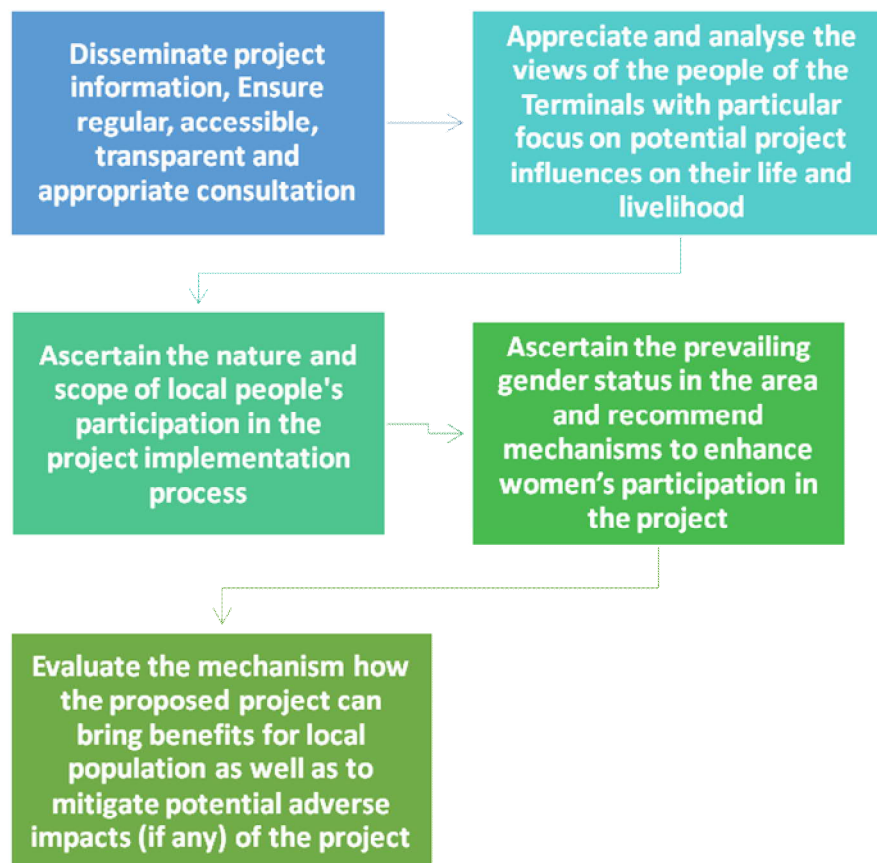


Figure 2 Objective of the Consultation Meeting

5.5. VENUE AND NATURE OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

A total of seven consultation meetings were held at six terminals (two meetings at Ashuganj) during the period from October 2019 to February 2020 with the affected people, local government representatives and others. A total of 488 people (male 473 and female 15) were present in the meetings. Meetings were held within the footprint of the proposed sites to address the affected people and other stakeholders associated with the terminal. Stakeholders were briefed about the project goals and objectives, potential impacts on the people, mitigation measures as per GOB policy and World Bank operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, ultimate benefits of the local people, land acquisition requirements and process, roles of the affected people and project authority in delivering compensation, grievance redress mechanism including risks of gender-based violence, etc. Opinion of the people was sought and well recorded during the consultation meeting. Local government representatives, affected people and beneficiary groups raised their voice and made suggestions to improve the terminals for their better communication and business.

The numbers of female participants were minimum since the meetings were held at the terminal areas mostly with the business community. Separate focus group discussions were held with the female groups to obtain their opinion/suggestion. Individual interviews were also conducted with the male and female during the study. The table underneath presents the date, time, venue, number and nature of participants in the seven consultation meetings.

Table 26: Stakeholder Consultation meeting

SL. No.	Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1	24 th October, 2019, 10.00 to12.00	Ashugani Ferighat, Premise of BIWTA	Land owners, Businessmen, Shopkeeper, Service, Boat man, Boat owner association, Truck driver	60	00	60
2	12 th February 2020, 10.30-12.30	Ashugani Ferighat, Premise of BIWTA	Land owners, businessmen, Shopkeeper, Service holders, Boatmen, Boat owners association, Truck driver	83	00	83
3	27 th October 2019 10.00-12.00	BarishalTerminal Bhabon	Floating fruit seller, Councillor, Shopkeeper, Service, Boat man, Boat owner association, Business man,	80	04	84
4	29 th October 2019	Chandpur Launch ghat	Shopkeeper, Journalist, Day labours, Service, Boat man, Boat owner association,	69	02	71



SL. No.	Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
	10.00-12.00		CNG driver			
5	23 th October 2019 10.00-12.00	BIWTA Conference Room, Narayanganj Terminal	Floating fruit seller, DEPTC, Doctor, Shopkeeper, Service, Businessman,	72	00	72
6	22 nd October 2019 10.00-12.00	Pangaon Boat ghat, South Keraniganj	Councillor, Teacher, Shopkeeper, Service, Boat man, Businessman,	56	02	58
7	22 nd October 2019 10.00-12.00	Balur Ghat (Shanshan ghat), Shampur, Dhaka	Shopkeeper, Teacher, Day labours, Service, Boat man, others	53	07	66
Total=				473	15	488

5.6. ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

During the stakeholder's consultation meetings, people were briefed about the project benefits, roles and responsibilities of the project authority, local government institutions, affected people, terminal users, and other stakeholders. Mitigation measures of potential adverse impacts were also discussed in the meetings. Upon disseminating information by the consultant/project authority, stakeholders identified some pertinent issues relating to the compensation, displacement, resettlement, livelihood restoration, etc. Identified positive and adverse impacts are pointed out below.

(i) Identified Positive Impacts:

Construction/improvement of the terminals will

- enhance standard of living of the people by exploring alternative livelihood opportunities,
- help to diversify business,
- improve communication system,
- reduce health hazards,
- improve safety and security of the terminal users particularly women and children,
- local employment would increase,
- economic activities would be much better,
- facilitate to get compensation for the structure and business on the GOB land,

(ii) Identified Adverse Impacts:

A large number of shops will be displaced which will have significant impact on their livelihood for the time being

- Displacement of the shops can prohibit them to re-open business on the government land,
- Standard of living may become worse if they cannot start business,
- Tenants businessmen will be in trouble to get alternative space for business,
- Land owners at Ashuganj will not find alternative land since price of land is so high,
- Ashuganj is a business hub and RHD gave them site for relocation. So, displacement due to the BRWTP-1 will throw them in trouble if they cannot get suitable place for business,
- Residences in Chandpur terminal along the access roads will be displaced from Bangladesh railway land. But they don't have alternative land for relocation.

5.7. DESCRIPTION OF CONSULTATIONS

Consultations were held with the different stakeholders such as affected people, local leaders, businessman, service holders, housewives, day labourers, tenants, wage earners, terminal users, etc. In the consultation meetings, discussions were held on the project description, scope of the project, social safeguard issues, probable impacts and mitigation measures, alternative livelihood opportunities due to improvement of the terminals, grievance mechanism including gender-based violence risks during the project construction and operation phase. It was discussed that affected people will be paid compensation and resettlement benefits as per RAP policy and alternative livelihood opportunities will be explored during construction and operation phase of the project. Professionals of S6 Consultants and PIU participated in the consultation meetings and responded to the questions of the participants. The opinion of the people has been reflected in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Location-wise issues raised by the people and responses of the consultants/project authorities are furnished in the table below-

Table 27: Summary of Issues raised by the people and responses of consultants

Location	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
Ashuganj	More than 50 river-crossing boats are being operated to carry goods and passenger from Ashuganj to Bhairab. Boat ghat is at the proposed terminal site. About 300 families are fully dependent on the boat operation. Better to build a new cargo terminal at the downstream to avoid displacement of boat ghat.	The project has prioritized improvement of existing terminal in the first phase and new terminal in the second phase at the downstream at any suitable location. If the boat ghat is require displacement due to the project interventions, necessary facilities will be provided including stair.



Location	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
	Affected shops are to be paid compensation and relocation since these were allotted by RHD during Bhairab Bridge Project under Resettlement Program.	Project will provide compensation and other assistance following the World Bank OP 4.12 and RAP policy.
	Around 600 business with a large capital investment is being operated at the proposed area. Land value in the adjacent area is very high (per decimal about 10 million takas). People suggested shifting the Project location to the downstream on RHD land where about 28 acres of land is available with free-from-encumbrances.	Project will try to get GOB land if available rather to acquire mass private land. But technical feasibility will be taken into account before selection of site. Project will contact with RHD regarding alternative land since the proposed area is also RHD property.
Barishal	Some businessmen have been operating business at the Barishal terminal area over the decades. They claimed relocation in case of displacement even instead of compensation for structure and business.	Project will pay compensation and other assistance following the World Bank Policy. Relocation issues will be decided in consultation with the business community and the local government institutions as per WB policy and good practices of other development projects.
	There are about 500 shops at the vegetable market and City Market in BIWTA land those require relocation in suitable place	The project will not affect the City market. Only vegetable market will be affected. Necessary measures will be taken by the Project for compensation and relocation.
	A separate location for the speed boat and river-crossing boat is to be identified and he called on separate location for the river crossing boat and speed boat with independent pontoon and stair	Project will provide separate pontoon and stair for the river-coring boats, speed boat and passenger in safe distance.
Chandpur	Project should try to avoid private land acquisition and ensure payment of compensation for the structures and business on GOB land.	Private land acquisition will not be required for improvement of the terminals. If urgently required, then replacement cost for land will be paid.
	Many of the affected HHs are living on the Bangladesh Railway land over the decades with or without permission.	Compensation and resettlement benefits for the structures on the GOB land will be paid following World Bank policies and good

Location	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
	Compensation for structure	practices of other projects.
	People are making the river water polluted by throwing garbage. BIWTA should take initiative to prevent such activities by the passenger or terminal users.	Environmental Management Plan will be prepared under this Project and will be strictly monitored during Project
	Approach road will need to be developed along with terminal to enjoy better facility. It will be better to construct approach road from terminal to Bus stand alongside the river	Project will consider development of approach road for better facility to the terminal users.
Narayanganj	Some of the shops will be displaced from the terminal area who would be paid compensation	Affected shop owners will be paid compensation following the World Bank OP 4.12 and RAP policy
	River crossing boats along with separate pontoon and stairs would be in safe distance. Adequate planning is required for the women and disabled passenger including separate toilet, prayer hall, breast feeding corner, etc. in the terminal and vessels	Separate pontoon for the river crossing boats and passenger and additional facilities for the women and disabled passenger will be included in the Project design.
	Private land acquisition should be avoided.	Private land will not be acquired to improve Narayanganj Passenger terminal
	Relocation of the shops within the terminal or closed to the terminal would be ensured.	Compensation will be paid for the shops but relocation issues will be considered based on necessity and availability of space
	Drainage system would be uninterrupted to avoid water logging	Drainage system will be developed to avoid water logging
Employment opportunity would be ensured for the affected people in the project construction and operation phase	Local people particularly affected vulnerable people will be preferentially employed in the civil construction	
	Primary treatment facilities for the terminal users would be available with at least 10 beds	A developed medical facility including full-time Doctor and medicine will be in the terminal



Location	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
Pangaon	Project should avoid private land acquisition if possible. In case of urgency acquire plain land and avoid residential area as well as the pond/fish.	Project will try to avoid private land acquisition and displacement since BIWTA has sufficient land to develop terminal. In case of urgency to acquire, compensation will be paid at replacement cost
	Plan the terminal facilities including construction of a good mosque if the existing mosque is demolished People go to Pagla (business hub) by crossing the river for their daily needs. Construct a separate pontoon, passenger shed and stair in the safe distance for the river crossing people Keep separate place for CNG and Auto-rickshaw and dumping place for garbage as well as need deep drainage system for remission of rainwater from inter area during monsoon	A new mosque will be constructed within the territory of the terminal by the project River crossing boat operation will be uninterrupted. Stair and other facilities will be provided as per policy of the project. BIWTA Management will decide about the space for the CNG and Auto rickshaw stand in the terminal area.
	Alternative location for the terminal is to be selected since Shashanghat is close to the residential area, Bangladesh Army camp and Postogola Bridge	This site has been selected based on feasibility study. Issue will be conveyed to the BIWTA. They can further review feasibility report
Shashanghat	Some of the people took lease of Bangladesh Railway land for business. Whether they will be paid compensation if their structure is affected on the BR land?	Compensation will be paid for lost assets and business irrespective of title to the land.
	Will BIWTA pay compensation for the structures and business demolished by BIWTA couple of weeks ago	Structures were demolished to clear river bank as a regular eviction program of the government before the BRWTP-1 Project was launched. So, compensation for the demolished structures and business before the BRWTP-1 Project will not be paid under this project.
	Hindu community need access to the river from cremation ground for sacrificing Gods (Murti) of Hindu	Project will keep access to the river for the Hindu Community for sacrificing Gods

Location	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
	Community and ashes of burnt dead body	(Murti) and ashes
	Women and disabled would have all facilities in the improved terminals and vessels shelter.	Project will provide required facilities to women and disabled in the terminals and vessels.
	Adequate compensation and benefits for the affected people is to be paid	Adequate compensation will be paid for lost assets
	Second largest ship breaking yard is located at Shashanghat where thousands of people are involved. How their livelihood will be restored	This project will take care of the people will be affected by this project by losing assets and livelihood.
	Access road to the Shahanghat is very narrow. How the access to the improved Terminal	GOB is planning to implement Subway project connecting the Shashanghat. Other access roads will also be developed to facilitate the improved terminal

5.8. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDS)

Apart from the consultation meetings, 24 focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with various occupational groups (Squatter businessmen, tenants, vendors, female, and wage laborers) at six locations. A total of 413 participants were present in the meetings and actively raised their voices about potential impacts on their livelihoods due to displacement, supports require from the project and adequate compensation & other assistance for restoration of their livelihoods. Tables underneath present the details of venue, date & time, and nature of participants and issues raised.

Table 28: Focus group discussion with various occupation groups

Sl. No.	Site/ Station	Various occupational groups						Total
		Female (HH)	Squatter	Tenant	Lease Holder	Vendor	Wage Labor	
02	Pangaon	0	01	0	01	0	0	2
03	Chandpur	01	03	01	0	0	01	6
04	Barishal	01	01	01	01	01	01	6
05	Narayanganj	0	01	01	0	03	0	5
06	Ashuganj	0	0	02	02	0	01	5
	Total	02	06	05	04	04	03	24



5.9. DESCRIPTION OF THE FGDS

During the consultation meetings about 413 affected people from various occupational groups were consulted. They raised their issues by groups in 24 FGDS at five location (except Shashanghat). In the shashanghat area only one small shop is affected a local people including the shop owner were consulted in mass consultation meetings. The FGDS were held with squatter (Residence and business), tenants, female groups, vendors and wage laborers. Table underneath presents location and group wise issues raised by the affected people.

Table 29: Issues raised by the affected people in the FGDS

SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
1.	Ashuganj	Private owner of land	22	<p>Need to know the compensation rate of land since Ashuganj is a commercial place and land price is so high</p> <p>Drainage system should be proper and to be connected to the river</p> <p>Access to the main road and river for the businessmen is to be ensured.</p>	<p>Compensation for the land will be assessed by the DC office following the ARIPA 2017.</p> <p>Replacement Cost will be determined by the PAVC and additional compensation on top of DC's payment will be paid by BRWTP-1 (PIU).</p> <p>Drainage system will be established under the project to avoid water logging.</p> <p>The current access road will be as it is and access to river for the local businessmen will be established.</p>
2.	Ashuganj	Private (Tenant)	16	<p>Our business is related to river therefore, we need rehabilitation beside the river.</p> <p>Create godown on river banks for product storage.</p> <p>Construct a 50 feet road for truck loading</p> <p>Build a terminal for truck parking</p>	<p>Busienssmen will be relocated by themselves after payment of compensation. Project will provide necessary civic facilities in case of cluster relocation.</p> <p>Good storage facility will be available within the Terminal area.</p> <p>The current access road will not be demolished</p>

SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
					rather it will be improved if necessary. A space for the goods carriages will be established under the project.
3.	Ashuganj	Wage Laborer	19	<p>As we are day laborer, we need financial support from different organization</p> <p>Need loan for business as we lost our job</p> <p>Construct restroom for labor</p>	<p>Wage laborers will be paid resettlement benefits and work opportunity in the Civil works based on eligibility.</p> <p>The project can provide job in the civil works. But loan is upon the decision of the financing institutions</p> <p>Rest room will be available in the terminal area for the laborers.</p>
4.	Ashuganj	Resettled business group on RHD land	21	<p>Build truck parking with capacity of five hundred truck</p> <p>Need improved communication system for transporting goods</p> <p>Provide adequate compensation for all types of losses</p> <p>Provide space for relocation since we lost our business location</p> <p>Provide employment opportunity who lost their jobs due to project.</p>	<p>A space for the goods carriages will be established under the project.</p> <p>The terminal will be in international standard with upgraded communication system.</p> <p>Businessmen will get maximum facilities.</p> <p>Adequate compensation and resettlement benefits will be paid as per GOB law and World Bank safeguard policies</p> <p>Business premises will be paid compensation and encouraged for self relocation. In case of group relocation, project will provide civic facilities.</p>



SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
					Affected people (vulnerable, women, wage laborers) will be preferentially deployed in the civil works.
5.	Ashuganj	Tenant businessmen	25	<p>Build warehouse to store imported goods</p> <p>Fair compensation must be ensured</p> <p>As our business is dependent on the river, so we need access to river and main road as well.</p> <p>Build a terminal for truck parking</p>	<p>Sufficient storage facilities will be available for the businessmen in the terminal.</p> <p>Adequate compensation and rsettlement benefits will be paid as per GOB law and World Bank safeguard policies</p> <p>The current access road will be as it is and access to river for the local businessmen will be established.</p> <p>A space for the goods carriages will be established under the project.</p>
6.	Barishal	Squatter businessmen	20	<p>Provide adequate compensation and support from the authority</p> <p>Provide women employment during and post construction</p>	<p>Adequate compensation and rsettlement benefits will be paid as per GOB law and World Bank safeguard policies</p> <p>Affected people (vulnerable, women, wage laborers) will be preferentially deployed in the civil works.</p>
7.	Barishal	Tenant	18	Lease holder must return deposited amount within three months after receiving notice for displacement	The land users and the tenants should settle the pending issues before compensation is paid. SOCIAL NGO will facilitate both the parties to settle the issue.

SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
				Provide loan from different organization for the business	Vulnerable PAPs will be brought under ILRP and linked with financing institutions for loan.
8.	Barishal	Lease holder	10	<p>We need storage in new terminal</p> <p>BIWTA should allow to do business within its borders</p> <p>Notice must be received from the BIWTA at least three months in advance</p>	<p>Sufficient storage facilities will be available for the businessmen in the terminal.</p> <p>There is enough BIWTA land in the Barishal Terminal area. A small portion will be used for upgrading the terminal. Within the project boundary, no one will be allowed to do business without permission. Compensation will be paid well ahead of displacement. After compensation payment people will get 30 days to dismantle their structures.</p>
9.	Barishal	Female group (business)	09	We need financial support to run family Need loan for starting small business	Vulnerable PAPs (poor, women and disabled) will be brought under ILRP and linked with financing institutions for loan.
10.	Barishal	Vendor	16	<p>Need loan for continuing business</p> <p>Provide suitable location in the terminal area for running business</p>	<p>Vulnerable PAPs will be brought under ILRP and linked with financing institutions for loan.</p> <p>There will be very limited shops in the terminal (to be allocated by the BIWTA) for vendors and others can do their business outside the terminal boundary.</p>
11.	Barishal	Wage labor	11	Due to project, we lost	Wage laborers will be



SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
				our job, need financial support to run family	paid resettlement benefits and work opportunity in the Civil works based on eligibility.
12.	NARAYANGANJ	Vendor: Fish Cutter	20	As we process/cut fish to earn our livelihood, we want to stay on the river bank to run our livelihood	Compensation and resettlement benefits will be paid to affected businessmen. But their relocation will be self managed.
13.	NARAYANGANJ	Fish businessmen	15	Need compensation for Fish market Business association and whole-sale market need to stay close	Adequate compensation for lost assets will be paid. But their relocation will be self managed. In case of group relocation, project will provide civic amenities.
14.	NARAYANGANJ	Vendor: Others	20	Need financial support/fair compensation to run our business Provide space inside the terminal for small business	Vulnerable PAPs will be brought under ILRP and linked with financing institutions for loan. There will be very limited shops in the terminal (to be allocated by the BIWTA) for vendors and others can do their business outside the terminal boundary.
15.	NARAYANGANJ	Tenant	12	Provide alternative employment as we lost our current means of livelihood. Lease holder must return our deposited amount shortly after issuing notice by the BIWTA	Eligible people will be engaged in the project civil works on preferential basis. The land users and the tenants should settle the pending issues before compensation is paid. SOCIAL NGO will facilitate both the parties to settle the issue.
16.	NARAYANGANJ	Squatter	21	Provide space inside	There will be very limited

SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
		businessmen		<p>the terminal to run business</p> <p>Provide alternative business scope/ adequate compensation & assistance</p> <p>Need loan for continuing business</p>	<p>shops in the terminal (to be allocated by the BIWTA) for vendors and others can do their business outside the terminal boundary.</p> <p>Adequate compensation for the lost assets and livelihood will be paid.</p> <p>Vulnerable people will be provided training & seed grants and linked with financing institutions for loan.</p>
17.	Pangaon	Lease holder: Mosque committee, fish & banana cultivator	11	<p>Construct a new mosque for prayer</p> <p>Drainage connection will need to be provided with river or elsewhere</p> <p>Authorities should take action on things which is harmful to environment</p> <p>Need compensation for our lost assets</p>	<p>The mosque will built with better condition in the terminal area.</p> <p>Necessary drainage connection will be established to avoid water logging.</p> <p>Necessary measures will be taken to avoid/mitigate the environmental hazard.</p> <p>Adequate compensation will be paid for the lost assets.</p>
18.	Pangaon	Squatter	13	<p>Beside the main gate of the terminal would we be allowed to do business?</p> <p>Need fair compensation and assistance to run business</p>	<p>Project will not arrange any location for the business. They can be relocated elsewhere.</p> <p>Adequate compensation and resettlement benefits will be paid as per RAP policy.</p>
19.	Chandpur	Female (Residential HHon GOB land)	17	<p>We need financial help to cope up with the changed situation after displacement</p> <p>The railway has unused land at</p>	<p>Compensation for lost assets will be paid as per RAP policy. Vulnerable PAPs will be brought under ILRP and linked with financing</p>



SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
				<p>madrasa road, this land can be used as relocation site.</p> <p>Women should engage in social decision making process and get work opportunity in the project</p>	<p>institutions.</p> <p>If the displaced HHs can be relocated in a cluster manner, the Project will provide necessary civic amenities.</p> <p>Eligible women can get preferential employment in the project civil work.</p>
20.	Chandpur	Squatter (residence cum business)	17	<p>Need financial help to continue business</p> <p>Arrange alternative place for accommodation since we are living on Bangladesh Railway (BR) land</p> <p>Allocate space in the new terminal for running business</p> <p>It is suggested to fill the BR pond and arrange relocation since we do not have alternative land to live in.</p>	<p>Compensation and resettlement benefits will be paid as per RAP policy. Vulnerable PAPs will be brought under ILRP.</p> <p>If the displaced people can arrange alternative relocation site, the project will provide civic amenities (water supply, sanitation, internal road, drain, etc.)</p> <p>There will be very limited shops in the terminal (to be allocated by the BIWTA) for vendors and others can do their business outside the terminal boundary. Project cannot fill BR pond if it is not officially handed over to BIWTA. If people can arrange land, the PIU can take initiative to fill it up.</p>
21.	Chandpur	Tenant (business)	20	<p>Ensure refund of deposited amount by the structure owners</p> <p>Provide loan for</p>	<p>The land users and the tenants should settle the pending issues before compensation is paid. SOCIAL NGO will facilitate both the parties to settle</p>

SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
				<p>business from banks with easy condition</p> <p>We demand another place for running business</p> <p>Provide assistance for transferring business</p>	<p>the issue. Vulnerable people will be provided training & seed grants and linked with financing institutions for loan. Businessmen will be relocated by themselves. In case of group relocation, they will be provided necessary civic amenities. Compensation and resettlement benefits including structure transfer and reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, etc. will be paid.</p>
22.	Chandpur	Squatter: Nishi road	21	<p>Equal amounts of land should be taken from both sides of the existing road for widening</p> <p>We need financial help from the project to run our family</p> <p>If we get support from government we can build shops and houses on unused pond on BR land.</p>	<p>Project will expand the approach road avoiding mass displacement and major impacts on the CPRs and houses. Compensation for the affected assets will be paid. Besides, the affected vulnerable people will be brought under ILRP. If PAPs can manage land for relocation, the Project will provide civic amenities including sand filling, water supply, sanitation, internal road, drain, etc. to the site.</p>
23.	Chandpur	Squatter businessmen: Launch Ghat	19	<p>Allot shop in the new terminal on priority basis</p>	<p>There will be very limited shops in the terminal (to be allocated by the BIWTA) for vendors and others can do their</p>



SL no	Location	FGD held with	No of participants	Issues discussed	Responses of the Project
				Provide loan for business from banks with easy condition Notice must be given at least three months in advance Need fair compensation and financial help from the project	business outside the terminal boundary. Vulnerable PAPs will be provided training on IGA & seed grants and linked with financing institutions for loan. Necessary notification will be given after payment of compensation for making the site encumbrance-free. Adequate compensation will be paid to the PAPs including resettlement benefits.
24.	Chandpur	Wage Labor	20	Seek financial help from project to run family Ensure job immediately after displacement Need work opportunity in the project	Wage laborers will be paid resettlement benefits and work opportunity in the Civil works based on eligibility.
	Total		413		

5.10. CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

Affected people were informed about the project objectives, goals, and made aware of the probable project impacts and the mitigation measures. They were informed about the cut-off date i.e (the commencement date of the census) that was declared in mass consultation at the community level. It was made clear that any encroachment, construction or changing of the category of land, structure, etc. after the cut-off date will not be entertained. In the consultation meetings, people were informed about the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the affected people, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harrasment or Gender-based Violence and for the workers during construction phase. It was clearly disseminated how the grievances can be submitted to the GRCs on social, resettlement and gender-based violence issues. It was also mentioned that all PAPs will be entitled to have appropriate compensation for lost assets as per the policy of this project. In some locations, people have raised

issues to avoid mass displacement particularly river crossing boat ghats (Ashuganj and Narayanganj) to minimize adverse impacts on the passengers. These issues have been revisited by the consultant and shared with the project authority to make the decision. The participants understood that fair compensation will be paid for the lost assets following the GOB policy and World Bank OP 4.12. There will be no project sponsored resettlement site but to arrange self-managed relocation elsewhere after payment of compensation. They also understood that the date of commencement of survey is the cut-off date for the squatters and other unauthorized occupants and after the cut-off date no changes of the structures will be entertained. They knew that GOB has taken this project with support from the World Bank for the development of the terminals at international standard and enhance the standard of living of the people and improvement of the local and national economy as well. Employment opportunity for the local people will be preferred during the construction and operation phase of the project.

5.11. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Stakeholder communication through a Project Communication Plan will be followed throughout the project life cycle. This will ensure that any concerns of PAPs are taken into consideration during project activities and any risks mitigated. A consultation and participation mechanism has been developed by engaging the primary stakeholders in local committees– for instance, grievance redress committees (GRC) and property assessment and valuation committee (PAVC). The Social NGO to be appointed by the Project for the implementation of RAP will continue the processes of consultation and participation by involving the affected households and the beneficiaries as well. Thus, the consultation will remain an integral part of Project management and implementation. The existence and procedures of the GRM will also be communicated clearly and adequately throughout the entire project lifecycle to project-affected people and other interested stakeholders through written and printed circulars in Bangla posted on public boards.

5.12. DISCLOSURE OF THE RAP

As per the guidelines of WB, the BIWTA will disclose the RAP in a summarized form as an Information Brochure and Booklet in Bangla language to the local stakeholders immediately after the RAP is concurred by the World Bank and approved by the Chairman, BIWTA. Copies of the RAP and the Booklet will be available in DC offices in Dhaka, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Brahmanbaria and Barishal, and in the Project locations (Terminals) for the general public and civil society members. In disclosure sessions, the extent of Project impacts on their communities and individual households will be fully disclosed to the directly affected persons and communities. The policies for the mitigation of adverse social impacts will also be disclosed to the affected persons. In this regard, meaningful consultations will be arranged by the Social NGO with affected persons for enabling their participation in preparing, implementing, and monitoring the RAP. The RAP will be also uploaded to the BIWTA website after obtaining concurrence from WB and approval from the BIWTA.



6. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The law of eminent domain is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the construction/improvement of the Cargo and Passenger terminals under S3 and S4 packages will be based on: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and (ii) World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The government of Bangladesh has initiated National Resettlement Policy for the Project Affected People in 2018. The goals and objectives of the National Resettlement Policy for affected people due to the land acquisition are as follows:

- (a) The implementation of commitment of the government to remove poverty and to attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- (b) The protection of rights of displaced and affected family or person due to land acquisition.
- (c) According to productive and sustainable policy those families and individuals who are uprooted and tampered due to land acquisition must be resettled.
- (d) After rehabilitation; rehabilitated people must take own initiative with needful help for reshaping and enhancing their life within reasonable time duration.
- (e) In addition to compensation and rehabilitation assistance, share benefits of the project with affected people where possible.

Land acquisition and resettlement

Land acquisition and resettlement issues will be taken care of following the GOB land acquisition laws and World Bank Operational Policy 4.12. Land acquisition in Bangladesh is governed by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA 2017). 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 the public interest. The ARIPA 2017, however, on condition [\[1\]](#), allows the acquisition of properties used by the public for religious worship, graveyards and cremation grounds.

The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of “fair value” for the properties acquired.

World Bank OP 4.12 states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. It also suggests paying compensation for affected land and other properties at replacement cost [\[2\]](#). Sections of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 and the process of land acquisition has been discussed later in this section.

[1] If Community Property is unavoidable and the project has necessary arrangement of reconstructing a new one

[2] "Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement

6.1.1. World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12

a. The project interventions will acquire only 0.64 Acres (0.263 hectares) of private land at the Ashuganj cargo terminal and displace people from the government land (Mostly BIWTA land). The interventions will thus induce involuntary resettlement of persons displaced from their housing, productive resources and means of livelihoods. As per the census of PAPs, communities will also lose places and establishments of their common interest. The project triggers the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement that requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks out of involuntary resettlement are mitigated and livelihoods of the physically and economically displaced persons [1] are restored. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the policy of involuntary resettlement are the following:

(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

(c) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing before the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. [1] People who lose residential structures and relocated elsewhere are called physically displaced while people who lose their land and commercial structures are called economically displaced. Displaced persons include legal owners, squatters, tenants, lessees and sharecroppers.

b. The policy requires that the following measures should be taken to achieve the above objectives:

(a) The resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

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

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



- i. provided with assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
 - ii. provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, convenient relocation sites, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are
- i. offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
 - ii. provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

c. The policy links implementation of the resettlement plan to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. Resettlement measures include the provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation, before displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

d. The Bank policy does not bar compensation and assistance to the displaced persons under the resettlement plan in absence of their legal title to land. The non-titled rights may come from continued possession of public land where the government has not sought eviction or from customary and traditional law and usage.

6.1.2. [Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017](#)

Legal Framework of Land Acquisition in Bangladesh

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017. Land acquisitions for the construction of S3 & S4 Terminals will be carried out following the ARIPA 2017. ARIPA 2017, detailed the land acquisition process from section 4 to section 19 and the land requisition process from section 20 to section 28. 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 the public interest. The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired. The DCs thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures and income due to the compulsory nature of the acquisition. It means the premium for land is 200%, thus 3 times of the mouza value in case of government requiring body and 300% (meaning 4 times) in case of private requiring body for the affected land is provided as compensation.

In addition, if there are other assets and income/livelihood losses caused by the land acquisition, 100% as a premium to reach the market rate for these items is provided as compensation. The compensation determined is called the Cash Compensation under Law (CUL). If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes, and/or government has land are not included in the acquisition proposal, and therefore, excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. The new Act under section 4 (2) also facilitates the private organizations to request from the government to acquire the land for their development activities. Furthermore, the new Act under its section 15 provides for the acquisition of entire houses/buildings, if their owners request to acquire the entire house or building against the partial acquisition.

The Ministry of Land (MOL) has overall responsibility to enforce land acquisition. The MOL delegates some of its authority to the Commissioner at the Divisional level and the Deputy Commissioner at the District level. To Deputy Commissioners are empowered by the MOL to process land acquisition and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. The burden to establish his/her legal rights to the acquired property to be eligible for compensation under the law is on the landowner.

The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to acquire a maximum of 50 standard bighas (16.50 acres) of land without any litigation for which he/she would obtain the approval of the Divisional Commissioner. Acquisition of land exceeding 16.50 acres must be approved by the central land allocation committee (CLAC) headed by the prime minister of the Government of Bangladesh. In the case of acquiring Khas land (government-owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MOL.

The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired. The ARIPA 2017 has incorporated provisions to address the above gaps, and therefore, it reduces the gaps between the national legislative framework of the government and World Bank policies.

Table 31 describes the land acquisition process under ARIPA 2017. The process generally takes minimum of 13 months for a priority project and minimum 16 months for a nonpriority general project. This includes the time taken by DC to award compensation for affected persons which is stipulated as 2 months.



Table 30: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 4 (1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice, a joint verification is conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within seven days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the section 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 16.50 acres. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision, if no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	Deputy Commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Requiring Agency
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% premium on transacted deeds collected from Sub-Registrar's office is added to the estimated value. If land is acquired for private organizations, added premium will	Deputy Commissioner



Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
	be 300%.	
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the market price for impacts mentioned under sections 9(1) and (2)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action will be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections.	
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic. Thereafter, Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. (Landowners can obtain such deposited money at any time, having appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, and providing evidence in support of his/her claim.	Deputy Commissioner Affected Persons
Section 12	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by Bargadar (registered tenants), the apportion of compensation due to him will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

6.1.3. Bangladesh Labour Act and It's application

Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 and Amendment 2013, National Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Policy 2013 that illustrate rights and responsibilities of employers and workers, conditions of employment, child and force labour issues. This section describes OHS requirements, requirement related to communicable diseases especially COVID-19. The principles and procedures presented below represent minimum requirements but are not an exhaustive list of requirements.

As specified in the Labor Act and ESS 2 of WB ESF, the employment of project workers will be based on the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. There will be no discrimination concerning any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment, compensation, working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, promotion or termination of employment. The following measures will be taken by the contractors and monitored by PIU to ensure fair treatment of all employees:

- As per Labor Code requirements, recruitment procedures will be transparent, public and non-discriminatory concerning ethnicity, religion, disability, gender, and other grounds included in the Labor Code,
- Applications for employment will be considered following the application procedures established by the Contractor,
- Labor will be preferentially recruited from the local areas,
- The contracted workers will not pay any hiring fees. If any hiring fees are to be incurred, these will be paid by the Contractor,
- The labour contracts will be developed in Bangla to be understandable by all workers,
- In addition to written documentation, an oral explanation of conditions and terms of employment will be provided to workers who may have difficulties with understanding the documentation,
- While communicating with women workers, it is to be ensured that they understand their rights and process of raising issues and grievances related to their employment,
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will include in contracts that no forced or child labour would be allowed,

The health and safety procedure illustrated in the Labor Acts, WB Environmental and Health Safety Guidelines (EHSG), (General including Construction and Decommissioning), ESS 2, Communicable Diseases (Prevention, Control and Eradication) Act 2018 as well as guidelines to address COVID-19 issues will be referenced all activities under the Project. PIU is expected to carry out field visits and inspections of the construction from time to time. However, the WBG'sEHSG (General Guidelines and for Construction and Decommissioning) may not have sufficient details and specific requirements to deal with various occupational health and safety issues posed by the project, thus the PIU should put in place specific standards meeting Good International and Industry Practices (GIIP) in the bidding documents and contracts reflecting appropriate level of risk.

BRWTP-1 Project will include into the bidding documents specific OHS standard requirements that all contractors will meet under this project. The standards will be consistent with local regulations, WBG EHS guidelines, COVID-19 Protocols and GIIP. The following OHS standard requirements should be borne in mind:



- Risk Assessment Procedure;
- Work permitting for hazardous work (working at heights, hot work, work on energized lines, work within confined spaces);
- Rules for life threatening works;
- Emergency response procedure;
- Fall prevention and working at heights;
- Excavations safety, Ladders and scaffolding safety; welding and cutting safety; Cranes, Derricks, and forklifts safety; power and hand tools safety;

Respiratory prevention to chemical and airborne hazards (including dust, silica and asbestos); Electrical safety (hazardous energies control, safe distance work, wiring and design protection, grounding, circuit protection, arc fault protection, PPE etc); hazards communication; Noise and vibration safety; Steel erection safety; fire safety; material handling safety; concrete and masonry safety;

PPE and other protective gear including training on usage;

Contractors will provide a safe workplace, therefore a risk assessment will be completed before the commencement of any construction activities, and safety measures will be implemented following applicable safety standards. PPEs and other preventive measures will be provided at no cost to employees. Periodic OHS meetings will be conducted to discuss preventive measures, deviations and non-compliances, accidents and corrective actions. Contractors will conduct internal OHS surveys and audits to verify compliance with OHS practices. Non-compliances will be documented and reported internally. A time frame for corrective action will be set and followed up. Daily OHS briefings will be conducted before the commencement of the works highlighting the hazards and preventive measures from each job, especially those related to the COVID-19 outbreak. Contractors will document and report to PIU all accidents and illness, especially symptoms of COVID-19, fatalities or serious injuries that may happen at the worksite. There must be on-site resources for first aid and more serious injuries there must be a pre-approved health facility for medical treatment, as well as appropriate transportation of injured/sick/symptomatic workers. Contractors will control the access to the construction site only to authorized people and verify if workers are meeting training and capacity requirements to carry out their jobs. All workers must complete at minimum an OHS induction to have access to the construction site.

BRWTP-1 Project will arrange periodic supervision of the Contractor's OHS performance, including site visits, at least monthly. These supervisions will cover compliance with the above-mentioned standards, accidents, violations of rules, recommendations, and progress of ongoing corrective actions.

BRWTP-1 Project will inform WB promptly about any incident or accident related to the project which has, or is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers (labour, health and safety, or security incident, accident or circumstance) as soon as

reasonably practicable. Such events can include COVID-19 cases and symptoms, labour protests, serious worker injuries or fatalities, project-caused injuries to community members or property damage.

The Contractor will develop and implement the Code of Conduct (CoC). The CoC will reflect the Contractors' core values and overall working culture, provisions relating to GBV/SEA, waste management and disease prevention, work ethics and special illustration on COVID-19 protocols. CoCs will have to be understood and signed by all workers. The content of the CoCs will be included in the Standard Bidding Documents (SBD).

The Contractor will be required to provide periodic information on the performance in terms of labour and OHS issues. The information will be included in the Contractor's monthly report and will be reviewed by PIU.

BRWTP-1 Project will include into the bidding documents specific OHS standard requirements that all contractors will meet under this project. The standards will be consistent with local regulations, WBG EHS guidelines, COVID-19 Protocols and GIIP. The following OHS standard requirements should be borne in mind:

6.1.4. Social Safeguards Policy Compliance

The legal framework on land acquisition in Bangladesh is only compensatory and lacks any measures for livelihood restoration and social inclusion of the affected persons. It covers only the legal titleholders and does not recognize the non-titled persons like squatters/encroachers, informal tenants of acquired lands and leaseholders without legally constituted agreement. The legal framework does not deal with the social and economic consequences of land acquisition or population displacement due to vacating project sites for civil works construction. Under legal framework compensation for assets is provided at a market price determined through the legal procedure which does not ensure replacement cost (RC) of the property acquired.

Payment of compensation is conclusive for the dispossession of the acquired property. Relocation and livelihood restoration rest solely with the affected persons receiving compensation. As a result, land acquisition potentially diminishes the productive base of farm families and imposes risks of the impoverishment of those affected and displaced by the project.

Following are the specific short-falls of the legal framework in Bangladesh with respect to the WB OP 4.12:

The affected persons including land owners are not informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.

They are not consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.

They are not provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.



Any physical relocation is not assisted and supported with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites equivalent to the advantages of the acquired sites.

The affected persons are not offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.

The affected persons are not provided with development assistance other than compensation such as assistance for land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

No efforts are taken for ensuring socially inclusive design and implementation of project interventions.

The embankment settlers are not covered under the land acquisition law and hence evicted without any assistance.

6.1.5. Project's Social Management and Resettlement Policy

Since ARIPA, 2017 falls short of the requirements of the WB safeguard policies, the project has been developed following the ARIPA, 2017 and in compliance with the WB's social safeguard requirements including OP 4.12. The ARIPA, 2017 will be the instrument to legalize land acquisition for the project, and the WB OP 4.12 will be the basis to implement impact mitigation measures. The project resettlement policy has also benefited from the experience in the resettlement of similar other projects within BIWTA and other infrastructure agencies of the GoB.

6.1.6. Policy Principles

BIWTA will undertake the land acquisition process ahead of the award of civil works contracts to facilitate DCs to complete land acquisition for respective Terminals (expected at Ashuganj site only) before the start of civil works construction. BIWTA will prepare land acquisition plans (LAPs) for the Ashuganj site and submit them to DC office Brahmanbaria for processing with prior consultation with the landowners. In case of delay of land acquisition, an informal agreement is supposed to be documented with the potential landowners that civil works construction will continue pending compensation payment but compensation will be paid to all legal owners without dispute on titles within six months of signing the agreement. Compensation funds will be placed with the DCs for payment and the payment process will be coordinated to ensure timely disbursement to the landowners. Crops and trees owners will be eligible for compensation and benefits for the affected trees and crops as per ARIPA 2017.

In addition to the above, BIWTA will use the following principles to minimize adverse impacts on affected persons and their community:

Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands and use as much public land as possible;

Avoid or minimize displacement of people from homesteads, land valued higher in terms of productivity and uses, buildings/structures that are used for permanent business and/or commercial activities, dislocation of squatters/encroachers; and impacts on community facilities, such as educational institutions, places of worship, cemeteries, etc., and buildings/structures that are socially and historically important.

Where the portion of a plot remaining after acquisition becomes economically unviable, the landowner will have the option to offer the entire plot for acquisition.

Avoid or minimize adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.

6.1.7. Impact Mitigation Principles

Where adverse impacts are found unavoidable, BIWTA will plan to mitigate them in accordance with the following principles:

Compensation for acquired land will be paid at replacement cost ahead of civil construction is started.

Compensation and other benefits for the affected structures will be assessed at current market price and paid directly by BIWTA with assistance from RAP Implementing Agency.

The absence of legal titles in cases of public land users will not be considered a bar to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, especially for the socio-economically vulnerable groups.

Vulnerability, in terms of socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs/ households, will be identified and mitigated according to the provisions in the RAP.

Trees owners will be allowed to fell and take away the trees free of cost.

Tenants of residence /shops will be paid assistance following the RAP policy.

Affected people will be allowed to take away their salvageable materials of the structures within thirty days of receiving compensation.

BIWTA will undertake the following measures in consultation with the concerned communities and design supervision consultant:

Plan and implement the construction works in a manner to avoid/minimize inconvenience and disruption to the road users, and to business/trading activities where applicable.

Ensure payment of benefits to the lessees of land if they are even socially recognized.

Where the project activities cause community-wide impacts affecting community facilities, access to common property resources, etc., BIWTA will pay compensation and special grants so that communities can re-build a new one with better condition.



Table 31: Comparison between World Bank OP 4.12 and ARIPA 2017

Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
Objectives				
1. <u>Avoid</u> involuntary resettlement	Avoid involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on people and communities, wherever feasible.	Avoidance of resettlement is not specifically mentioned in the ARIPA 2017 – focus on mitigation than avoidance.	Gaps with regard to this principle to avoid resettlement impact thru alternative options.	BRWTP-1 RAP adheres to this principle - i.e., avoid resettlement impacts where feasible
2. <u>Minimize</u> involuntary resettlement	If displacement is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by – (i) exploring alternative project designs; (ii) effective measures to minimize impact in consultation with the people who are affected.	The law only implicitly discourages unnecessary and excess land acquisition, as excess land remains idle and unused and lands acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose. Land that remains unused should be returned to the original owner(s).	Section 4/under ARIPA 2017 requires notification only; no consultation is required	- Minimize displacement of people as much as possible by exploring all viable design alternatives. - If unavoidable, provide for prompt payment of just compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income) and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, towards <u>better</u> condition than before relocation for all displaced households, regardless of (land) tenure. Unused land be returned back to the original owners through de-acquisition.
3. <u>Mitigate</u> adverse social impacts	Where IR is unavoidable, effective measures to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on affected persons by: (a) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;	The mitigation measures are cash compensation only for lost assets. The complexities of resettlement is not addressed by the ARIPA 2017	Only cash-based compensation for acquired assets. The impacts of loss of land, houses and the need for resettlement are not considered.	Provision for replacement value for assets lost (i.e., land, structures, trees etc.) at replacement cost. Encouraged for self relocation and kept provision of civic amenities in case of group relocation. Livelihood and Income

Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
	<p>(b) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected</p> <p>(c) improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, and</p> <p>(d) improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.</p>			<p>Restoration Plan will be implemented for the vulnerable HHs.</p>
Core Principles				
<p>1. Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts</p>	<p>Assess at an early stage of the project cycle the potential social and economic impacts caused by involuntarily taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood</p>	<p>The ARIPA 2017 requires preparation of a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for land acquisition and compensation purposes. However GOB environmental rules/guidelines (1997) synchronize various applicable laws and policy frameworks of the country for early identification of impacts on biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural environment of a project intervention and their mitigation.</p> <p>Requires the</p>	<p>Impact assessments are typically done in the case of externally funded projects; otherwise, a land acquisition plan is prepared for acquisition purposes.</p> <p>Project impacts on properties, livelihoods and employment, health and environment are discussed in ESIA reports, but do not provide enough information to determine losses and basis for compensation.</p> <p>Existing laws do not have provision for</p>	<p>RAP requires identification of impacts caused by displacement whether or not through land acquisition (maintaining the principle that lack of formal title to land should not be a bar to compensation and resettlement assistance), including number of affected persons. The RAP also addresses both direct and indirect impacts.</p>



Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
		<p>assessment of technical alternatives, including the no action alternative to minimize adverse environmental impacts, include impact on human health and safety.</p> <p>EISA identifies measures to minimize the problems and recommends ways to improve the projects sustainability.</p>	<p>identification of indigenous people to recognize their particular problem and inconveniences due to a project.</p>	
<p>2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons</p>	<p>Preparation of Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Framework (RF) during Project processing to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement.</p> <p>The plan will provide estimate of the extent of total population affected and establish entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.</p>	<p>The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) have the mandate in their respective jurisdiction as per law to acquire land for any requiring person (public agency or private person). The requiring body requests the Deputy Commissioners for acquisition of land for their project/scheme. DCs investigate physically the requirement of land and carry out Joint Verifications of assets and type of land for assessing the quantity of losses. Affected titled holders receive the assessed value and 200% on that for compulsory acquisition</p> <p>Fair compensation is</p>	<p>Existing law and methods of assessment do not ensure full replacement cost of property at current market price.</p> <p>The law does not consider resettlement or rehabilitation of affected persons or their loss of income or livelihood resources.</p> <p>“Market value” of property is often found low in respect of current market price, it can be raised, if appealed, by a maximum of 10 percent each time which in most case is not sufficient to match with real market price.</p>	<p>RAP requires full census and/or updating, where possible, for up-to-date database. RAP will be developed on the updated survey data</p> <p>Provide guidelines to ensure displaced persons and communities’ compensation for lost assets at full replacement costs and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standard of living at pre-project level. Includes special attention to gender and preparation of gender action plan</p>

Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
		required for acquisition of land which is dependent on recorded data with relevant government agencies (sub-registrar's office for land, PWD for structure, DAE for crops, DOF for trees, etc.). Affected owners have the right to appeal on acquisition or on the compensation amounts determined as per law.		
3. Consider alternative project design	Multiple alternative proposals must be examined to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and physical, or economic displacement and to choose a better project option while balancing environmental social and financial costs and benefits.	Feasibility studies including social, political, cultural and environmental impact assessments, detailed engineering surveys as basis for acquisition of private property or rights.	No specific laws for considering project design to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement. Feasibility study considers cost-benefit more from technical than socio-cultural considerations.	RAP considers feasible alternative project design to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, technical and financial costs and benefits.
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing	The ARIPA 2017 have provisions (Section 4, 7 & 8) to notify the owners of property to be acquired. Any party having any objections can appear to DC for a hearing with 15 days of notification.	There is no provision in the law for consulting the stakeholders but the land allocation committees at district, division and central government level. People have limited scope to negotiate with the government on the price of land, but have no right to refuse acquisition.	BRWTP-1 RAP has provisions for community consultation and public disclosure of impacts as well as mitigation measures, including disclosure of Resettlement Plan. Further, grievances redressal procedures involving cross-section of people, including representative of affected persons, have been established for



Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
	<p>and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.</p>			<p>accountability and democratization of the development process</p>

Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
5. Disclose and inform PAPs of RAP and mitigation measures	Disclose the resettlement plan including documentation of the consultation process, in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in an accessible place for a reasonable minimum period.	The ARIPA 2017 requires a “notice” to be published at convenient places on or near the property in a prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired (under section 4).	Disclosure takes place in case of donor-funded projects.	BRWTP-1 RAP requires disclosure of Draft RAP to the affected communities in a form or language(s) that are understandable to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in a national workshop. Further, updated RAP will be disclosed based on material changes as a result of the concerns of affected families.
6. Support existing social and cultural institutions/ community properties	Ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions of the resettlers and any host communities are supported and used to the extent possible, including legal, policy and institutional framework of the country to the extent that the intent and spirit of the IR policy is maintained. Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the Project is planned.	---	No provision in any existing laws.	Following “good practice” of other development projects in resettlement operation. A mosque at Chandpur terminal has been taken into account to reconstruct with project fund. Other social cultural institutions/ community properties will be paid compensation and resettlement benefits.



Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
Supervision	For all interventions that involve resettlement or physical or economic displacement, a resettlement plan will be prepared. The RAP will lay down appropriate time-bound actions and budgets, and the full costs of resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the development intervention.	No provision in the ARIPA 2017	There is no law or directives on the supervision of the land acquisition process by Deputy Commissioner.	Resettlement supervision in the BRWTP-1 will be carried out safeguard specialist, mid-term review of resettlement performance and regular supervision of resettlement operations by the PIU, CSC, third party independent monitor and the World Bank.
Monitoring	Regular supervision on resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument.	The ARIPA 2017 has provision that the DC will monitor and submit a statement to the Government annually about the properties acquired for different requiring bodies and mode of utilization of the land.	Existing laws not have any provision for rehabilitation of project affected persons and therefore, no monitoring is done.	RAP has provision for internal, external monitoring of RAP implementation. Monitoring results will be shared and findings will be used for enhancement, if needed.
Evaluation	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. It is desirable that the project proponents monitor: (i) whether any situations that were	No provision for evaluations of the post-displaced lives of the affected households and communities		CSC Safeguard Specialist and external monitor will conduct evaluation of the performance of resettlement operations as well as impacts of resettlement during and after implementation of resettlement plans to assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, and

Aspect	World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	GOB ARIPA 2017 and other applicable laws/Guidelines	Gaps between World Bank Policy and GOB ARIPA 2017	Safeguard Measures Adopted in BRWTP-1
	<p>unforeseeable before the project began have arisen;</p> <p>(ii) the implementation situation and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures prepared in advance, and that they then take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring</p> <p>(iii) involve independent external experts for resettlement monitoring</p> <p>(iv) Monitoring reports must be made public and additional steps to be taken, if required.</p>			sustainability.

6.1.8. Eligibility of Cut-Off Dates

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by the cut-off date (COD). The cut-off date for payment of cash compensation under the law (CUL) by the DC office is considered for those identified on the project location/ right of way land proposed for acquisition at the time of service of notice under section 4 or joint verification by DCs whichever is earlier (legal COD). The commencement date of the census and IOL survey will be considered as a “cut-off” date for eligibility for any non-titled persons such as squatters/encroachers or other informal settlers living in the project right of way or similar designated date by BIWTA (social COD). The social cut off dates were declared during consultation meetings at each of the six terminals.

Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled to have compensation by DCs or any assistance from BIWTA. However, any displaced persons (PAPs) not covered in the enumerations before the CODs can be enlisted with sufficient proof and approval from the GRCs. In case, land acquisition and RAP implementation delay more than a year, BIWTA will adopt revised CODs for the applicable Terminals.



Details of the legal and policy issues to be followed in this project will be discussed in the Resettlement Action Plan.

6.1.9. Eligibility for Compensation and Assistance

Regardless of their title and tenure status to the lands used for housing or business in the project area, the PAPs/households will be eligible for compensation and assistance. BIWTA will mitigate impacts on the following:

- (1) Private Landowners. Persons who have legal rights to the acquired lands and other assets, such as houses, other structures, trees, crops, etc. built and grown on them.
- (2) Owners of Structures: According to the design of the Terminals under contract Package S3 and S4, a lot of structure will be affected by the project. And BIWTA will pay compensation at replacement cost and along with transfer and reconstruction grants. Business restoration grants will be paid in case of loss of business.
- (3) Owners of Trees. Compensation for trees affected at the six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River terminals will be paid at current market price to be assessed by PAVC. Trees owners will be allowed to fell and take away the trees free of cost. Compensation for fruits will also be paid @ 30% of timber value for fruit bearing trees.
- (4) Usufruct Rights Holders. Owners of an affected residence, business and other activities on leased-in government land, where lessees (formal or informal) stipulate compensatory conditions in cases where lands are taken back or acquired before lease expiration.
- (5) Women headed and other Vulnerable households: Women heading the households and the households having income level up to BDT 21000/month, physically challenged, elderly members, and similar others will be eligible for a special assistance of one-time cash grants.
- (6) Community and Groups. Where local communities and groups are likely to lose income earning opportunities or access to crucial community property resources used for livelihood purposes.

6.2. COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURE TO THE NON-TITLED EPS

Titled PAPs will be paid by the DC following the ARIPA 2017. An additional compensation on top of DC's payment will be paid by BIWTA. The Non-titled PAPs will be directly paid by the BIWTA at the doorstep of the affected people with assistance from the Social NGO. The non-titled PAPs i.e., those who have no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during the census, SES and or joint verification survey on the project site will be compensated following a separate procedure. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 have no provision to compensate these types of affected people, but the WB OP 4.12 prescribes to address the non-titled EPs because such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance. The female headed households will be entitled to get additional support on top of compensation for lost assets. In case of male headed households, the female spouse will need to be consulted and her signature/consent will be obtained on the EP file of the identified male EPs by the Social NGO. It is to ensure participation of the female spouse in the compensation payment process.

Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled EPs:

As per the tripartite joint verification survey and consult the census data, a final list of PAPs will be prepared by the Social NGO

- a) Individual identity number will be created against the name of each entitled person (EP);
- b) Photograph of the EPs will be taken and ID cards will be prepared;
- c) The Social NGO will prepare EPs file and entitlement card (EP file & EC) for each of the EPs;
- d) The Social NGO will assist the EPs in opening Bank Account in their names should they not have a Bank account. If the EP is a woman, ensure that the Bank account is in her name.
- e) The tenants of the house or commercial premises will collect documents.
- f) In favour of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure which will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Ward Councillor/Mayor;
- g) Wage labourers will collect the certificate from the employer which will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor;
- h) The ID card will be jointly signed by the BIWTA and Social NGO representative and photograph will be attested by the UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor concerned; and
- i) The Social NGO will assist the Project/PIU in preparing payment debit voucher as per EP file and EC and those will be disbursed in Account Payee Cheque in a public place or office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the EPs.



7. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1. INTRODUCTION

All PAPs, irrespective of their title, will be entitled to compensation and assistance based on loss and impact categories identified through census and socioeconomic survey and as defined in the RAP's entitlement matrix. As indicated earlier, the eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date.

7.2. ELIGIBILITY POLICIES AND THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX (EM)

PAPs eligible to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihood under the project are individuals, households, communities, and private and public entities, regardless of gender and possession of the legal title, who is residing, working or cultivating lands and other assets that are acquired for the Terminals under contract package S3 & S4 as of the cut-off date. Furthermore, those who may be affected due to temporary land use due to the project are also eligible for compensation for disruptions to their livelihood activities. Women headed households will get their compensation and other assistances as per policy of this RAP. They will not suffer undue hardship from the project activities.

A detailed inventory of affected assets lost (Detailed Measurement Survey) will be completed during the implementation of the project and the final compensation amount for each category of affected properties will be provided to each entitled persons (EPs). Vulnerability in terms of income and households size will be finalized during updating of the RAP before implementation.

7.2.1. Eligibility Criteria

All EPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on the severity of the impacts. Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The absence of legal title will not bar PAPs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrix (Table 6.1).

Landowners, as identified by the DC office, will be eligible for compensation under the law (CUL) and additional benefit to reach the replacement cost to be determined by the PAVC and paid by the Project directly to the entitled persons/family. Structures located on GoB land, if displaced, will be entitled to compensation under the policy of the Project. Vulnerable PAPs will qualify for additional assistance to facilitate the relocation and restoration of their livelihoods. Non-vulnerable households with land and or structures affected will be entitled to compensation for lost assets at replacement costs and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the structure. Any structure not directly used by a non-vulnerable household i.e., rented out for income will also qualify for additional resettlement assistance.

7.2.2. Compensation and Entitlement Policy

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared based on the information derived from census and inventory of losses (IOL) survey of the households, shops and community properties affected within the Project

corridor right-of-way. It identifies the categories of impact based on the census and IOL and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of land, structure, business and various resettlement benefits.

The affected persons of the six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River terminals Terminals will be entitled to:

- i. Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost;
- ii. Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- iii. Assistance for loss of business/wage income;
- iv. Assistance for shifting and reconstruction;
- v. Cash assistance for renting and accommodation;
- vi. Restoration of community resources/facilities; and
- vii. Income and livelihood restoration assistance.

Other than those entitlement mentioned above, this Project has also specific provisions of entitlement for (i) loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential and commercial premises, (ii) reconnection of utilities (gas, electricity, telephone, water, sewage, etc.), (iii) unforeseen adverse impacts; and (iv) compensation for any construction-related impacts during Project implementation. Female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, irrespective of their title to the acquired property, will be eligible for additional assistance for relocation and income restoration to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the Project as without it. Cash grants will be on the lump-sum basis to both titled and non-titled APs for transfer and construction of structures, to both titled and non-titled lessee/licensee/sharecroppers and employer/employee in business/commercial premises for income loss.

Following the resettlement principles of the Project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, the scope of the impacts including the socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The informal settlers—both commercial and residential—on BIWTA land will receive compensation for their lost assets and relocation/resettlement assistance and income restoration and livelihood support from the Project.

The resettlement benefits for indirect losses will be directly paid by BIWTA through the RAP implementing agency (Social NGO). The EPs will be allowed to fell and take away trees and salvaged materials of affected structures free of cost without delaying the Project works. Any trees planted on GOB land by local people are required to remove for the Project work, the concerned agencies (landowners) will decide about selling or allowing the owner/planter of the trees to take away. If the owner/planter is allowed to fell and take away, compensation for the trees will be paid by the BIWTA planter. The Social NGO will assist the BIWTA in the preparation of necessary papers (ID cards, EP/EC, indent, debit voucher, etc.) for making payment of resettlement benefits to the EPs.



Table 32: Eligibility, Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits under RAP

Loss Item1: Loss of Homestead, Commercial, Industrial Land and Common Property Resources				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ Title holders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CUL by DC as per ARIPA 2017 •The difference between CUL and replacement cost (RC) of land (to be Determined by PAVC) paid by the Project as additional payments. •Replacement cost includes Stamp duty and registration cost at the rate of 12% of Current Market Price to be assessed by PAVC. •Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Land on the project area to be acquired by DC. •PAVC will recommend RV. •DC will pay CUL for the land. •If RV is higher than CUL, the difference will be paid by BIWTA with the assistance from the RAP Social NGO. •The dislocation allowance will be paid by BIWTA with assistance from Social NGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Legal owners will be assisted by Social NGO to arrange legal documents in support of their ownership and titles •Social NGO will identify Loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from DC office. •Social NGO will assist APs in re-titling 	Replacement of land or the value to the APs.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <p>Persons entitled will be informed details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure. RV will be determined and approved for the Project following the procedure as stated under Loss Item1.</p> <p>CUL for private and khas land will be determined by DC as stated under Loss Item1.</p> <p>Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before issuance of notice under Section 8</p>				

Loss Item 1: Loss of Homestead, Commercial, Industrial Land and Common Property Resources				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
with assistance from the Social NGO. The Social NGO will encourage and motivate EPs to purchase homestead/commercial/ community or industrial land or invest the compensation money in productive or income generating activities.				

Loss Item 2: Loss of Residential Structures with Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUL by DC for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act • The difference between CUL and Replacement cost (RC) for structures as determined by PAVC • Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures; • Non-shiftable Structure - STG only for non-shiftable structures @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure. • Owners are allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by BIWTA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure identified by DC and/or the census. • Applicable to all structures located at the Ashuganj site at cut-off dates. • DC will pay CUL for structure as per rate assessed by PWD adding 100% premium. • BIWTA will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Social NGO. 	Assistance to be provided by Social NGO in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site by the PAPs after compensation is paid.



Loss Item 2: Loss of Residential Structures with Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Verification (DC and BIWTA) and/or Census will identify (records on floor areas and category) structure for titled Owners; • DC office with assistance from district Public Works Department (PWD) office will determine the market price of structures and enhance it by 100% for cash compensation under law (CUL); • Compensation must be paid before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement; • The date of serving of notice 4 will be the cut-off date for titled owners and the date of census will be the cut-off date for structures not covered by DC (i.e. social cut-off-date). 				

Loss Item 3: Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structures with Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUL by DC for commercial/ industrial structures as per 2017 LA Act • The difference between CUL and Replacement cost (RC) for structures as determined by PAVC • Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure on the Project right-of-way/ foot print identified by DC and/or the census. • Applicable to all structures located on the Ashuganj site at cut-off dates. • DC will pay CUL for structure RV for structures to be determined by PAVC • BIWTA will provide other resettlement 	Assistance to be provided by SOCIAL NGO in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site by the PAPs.

Loss Item 3: Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structures with Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	<p>structures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-shiftable Structure - STG only for non-shiftable structures @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure. • Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small panbidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given Structure Transfer Grant (STG) to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures. • Owners are allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by BIWTA. 	<p>benefits directly with assistance from Social NGO.</p>		
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Verification Committee identifies (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners. • CUL will be determined in the process as stated in Loss Item 2 • Compensation must be paid before the PAP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil 				



Loss Item 3: Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structures with Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
works requirement.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cut-off dates for titled owners (Loss Item 2) and socially recognized owners as stated in Loss Item 4. 				

Loss Item 4: Loss of Residential and other Physical Structures without Title to Land (Squatters/Informal Settlers)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Socially recognised owners of structures built on the Project foot print as identified during census.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost (RC) for structures as determined by PAVC Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures; Non-shiftable Structure - STG only for non-shiftable structures @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure. Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small pan-bidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given Structure Transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all structures located project foot print at social cut-off dates. BIWTA will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Social NGO. PAVC will consult PWD scheduled rate for assessing replacement cost 	Assistance to be provided by Social NGO in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.

Loss Item 4: Loss of Residential and other Physical Structures without Title to Land (Squatters/Informal Settlers)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	<p>Grant (STG) to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDA for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure • Owners are allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by BIWTA. 			
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census identifies structure on the BR or any Government land within Project right-of-way for non-titled owners. • Compensation must be paid before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement. • The date of census will be the cut-off date for non-titled owners. 				



Loss Item5: Loss of CPR Structures With or Without Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<p>(a) Legal owners (or registered committee) identified by DC in the process of CUL payment.</p> <p>(b) Socially recognised owners of structures built on the RoW as identified by JVC and in census.</p>	<p>CUL by DC to legal owners, plus the difference between CUL and RC of structure as determined by PAVC.</p> <p>Cash compensation for CPRs on land without titles to be determined by PAVC to match RC for the structure</p> <p>Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 10 % of RC of the structure</p> <p>Special allowance for the CPR @ 50,000 or as determined by PAVC; and</p> <p>Owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by BIWTA.</p>	<p>Applicable to all CPRs located on foot print at cut-off dates.</p>	<p>Social NGO to conduct community consultations to ensure CPRs are relocated taking into account community concerns.</p>	<p>Restoration of community structure for common benefits.</p>
<p>Implementation Issue: Joint Verification identifies (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners and census identifies structure for non-titled owners.</p>				

Loss Item 6: Loss of Trees with Title to Land and Owner of Trees on Public Land or Lessees				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<p>Legal owners Socially recognized owners, such as Persons without title to the land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with valid lease from GOB agencies. • Groups sponsored by public agencies/ NGOs. 	<p>Compensation for trees on private land as CUL as per rate assessed by Department of Forest to be paid by DC.</p> <p>Compensation Top-up (if any) on DC's CUL for timber trees, bamboo, fruit-bearing trees (with timber), etc., and 30% of timber value in case of fruit-bearing trees.</p> <p>Compensation for trees on public land to the people with a valid lease from GOB/agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banana groves: Compensation Top up on DC's CUL estimated for one time crop of each grown-up tree on private land or current market value planted on government land (not covered by DC). • Trees grown under public/NGO sponsored program. Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF</p>	<p>Applicable to all trees and plants located on Foot print at cut-off dates.</p>	<p>Social NGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.</p>	<p>Compensation for trees.</p>



Loss Item 6: Loss of Trees with Title to Land and Owner of Trees on Public Land or Lessees				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	<p>rates to be determined by PAVC at RC for those without title to land.</p> <p>For fruit trees: compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PAVC at RC for those without title to land.</p> <p>Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value</p> <p>Owner of trees (in both cases) will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within stipulated time given by BIWTA</p>			
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Bangladesh Forest Department will be considered by PAVC • DCs will determine the market price of trees with assistance from Bangladesh Forest Department and enhance it by 100% to fix compensation under law (CUL). • The Social NGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care. 				

Loss Item 7: Loss of Income from Dismantled Commercial/Business Premises				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of notice and/or identified by census.	<p>Small and Medium Business: Cash grant of BDT 30,000 for loss of business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT15,000.00 for 2 months).</p> <p>Large Scale Business (Having Trade License and IT certificate): Cash grant of BDT100,000 for loss of large business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 50,000 for 2 months)</p>	BIWTA will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible displaced persons with assistance from Social NGO.	Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income generating programme.	Income support in post-displaced period.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by census and/or DC/BIWTA joint verification. • All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of business. • The income-generating programme will be implemented engaging an NGO experienced in rehabilitation and livelihood generation activities for the poor. 				



Loss Item 8: Loss of Income (Wage Earners Business Enterprises Excluding Owners or Employers)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Regular employees/wage earners affected by the project as identified by census.	Cash grant of BDT 24,000 (equivalent to 2 months average income).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EP must have been an employee of land owner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or census. • The needs of vulnerable groups will be assessed. • The resettlement benefits will be paid by BIWTA with assistance from Social NGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating programme involvement of qualified APs in construction work. • Involvement of qualified APs in tree plantation and social afforestation. 	Incomes up in post-displaced period.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <p>Primary eligibility to be based on employees/wage earners identified by census and/or Joint Verification. Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the grievance redress committee.</p>				

Loss Item 9: Loss of Income from Rented-out Residential and Commercial Premises				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by census.	Grant for loss of rental income equivalent to Rental assistance for rented residential and commercial structures equivalent to two (2) months rental income but not exceeding BDT10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for dislocation allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate households or persons. Dislocation allowance will be paid by BIWTA with assistance from Social NGO. 	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating programme.	Income support in post-displaced period.
Implementation Issues: Census and/or Joint Verification will identify the owner of the residential and commercial premises				

Loss Item 10: Rental Assistance for Tenants in Order to Support them Finding Alternative Place to Rent				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Household/person rented-in (Tenants) any such structure as identified by census.	Tenants of residential or commercial premises will be eligible for shifting grant of BDT 5000 (five thousand) for shifting of belongings and one month rental allowance @ BDT 3000 (three thousand).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each tenant household/person of affected rented-in premises will be entitled for the dislocation allowance. Dislocation allowance will be Paid by BIWTA with assistance from Social NGO. In case of any 	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating programme.	Income support in post-displaced period.



Loss Item 10: Rental Assistance for Tenants in Order to Support them Finding Alternative Place to Rent				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
		advance deposited by the tenant, an agreement on non-claim or outstanding balance should be certified by the local Government representative. The agreement will have to be submitted by both parties to Social NGO for getting payment of resettlement benefits.		
Implementation Issues: Census and/or Joint Verification will identify the household/person rent-in of the residential and commercial premises				

Loss Item 11: Reconnection of Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Water, Sewage, etc.)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal subscriber as Identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of	Cash grant for new utilities connection will be Provided by BIWTA: (a) Gas connection = BDT 12,000; (b) Electricity connection = BDT	BIWTA will make Payment of the compensation money with assistance from Social NGO	Social NGO will help reinstallation of the line	Reconnection of utilities.

Loss Item11: Reconnection of Utilities (Gas,Electricity,Telephone,Water,Sewage,etc.)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
past connections/bills/ receipt)	7,000; (c) Telephone connection=BDT 5,000; (d) Water connection=BDT 5,000 (e) Sewage connection=BDT 5,000			
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <p>This additional entitlement will be paid to the head of the household by BIWTA through Social NGO for the reconnection of utilities</p>				

Loss Item12: Assistance to Vulnerable Households				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Households under the Poverty level and whose head of household are elderly, disabled and very poor	BDT 10,000 for male headed HHS and BDT 15000 for female headed HHS as one time grant in addition to other compensation	The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by BIWTA with assistance from Social NGO.	Social NGO will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time upto permanent settlement will be assessed by Social NGO-BIWTA joint verification. • These persons will be covered under the skill training programme and the allowances will be paid up 				



Loss Item12: Assistance to Vulnerable Households

PersonsEntitled	Entitlements	ApplicationGuidelines	AdditionalServices	ExpectedOutcomes
on performance following the entitlement package.				

Loss Item13: LivelihoodImprovement Programme

PersonsEntitled	Entitlements	ApplicationGuidelines	Additional Services	ExpectedOutcomes
One member of each Vulnerable household	Cost of programme implementation (as separate line in budget summary Table10.1). BDT15,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment Social NGO will assess the needs of the training requirement	The EPs will be Identified as per the census and income & livelihood support in cash (BDT 15000) will be provided by BIWTA with assistance from Social NGO. Long term ILRP will be implemented following RAP guideline	Social NGO will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training They will provide training to the eligible persons based on the result of need assessment study	Income and livelihood support.

ImplementationIssues:

- Vulnerable households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time upto permanent settlement will be assessed by Social NGO-BIWTA joint verification.
- These persons will be covered under the skill training programme and the allowances will be paidup on performance following the entitlement package.
- Other assistance such as market linkage, financial support /loan from the NGO/Bank, regular monitoring of utilization of skills and seed grant, etc. will be provided by the Social NGO

Loss Item 14: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation for instance, any Project Induced impacts	Compensations/allowance and assistance depending on type of loss will follow entitlement matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by BIWTA as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by the Chairman BIWTA and WB. 	As appropriate	Adverse impacted mitigated
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unforeseen impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the Chairman and WB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements. 				



Loss Item 15: Temporary Impact during Construction				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Households /persons and/or community affected by construction impacts	<p>The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials as per applicable entitlement matrices.</p> <p>All temporary use of lands outside proposed Foot print to be through written approval of the land owner and contractor.</p> <p>Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey by BIWTA as per request from impacted population. •The entitlements will be approved by BIWTA as per the entitlement matrix policy 	As appropriate	Land returned and restored to original preferably better standard.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <p>The temporary impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework of the Project and approved by BIWTA.</p>				

7.3. COMPENSATION PAYMENT

In cases of acquisitions, a part of the compensation for lands and other affected assets built or grown there on will be assessed and paid to the title holding PAPs by the DC, the head of the Acquiring Body. If this payment (compensation under law-,CUL), is found to be lower than the replacement costs of land/structure and market prices of trees/perennials, BIWTA will directly pay the difference as 'Top-up' to make up for the shortfall.

With and without acquisition, compensation/assistance to all other PAPs who are not covered by the Land Acquisition Act, (ARIPA 2017) but qualify according to this RAP, will also be directly paid by BIWTA.

Where an owner loses lands and other assets in more than one mauza or land administration unit, the person will be counted once, and his/her top-up will be paid as a single amount. The amount of top-up due to the affected person will be determined by comparing the total amount of CUL paid by the DCs for lands and other assets acquired in all mauzas with the total replacement costs and/or market prices thereof.

Where DC's CUL payment is not made together for all lands and other assets acquired from an owner due to legal disputes or other reasons, BIWTA will determine the top-up for the acquisitions as a whole, but pay on the lands and other assets for which CUL has been paid. Top-up for the rest will be paid whenever the CUL payment is made after resolution of the disputes.

Compensations/entitlements due to the PAPs, including those who are not covered by the ARIPA 2017, but eligible according to this RAP, will be paid in full compensation before they are evicted from the acquired private and public lands.

The BIWTA will ensure that the properties to be acquired or displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by the PAVC following the guideline of the RAP.

As part of the Detailed Measurement Survey of each project affected entity (an individual, household or community) completed by the DC or IA on behalf of the BIWTA, the entitlement matrix (EM) will then be used to offer compensation options to each project affected entity.



8. RELOCATION, INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.1. INTRODUCTION

Mitigating the loss of land, assets, and livelihoods is the main focus of the RAP. RAP policy dictates that the standard of living and livelihood opportunities of the displaced people are upheld to at least the pre-project level. BIWTA will, therefore, focus on implementing this requirement for both titled and non-titled PAPs. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support in terms of livelihood restoration for the PAPs failing to cope with relocation.

8.2. LIVELIHOOD IMPACT AND RISKS

If proper planning for income and livelihood restoration is not taken, implementation of the project may severely impact the livelihood of the PAPs. Landowners may not purchase alternative land with compensation money and may fail to utilize their money in income generating alternatives. These occurrences may push the affected people into conditions worse than before the project began. Quick payment of compensation and other benefits as per policy and proper planning and guidance by the Social NGO concerning the utilization of compensation money by the affected people will improve the chances for the restoration of livelihoods.

8.3. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

According to the survey, about 617 residential household and business entities are going to be displaced due to the project interventions in six terminals. All of the displaced HHs will be paid compensation following the Entitlement Matrix. Among the displaced entities, 275 HHs (ultra poor, disabled headed and women headed) have fallen in the vulnerable category. In this project, women-headed vulnerable HHs without elderly support will get one-time grant @ BDT 15,000 and male headed vulnerable HHs will get @ BDT 10,000 on top of compensation and other benefits and also get preference for employment in the civil construction works based on their eligibility. Apart from these, one member from each of the vulnerable HHs will be brought under the Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) of this project. It is expected that the short-term measures such as training on income-generating activities plus seed money for starting a business and compensating the loss of productive assets and income will mitigate somewhat the dislocations removal of some livelihood resources.

The census & IOL survey indicates that 114 residential HHs, 421 shops, 11 residential cum shop, 179 vendors, two CPRs (Mosque at Chandpur and Pangaon) and 18 offices/institutions will be fully dislocated by this project. There is no provision for project-sponsored relocation sites for the affected residents and business premises. Affected HHs, shops and CPRs/Offices will be encouraged and assisted by the BIWTA and Social NGO to find alternative land for relocation. The affected mosque at Chandpur will be reconstructed by the PIU from the project fund. Necessary budget has been kept in this RAP for reconstruction.

Table 33: Category of lost assets required relocation

Category of Loss	Total	Relocation required	Remarks
Residential	114	114	All of the affected residential households (mostly at Chandpur) will be physically displaced. They are encouraged for self relocation.
Commercial enterprises	421	421	All of the commercial entities will relocate elsewhere by their own. They are encouraged for self relocation
Vendors	179	179	The vendors are doing business in the open place without structures or a small structures on wheels (Van). All of them would be relocated by themselves elsewhere during construction of the project.
Both Residential and Commercial	11	11	These 11 residential-cum commercial units will be displaced. They will be relocated by themselves.
CPRs	04	02	Two CPRs (Mosque at Chandpur and Pangaon) will be dislocated due to the project. Mosque committee of Pangaon will reconstruct the Mosque elsewhere with compensation money. The PIU will construct a new Mosque at Chandpur. In that case, compensation will not be paid. Two more CPRs (Madrasah at Chandpur) are partially affected and not require relocation.
Other offices /institutions	18	18	All of the offices/institutions will be dislocated. These are mainly government offices and clubs (Samitee). They will reconstruct their structure by their own.

Source: Census and IOL survey, October2019-February 2020

Project Relocation Strategy:

The dynamics of tiled holders and squatters' settlement in the four passenger and two cargo terminals have been considered in the development of relocation strategy for displaced households, business and community premises. The project identifies self-relocation (permanent), group relocation (permanent) and temporary relocation options for the time being before permanent relocation as a strategy for relocation of the displaced households and shops on private and or GoB land. The displaced entities will be provided with adequate subsistence assistance including compensation, transfer grants,



reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, rental allowances, moving assistance, etc. to mitigate the livelihood disruption during relocation and reconstruction.

The Project Director (PD) will assign the Safeguard Head to handle relocation aspects of the displaced households and commercial premises with assistance from the Social NGO and the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) at the terminal level. PRAC, in consultation with the District and Upazila administration, will find out alternative land in the project areas suitable for relocation of the displaced households and shops. Displaced households and shops are encouraged for self-relocation in groups or individual. They can also be temporarily relocated for the time being until the new site for their self-relocation is ready.

- Self-Relocation
- Group Relocation

The project will mostly use BIWTA land and other government agencies land for the development of the terminals. Only 0.64 acres of private land will be acquired at the Ashuganj site which will displace some whole-sale business premises. Residences and shops will be displaced mostly from the government land. Organized relocation site for the PAPs is not encouraged in this situation. The project will therefore encourage permanent "self-relocation" by affected households selecting suitable sites for residence/shops with the help of the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC). The objective is to minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow people to remain together within kin groups for mutual support. Both titleholders and the squatters/encroachers will be encouraged for self-relocation and assisted in the process of finding out alternative lands, where necessary. Project through Social NGO and PRAC will undertake land search and assist the affected households/squatters/encroachers in relocation and resettlement on a more permanent site.

Group relocation is organized self-relocation and a permanent relocation option. In case, several households/shops wish to relocate in a cluster, community infrastructure facilities like access roads, plantation, tube-wells, sanitary latrines and drainage will be provided in the relocated sites by the project. Necessary budget will be claimed for such civic amenities from the contingency head of this RAP. This option is feasible as the land market in the project area permits the resettlement assistance package to afford. As mentioned earlier, the displaced HHs live/deal in a particular area in the terminals so, "cluster settlement" should be in close vicinity of the existing sites. Consultation meetings and group discussion especially on relocation options will be held during the implementation of the RAP to assess relocation options of the displaced HHs.

Temporary Relocation

In critical circumstances of failure by the displaced HHs/shops to afford permanent alternative sites elsewhere within the vicinity within the given time, they may temporarily be relocated by themselves at anywhere other than Terminal Foot Print. They will be moved temporarily in places of their choice in the affordable time of three to 6 months. In case of permanent relocation in groups after a certain period of temporary settlement, they will be provided civic facilities as per the policy of the RAP. The displaced households/shops will not be allowed to move back on the BIWTA land.

Relocation of Community Property Structures

It has been discussed that only two community properties i.e. Mosques at Chandpur and Pangaon will be displaced from the BIWTA land. The mosque at Pangaon will be reconstructed by the management committee in a new location after payment of compensation and other assistance. Other CPRs (Madrasah) and office/institutions will also be paid compensation and resettlement assistance as per RAP policy. Out of the two affected mosques (Chandpur and Pangaon), the project will build a good quality mosque at Chandpur for the terminal users. Necessary budget has been provisioned in this RAP for construction of a new mosque at Chandpur. Mosque at Pangaon will be paid compensation and other assistance to the Mosque committee and they will rebuild it by their own. The project will not take responsibility for constructing offices/institutions rather pay compensation for affected properties along with resettlement assistance /grants as per RAP policy. PIU, PRAC and Social NGO will provide necessary assistance to the Management Committee to find alternative land to reconstruct the new mosque at Chandpur. The PIU will assign engineers to design and supervise the construction of the Mosque. PRAC will be consulted about location, design and other issues of the Mosque before finalization of the design.

8.4. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the RAP. BIWTA will provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects of the displaced households failing to cope with relocation. According to the impacts identified, the relocation of households in a new location out of their vicinity will disrupt their normal way of living. This will take some time to adjust to the new environment and their livelihood will be disrupted for the time being. Income and livelihood restoration strategy will focus on their post-relocation situation and adopt appropriate mitigation measures to uphold their standard of living. Short-term and long-term mitigation measures have been formulated in this RAP. Taking into account the magnitude of impacts and displacement of the houses and shops, long term ILRP is suggested to undertake in this project as per the policy of the RAP. Business enterprises will also get support from the project in terms of relocation and income restoration. Adequate compensation/resettlement assistance will be given to these displaced households before relocation. In addition, vulnerable EPs will receive special support and also get preference for employment in civil construction works. It is expected that the short-term measures of compensating the loss of productive assets and income will largely mitigate the dislocations in livelihood resources.

In compliance with the World Bank OP 4.12, BIWTA will identify resources for income restoration assistance to the displaced people in addition to compensation payment who would fail to cope with relocation. Eligible members of affected households losing income permanently will be linked with various financing institutions and NGOs to get financial support and training on income-generating activities (IGA) such as small business, mobile mechanics, driving, motor mechanics, poultry rearing, cow fattening, tailoring, etc.

The project has already provisioned special allowance for affected vulnerable and female-headed households. In addition, the Social NGO will initiate with the help of BIWTA and local administration to include all vulnerable PAPs to existing social safety net programs run by the government such as the



Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Program, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program, Employment Generation Programs, etc. The local government institutions (LGI) like the Union Parishads (UP - a sub-district comprised of several UPs)/Municipality identify the vulnerable households and persons for VGF, VGD and other social safety net programs. BIWTA will request the elected LGI representatives (Chairmen/Mayors) to include the vulnerable PAPs in the ongoing government-sponsored safety net programs through the Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNO - chief executives of sub-district administrations). The PIA will prepare lists of vulnerable PDPs and provide those to the LGI representatives and liaise with the UNOs and LGI representatives to operationalize the mechanism.

For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the Social NGO will specifically assess the needs and skills base of the displaced PAPs of age between 15 to 45 years. The Social NGO will prepare a list of suitable members of affected households eligible for income restoration intervention with their relevant profile and submit it to the PD for approval. BIWTA will decide about the ILRP program (Short term or long term) suitable for the vulnerable PAPs. The short-term and long-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RAP will be organized as mentioned in the table below.

Table 34: Livelihood Restoration Options

Short -Term ILRP	Eligible members of vulnerable households (Male or female headed) earning maximum BDT 21,000 per month and elderly/disabled headed HHs to be displaced from the project site.	Compensation for affected properties including resettlement benefits and allowance as vulnerable HHs (Male headed BDT 10,000 & female headed BDT 15,000), and priority in employment in construction. Training on IGA with seed grant @BDT 15000/trainee
Long Term ILRP	Eligible members of vulnerable households and elderly/ disabled headed HH earning maximum BDT 21,000 per month to be displaced from the project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation for affected properties including resettlement benefits and allowance as vulnerable HHs, and priority in employment in construction. ii. Training on IGA iii. Seed grant @BDT 15000/HH iv. Market linkage v. Linkage with NGO/Financing institutions vi. Regular monitoring of activities

Local people in the project area, whose livelihood will be affected by the project, will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. BIWTA will facilitate the affected people to form a labour contracting society (LCS) in each terminal site with assistance from the Social NGO and Construction Supervision Consultant. The civil works contractors will hire local labourers through the LCSs. Affected persons will get preferential employment in project works based on their age, education and skills. After the construction of the project, the poor and vulnerable female members of the affected households will be deployed to do a suitable job in the construction phase of the project. The construction jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the PAPs in preference

to others.

The project will mobilize available local resources to better or at least restore the livelihoods of the PAPs. The project will communicate with development partners and NGOs with ongoing activities in the project area and recommend them to include PAPs in their programs. The BIWTA will communicate with all development agencies active in the area to mobilize their resource and channel the development opportunities to all PAPs. One such initiative will be to pursuing active Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in the area to set up a credit program specific to PAPs. In such a way, the project will explore the readily available opportunities provided by the government, NGOs or any other development partners and guide the PAPs on how to benefit from these organizations and agencies.

8.5. REHABILITATION MEASURES

Necessary rehabilitation measures for the vulnerable PAPs have been suggested in the entitlement matrices of the RAP. It is expected that the proposed rehabilitation measures for restoration of income and livelihood would help the affected people to uphold or at least restore their livelihood standard.

8.5.1. Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable households including women headed household, elderly headed households and households below poverty line will be entitled to:

- additional allowance for loss of land or other assets; and,
- prioritized employment once civil work begins

8.5.2. Employment in Construction Work

Physically capable vulnerable PAPs will be given preferential opportunities to work in the project, including earth carrying, bricks carrying, guard, cook, and some other technical and non-technical jobs as per the PAPs capability and skills. Women and vulnerable groups will be given priority for available jobs. Equal wages for male and female for similar types of works will be ensured. Standard labour law of Bangladesh and International Labor Organization (ILO) will be followed during the period the PAPs are employed, as well as the entire construction and operation period.

8.5.3. Gender Considerations

Compensation for lost assets including land, structure, trees, crops, etc. will be paid to actual owners irrespective of gender considerations as per LA law and RAP policy. Clearly demarcated areas including separate toilets, shaded rest areas, private breastfeeding corners, etc. for the female workers will be provided in the construction camps. Equal salary for the male and female would be ensured by BIWTA and the contractors during undertaking the work. Male and female will be separately consulted in different groups and their complaints will be initially resolved in the focus group discussion. Risks of gender-based violence in the project area and probable mitigation measures will also be discussed in the



focus group meetings and PAPs will be made aware of the GRM, where GBV related complaints can be filed per guidelines in the next section.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

9.1. INTRODUCTION

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a valuable tool which will allow affected people to voice concerns regarding environmental and social impacts for the project activities. The law on land acquisition allows landowners to object to acquisitions at the beginning of the legal process. Once the objections are heard and disposed of, there is virtually no provision to address grievances and complaints that individual landowners may bring in the later stages of the process. Since the ARIPA 2017 does not recognize them, there is no mechanism to hear and redress grievances of people who do not have legal titles to the acquired lands. As seen in various projects, complaints and grievances may range from disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands to affected persons and assets missed by censuses; valuation of affected assets; compensation payment; and the like.

Two-phased approach GRM has been proposed in this project for the compensation, resettlement, relocation, quality assurance, procurement, financial management, gender-based violence, etc.

First Phase of GRM will be established to mitigate resettlement compensation related impacts of the project, a grievance redress mechanism will be established to address resettlement, compensation, relocation and livelihood related issues throughout the project period.

Phase Two of GRM is to address requests/suggestions or grievances related to request for information or clarification, any suggestions or comments, quality of construction works, purchasing, social & environmental safeguards, financial management, procurement, gender-based violence (GBV) or any other issues related to implementation of the Project.

9.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE GRM

The GRM will focus on corrective actions that can be implemented quickly and at a relatively low cost to resolve identified implementation concerns before they escalate to the point of harm or conflict. GRM will serve as a channel for early warning, helping to target supervision to where it is most needed and identify systemic issues. The mechanism will, however, not bar an aggrieved person to go to the courts of law. It is essential that an effective and transparent mechanism is designed and established at the earliest opportunity for all members of the community to be able to lodge complaints and grievances.

The GRM will directly focus on and seek to resolve complaints of (i) the project affected people (ii) temporary impacts on the community/stakeholders (iii) gender-based violence (GBV). The GBV related grievances are divided into two parts; (a) female workers deployed by the contractors (b) PAPs/community people/beneficiaries. GBV related grievances will be dealt with by the Contractor's GRC with support from the Service Provider. Worker's grievances will be dealt with by the Contractor GRC under monitoring of the BRWTP-1 field officials.

Due to construction activities and influx of workers, there is especially a risk of GBV, for which the availability of a GBV responsive GRM is crucial. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) should be on board

at the initial stage of the project implementation. The affected people and other stakeholders would be noticed through public announcement, leaflet, information brochure, etc. about the grievance redress mechanism and way to submit the grievance/complaints to the GRC. The GRC would be officially notified by the BIWTA through Office Order.

GRM will be established for:

- Affected people by construction of the project (under phase-1),
- Procurement/quality of work/financial issues (under Phase-2)
- Gender -based violence among the workers and affected people/beneficiary groups (under phase-2)

Responsibilities of different bodies including Service Providers, Social NGO, Site level, Port level and PIU level GRC and the DC office/Court of Law are presented in the schedule below-

Bodies/Institutions	Responsibilities	
DC office/ Court of Law	Cases under arbitration to be resolved as per ARIPA by DC office or by Court of Law.	
PIU level GRC ↑	Hear and resolve the unresolved cases referd by the Port level GRC	Resolve cases related to gender-based violence, SEA/SH with the assistance from Port & Site level GRC, SNGO, Service Provider and CSC. Pay field visit where required.
Port Level GRC	Hear and resolve the unresolved cases sent by the Site level GRC	
Site level GRC ↑	Scrutinize/hear and resolve the grievance within their purview. Cases under Arbitration will be referred to DC office	
Social NGO to primarily brief the PAPs and	To brief the PAPs in FGDs about their entitlements as per RAP and help to produce grievance (if they wish so)	Keep liaise with Service Provider about GBV related complaints and report to PIU on monthly report
Service Provider		Consult the Victim and Contractor's GRC, liaise with OCC/ Police Station/ Doctor, support victim about legal issues and report to PIU
Nature of Grievance →	Phase-1 GRM	Phase -2 GRM

Tiers of GRM: Three-tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established in the by the BIWTA by Office Order. Committees (site level, port level and PIU level) for phase -1 GRM will be assigned to



handle the GRM to be produced under Phase-2. Apart from these two phases GRM, another GRM has been proposed for the workers to be deployed by the contractor/sub-contractor for the project. Details of the Workers' GRM has been provided in the Labor Management Procedure (LMP). Phase -1 and Phase-2 GRMs can be simultaneously functional in the project considering nature of the grievances. Phase -2 GRM will be functional during construction work is going on.

The procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from expensive, time-consuming legal action. The procedure will however not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

Submission of Grievances: Project-affected-people and any other stakeholder may submit comments or complaints about less valuation of the affected assets; delay in compensation payment; adverse effect on the squatters/unauthorised occupants and their livelihood, effect on the society and the local community due to construction related activities leading to noise and dust pollution, conduct of the migrant workers, local workers and the contractor, and spread of STD, etc. The aggrieved persons can submit the grievance using web application from any electronic device. Process of submission of grievance including a format will be available on the BIWTA (BRWTP-1) website. Aggrieved people can also submit the grievance orally or in written form to the Social NGO and the Social NGO will help them to formally submit the grievance through web application. After submission of the grievance through web application, the aggrieved person will get an auto confirmation message along with a case number. The complainant can check the status of his grievance from the BIWTA website using his case number.

The victim of Gender based violence can submit complaints to the Contractor's GRC orally or in written form. In case of oral complain the Service Provider can help the victim to submit the grievance in writing. The Service provider will assist the victim in case of treatment, transport support to Onestop Crisis Cell (OCC) or Police Stations.

9.3. GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCESS

Through public consultations, PAPs were informed about their right to lodge and resolve any grievance/complaints they may have regarding social & resettlement issues. Quality of the work, procurement and financial issues of the project can be brought into the notice of the site level GRC by the local people. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) related risks were also discussed in the consultation meetings. The GRCs will be available to receive, record and investigate all GBV related complaints. An orientation session will be held at the site level of the project to aware of the people about the compensation payment procedure, grievance mechanism, potential risks of gender based violence and mitigation measures to be taken by the project.

After the case is investigated and disciplinary action is taken by the Contractor's GRC, the case will be handed over to a service provider. The GRM will document whether the complaint is project induced or not. If the complaint is related to the project the GRM will track the complaint and keep updates through monthly progress reports. If not, the GRM will not track the complaint. All complaints will be primarily discussed at focus group meeting at community level and resolved by Social NGO on behalf of BIWTA.

If the issue is not resolved at the focus group meeting the aggrieved persons will be assisted by the Social NGO field team to lodge complaints through webapplication. Site level GRC (SGRC) will investigate the cases and hear and resolve the complaints (those are within their mandate) along with providing disciplinary action towards perpetrators (if required) in 15 days from the date of lodging the complaints. At Site level GRC the Member Secretary (Field Coordinator of RAP implementing NGO) will review and sort the cases in terms of the nature of the grievance, urgency of resolution, and schedule hearings in consultation with the Convener (nominated by BIWTA). If the case is not within the purview of GRC (cases under arbitration) they will refer these to the DC office for further action as per the land acquisition law. If the resolution at the Site level fails, the Site GRC will refer the complaint with the minutes of the hearings for further review to the Port level GRC headed by the Executive Engineer. Port level GRC will review and resolve the case within 10 days of receiving it from site level GRC.

If a decision at this level cannot be reached, the aggrieved person(s) can request to refer the case to the Project level GRC headed by the Project Director (PD) BRWTP-1 with all supporting information for final hearing and resolution. Communication/GRM Expert at PIU and other members of PIU level GRC will assist PD to make decision about the grievance cases. At any level of the GRC the GRC members may pay field visit and review video film and other documents. Project level GRC will take Seven (07) days to resolve the case.

A decision agreed with the aggrieved person(s) at any level of hearing will be binding upon BIWTA. The aggrieved person will have every right to go to the court of law for review and resolution at any level of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

9.4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.4.1. GRM Relating to Compensation and Resettlement

The proposed GRM will be supported by establishment of Grievance Redress Committees which are expected to be effective in resolving grievances related to compensation and relocation aspects. If aggrieved, it is expected that affected people will first approach the local grievance mechanism before taking the issue to another forum. All affected persons will have full and free access to GRCs.

The Grievance Redress Committee will be established at: site level, port level and project level to give room for grievances to be fairly reviewed and resolved. All tiers of the GRCs will be established by the BIWTA through an office order. The PAPs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to produce their grievances and redressed at any of the three levels. Necessary sign posting/billboard would be placed at the central places/places where people gather for sharing detailed information of the GRCs at every level. The GRM will also be available online so that grievances can be submitted without the need for physical interaction, especially during the time of COVID-19 crisis.

The PAPs can also call upon the support of the implementing NGO (Social NGO) engaged to implement the RAP to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement assistance, relocation and other support.



If the grievances found valid, field investigation will be carried out (where necessary) and the resolutions will be given within four weeks of receiving the complaints. Unsolved cases will be forwarded to the project GRC for further review and resolution. Grievances will be redressed within a specified date of lodging the complaints. GRC decisions will be on a majority basis and will be disclosed and available for review by the stakeholders. If any disputant is unhappy or dissatisfied with the decision of the GRC at any level, he/she may file cases in the court.

The GRC will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register, including intake details, resolution process, and the closing procedures. PIU designated consultant / staff will maintain the following three GRM Books:

- Opening Book:
 - Case no.,
 - Date and channel of receipt,
 - Name of complainant, Gender and Complete address,
 - Main objection (loss of land/property or entitlements),
 - Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and
 - Previous records of similar grievances.
- Resolution Book:
 - Date of hearing and field investigation (if any),
 - Results of hearing and field investigation,
 - Decision of GRC, Progress (pending, solved),
 - Agreements or commitments,
- Closing Book:
 - Date of closing,
 - Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction,
 - Management actions to avoid recurrence,
 - Report: Summary of number and type of complains, resolution time and level,

Grievance resolution will be a continuous process during project implementation and overall project implementation. The GRC and PIU will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review. Grievance cases must be immediately reported to the World Bank with the above information and updates must be provided on the proceedings of the case in the progress reports.

The GRC will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on their websites. PIU will consolidate reports from the GRCs on GRM and post in their website. A grievance Redress flowchart for the PAPs is presented in Figure 3.

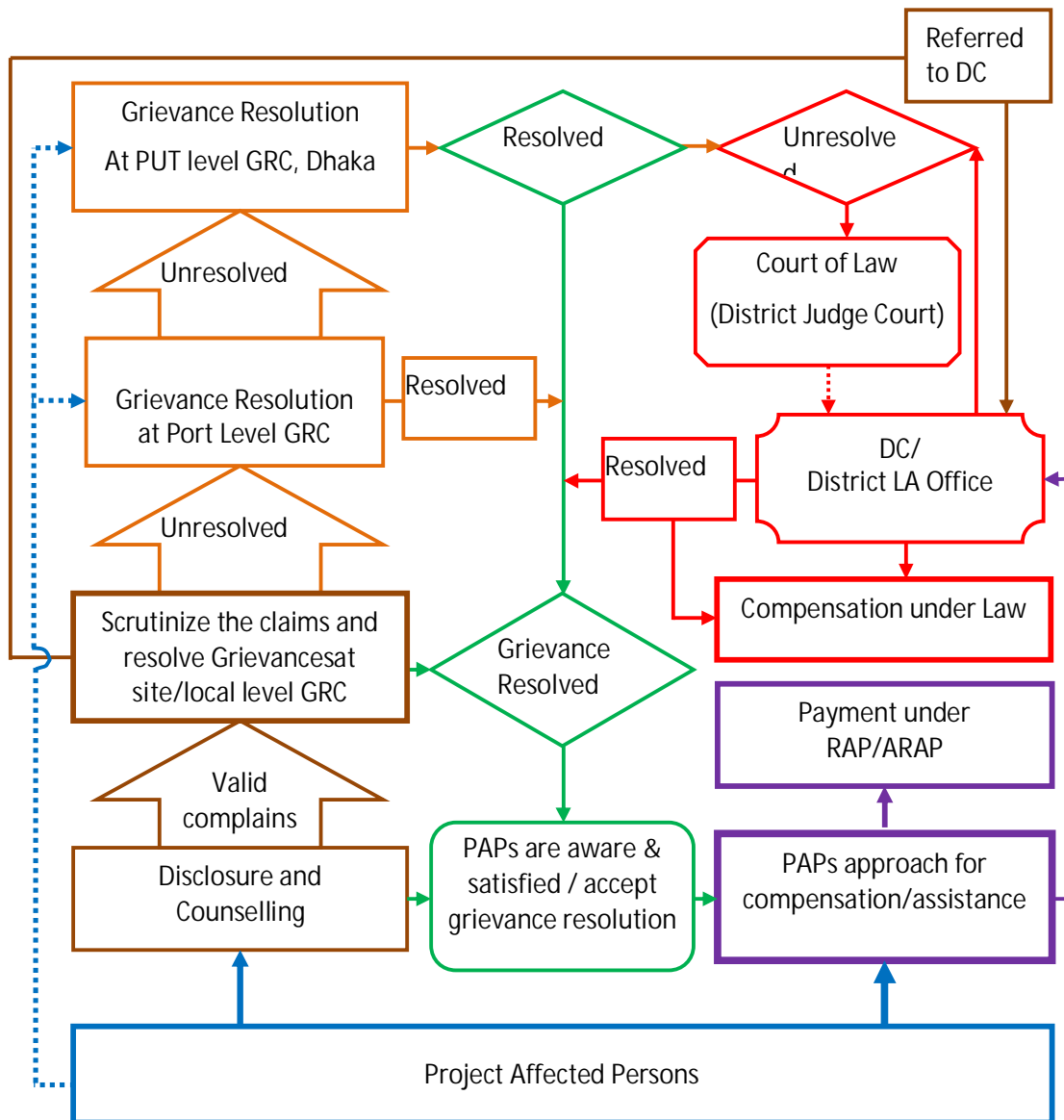


Figure 3 Grievance Redress Flow Chart

The following steps will be followed in responding to grievances raised in relation to the RAP process:



Step 1

- The RAP Implementing NGO (Social NGO) on behalf of BIWTA informs PAPs and counsels them on land acquisition and resettlement policy, compensation and entitlement modalities, entitlement packages, and eligibility and process to obtain the entitlements.
- PAPs with clear understanding approach DC and PIU for compensation under law and assistance under RAPs as applicable.
- PAPs with confusion and valid complaints on compensation and resettlement can submit a grievance to the Convener of GRC.

Step 2

- The Social NGO assists the aggrieved PAPs to produce a written complaint to the convener of GRC with stories, expectations and any parties. The agency counsels the aggrieved persons on the mandate and procedure of grievance resolution.
- GRC scrutinize the case records and sort out cases within the mandate of GRC to resolve.
- Hearing is organized on cases with merit at the site level GRC secretariat or at Union Parishad/Municipality Offices at local level and resolution is given by the GRC in 4 weeks of receiving the complaints.
- Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the PIU for compensation/ resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAPs. The agreed resolution is forwarded by convener of site level GRC to PIU for approval by the PD before processing entitlements for the entitled person.
- In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the Port level GRC through the site/local level GRC convener with assistance from the implementing agency for further review.

Step 3

- Cases with all proceedings are placed with the Port level GRC. Convener of the port level GRC with assistance from other members review them. If found necessary, field investigation is carried out and the resolutions are given within 7 working days of receiving the complaints.
- Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the PIU for compensation/ resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAPs. The resolution will be sent to the Convener's office at site level GRC to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance. The resolution accepted by the aggrieved person is then approved by the PD.
- In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the Port level GRC to produce it before the PIU (Project level GRC) for further review.

Step 4

- Cases with all proceedings from site and Port GRC are placed with the Project Director, where the Project Director with assistance from the Communications/GRM Expert, BRWTP review to resolve the grievance in view of the merits and redirect the case records to the Port Level GRC with written resolutions within 5 working days of receiving the complaints.
- Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the EA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAPs. The resolution will be sent to the Conveners' office of the Site/local level GRC to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance. The resolution accepted by the aggrieved person is then approved by the PD.
- Aggrieved PAPs may opt to approach to the Court of Law, if the resolution at project level is not acceptable to him/her.

Step 5

- The resolution accepted by the aggrieved persons at any level (Site, Port or PIU) is approved/nodded by the Project Director and forwarded back to the Conveners' office keeping records at his/her office.
- Based on the approved grievance resolution, the implementing agency processes his/her entitlements and assists PIU in arranging payment.

Step 6

- PIU will keep track record of filed and resolved grievances and oversee response time

Structure of the GRM

A three-tier bottom-up Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) system will be established in this project. First, there will be GRC at the site level; second, GRC at the port level; and third, GRC at the project level to give room for grievances to be received and fairly reviewed. The GRCs at all three tiers will be responsible to deal with Phase-1 and Phase-2 GRMs. At each level, the GRC will be composed of 3-5 members, consisting of the followings

A. Structure of the sitelevel GRC

A three-tier bottom-up Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) system will be established in this project. First, there will be GRC at the Site level; second, GRC at the port level; and third, GRC at the project level to give room for grievances to be received and fairly reviewed. The Site level, Port level and Project level GRCs will be established through office order from the BIWTA. At each level, the GRC will be composed of 3-5 members, consisting of the followings:



Table 35: Structure of the Site Level GRC

SL No.	Designation	Representative	Number (in person)	Remarks
01	Convener	BIWTA representative (Not below the rank of Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer or equivalent)	1	Total number of members=5
02	Member	Representative, local government Union Council/Paurashava/City Corporation)	1	
03	Member	2 representatives of PAPs (at least 1 being a woman)	2	
04	Member-Secretary	Representative, Safeguards Implementation NGO	1	

B. Structure of the Port Level GRC

A five-member port level GRC has been proposed to review grievances to be referred by site/ level GRC. This GRC will be formed by BIWTA through Office Order. The members of port level GRC are as under-

Table 36: Structure of the Port Level GRC

SL No.	Designation	Representative	Number (in person)	Remarks
01	Convener	BIWTA representative (Not below the rank of Executive Engineer or equivalent)	1	Total number of members=5
02	Member	Representative from local government (Union Council/Paurashava/City Corporation)	1	
03	Member	BIWTA representative (Not below the rank of Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer or equivalent)	1	
04	Member	Representative from Civil Society	1	
05	Member-Secretary	Representative, Safeguards Implementation NGO	1	

C. Structure of the Project (PIU) Level GRC

A three-member GRC has been proposed in the Project level for review and finalization of decision of the grievances to be referred from port level GRC. This committee will be formed by office Order of the BIWTA.

Table 37: Structure of the Project (PIU) Level GRC

SL No.	Designation	Representative	Number (in person)	Remarks
01	Convener	Deputy Project Director, BRWTP-1	1	Total number of members=3
02	Member	Head of BIWTA E&S Cell, BRWTP-1, PIU	1	
03	Member-Secretary	Communications/GRM Expert, BRWTP-1 Project, PIU	1	

9.5. PHASE TWO OF GRM

The second phase GRM will be functional during construction phase of the project and operationalized simultaneously with the First phase GRM. The Second phase GRM will deal with the social and environmental issues, procurement, quality of work, gender-based violence, etc. Such grievances can be produced before the GRC by individual or group of people anonymous or un-anonymous. Affected people, local community, beneficiary groups, etc. can submit their complaints/grievance/observation/recommendation to the grievance redress committee of the second phase GRM. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) of the first phase GRM will act as the GRC of the second phase GRM. Only Gender-based violence issues will be monitored by the Project level GRC. The GBV related grievances will be dealt with by the Contractor's GRM and directly report to PIU and therefore, site level and Port level GRM will not deal with it.

Social NGO and BRWTP-1 field level officials will explain the project interventions including timeline, quality assurance mechanism, etc. to the aggrieved people. If, he/she is not satisfied, he/she can submit their complaints through letter, email and web-application to the site level GRC. The contractor will display detailed Project information in the open place at the site.

The second phase GRM will be functional as under-

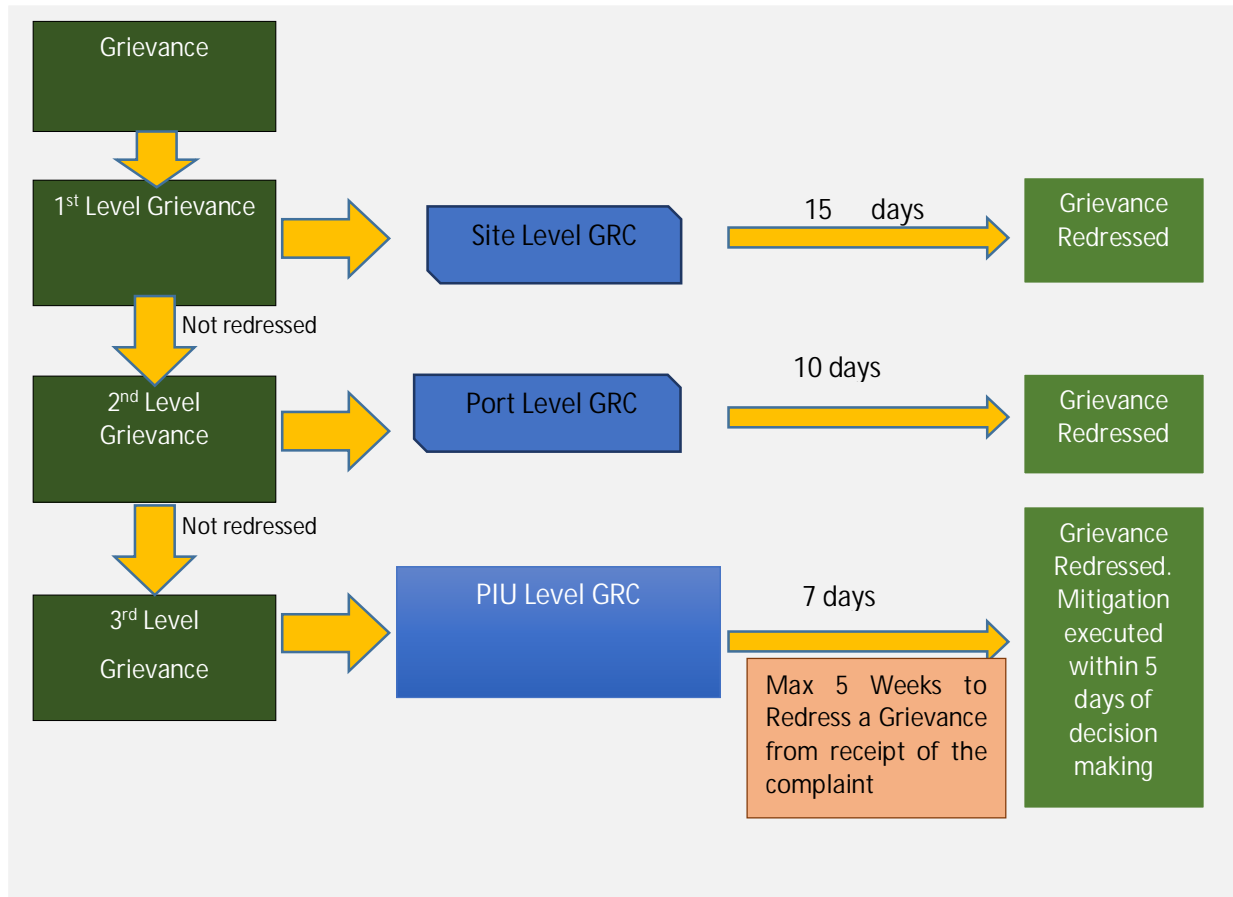


Figure 4GRM for Phase 2

9.5.1. Grievance Mechanism for the Gender-based Violence

In case of minor GBV (eve teasing, bad touching, etc.) the complaints can be resolved under the Contractor's GRM but in case of major GBV (Rape, Acid throw, etc.) the issue will be brought to OCC/Police Station. A Service Provider (Community Based Organization) will be recruited by the PIU under a particular TOR to facilitate the GBV victim. In case of both minor and major GBV, the Service Provider will provide support to Victim to get justice (compensation, treatment, legal support, etc.) as per laws. The PIU will assign a grievance focal person (Female) at PIU level with whom the victim can communicate for further advices.

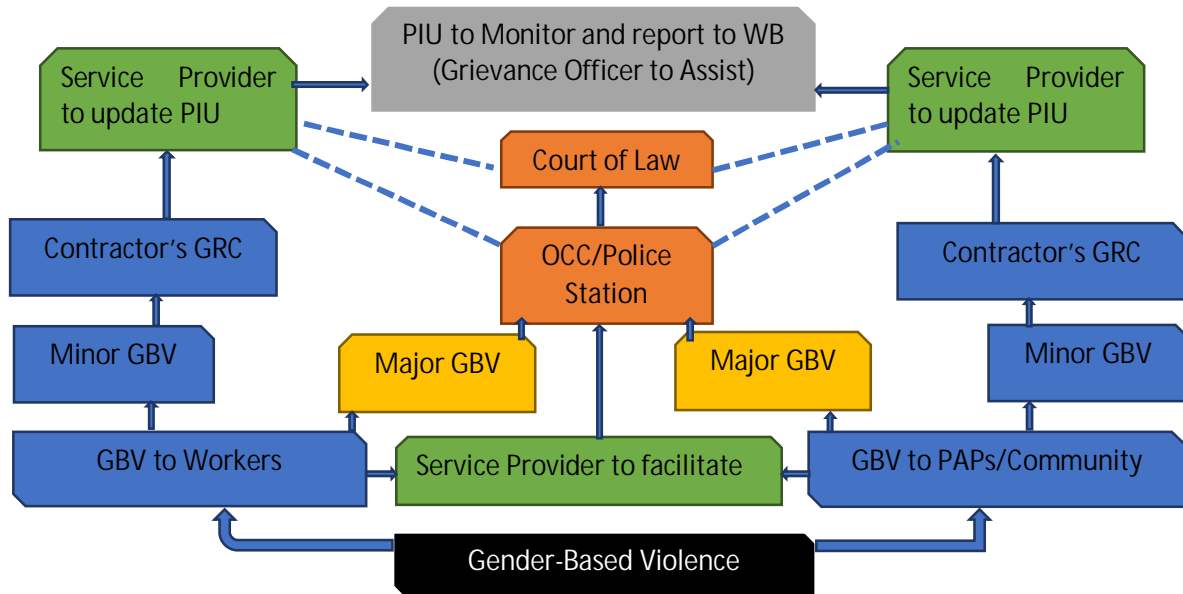


Figure 5GRM for Gender-Based Violence

9.6. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM FOR THE WORKERS

Experience from the phase one of GRM implemented to support social and environment safeguards will be used to extend the protocol and inform the design of project wide GRM. The project PIU will need to identify groups of users that are likely to use the GRM and assess the resources—human, financial, and technological—that are available (and required) for the GRM to function effectively while establishing the protocol to support all project components and implementation. PIU will need to develop standard operating procedures and flow charts to detail how the grievance redress process will unfold within the project’s operating structures and how it will be monitored and reported on. More specifically:

- Form a site-specific Contractor’s GRM to deal with Workers’ Complaints/grievance;
- A grievance committee with specific mechanism will be developed by the Contractor and get approval from the PIU;
- Assign a dedicated GRM officer at the PIU (e.g., drafting operating procedures, guidelines and manual, and stand-alone information for GRM staff and users); and assign grievance redress responsibilities and train staff at the local level to handle grievances;
- Raise awareness of the availability of the GRM through project-related events and by posting information about the GRM in public locations / project sites (e.g., via project boards);
- The communications strategy should aim to reach out to poor and marginalized groups and communication materials should be translated into local language;



- Accept grievances through a variety of locally-appropriate channels (e.g., in-person, phone – set up toll free number, email);
- Register all grievances (e.g., ensure that all complaints lodged through local authorities are logged and tracked, and that data on resolutions is made public);
- Follow a clear and transparent procedure of complaint investigation (e.g., field visits, inspection of contractors and/or local project implementation teams, discussion with relevant service providers, etc.);
- Take a remedial action within a specified amount of days;
- Monitor and evaluate grievance-related data;

9.4.3.1 GRM to deal with Workers

A separate GRM for dealing with worker's issues including sexual exploitation and abuse has been designed. This GRM will deal with wage rates and unpaid overtime works; irregular and partial payments; lack / inadequacy of living accommodations; lack of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities; lack of medical care in emergencies; lack of protection against gender-based violence / sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) of female workers by labourer suppliers / sardars, supervisors, and others who also deal with workers. Details of such GRM has been provided in Labour Management Procedure (LMP) section of this document.

The Labor Act 2006 Section 33 provides for the Formal Grievance Procedure in case a worker who has been laid-off, retrenched, discharged, dismissed, removed, or otherwise terminated from employment. Section 202 (Subsection 24) describes the responsibilities of a Collective Bargaining Agent (CBA) especially bargain with the employer in matters of the conditions of work or environment of work of the workers and conduct cases on behalf of any individual worker or a group of workers under this Act.

However, the PIU will require the Contractor to develop and implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for their own workforce prior to the start of design stage. The Contractor will prepare their own workers GRM. The GRM must be well circulated and written in a language understood by all. The workers GRM will be functional as under:

- A channel to receive grievances such as comment/complaint form, suggestion boxes, email, a telephone hotline that might also be anonymous;
- Stipulated timeframes to respond to grievances;
- A register to record and track the timely resolution of grievances;
- A responsible section/wing/committee to receive, record and track resolution of grievances;
- One PIU/CSC representative will be observer of the workers grievance process;
- The contractor/subcontractor will report to PIU through the Supervision Consultant about the GRM status (number and nature of grievances, resolved, pending) in every month;

- GBV (SEA/SH) related grievances of the workers will be dealt with by the Contractor under supervision of service provider or by the court of law based on magnitude. In both cases PIU will be updated by the Service Provider;
- The GRM will be described in workers' induction trainings, which will be provided to all project workers. The mechanism will be based on the following principles;
- The process will be transparent and allow workers to express their concerns and file grievances;
- There will be no discrimination against those who express grievances and any grievances will be treated confidentially;
- Anonymous grievances will be treated equally as other grievances, whose origin is known;

Management will treat grievances seriously and take timely and appropriate action in response. Information about the existence of the grievance mechanism will be readily available to all project workers (direct and contracted) through notice boards, the presence of "suggestion/complaint boxes", and other means as needed.

The Project workers' grievance mechanism will not prevent workers to use conciliation procedure provided in the Labor Act 2006.

A PIU/CSC representative will monitor the Contractors' recording and resolution of grievances, and report these to PIU in their monthly progress reports. The process will be monitored by the GRM Focal Point of PIU (preferably the Social Consultant).



10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

10.1. INTRODUCTION

BIWTA's PIU is responsible for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement associated with this project. The PIU will take necessary actions, including forming various organizations and mobilizing the RAP implementing NGO (Social NGO) that will assist the PIU in delivering compensation/ resettlement assistance, assist the EPs in updating papers, receiving compensation, implement ILRP and in making the site encumbrance-free.

10.2. RAP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICIALS

Bangladesh does not have a legal process for RAP implementation. Therefore, an implementation procedure has been defined, based on the output of many other successfully completed development projects in Bangladesh financed by development partners.

Consent Procedure proposed for this project: Broadly seven steps are to be followed for consent procedure as under:

Step 1: Initial Communication during Reconnaissance survey of six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River Terminals: The consultation with the potential affected persons and other stakeholders should start with the reconnaissance survey of the sites that essentially helps in assessing the sensitive physical features on ground that may be avoided. This consultation will help the community people to become aware and be prepared for the proposed interventions of the project.

Step 2: Public Notification by the PIU/consultant: On receiving site plan /design from the PIU, and before the start of detail survey a public notification shall be issued by PIU through the consultant to intimate the community at large, that also includes the potential affected land owners/squatters, tenants and other affected parties on who's the project interventions will be implemented.

Step 3: Hold Community Consultations: Following the public notification BIWTA shall immediately hold a consultation process with the potential PAPs and other stakeholders at the terminal level to discuss in general the "compensation mechanism followed under the law and the additional compensation that BIWTA will consider for the affected land owners and resettlement benefits for the unauthorized occupants following the World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement.

Step 4: Declare the Cut off date and Sharing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): The cut-off date will be declared in the consultation meetings and posted on public boards. GRM process will also be explained to the potential PAPs. Keeping in line with the existing grievance/complaint mechanism as followed by BIWTA, the AP(s) can lodge a complaint/grievance or appeal to BIWTA at site.

Step 5: Conduct census & IOL and identify affected persons: The consultant will conduct census and IOL survey immediately after declaration of the cut-off dates. Affected land owners will be finally determined by DC office through legal process but the present occupiers of the proposed land and squatters & other unauthorized occupants would be identified by the consultant through census. A

resettlement action plan would be prepared based on the census & IOL data which needs to be approved by the authority of BIWTA .

Step 6: Assess compensation/assistance package for the PAPs: PIU through the consultant will assess the compensation /resettlement assistance package following best practices of other similar projects to the PAPs based on their losses (asset or livelihood) due to the project interventions. A cost estimate for the compensation and assistance would be approved by the BIWTA for the payment of compensation.

Step 7: Payment of Compensation/Resettlement Assistance: The compensation/ resettlement assistance will be paid to the affected people by the PIU before the civil work starts. Compensation for land to the legal owners will be paid through DC office and compensation as top up of DC's payment (if any) to the land owners and compensation/other resettlement assistance/grants to the unauthorised occupants will be paid directly by the BIWTA with assistance from the Social NGO.

10.2.1. The BIWTA Project Director

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) led by the Project Director (PD) will be established at BIWTA headquarters for the implementation of the overall project activities, and will oversee the implementation of the RAP. The essential duties of the PD will be coordinating preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities in a timely and socially acceptable manner. These duties will include:

- Reviewing and updating schedules for the implementation of civil works, and coordinating them with the process tasks required for land acquisition and resettlement compensation;
- Coordinating the monitoring of all rap-implementation related activities performed at the piu level and ensuring that all tasks related to land acquisition and compensation, including the placement of acquisition funds with the dc's office, are all completed on time.
- Consulting with the chairman of biwta to resolve any issues that are deemed instrumental for land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the resettlement activities.
- Ensuring the mandatory reporting is completed and transmitted to the agencies as defined in the rap;
- Monitoring the payments to paps, confirming that their compensations/ entitlements are delivered in full before the land is taken over for civil construction.
- Ensuring ilrp is properly designed and implemented in line with rap policy

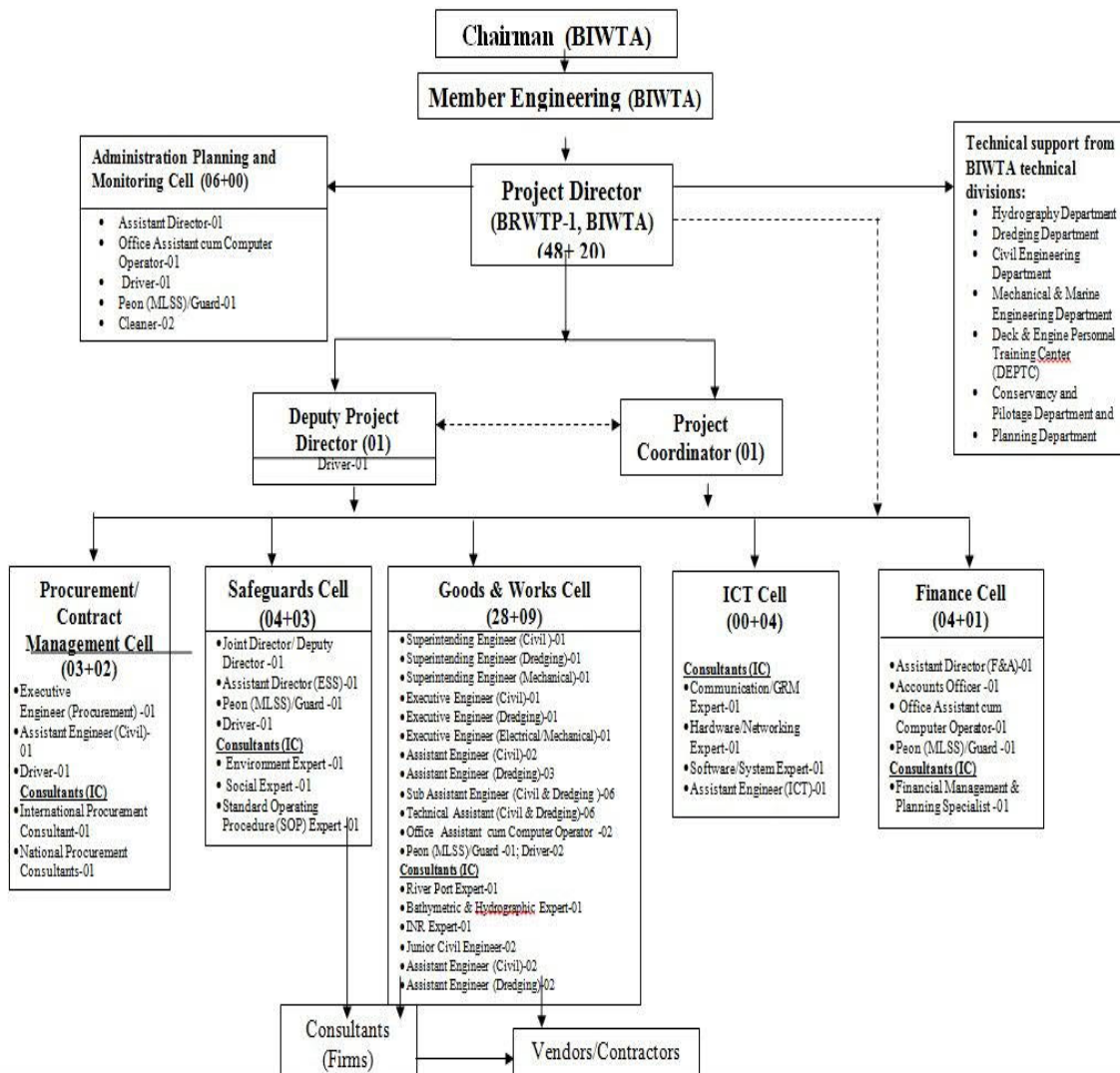


Figure 6 Organogram of the BRWTP within BIWTA

10.2.2. The RAP Implementing NGO (Social NGO)

With guidance from the PIU, the Social NGO will work at the PAP-level, addressing the seven areas identified below. They should have enough capacity to identify problems or complaints at the grass roots level, and assess the needs of PAPs for the restoration of income and livelihoods. The Social NGO will play a major role in the:

- i. Rapport building & disclosure of project information;
- ii. Consultation with paps and other stakeholders;
- iii. Socioeconomic surveys on paps specifically the detailed measurement survey used to identify exact losses and compensation ending at a written agreement;
- iv. Focus group discussion with the eps;
- v. Processing the collected data for the completion of compensation packages;
- vi. Implementation of RAP including payment of compensation and entitlements, and restoration and rehabilitation assistance & ILRP; and
- vii. Monitoring the implementation of the RAP.

10.2.3. Deputy Commissioner's Office (Land Acquisition)

The office of Deputy Commissioner (DC) will be responsible for land acquisition, in particular the assessment of affected assets under ARIPA2017. It will appoint representatives to be members of the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC), tasked with re-examining and quantifying losses and determining valuation of affected properties, using the base rate provided in the RAP. The BIWTA and the Social NGO shall liaise with the DC office to ensure that the detailed information on PAPS, ownership and property values documented in the RAP are incorporated in the DC's assessments in case of land acquisition. DC office will pay compensation to titled owners of land and other affected properties to be identified during joint verification survey in the Ashuganj Cargo Terminal site.

A true-copy of the CUL will be provided to BIWTA with attestation by the concerned officials (preferably LAO/Additional LAO) so that BIWTA can calculate additional compensation on top of DC's payment.

10.2.4. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

The CSC will be recruited by the BIWTA to aid the PIU on all aspects of the project, mainly detailed design and construction supervision duties. The CSC will have technical competence in the safeguard area and will work with both levels of government to make sure that safeguard compliance is achieved.

10.3. RAP IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Several committees will be formed to assist BIWTA for smooth implementation of the RAP. They include the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). These committees will be formed through office order of the BIWTA. Apart from these two committees, a Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be constituted by the Project Director at site (Terminal) level to guide the displaced people to relocate elsewhere within the deadline for smooth execution of the civil construction.



10.3.1. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee

Deputy Commissioners (DC) and BIWTA will conduct joint on-site verification of affected physical properties on private land proposed for acquisition at Ashuganj site for the project. DC office Brahmanbaria will also assess the market price of the affected properties on the proposed land for acquisition with data and assistance from Sub-Registry offices for land, Public Works Department (PWD) for structure, Department of Forest (DoF) for trees, and Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Marketing departments for crops.

The DCs will not compensate the households, shops or any other entities affected on GOB land or having no legal documents/title to the assets affected for project purposes. However, as per World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, the authorized and unauthorized occupants on public land, tenants, wage laborers with no legal papers will also be entitled for compensation and assistance. These non-titled affected persons and their physical and economic losses will be assessed and replacement cost of affected physical assets and income will be determined by a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) established for each terminal (site) under the project. The PAVC will be a 5-member committee at each Terminal. The members of PAVC will be nominated by the Project Director, BRWTP-1 Project as per Office Order to be issued by BIWTA.

Table 38: Membership of PAVC

Executive Engineer, BIWTA	Convener
Assistant Director, BIWTA	Member
Sub-Assistant Engineer (Civil), Land and State Department, BIWTA	Member
Representative from Union Parishad Chairman/Mayor of Municipality/ (concern Union/Municipality/City Corporation)	Member
Field Coordinator of the RAP Implementing /NGO	Member-Secretary

The PAVC will verify and cross check the field book of the joint verification survey (JVS) conducted jointly by BIWTA and the Deputy Commissioners for the land owners. The PAVC will also conduct joint verification of all affected properties on the GOB land (within the project foot print). They will review and certify the census of affected households (titled and non-titled) and assets by the BIWTA conducted through Social NGO. If there is major variation between Census and JVS data (more than 10%) in assessing affected properties, PAVC will re-visit and finalize the category and quantity of losses. Replacement cost of the affected physical property will also be determined by the PAVC based on current market price. The PAVC will design and conduct a property valuation survey (PVS) through personal contact with various cross sections of the people in the project sites. They will also consult secondary data to recommend replacement cost of land and structures and market price of trees as well as amount of loss of income at current market price.

10.3.2. Grievance Redress Committee

A three-tier grievance redress committee has proposed for this project. First tier is at site level (Terminal), second tier is at the Port level and third tier is at the BIWTA's Project level. Details of GRC's makeup are described in Chapter 9 of this RAP.

10.3.3. Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC)

A Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed for each terminal with elected representatives from concerned Union Parishad/Municipality/City Corporation, representatives from the affected persons, BIWTA local officials and women groups. The PRAC will be headed by the Cell Head of PIU's Safeguard Cell, BRWTP-1 Project, BIWTA and authorized to undertake land search and assist the affected squatters in relocation and resettling on a more permanent site. The PRAC will look into BIWTA's own resources in case of failure in finding out suitable alternative lands for relocation of the vulnerable affected households, owners of affected businesses and other entities including squatters.

Table 39: Membership of PRAC

Cell Head of PIU's Safeguard Cell, BRWTP-1 Project (BIWTA)	Convener
Local UP Member/Ward Councillor (nominated by concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor)	Member
Assistant Engineer, BRWTP-1 (BIWTA)	Member
Representative from displaced households/persons	Member
Representative of the RAP Implementing NGO	Member-Secretary

10.4. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

The RAP implementation period depends primarily on how efficiently the private land acquisition process is completed. It is known that only 0.64-acre land will need to be acquired from the private sector at Ashuganj site. In Bangladesh, once the surveys and analyses have been completed, a complex and time bounded set of steps are followed for land acquisition (Figure-5). It begins with a review, assessment and finalization of all data on PAPs provided in the RAP, followed by notices given to those affected. This is followed a number of different work streams, depending on whether to compensation deals with titled and untitled land or assets.

In order to address any grievances and additional compensation/resettlement benefits, the RAP implementation will be started prior to start of the land acquisition process and would continue for at least three months after completion of civil works.

This project requires acquisition of about 0.64 acres of land for Ashuganj site triggering an up to 24 months process, from the date of submission of LA proposal to DC to complete payment for land lost. The Social NGO will be working with the Squatters and others in all six terminals and play role in



implementation of livelihood restoration program of the vulnerable people, grievance redress mechanism, etc. as per their TOR therefore, the BIWTA will need to engage the Social NGO for the total project period (60 months), but scaled down after about the 24th month. A time-bound implementation schedule has been developed for 60 months from the date of mobilization of Social NGO to the site (Figure 6).

The implementation schedule is based on the principle that (i) all displaced persons and families are paid their due compensation and assistance prior to relocation; and (ii) relocation of the families and businesses will be synchronized with the schedule. The activities listed include vacating lands for construction, payment of additional grant over CUL to reach replacement cost, income and livelihood restoration activities, and social development for vulnerable families. This schedule will be finalized once the detailed design is completed and accurate surveys are in place and the RAP budget is updated and finalized.

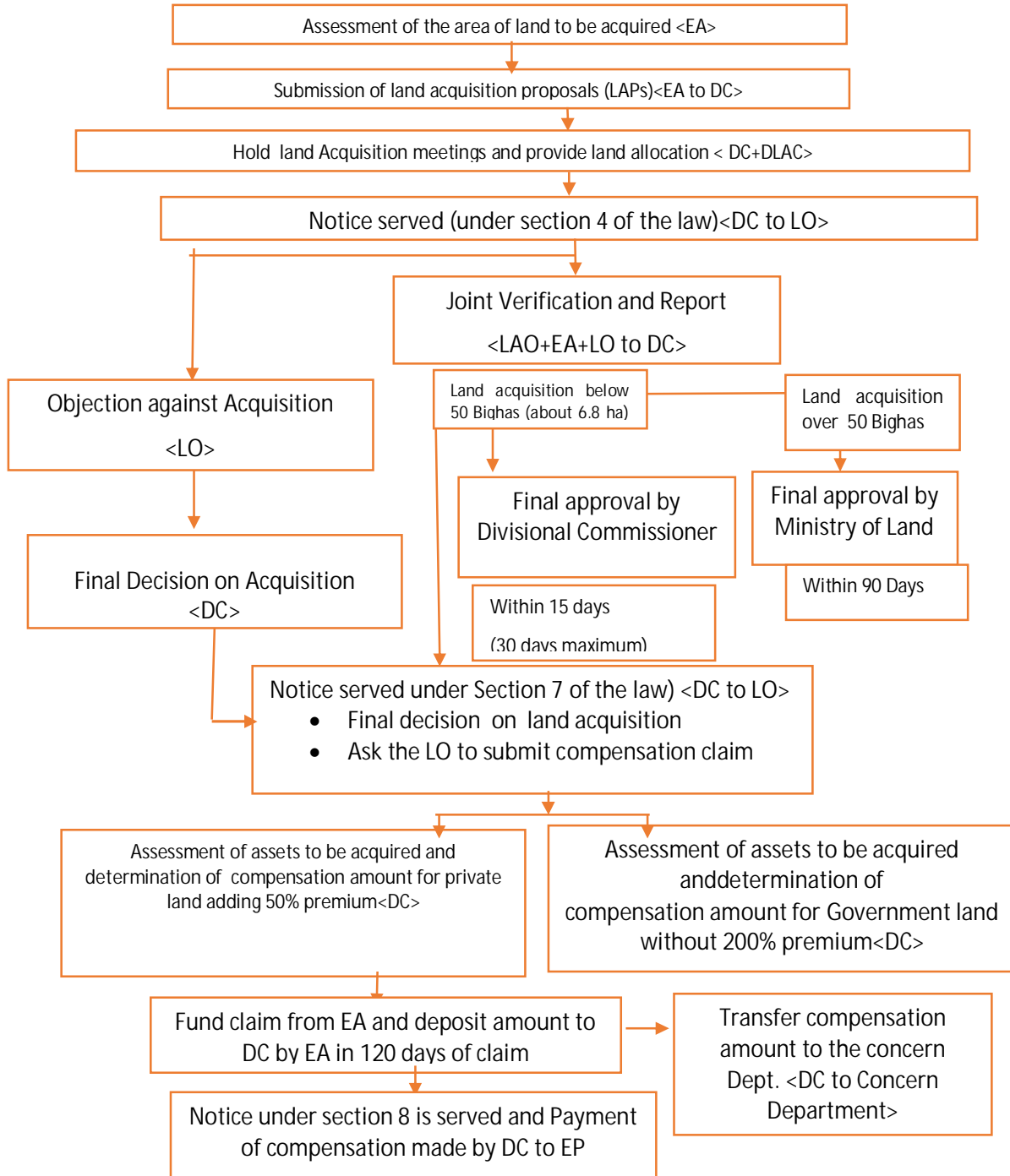


Figure 7 Procedures of Land Acquisition under the ARIPA 2017

Note: EA=Executing Agency (BIWTA), DC=Deputy Commissioner, AC (Land)=Assistant Commissioner Land, LO=Land Owner, LAO=Land Acquisition Officer



Sl. No.	Activities/steps	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
A	LAND ACQUISITION AND PAYMENT																					
1	Land Acquisition Processing by DCs																					
2	Notice under section 3, Joint Verification, Notice under section 6																					
3	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs																					
4	Notice under Section 7 by DCs																					
5	Payment of CUL by DCs																					
6	Transfer of Land to BIWTA by DC																					
B	SOCIAL PREPARATION FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENT																					
1	Mobilization of IA/Social NGO to the field																					
2	Information Campaign																					
3	Updating and disclosure of RAP																					
4	Preparation and approval of Guidelines for BIWTA to pay for resettlement benefits																					
5	IA assistance to PAPs for CUL collection																					
6	Preparation and approval of final RAP budget based on PAVC recommendation																					
7	Photograph of EPs and Issuance of ID Cards																					
8	Determination of Entitlements for titled and non-titled Eps																					
C	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFIT																					
1	Coordinate with DC offices on land acquisition																					
2	Assist APs in the process of CUL collection																					
3	Prepare CUL statement as per DC payment																					
	Opening Bank Account and																					

Sl. No.	Activities/steps	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	prepare papers by the PAPs																					
4	Payment of addl. Comp. and benefits to titled Eps																					
5	Preparation of files (ID card, EPEC, etc. of Non-titled EPs																					
6	Payment of RB including GRC cases to Non-titled Eps																					
D	RELOCATION/ RESETTLEMENT																					
1	DPs relocated elsewhere after payment																					
E	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM																					
1	Complaints from aggrieved Aps																					
2	Review, Approval and Actions																					
F	DATA RECORD AND MONITORING																					
1	Design, Develop and Operate Data record																					
2	Internal Monitoring by BIWTA																					
3	External Monitoring by Third Party																					
4	Post implementation evaluation																					
G	INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION																					
1	Need Assessment Survey on IGA training																					
2	Development of training Modules																					
3	Training on IGA for vulnerable people																					
H	REPORTING BY SOCIAL NGO																					
1	Inception Report																					
2	Monthly Progress Report																					
3	Final Report																					

Figure 8RAP Implementation Schedule

CUL=Cash Compensation UnderLaw, AG=additional grant, RC= replacement cost, RB= Resettlement Benefit



11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1. MONITORING SYSTEM

A. Internal Monitoring- a monitoring system has been established to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and compensation for lost assets. More specifically, the objectives of the monitoring will be to:

- 1) check if compensation, restoration and rehabilitation assistance, and other entitlements are completed and in a timely fashion.
- 2) see if the standards of living of PAPs are restored to pre-project levels or improved once compensation has been delivered; and,
- 3) identify problems and resolve them.

To check compliance with the RAP, monitoring will be conducted by the Social NGO and from time to time by the PIU and at least semi-annually by the CSC staff. World Bank will be updated about the progress of RAP implementation from the PIU through quarterly report and during Review Mission.

B. External Monitor- An external independent monitor will be contracted by BIWTA to report on whether entitlements are being provided in a timely and complete manner. The monitoring will be conducted at the discretion of the external monitor and at least once in every 6 months during the RAP implementation period. Each inspection will result in a compliance report.

Reporting- The PIU will monitor the implementation status of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities. The Report will be submitted to BIWTA who then will pass it on to World Bank. PIU will consolidate Information (as quantitatively as possible) on RAP delivery in a quarterly progress report.

The report will contain write ups addressing the following areas:

- Accomplishments to-date.
- Objectives attained and not attained during the reporting quarter;
- Problems and challenges regarding land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; and
- Proposed countermeasures/actions for the next quarter.
- Progress on compensation payments and any grievance

The indicators to be covered by the monitoring activities are listed in Table-below and can to be converted to a simple checklist and then used as the main compliance monitoring tool.

Table 40: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all land acquisition and involuntary resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule (As per RAP)? • Are involuntary resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement being allocated to the EA on time? • Have funds been disbursed according to RAP? • Has the land made encumbrance- free and handed over to the contractor in time for feasibility study implementation?
Delivery of PAPs entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all PAPs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • Are activities related to income and livelihood restoration being implemented as planned? • Have all processes been documented? • Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?
Consultations, grievances, and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities? • Have any PAPs used the grievance redress procedures? • What grievances were raised? • What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? • Have any cases been taken to court?
Benefit monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? • Have PAPs income kept pace with these changes? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?



Monthly Progress Reports

The PIU will periodically prepare and send status reports on RAP implementation to World Bank by incorporating monthly updates in the Quarterly Project Progress Reports. To that end, the following relevant documents shall be submitted together with the progress reports, by the PIU to World Bank:

- A draft RAP approved by the BIWTA before feasibility study appraisal;
 - The final RAP approved by the BIWTA after the paps' detailed measurement survey (DMS) has been completed and the budget is updated; and,
 - Social NGO Monitoring reports on land acquisition and resettlement.
 - The PIU in cooperation with the CSC, the Social NGO will review the reports and highlight gaps or issues, then formulate immediate (within a day or two) corrective actions.
-

12. RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

12.1. BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

The resettlement cost estimate for the Project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RAP implementation and monitoring as per the entitlement matrix. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further update during finalization of the RAP. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the inventory of assets. The resettlement costs and budget covers compensation and resettlement which includes the replacement cost of land, other assets, and special assistances. The costs for land acquisition have been estimated at current market price for the year 2017 with necessary supplements for replacement cost, and additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities as per the entitlement matrix. There is 02% contingency over the total budget to meet unforeseen expenditures. BIWTA will ensure that the land acquisition budget is delivered on time to the DC and that the funds for assets compensation are provided to BIWTA for distribution to the affected PAPs. BIWTA will also confirm with World Bank that all RAP compensation defined in the approved RAP is fully provided to PAPs prior to the award of the civil work contract.

Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the PAPs in two separate ways:

- 1) Compensation under the Land Acquisition Law and ARIPA2017 will be disbursed through the Deputy Commissioners; and,
- 2) Additional compensation on top of DC's payment (if required) and other assistance for resettlement of project-affected persons will be disbursed by BIWTA through the Social NGO in the field with necessary cooperation from BIWTA.

12.2. CALCULATION OF ESTIMATED COSTS

The estimated costs for all assets acquired are based on replacement costs as reported in the Market Survey conducted for this Project. The current market price (CMP) for assets acquired complies with replacement cost. The CMP thus prepared will be reviewed, verified and determined by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC), based on the recommendation contained in the CMP study.

12.3. SUMMARY LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

At this stage, a provisional total for land acquisition, RAP implementation and other associated costs has been estimated. The total estimated RAP budget stands at BDT 865,242,168 equivalent to USD 10.30 Million out of which 25.90% amount will be paid through DC office for land acquisition cost and remaining 74.10% amount will be paid by BIWTA for resettlement assistance and other costs. The budget also includes ILRP implementation cost, construction of civic amenities in the resettlement site (in case of group relocation) and a Mosque construction cost at Chandpur. A 7.50% contingency amount has been proposed in this budget to meet unforeseen expenses including GRC recommendation, post evaluation of the RAP implementation, legal support and unwanted issues raised during RAP implementation. This contingency budget can be used only upon official approval by the Project Director/BIWTA.



Table 41: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget summary

Head of Expenditure	DC	BIWTA	Total budget (BDT)	Percentage
Compensation for Land	140,709,050	138,415,950	279,125,000	32.26
Compensation for Structure	74,025,451	227,791,922	301,817,373	34.88
Compensation for Trees	1,060,800	8,700,820	9761620	1.13
Other Resettlement Benefits		136,468,819	136,468,819	15.77
Mosque Construction Cost		10,000,000	10,000,000	1.16
Resettlement Site Development		60,000,000	60,000,000	6.93
Contingency @7.5% of the Total budget		59,787,961	59,787,961	6.91
Administrative Cost @ 2% on the DC Budget	8,281,395		8,281,395	0.96
Grand Total	224,076,696	641,165,472	865,242,168	100.00
USD	2,651,795.22	7,587,757.07	10,239,552.28	
%	25.90	74.10	100	

12.3.1. Assessment of Market Price for Land

According to the land acquisition law and practice of Bangladesh, the category of land will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner of the respective district. As discussed in Chapter 3, land acquisition is required at only Ashuganj terminal which is very much expensive area. In practical the proposed land is used for commercial purpose (shops). Considering the current use of the land current market price (CMP) was assessed. Official Mouza rates established by the GoB for the affected category of land and opinion of the people from various cross sections were collected to assess the current market price. Mouza rates does not represent the current market price of the land proposed for the project. Finally, opinion of the people obtained through questionnaire survey have been considered for assessment of land compensation. DC office will determine price based on transacted deeds on the preceding 12 months from the date of serving notice under section 4 of the ARIPA 2017, and adding 200% premium. The PAVC will assess replacement cost of the land considering various sources including people's opinion (reported price), recent available transacted deeds (recorded price) and actual transaction records (transacted price) to be collected from the people. The additional compensation (if any) on top of DC's payment will be paid by the PIU with assistance from the Social NGO.

12.3.2. Compensation for land

A total of 63.8 decimal (0.638 acre) land (commercially used) has been proposed at Ashuganj from private sector. Current market price of the land was assessed based on the opinion of the people of various cross sections. Mouza rates (Char Chartola Mouza) were also collected from the Sub-registrar's

office to assume DC's price including 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017. Taking into account of both the sources Mouza rates including 200% premium has been considered as DC's price while people's opinion has been considered as CMP. The DC will pay the amount comprised of transacted deeds of preceeding 12 months from the date of serving notice under section 4 of ARIPA 2017 multiplied by 200 percent premium. Positive difference between CMP and Mouza rates has been calculated as top up payment in this budget. Land value will ultimately be assessed by the PAVC during RAP implementation. CMP and DC's budget for the 63.8 decimal land is presented in the table below.

Table 42: Compensation budget for land

Category of land	Land	CMP (Market survey)	DC (Mouza rate *200% Premium)	Total Budget as per CMP	DC Budget	Additional (Top Up)
1	2	3	4	5 (2*3)	6(2*4)	7(5-6)
Homestead (commercially used)	63.8	4,375,000	2,205,471	279,125,000	140,709,049	138,415,950

12.4. COMPENSATION BUDGET FOR STRUCTURE

Compensation for structure has been assessed based on the Public Works Department's scheduled rate (2018) and recent project implemented in the region. Same rate has been applied for the similar categories of structures on private and GOB land. Compensation for the affected primary and secondary structures on private land will be paid by the DC office while on the Government land will be paid by the BIWTA with assistance from the Social NGO. Separate budget for affected primary and secondary structures of the HHS/shops and CPRs /Office Institutions have been presented in the tables underneath.

12.4.1. Primary Structures of the HHS/shops

Five categories of primary structures (Pucca, Semi-Pucca, Tin-made, Katcha and Thatched) are affected at six terminals i.e two Cargo and four Passenger River terminals on private and Government land. Compensation for these primary structures stands at BDT 193,184,368. Out of the total budget for primary structures, about 60% to be paid at Ashuganj followed by 26.13% at Chandpur and 11.90% at Barishal.





Table 43: Compensation for Primary Structures of HHs and Shops

Category of Structure	Ashuganj estimate	Barishal estimate	Chandpur estimate	Narayanganj estimate	Pangaon estimate	Shashanghat estimate	Total Estimated cost (BDT)
Pucca	18,355,138	12,465,254	211,824	-	1,229,756	-	32,261,972
Semi-pucca	93,738,972	2,841,108	20,069,540	258,016	-	-	116,907,636
Tin-made	3,150,080	7,088,600	30,035,240	1,129,760	966,920	-	42,370,600
Katcha	140,000	374,080	87,360	-	-	-	601,440
Thatched	110,880	219,520	71,680	544,600	90,720	5,320	1,042,720
Total	115,495,070	22,988,562	50,475,644	1,932,376	2,287,396	5,320	193,184,368
%	59.78	11.90	26.13	1.00	1.18	0.003	100

12.4.2. Secondary Structures of the HHs and Shops

Secondary structures are found affected at Ashuganj, Chandpur and Pangaon. Compensation budget for the secondary structures of the HHs and shops is BDT 14,227,486 out of which BDT 10,539,424 is at Ashuganj, BDT 3,038,425 is at Chandpur and BDT 650,637 is at Pangaon site.

Table 44: Compensation for Secondary Structure of HHs and Shops

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Ashuganj	Chandpur	Pangaon	Total Budget in BDT
1	Bathroom	-	30,000	-	30,000
2	Water Pump	213,330	1,919,970	-	2,133,300
3	Toilet (Sanitary)	360,000	180,000	60,000	600,000
4	Shallow tube wells	66,667	66,667	-	133,334
5	Stone Breaking Machine	300,000	-	-	300,000
6	RCC Pillar	73,315	10,664	-	83,979
7	Deep Tube-well	466,669	-	66,667	533,336
8	Chatal	5,597,000	-	-	5,597,000
9	Bill Board	-	11,520	-	11,520
10	Gate	620	63,736	-	64,356
11	Grill	63,984	31,992	-	95,976
12	Boundary Wall (10")	277,830	251,370	-	529,200
13	Boundary Wall (5")	702,759	349,431	-	1,052,190
14	Boundary Wall (Tin made)	-	13,875	-	13,875
15	Brick built pond stair	25,980	-	-	25,980
16	Drain	2,247,270	-	-	2,247,270
17	Septic Tank	144,000	109,200	-	253,200
	Total	10,539,424	3,038,425	126,667	13,704,516

12.4.3. Primary Structures of CPRs and Offices/Institutions

Compensation budget for primary structures (Main Buildings) of CPR and other offices/ institutions stands at BDT 90,994,312. This amount will be paid to the concern authority CPR Management committee. None of the officers or people will be entitled to have the compensation without proper authorization from the authority /Management Committee.

Table 45: Primary structures of CPR and Other Offices/ Institutions

Category of Loss	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanhat	Total (BDT)
Pucca	-	30,067,240	388,344	1,473,942	20,040,904	-	51,970,430
Semi-pucca	5,677,818	17,146,336	4,490,358	2,814,720	1,649,250	-	31,778,482
Tin-made	1,087,440	193,200	3,502,440	-	-	244,720	5,027,800
Katcha	134,400	-	2,083,200	-	-	-	2,217,600
Total	6,899,658	47,406,776	10,464,342	4,288,662	21,690,154	244,720	90,994,312

12.4.4. Secondary Structures of the CPRs, offices/institutions

Secondary Structures of the CPRs, offices/institutions include Toilets, boundary wall, electric pillar, transformer, etc. Compensation for the secondary structures will be paid to the authority /management committee. The total estimated value of the affected secondary structures of CPR and other offices/ institutions is BDT 3,934,177 out of which BDT 863,012 at Ashuganj, BDT 362,050 at Barishal, BDT 2,185,145 at Chandpur and BDT 523,970 at Pangaon site.

Table 46: Secondary Structure of CPR & Other Offices/Institutions

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Pangaon	Total (BDT)
1	Bathroom	0	0	60,000	0	60,000
2	Boundary Wall (5")	169,785	0	1,018,710	0	1,188,495
3	Electric Pillar	190,000	0	140,000	0	330,000
4	RCC Pillar	1,333	0	0	0	1,333
5	Stair	12,990	0	0	363,720	376,710
6	Steel Gangway	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
7	Steel Light	80,000	0	0	0	80,000
8	Toilet (Sanitary)	300,000	300,000	60,000	0	660,000
9	Toilet (Slub)	8,904	0	40,068	0	48,972



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Pangaon	Total (BDT)
10	Transformer	50,000	0	150,000	0	200,000
11	Dustbin	0	22,050	0	0	22,050
12	Boundary Wall (Tin	0	0	12,210	0	12,210
13	Water Tank	0	0	85,500	0	85,500
14	Stand/ Play card	0	0	50,000	0	50,000
15	Shallow tube wells	0	0	200,001	0	200,001
16	Brence	0	0	0	110,250	110,250
17	Solar Light	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
18	Septic Tank	0	0	302,400	0	302,400
19	Latrine (The urinal)	0	40,000	5,000	0	45,000
20	Gate	0	0	61,256	0	61,256
	Total	863,012	362,050	2,185,145	523,970	3,934,177

12.5. COMPENSATION FOR TREES

Trees are affected at Ashuganj on private and government land and at Chandpur, Narayanganj, Pangaon and Shashanghat on the government land. Compensation for the trees will be paid to the concerned authority by the BIWTA if the trees are cut down. Four types of trees (large, medium, small, plant) have been enlisted during the census. Rates of the Department of Forest has been taken into account for calculation of the compensation. Total value of the affected trees is BDT 9,761,620 consisting of BDT 1,147,600 at Ashuganj, BDT 2,887,840 at Chandpur, BDT 520,000 at Narayanganj, BDT 5,188,180 at Pangaon, and BDT 18,000 at Shashanghat.

Table 47: Compensation budget for Trees

Sl. No.	Size of Trees	Ashuganj	Chandpur	NARAYANGANJ	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total BDT
1	Large	639,100	539,500	290,500	2,232,700	-	3,701,800
2	Medium	499,500	2,317,500	58,500	2,722,500	18,000	5,616,000
3	Small	9,000	30,600	171,000	230,400	-	441,000
4	Plant	-	240	-	2,580	-	2,820
	Total	1,147,600	2,887,840	520,000	5,188,180	18,000	9,761,620

12.6. RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS

Resettlement benefits have been calculated as per entitlements described in the policy matrices (Chapter 7) of this RAP. PAPs, irrespective of their title to land, are entitled to the compensation and resettlement assistance based on loss and impact categories identified through census & socioeconomic survey and inventory of losses. Total resettlement benefits/assistance have been calculated as BDT 136,468,819 out of which BDT 86,268,682.80 for Ashuganj BDT 21,138,598 for Barishal, BDT 17,453,983 for Chandpur, BDT 7,284,506 for Narayanganj BDT 4,179,665 for Pangaon and BDT 143,384 for Shashanghat.

Table 48: Other Resettlement Benefits

Head of entitlements	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total (BDT)
Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 12% of replacement cost of land .	33,495,000						33,495,000
Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	140,000	-	-	-	-	-	140,000
Homestead development allowance (HDA) for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure	3,712,550	766,600	2,341,050	167,450	89,650	950	7,078,250
Legal owner/titleholders- Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched): STG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	340,096	-	-	-	-	-	340,096
Legal owner/titleholders Shiftable Structure HCG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	340,096	-	-	-	-	-	340,096



Head of entitlements	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total (BDT)
Legal owner/titelholder-Non-Shiftable Structure.(Pucca, semi-pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure	11,209,411	-	-	-	-	-	11,209,411
CPR-Structure Transfer grants@ 10%	-	-	241,142	-	164,925	-	406,067
CPR-Structure reconstruction grants @ 10%			241,142		164,925		406,067
Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure STG@ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	122,184	19,320	558,564	-	-	24,472	724,540
Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure HCG @ 10 of the replacement cost of structures	122,184	19,320	558,564	-	-	24,472	724,540
Socially recognised -Non-Shiftable Structure (Pucca, Semi Pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	567,781.80	4,721,358	487,870	428,866	2,169,015	-	8,374,891
Income Loss From Large Business (2*50000) having Trading License e and Tin	15,000,000	400,000	500,000	500,000	100,000	-	16,500,000
Income Loss From Small and Medium Business including vendors (30,000).	3,570,000	7,350,000	3,180,000	3,780,000	450,000	30,000	18,360,000

Head of entitlements	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total (BDT)
Employee of Business (BDT 24000)	8,880,000	2,424,000	2,520,000	912,000	24,000	-	14,760,000
Vulnerability: male headed HHS - 10,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	160,000	770,000	1,080,000	230,000	170,000	-	2,410,000
Vulnerability: Female headed HHS -15,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	60,000	270,000	150,000	-	15,000	15,000	510,000
“Seed grant” to each trained member for investmen,One member of each Vulnerable household -15000 bdt.	300,000	1,425,000	1,770,000	345,000	270,000	15,000	4,125,000
Cash grant for new utilities connection :Gas connection=BDT 12,000;	2,424,000	540,000	492,000	324,000	252,000	12,000	4,044,000
Cash grant for new utilities connection:Electricity connection =BDT 7,000;with CPRs&other institute	1,519,000	1,106,000	1,316,000	287,000	210,000	14,000	4,452,000
Cash grant for new utilities connection:Water connection=BDT 5,000 with 4 CPRs& other institute	120,000	175,000	445,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	785,000
Compensation for fruits (large & Medium trees)	10,380	-	64,650	5,190	45,150	2,490	127,860
CPR relocation	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	100,000



Head of entitlements	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total (BDT)
Rented out-Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (10000).	2,320,000	640,000	810,000	150,000	-	-	3,920,000
Rented-in Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (8000).	1,856,000	512,000	648,000	120,000	-	-	3,136,000
Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.24	86,268,682.8	21,138,598	17,453,983	7,284,506	4,179,665	143,384	136,468,819

12.7. ASSOCIATED COSTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Associated costs include construction of civic amenities for the resettlement site (where feasible), construction of Mosque at Chandpur, contingency (@7.50%) and DC's administrative costs. The contingency amount can be paid for the unforeseen expenses may be incurred during RAP implementation including GRC decisions. Project Director (PD)/ BIWTA, in his soul discretion can approve the amount from the contingency head. Civic amenities can be provided in the resettlement site if the displaced HHs or shops be relocated by their own in a cluster manner.

Table 49: Other Associated Costs for RAP implementation

Head of entitlements	Ashuganj	Barishal	Chandpur	Narayanganj	Pangaon	Shashanghat	Total (BDT)
Construction of Civic Amenities in the Resettlement Sites	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	60,000,000
Mosque Reconstruction Cost			10,000,000				10,000,000
Contingency 7.5%	38,650,384	8,017,199	8,362,903	2,176,916	2,549,702	30,857	59,787,961
Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget	8,281,395	-	-	-	-	-	8,281,395

ANNEX-1: DETAILED BUDGET BY TERMINALS

ASHUGANJ CARGO TERMINAL

Compensation for land

S. L	Category of land	Land (Decimal)	CMP (Market survey)	Mouza rate with 200 % Premium	Budget by CMP	DC Budget	Additional (Top-up)
1	2	3	4	5	6(3*4)	7(3*5)	98(5-6)
1	Homestead (commercially used)	63.8	4,375,000	2,205,471	279,125,000	140,709,050	138,415,950

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Titled Sft/no.	Non. Titled Sft/no	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Estimated budget for Titled PAPs	Estimated budget for Non-Titled PAPs	Total Estimated budget (BDT)
B.1 Affected Primary Structure HHs									
1	Pucca	Sft	5825	414	6239	2,942	17,137,150	1,217,988	18,355,138
2	Semi-pucca	Sft	31397	32545	63942	1,466	46,028,002	47,710,970	93,738,972
3	Tin-made	Sft	2252	1172	3424	920	2,071,840	1,078,240	3,150,080
4	Katcha	Sft		250	250	560	-	140,000	140,000
5	Thatched	Sft	30	366	396	280	8,400	102,480	110,880
	Compensation for primary Structure HHs B.1		39504	34747	74251		65245392	50249678	15,495,070
B.2 Affected Secondary Structure HHs									
1	Bathroom	NO.	0	0	0	30,000	-	-	-
2	Water Pump	NO.	9	1	10	21,333	191,997	21,333	213,330
3	Toilet (Sanitary)	NO.	2	4	6	60,000	120,000	240,000	360,000
4	Shallow tube wells	NO.	1	0	1	66,667	66,667	-	66,667
5	Stone Breaking Machine	NO.	3	0	3	100,000	300,000	-	300,000
6	RCC Pillar	NO.		55	55	1,333	-	73,315	73,315
7	Deep Tube-well	NO.	7	0	7	66,667	466,669	-	466,669
8	Solar Light	NO.		0	0	10,000	-	-	-
9	Bench	Sft		0	0	2,205	-	-	-
10	Chatal	Sft	22388	0	22388	250	5,597,000	-	5,597,000
11	Bill Board	Sft		0	0	120	-	-	-



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Titled Sft/no.	Non. Titled Sft/no	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Estimated budget for Titled PAPs	Estimated budget for Non-Titled PAPs	Total Estimated budget (BDT)
12	Gate	Sft		5	5	124	-	620	620
13	Grill	Sft		48	48	1,333	-	63,984	63,984
14	Stair	Sft		0	0	1,299	-	-	-
15	Boundary Wall (10")	Rft	44	82	126	2,205	97,020	180,810	277,830
16	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft	54	487	541	1,299	70,146	632,613	702,759
17	Boundary Wall (Tin made)	Rft		0	0	555	-	-	-
18	Brick built pond stair	Rft		20	20	1,299	-	25,980	25,980
19	Drain	Rft	1440	290	1730	1,299	1,870,560	376,710	2,247,270
20	Septic Tank	Cft			480	300	-	144,000	144,000
B.2	Compensation for Secondary Structure of HHs		23,948	992	25,420		8,780,059	1,759,365	10,539,424
C.1	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social and other institute)								
1	Pucca	Sft.	0	0	0	2,942	0	-	-
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	0	3873	0	1,466	0	5,677,818	5,677,818
3	Tin-made	Sft.	0	1182	0	920	0	1,087,440	1,087,440
4	Katcha	Sft.	0	240	0	560	0	134,400	134,400
	Sub-total C.1							6,899,658	6,899,658
C2	Affected Secondary Structure (CPR+ Social)								
1	Bathroom	No.		0		30,000		-	-
2	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft.		77		2,205		169,785	169,785
3	Electric Pillar	No.		19		10,000		190,000	190,000
4	RCC Pillar	No.		1		1,333		1,333	1,333
5	Stair	Sft.		10		1,299		12,990	12,990
6	Steel Gangway	No.		1		50,000		50,000	50,000
7	Steel Light	No.		8		10,000		80,000	80,000
8	Toilet (Sanitary)	No		5		60,000		300,000	300,000
9	Toilet (Slab)	No.		2		4,452		8,904	8,904
10	Transformer	No.		1		50,000		50,000	50,000
11	Dustbin	Rft.		0		2,205		-	-
12	Boundary Wall (Tin	Rft.		0		555		-	-
13	Water Tank	Cft.		0		300		-	-
14	Stand/ Play card	No.		0		5,000		-	-
15	Shallow tube wells	No.		0		66,667		-	-
16	Septic Tank	Cft.		0		300		-	-

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Titled Sft/no.	Non-Titled Sft/no	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Estimated budget for Titled PAPs	Estimated budget for Non-Titled PAPs	Total Estimated budget (BDT)
17	Latrine (The urinal)	No.		0		5,000		-	-
18	Gate	Rft.		0		124		-	-
C.2	Compensation for Secondary Structure of CPRs C.2							863,012	863,012
Total Compensation Of Structure(A+B+C)									133,797,164
D	Compensation For tree HHs								
1	Large	No	75	2	77	8,300	622,500	16,600	639,100
2	Medium	No	97	14	111	4,500	436,500	63,000	499,500
3	Small	No	1	4	5	1,800	1,800	7,200	9,000
4	Plant	No			0	60	-	-	-
D	Total Compensation For tree D.1		173	20			1,060,800	86,800	1,147,600
E	Other Resettlement Benefits								
Sl. No.	Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit	Acre/S ft/no.	Rate					Budget
E.1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 12% of replacement cost of land .	BDT	279,125,000	12%					33,495,000
E.2	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	No.	7	20,000					140,000
E.3	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure	No.	74,251	50					3,712,550
E.4	Legal owner/titleholders-Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – STG @ 10% (ten percent) of	No.	3,400,960	10%					340,096



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Titled Sft/no.	Non. Titled Sft/no	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Estimated budget for Titled PAPs	Estimated budget for Non-Titled PAPs	Total Estimated budget (BDT)
	the replacement cost of structures								
E.5	Legal owner/titleholders Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – HCG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures.	No.	34009 60	10%					340,096
E.6	Legal owner/titelholder- Non-Shiftable Structure (Pucca,semi-pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.	112,09 4,110	10%					11,209,411
E.7	CPR- Structure Transfer grants @ 10%	No.	0	10%					-
E.8	CPR-Structure reconstruction grants @ 10%	No.	0	10%					
E.9	Socially recognised - Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) STG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	No.	1,221, 840	10%					122,184
E.10	Socially recognised - Shiftable Structure - HCG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.	1,221, 840	10%					122,184

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Titled Sft/no.	Non-Titled Sft/no	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Estimated budget for Titled PAPs	Estimated budget for Non-Titled PAPs	Total Estimated budget (BDT)
E.11	Socially recognised - Non-Shiftable Structure - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.	5,677,818	10%					567,781.80
E.12	Income Loss From Large Business (2*50000). Having Trade License and TIN Certificate	No.	150	100,000					15,000,000
E.13	Income Loss From Small and Medium Business including vendors (BTT-30,000).	No.	119	30,000					3,750,000
E.14	Employee of Business (BDT 24000)	No.	370	24,000					8,880,000
E.15	Vulnerability: male headed HHS -@BDT-10,000 (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	16	10,000					160,000
E.16	Vulnerability: Female headed HHS -@BDT-15,000 (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	4	15,000					60,000
E.17	"seed grant" to each trained member for investment, One member of each Vulnerable household -BDT-15000	No.	20	15,000					300,000
E.18	Cash grant for new utilities connection :Gas connection =BDT 12,000;	No.	202	12,000					2,424,000
E.19	Cash grant for new utilities connection: Electricity connection =BDT	No.	217	7,000					1,519,000



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Titled Sft/no.	Non. Titled Sft/no	Quantity	Rate (BDT)	Estimated budget for Titled PAPs	Estimated budget for Non-Titled PAPs	Total Estimated budget (BDT)
	7,000; with 3 CPR & other institute								
E.20	Cash grant for new utilities connection: Water connection =BDT 5,000 with 3 cpr & other institute	No.	24	5,000					120,000
E.21	Compensation for fruits (large & Medium trees)	No.	34,600	30%					10,380
E.22	CPR relocation	No.	0	50,000					-
E.23	Rented out-Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (BDT-10000).	No.	232	10,000					2,320,000
E.24	Rented-in Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (BDT-8000).		232	8,000					1,856,000
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.23								86,268,682
F	Resettlement Side development								15,000,000
G	Sub-Total (A-F)								515,248,447
H	Contingency 7.5%			7.50%					38,650,384
I	Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget			2%					8,281,395
Total Budget for Ashuganj									562,270,226

BARISHAL PASSENGER TERMINAL

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
A	Compensation For Land			-	
	Vita/High Land (commercial used)	Acre.			

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
	Compensation For structure				
B.1	Affected Primary Structure HHS				
1	Pucca	Sft.	4237	2,942	12,465,254
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	1938	1,466	2,841,108
3	Tin-made	Sft.	7705	920	7,088,600
4	Katcha	Sft.	668	560	374,080
5	Thatched	Sft.	784	280	219,520
	Compensation for primary Structure HHS B.1		15332		22,988,562
B.2	Affected Secondary Structure HHS				
1	Bathroom	NO.	0	30,000	-
2	Water Pump	NO.	0	21,333	-
3	Toilet (Sanitary)	NO.	0	60,000	-
4	Shallow tube wells	NO.	0	66,667	-
5	Stone Breaking Machine	NO.	0	100,000	-
6	RCC Pillar	NO.	0	1,333	-
7	Deep Tube-well	NO.	0	66,667	-
8	Solar Light	NO.	0	10,000	-
9	Bench	Sft.	0	2,205	-
10	Chatal	Sft.	0	250	-
11	Bill Board	Sft.	0	120	-
12	Gate	Sft.	0	124	-
13	Grill	Sft.	0	1,333	-
14	Stair	Sft.	0	1,299	-
15	Boundary Wall (10")	Rft.	0	2,205	-
16	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft.	0	1,299	-
17	Boundary Wall (Tin made)	Rft.	0	555	-
18	Brick built pond stair	Rft.	0	1,299	-
19	Drain	Rft.	0	1,299	-
20	Septic Tank	Cft.	0	300	-
C.1	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social and other institute)				
1	Pucca	Sft.	10220	2,942	30,067,240
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	11696	1,466	17,146,336
3	Tin-made	Sft.	210	920	193,200
4	Katcha	Sft.	0	560	-



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
C.1	Compensation for primary Structure (CPR+ Social) C.1				47,406,776
C2	Affected Secondary Structure (CPR+ Social)				
1	Bathroom	No.	0	30,000	-
2	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft.	0	2,205	-
3	Electric Pillar	No.	0	10,000	-
4	RCC Pillar	No.	0	1,333	-
5	Stair	Sft.	0	1,299	-
6	Steel Gangway	No.	0	50,000	-
7	Steel Light	No.	0	10,000	-
8	Toilet (Sanitary)	No	5	60,000	300,000
9	Toilet (Slab)	No.	0	4,452	-
10	Transformer	No.	0	50,000	-
11	Dustbin	Rft.	10	2,205	22,050
12	Boundary Wall (Tin	Rft.	0	555	-
13	Water Tank	Cft.	0	300	-
14	Stand/ Play card	No.	0	5,000	-
15	Shallow tube wells	No.	0	66,667	-
16	Septic Tank	Cft.	0	300	-
17	Latrine (The urinal)	No.	8	5,000	40,000
18	Gate	Rft.	0	124	-
C.2	Compensation for Secondary Structure of CPRs C.2				362,050
	Total Compensation Of Structure(A+B+C)				70,757,388
D	Compensation For tree HHs				
1	Large	No	0	8,300	-
2	Medium	No	0	4,500	-
3	Small	No	0	1,800	-
4	Plant	No	0	60	-
D	Total Compensation For tree D.1				-
	Total budget for LAR (A-D)				70,757,388
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E.1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 12% of replacement cost of land .	No.	-	12%	
E.2	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	No.	-	20,000	-

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
E.3	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure	No.	15,332	50	766,600
E.4	Legal owner/titleholders-Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – STG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.		10%	-
E.5	Legal owner/titleholders Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – HCG@ 10% of the replacement cost of structures.	No.		10%	-
E.6	Legal owner/titelholder- Non-Shiftable Structure (Pucca, semi-pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.		10%	-
E.7	CPR-Structure Transfer grants @ 10%	No.	0	10%	-
E.8	CPR-Structure reconstruction grants @ 10%	No.	0	10%	-
E.9	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) STG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	No.	193,200	10%	19,320
E.10	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure - HCG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.	193,200	10%	19,320
E.11	Socially recognised -Non-Shiftable Structure - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.	47,213,576	10%	4,721,358
E.12	Income Loss From Large Business (2*50000). Having Trade License and TIN Certificate	No.	4	100,000	400,000
E.13	Income Loss From Small and Medium Business including vendors (30,000).	No.	245	30,000	7,350,000
E.14	Employee of Business (BDT 24000)	No.	101	24,000	2,424,000
E.15	Vulnerability: male headed HHs -10,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	77	10,000	770,000
E.16	Vulnerability: Female headed HHs -15,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	18	15,000	270,000
E.17	"seed grant" to each trained member for investmen, One member of each Vulnerable household -15000 bdt.	No.	95	15,000	1,425,000
E.18	Cash grant for new utilities connection :Gas connection=BDT 12,000;	No.	45	12,000	540,000
E.19	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Electricity connection =BDT 7,000;with cpr & other institute	No.	158	7,000	1,106,000



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
E.20	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Water connection=BDT 5,000 with 4 cpr & other institute	No.	35	5,000	175,000
E.21	Compensation for fruits (large & Medium trees)	No.	-	30%	-
E.22	CPR relocation	No.	0	50,000	
E.23	Rented out-Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (10000).	No.	64	10,000	640,000
E.24	Rented-in Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (8000).		64	8,000	512,000
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.24				21,138,598
F	Resettlement Side development				15,000,000
G	Sub-Total (A-F)				104,375,986
H	Contingency 7.5%			7.50%	8,017,199
I	Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget			2%	-
	Total budget of Barishal				114,913,185

CHANDPUR PASSENGER TERMINAL

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
A	Compensation For Land			-	
	Vita/High Land (commercial used)				
	Compensation For structure				
B.1	Affected Primary Structure HHs				
1	Pucca	Sft.	72	2,942	211,824
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	13690	1,466	20,069,540
3	Tin-made	Sft.	32647	920	30,035,240
4	Katcha	Sft.	156	560	87,360
5	Thatched	Sft.	256	280	71,680
	Compensation for primary Structure HHs B.1		46821		50,475,644
B.2	Affected Secondary Structure HHs				
1	Bathroom	NO.	1	30,000	30,000
2	Water Pump	NO.	90	21,333	1,919,970
3	Toilet (Sanitary)	NO.	3	60,000	180,000
4	Shallow tube wells	NO.	1	66,667	66,667
5	RCC Pillar	NO.	8	1,333	10,664
6	Bill Board	Sft.	96	120	11,520
7	Gate	Sft.	514	124	63,736
8	Grill	Sft.	24	1,333	31,992
9	Boundary Wall (10")	Rft.	114	2,205	251,370
10	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft.	269	1,299	349,431
11	Boundary Wall (Tin made)	Rft.	25	555	13,875
12	Septic Tank	Cft.	364	300	109,200
B.2	Compensation for Secondary Structure of HHs				3,038,425
C.1	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social and other institute)				
1	Pucca	Sft.	132	2,942	388,344
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	3063	1,466	4,490,358
3	Tin-made	Sft.	3807	920	3,502,440
4	Katcha	Sft.	3720	560	2,083,200
C.1	Compensation for primary Structure (CPR+ Social)				10,464,342
C.1					



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
C2	Affected Secondary Structure (CPR+ Social)				
1	Bathroom	No.	2	30,000	60,000
2	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft.	462	2,205	1,018,710
3	Electric Pillar	No.	14	10,000	140,000
4	Toilet (Sanitary)	No	1	60,000	60,000
5	Toilet (Slab)	No.	9	4,452	40,068
6	Transformer	No.	3	50,000	150,000
7	Boundary Wall (Tin	Rft.	22	555	12,210
8	Water Tank	Cft.	285	300	85,500
9	Stand/ Play card	No.	10	5,000	50,000
10	Shallow tube wells	No.	3	66,667	200,001
11	Septic Tank	Cft.	1008	300	302,400
12	Latrine (The urinal)	No.	1	5,000	5,000
13	Gate	Rft.	494	124	61,256
C.2	Compensation for Secondary Structure of CPRs C.2				2,185,145
	Total Compensation Of Structure(A+B+C)				66,163,556
D	Compensation For tree HHS				
1	Large	No	65	8,300	539,500
2	Medium	No	515	4,500	2,317,500
3	Small	No	17	1,800	30,600
4	Plant	No	4	60	240
D	Total Compensation For tree D.1				2,887,840
Total budget for LAR (A-D)					69,051,396
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E.1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 12% of replacement cost of land .	No.	-	12%	
E.2	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	No.	0	20,000	-
E.3	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure	No.	46821	50	2,341,050
E.4	Legal owner/titleholders-Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – STG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.		10%	-
E.5	Legal owner/titleholders Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – HCG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures.	No.		10%	-

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
E.6	Legal owner/titelholder- Non-Shiftable Structure (Pucca,semi-pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.		10%	-
E.7	CPR-StructureTransfer grants@ 10%	No.	2,411,424	10%	241,142
E.8	CPR-Structure reconstruction grants @ 10%	No.	2,411,424	10%	241,142
E.9	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) STG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	No.	5,585,640	10%	558,564
E.10	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure - HCG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.	5,585,640	10%	558,564
E.11	Socially recognised -Non-Shiftable Structure - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.	4,878,702	10%	487,870
E.12	Income Loss From Large Business (2*50000). Having Trade License and TIN Certificate	No.	5	100,000	500,000
E.13	Income Loss From Small and Medium Business including vendors (30,000).	No.	126	30,000	3,780,000
E.14	Employee of Business (BDT 24000)	No.	105	24,000	2,520,000
E.15	Vulnerability: male headed HHs -10,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	108	10,000	1,080,000
E.16	Vulnerability: Female headed HHs -15,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	10	15,000	150,000
E.17	"seed grant" to each trained member for investmen,One member of each Vulnerable household -15000 bdt.	No.	118	15,000	1,770,000
E.18	Cash grant for new utilities connection :Gas connection=BDT 12,000;	No.	41	12,000	492,000
E.19	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Electricity connection =BDT 7,000;with cpr & other institute	No.	188	7,000	1,316,000
E.20	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Water connection=BDT 5,000 with 4 cpr & other institute	No.	89	5,000	445,000
E.21	Compensation for fruits (large & Medium trees)	No.	215,500	30%	64,650
E.22	CPR relocation	No.	1	50,000	50,000
E.23	Rented out-Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (10000).	No.	81	10,000	810,000
E.24	Rented-in Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (8000).		81	8,000	648,000
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.24				17,453,983
F	Resettlement Site development				15,000,000
G	Mosque Construction Cost				10,000,000
H	Sub-Total (A-G)				111,175,379
I	Contingency 7.5%			7.50%	8,362,903
J	Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget			2%	-
	Total for Chandpur				119,868,282



NARAYANGANJ PASSENGER TERMINAL

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
A	Compensation For Land			-	
	Vita/High Land (commercial used)				
	Compensation For structure				
B.1	Affected Primary Structure HHs				
1	Semi-pucca	Sft.	176	1,466	258,016
2	Tin-made	Sft.	1228	920	1,129,760
3	Thatched	Sft.	1945	280	544,600
	Compensation for primary Structure HHs B.1		3349		1,932,376
C.1	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social and other institute)				
1	Pucca	Sft.	501	2,942	1,473,942
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	1920	1,466	2,814,720
C.1	Compensation for primary Structure (CPR+ Social) C.1				4,288,662
	Total Compensation Of Structure (A+B+C)				6,221,038
D	Compensation For tree HHs				
1	Large	No	35	8,300	290,500
2	Medium	No	13	4,500	58,500
3	Small	No	95	1,800	171,000
4	Plant	No	0	60	-
D	Total Compensation For tree D.1				520,000
Total budget for LAR (A-D)					6,741,038
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E.1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 12% of replacement cost of land .	No.	-	12%	
E.2	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	No.	0	20,000	-
E.3	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure	No.	3349	50	167,450
E.4	Legal owner/titleholders-Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – STG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.		10%	-
E.5	Legal owner/titleholders Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – HCG @ 10% of the	No.		10%	-

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
	replacement cost of structures.				
E.6	Legal owner/titelholder- Non-Shiftable Structure (Pucca,semi-pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.		10%	-
E.7	CPR-StructureTransfer grants@ 10%	No.	0	10%	-
E.8	CPR-Structure reconstruction grants @ 10%	No.	0	10%	-
E.9	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) STG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	No.	-	10%	-
E.10	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure - HCG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.	-	10%	-
E.11	Socially recognised -Non-Shiftable Structure - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.	4,288,662	10%	428,866
E.12	Income Loss From Large Business (2*50000). Having Trade License and TIN Certificate	No.	5	100,000	500,000
E.13	Income Loss From Small and Medium Business including vendor (30,000).	No.	126	30,000	3,780,000
E.14	Employee of Business (BDT 24000)	No.	38	24,000	912,000
E.15	Vulnerability: male headed HHs -10,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	23	10,000	230,000
E.16	Vulnerability: Female headed HHs -15,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	0	15,000	-
E.17	"seed grant" to each trained member for investmen,One member of each Vulnerable household -15000 bdt.	No.	23	15,000	345,000
E.18	Cash grant for new utilities connection :Gas connection=BDT 12,000;	No.	27	12,000	324,000
E.19	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Electricity connection =BDT 7,000;with cpr & other institute	No.	41	7,000	287,000
E.20	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Water connection=BDT 5,000 with 4 cpr & other institute	No.	7	5,000	35,000
E.21	Compensation for fruits (large & Medium trees)	No.	17,300	30%	5,190
E.22	CPR relocation	No.	0	50,000	-
E.23	Rented out-Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (10000).	No.	15	10,000	150,000
E.24	Rented-in Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (8000).	No.	15	8,000	120,000
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.24				7,284,506
F	Resettlement Side development				15,000,000
	Sub-Total (A-F)				26,595,544
G	Contingency 7.5%			7.50%	2,176,916
H	Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget			2%	-
	Total Budget for Narayanganj				31,202,460

PANGAON CARGO TERMINAL

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Budget
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1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
A	Compensation For Land			-	
	Vita/High land(commercial used)				
	Compensation For structure				
B.1	Affected Primary Structure HHs				
1	Pucca	Sft.	418	2,942	1,229,756
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	1125	1,466	1,649,250
3	Tin-made	Sft.	1051	920	966,920
5	Thatched	Sft.	324	280	90,720
	Compensation for primary Structure HHs B.1		2918		3,936,646
B.2	Affected Secondary Structure HHs				
3	Toilet (Sanitary)	NO.	1	60,000	60,000
7	Deep Tube-well	NO.	1	66,667	66,667
8	Solar Light	NO.	5	10,000	50,000
9	Bench	Sft.	50	2,205	110,250
14	Stair	Sft.	280	1,299	363,720
B.2	Compensation for Secondary Structure of HHs				650,637
C	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social and other institute)				
1	Pucca	Sft.	6812	2,942	20,040,904
C	Compensation for primary Structure (CPR+ Social) C				20,040,904
	Total Compensation of Structure(A+B+C)				24,628,187
D	Compensation For tree HHs				
1	Large	No	269	8,300	2,232,700
2	Medium	No	605	4,500	2,722,500
3	Small	No	128	1,800	230,400
4	Plant	No	43	60	2,580
D	Total Compensation For tree D.1				5,188,180
	Total budget for LAR (A-D)				29,816,367
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E.1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 12% of replacement cost of land .	No.	-	12%	
E.2	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	No.	0	20,000	-
E.3	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure	No.	1793	50	89,650
E.4	Legal owner/titleholders-Shiftable Structure (Tin-	No.		10%	-

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
	made, Katcha, Thatched) – STG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures				
E.5	Legal owner/titleholders Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – HCG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures.	No.		10%	-
E.6	Legal owner/titelholder- Non-Shiftable Structure (Pucca,semi-pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.		10%	-
E.7	CPR-StructureTransfer grants@ 10%	No.	1649250	10%	164,925
E.8	CPR-Structure reconstruction grants @ 10%	No.	1649250	10%	164,925
E.9	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) STG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	No.	-	10%	-
E.10	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure - HCG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.	-	10%	-
E.11	Socially recognised -Non-Shiftable Structure - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.	21,690,154	10%	2,169,015
E.12	Income Loss From Large Business (2*50000). Having Trade License and TIN Certificate	No.	1	100,000	100,000
E.13	Income Loss From Small and Medium Business (30,000).	No.	15	30,000	450,000
E.14	Employee of Business (BDT 24000)	No.	1	24,000	24,000
E.15	Vulnerability: male headed HHs -10,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	17	10,000	170,000
E.16	Vulnerability: Female headed HHs -15,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	1	15,000	15,000
E.17	“seed grant” to each trained member for investmen,One member of each Vulnerable household -15000 bdt.	No.	18	15,000	270,000
E.18	Cash grant for new utilities connection :Gas connection=BDT 12,000;	No.	21	12,000	252,000
E.19	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Electricity connection =BDT 7,000;with cpr & other institute	No.	30	7,000	210,000
E.20	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Water connection=BDT 5,000 with 4 cpr & other institute	No.	1	5,000	5,000
E.21	Compensation for fruits (large & Medium trees)	No.	150,500	30%	45,150
E.22	CPR relocation	No.	1	50,000	50,000
E.23	Rented out-Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (10000).	No.	0	10,000	-
E.24	Rented-in Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (8000).		0	8,000	-
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E. 1 to E.24				4,179,665
F	Resettlement Side development				-
	Sub-Total (A-F)				33,996,032



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RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN S3 & S4 TERMINALS



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
G	Contingency 7.5%			7.50%	2,549,702
H	Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget			2%	-
	Total Budget for Pangaon				36,545,735

SHASHANGHAT PASSENGER TERMINAL

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
A	Compensation For Land			-	
	Vita/High Land (commercial used)				
	Compensation For structure				
B	Affected Primary Structure HHs				
1	Thatched	Sft.	19	280	5,320
	Compensation for primary Structure HHs B.1		19		5,320
C	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social and other institute)				
1	Tin-made	Sft.	266	920	244,720
C	Compensation for primary Structure (CPR+ Social) C				244,720
	Total Compensation Of Structure(A+B+C)				250,040
D	Compensation For tree HHs				
1	Large	No	0	8,300	-
2	Medium	No	4	4,500	18,000
3	Small	No	0	1,800	-
4	Plant	No	0	60	-
D	Total Compensation For tree D				18,000
	Total budget for LAR (A-D)				268,040
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E.1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 12% of replacement cost of land .	No.	-	12%	
E.2	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	No.	0	20,000	-
E.3	Homestead development allowance (HDA) for Persons without title to the land @ BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure	No.	19	50	950
E.4	Legal owner/titleholders-Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – STG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.	-	10%	-
E.5	Legal owner/titleholders Shiftable Structure (Tin-made, Katcha, Thatched) – HCG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures.	No.	0	10%	-
E.6	Legal owner/titelholder- Non-Shiftable Structure (Pucca,semi-pucca) - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.		10%	-
E.7	CPR-StructureTransfer grants@ 10%	No.	0	10%	-
E.8	CPR-Structure reconstruction grants @ 10%	No.	0	10%	-
E.9	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure (Tin-made,	No.	244,720	10%	24,472



Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
	Katcha, Thatched) STG @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures				
E.10	Socially recognised -Shiftable Structure - HCG @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures	No.	244,720	10%	24,472
E.11	Socially recognised -Non-Shiftable Structure - STG @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.	No.	-	10%	-
E.12	Income Loss From Large Business (2*50000). Having Trade License and TIN Certificate	No.	0	100,000	-
E.13	Income Loss From Small and Medium Business (30,000).	No.	1	30,000	30,000
E.14	Employee of Business (BDT 24000)	No.		24,000	-
E.15	Vulnerability: male headed HHs -10,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	0	10,000	-
E.16	Vulnerability: Female headed HHs -15,000 bdt (under the Poverty level and Disable)	No.	1	15,000	15,000
E.17	"seed grant" to each trained member for investme,One member of each Vulnerable household -15000 bdt.	No.	1	15,000	15,000
E.18	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Gas connection=BDT 12,000;	No.	1	12,000	12,000
E.19	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Electricity connection =BDT 7,000;with cpr & other institute	No.	2	7,000	14,000
E.20	Cash grant for new utilities connection:Water connection=BDT 5,000 with 4 cpr & other institute	No.	1	5,000	5,000
E.21	Compensation for fruits (large & Medium trees)	No.	8,300	30%	2,490
E.22	CPR relocation	No.	0	50,000	
E.23	Rented out-Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (10000).	No.	0	10,000	-
E.24	Rented-in Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants (8000).		0	8,000	-
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.24				143,384
F	Resettlement Side development				-
	Sub-Total (A-F)				411,424
G	Contingency 7.5%			7.50%	30,857
H	Administrative cost @ 2% on the DC budget			2%	-
	Total Budget for Shashanghat				442,281



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ANNEX-2: LIST OF THE AFFECTED HHS

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
1	422	Ashuganj	Amdad Mia	L/ Tipu Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	200	0	200
2	424	Ashuganj	Md. Joynal Abedin	Md. Omar Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	242	0	0	242
3	425	Ashuganj	Aisha Khatun	L/ Md. Jahangir Alam	Female	Commercial Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
4	426	Ashuganj	Mahi Uddin Khan	L/ Esmail Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	240	0	50	0	290
5	428	Ashuganj	Md. Alamgir	L/ Daru Sarder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	286	286
6	432	Ashuganj	Md. Kamrul Islam	L. Shoid Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	90	0	0	90
7	433	Ashuganj	Almas Mia	Abu Taher	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	80	80
8	434	Ashuganj	Md. Saiful Rahman	L/ Khan Bahadur Mozibur Rahman	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	435	Ashuganj	Amir Hossain	Late Mosto Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	878	0	0	0	878
10	436	Ashuganj	Md. Zohirul Haque Sarkar	Late Md. Lal Mia Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	220	0	0	0	220

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
11	437	Ashuganj	Rahim Uddin	Md. Nazrul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	220	0	0	0	220
12	438	Ashuganj	Md. Zuru Mia	Late Lal Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	220	0	0	0	220
13	439	Ashuganj	Md. Jamirul Islam	Late Ajgor Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	190	0	0	0	190
14	440	Ashuganj	Ibrahim Rahman Mullah	Late Motiur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	190	0	0	0	190
15	441	Ashuganj	Md. Abul Hasem	Late Abdul Mannaf	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
16	442	Ashuganj	Tauhidul Alam	Late Md. Sha Alam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
17	443	Ashuganj	Md. Jalal Uddin	Late Md. Hafiz Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	508	0	0	0	508
18	444	Ashuganj	Samsu Mia	L. Suruz Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
19	445	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Barik	L/ Mozaffar Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
20	446	Ashuganj	Md. Shafi Uddin	L. Munzur Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	280	0	0	0	280
21	447	Ashuganj	Akter Mia	L/ Badar Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
22	448	Ashuganj	Selina Akter	Mohammad Alamgir Kabir	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
23	449	Ashuganj	Md. Habibur Rahman	L. Lal Mai	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
24	450	Ashuganj	Md. Thohidul Islam Nasir	Md. Daru Mia	Male	Both Structure	0	380	0	0	0	380
25	451	Ashuganj	Md. Amdad Ullah	Munsi Abul Khayer	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
26	452	Ashuganj	Md. Daru Mia	Late Md. Rahmat Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
27	453	Ashuganj	Abu Nasir Ahmed	Late Abu Sayed Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
28	454	Ashuganj	Md. Firoz Mia	L/ Md. Sona Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	536	0	0	0	536
29	455	Ashuganj	Hasanuzzaman Hasan	Md. Mofiz Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	50	0	0	0	50
30	456	Ashuganj	Md. Jahirul Islam	Late Sirajul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
31	457	Ashuganj	Alaya	Anowar Hoshen	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
32	458	Ashuganj	Humaon Kabir Sarkar	L/ Kamruzzaman Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	400	0	0	0	400
33	459	Ashuganj	Md. Nasir Mia	L. Abdul Latif	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
34	460	Ashuganj	Md. Chan Mia	Hazi Md. Akin Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
35	461	Ashuganj	Md. Shihab Ahmed	Late Boshirul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
36	462	Ashuganj	Abdul Mannan	Late Suruj Mia	Male	Commercial	0	100	0	0	0	100

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
						Structure						
37	463	Ashuganj	Md. Shiraj Mia	Late Rohon Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
38	464	Ashuganj	Md. Abul Hasan	Late Ahmed Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
39	465	Ashuganj	Md. Rubel Ahmed	Hazi Md. Nasir Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
40	466	Ashuganj	Shahana Begum (Dilruva)	Md. Muslem Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
41	467	Ashuganj	Ahiqur Rahman	Ali Mia Shikdar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	522	0	0	0	522
42	468	Ashuganj	Samsul Haque Roni	Late Layes Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	110	0	0	0	110
43	469	Ashuganj	Md. Mosharof Hoshen	L. Abdul Khalek Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
44	470	Ashuganj	Md. Yousuf Mia	Late Minnut Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	210	0	0	0	210
45	471	Ashuganj	Mohammad Tara Mia	L. Hazi Monir Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
46	472	Ashuganj	Bikash Chandro Sha	L. Birendro Chandro Sha	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
47	473	Ashuganj	Md. Mostofa	L. Hazi Md. Molu Hossain	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
48	474	Ashuganj	Daluar Hossan	Abdul Khadar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
49	475	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Hannan	L. Abdul Hasem	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
50	476	Ashuganj	Md. Shofikul Rohman Voiya	Motiur Rahman Voiya	Male	Commercial Structure	0	180	0	0	0	180
51	477	Ashuganj	Ahomed Mocha	L. Motiur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
52	478	Ashuganj	Abul Khair	L/ Hazi Siddiqur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
53	479	Ashuganj	Md. Nazrul Islam (Bakul)	Late Faizul Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	240	0	0	0	240
54	480	Ashuganj	Md. Mustofa	Md. Borkat Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	660	0	0	0	660
55	481	Ashuganj	Md. Habibur Rahman	L. Abdul Kuddus	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
56	482	Ashuganj	Alhaj Mojibur Rahman Sarkar	Late Alhaj Chan Mia Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	180	0	0	0	180
57	483	Ashuganj	Mohammad Razu Habib	L. Hazi Zohorul Haque	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
58	484	Ashuganj	Al Kas Mia	L. Nuru Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
59	485	Ashuganj	Md. Rashad Mia	Md. Joj Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
60	486	Ashuganj	Md. Bachu Mia	Abu Taher Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
61	487	Ashuganj	Allauddin Sarkar	L/Kamruzzaman Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	384	0	0	0	384
62	488	Ashuganj	Md. Awlad	Sadir Molla	Male	Commercial	0	100	0	0	0	100

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Hoshen			Structure						
63	489	Ashuganj	Neher Banu	Daru Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	180	0	0	0	180
64	490	Ashuganj	Shajalal Khondokar	Late Daru Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
65	491	Ashuganj	Nitai Kormokar	L. Horendro Kormokar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
66	492	Ashuganj	Aminul Islam	Md. Arij Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
67	493	Ashuganj	Probir Ray	Romendro Narayon Ray	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
68	494	Ashuganj	Salina Aktar	Hazi Tara Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
69	495	Ashuganj	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Late Mohammad Ali	Male	Both Structure	0	615	0	0	0	615
70	496	Ashuganj	Ruhul Amin Bhuyain	Tahar Uddin Bhuyain	Male	Commercial Structure	0	240	0	0	0	240
71	497	Ashuganj	Md. Lutfor Rahman	L. Habibur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	210	0	0	0	210
72	498	Ashuganj	Abdul Jolil Sarkar	Late Lal Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	390	0	0	0	390
73	499	Ashuganj	Rokeya Khatun	L. Mosto Mia	Female	Residential Structure	0	180	0	0	0	180
74	500	Ashuganj	Md. Rani Begum	Late Ruku Siddqe	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
75	501	Ashuganj	Md. Kamrul Islam	L. Hazi Nurul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
76	502	Ashuganj	Md. Rafikul	Torab Ali	Male	Commercial	0	150	0	0	0	150



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Islam			Structure						
77	503	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Tahar	Md. Chan Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
78	504	Ashuganj	Sanoyar Zohir	L. Zohurul Haque	Male	Commercial Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
79	505	Ashuganj	Md. Jahidur Hoque	Late Roton Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	160	0	0	0	160
80	506	Ashuganj	Forid Uddin	L. Taru Mai	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
81	507	Ashuganj	Md. Shariful Islam	Hazi Md. Molai Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	280	0	0	0	280
82	508	Ashuganj	Md. Aktaruzzam	Late Budhi Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
83	509	Ashuganj	Md. Abul Ahammad	Apu Sardar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
84	510	Ashuganj	Amena Begum	L. Alauddin Okil	Male	Commercial Structure	0	210	0	0	0	210
85	511	Ashuganj	M.A Salam (Raju Ahammad)	Late Hasan Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	272	0	0	0	272
86	512	Ashuganj	Md. Zakir Hossain	Md. Molai Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	580	0	0	0	580
87	513	Ashuganj	Md. Bakki Billaho	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Female	Commercial Structure	0	102	0	0	0	102
88	514	Ashuganj	Hira Mia	Late Abdul Mozid	Male	Commercial Structure	0	892	0	0	0	892

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
89	515	Ashuganj	Md. Salim Sikder	Late Rukon Uddin Sikder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	312	0	0	0	312
90	516	Ashuganj	Md. Afsar Sikder	L. Md. Awaul Sikder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	242	0	0	0	242
91	517	Ashuganj	Abu Bakkar Siddik	Alkas Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
92	518	Ashuganj	Md. Rofiqul Islam	L. Azgor Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	180	0	0	0	180
93	519	Ashuganj	Dulal Chonro Saha	Jogodis Chonro Saha	Male	Commercial Structure	0	275	0	0	0	275
94	520	Ashuganj	Gulam Hossain Epti	Late Zahirul Haqhe Munshi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
95	521	Ashuganj	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Md. Abdur Razzak	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
96	522	Ashuganj	Kohinur Kamal	Mustofa Kamal	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
97	523	Ashuganj	Mustofa Kamal	Late Shamsu Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	200	0	0	0	200
98	524	Ashuganj	Dipok Chandra Shaha	Jogodish Chandra Shaha	Male	Commercial Structure	0	375	0	0	0	375
99	525	Ashuganj	Abul Kalam Sawdagar	Late Abdul Aziz Sawdagar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	550	0	0	0	550
100	526	Ashuganj	Rahima	Zahirul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	350	0	0	0	350
101	527	Ashuganj	Md. Badol Sarkar	Late Md. Kuddus Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
102	528	Ashuganj	Abu Zafor	Md. Iqbal	Male	Commercial	0	100	0	0	0	100



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			(Himel)			Structure						
103	529	Ashuganj	Shudipto Debnath	Late Shubir Debnath	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
104	530	Ashuganj	Lailun	Jalal Uddin Ahmed	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
105	531	Ashuganj	Md. Jalal Mia	Late Lal Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
106	532	Ashuganj	Md. Musaraf Hossain	Md. Zahirul Haque	Male	Commercial Structure	0	464	0	0	0	464
107	533	Ashuganj	Mohammad Junayed Mia	Mohammad Zohirul Hque	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
108	534	Ashuganj	Dilu Mia	Late Ali Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	240	0	0	0	240
109	535	Ashuganj	Md. Sohag Mia	Hazi Abu Taher Munshi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	160	0	0	0	160
110	536	Ashuganj	Kazi Zahirul Islam	Late Kazi Momtaz	Male	Commercial Structure	0	272	0	0	0	272
111	537	Ashuganj	Md. Sarowar Hossain	Md. Balai Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
112	538	Ashuganj	Mir Abu Kawsar	Late Mir Abdul Kadir	Male	Commercial Structure	0	200	0	0	0	200
113	539	Ashuganj	Mohammad Kawsar Uddin	Md. Abdur Rahim Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	180	0	0	0	180

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
114	540	Ashuganj	Mohammad Kabir Hossain	Late Abdul Zobbar Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	200	0	0	0	200
115	541	Ashuganj	Ahmed Faruk	Late Motiur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
116	542	Ashuganj	Abdul Kader	Late Abdul Mannaf	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
117	543	Ashuganj	Mahmuda Aktar	Late Musa Mia	Female	Commercial Structure	0	110	0	0	0	110
118	544	Ashuganj	Abul Kalam Azad	Late Samsur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
119	545	Ashuganj	Md. Belayet Hossain Chowduri	Shafiqur Rahman Chowduri	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
120	546	Ashuganj	Md. Rafat Islam Anoy	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	570	0	0	0	570
121	547	Ashuganj	Samsu Mia	Late Sona Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
122	548	Ashuganj	Hamida Begum	Abdur Rahim	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
123	549	Ashuganj	Md. Moti Mia	Late Gedu Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	210	0	0	0	210
124	550	Ashuganj	Md. Tajul Islam Masud	Late Md. Nurul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
125	551	Ashuganj	Didarul Islam	Late Hazi Nurul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
126	552	Ashuganj	Zahirul Islam	Late Mohammad Nurul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
127	553	Ashuganj	Saidur Rahman	Late Sekendar Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
128	554	Ashuganj	Bijoy Krishno Shaha	Late Birendro Chandra Shaha	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
129	555	Ashuganj	Asma Beugm	Farid Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	210	0	0	0	210
130	556	Ashuganj	Ataur Rahman Kabir	Late Khalilur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
131	557	Ashuganj	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Late Khalilur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
132	558	Ashuganj	Mohammad Musaraf Hossain	Late Mohammad Siddiqur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
133	559	Ashuganj	Rashida Begum	Abu Kaheer Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
134	560	Ashuganj	Md. Kalam Shikdar	Late Rukun Ahmed	Male	Commercial Structure	0	210	0	0	0	210
135	561	Ashuganj	Giyas Uddin Ahmed	Late Abdul Aziz Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	276	0	0	0	276
136	563	Ashuganj	Jahangir Alam Bhuyian	Taher Uddin Bhuyian	Male	Commercial Structure	0	686	0	0	0	686

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
137	564	Ashuganj	Shudansho Chandra Das	Late Amollo Chandra Das	Male	Commercial Structure	0	390	0	0	0	390
138	565	Ashuganj	Mst. Jahana Begum	Kalam Shikdar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	364	0	0	0	364
139	566	Ashuganj	Md. Farhad Sarkar	Late Md. Abdul Kuddus Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	2990	0	0	0	2990
140	567	Ashuganj	Md. Babul Sarkar	Late Abdul Kuddus Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
141	568	Ashuganj	Md. Kamal Mia	Abdul Karim	Male	Commercial Structure	0	375	0	0	0	375
142	569	Ashuganj	Md. Liton Sarkar	Md. Babul Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
143	570	Ashuganj	Md. Din Islam Shikdar	Late Sayeb Ali Shikdar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	390	0	0	0	390
144	571	Ashuganj	Mst. Chameli Sarkar	Md. Al Amin	Female	Commercial Structure	0	325	0	0	0	325
145	572	Ashuganj	Md. Rezaul Karim	Late Alfat Ali Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	12769	0	0	0	12769
146	573	Ashuganj	Md. Aminul Islam	Late Md. Nurul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	3468	0	0	0	3468
147	574	Ashuganj	Md. Tazul Islam Masum	Late Md. Nurun Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	1652	0	0	0	1652
148	575	Ashuganj	Md. Mamunur Rahman Bhuiyan	Md. Hafizur Rahman Bhuiyan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	3660	0	0	0	3660



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
149	576	Ashuganj	Sheikh Mohammad Daud	Md. Nasir Ahmed	Male	Commercial Structure	0	3078	0	0	0	3078
150	577	Ashuganj	Hasna Rahman	Late Bajlur Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	578	Ashuganj	Md. Siddiqur Rahman	Late Monor Uddin	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	579	Ashuganj	Mohammad Tara Mia	Late Hazi Monir Uddin	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	580	Ashuganj	Md. Nazrul Mia	Late Ful Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	581	Ashuganj	Samir Mia	Monir Uddin	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	582	Ashuganj	Murad Mia	Siddiqur Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	583	Ashuganj	Md. Shamsu Mia	Hazi Monir Uddin	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	584	Ashuganj	Ahmed Ali	Late Abdul Barik	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	585	Ashuganj	Md. Abul Kasem	Monir Uddin	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	586	Ashuganj	Md. Rabiul Awal	Late Khan Muhammad	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	600	0	0	600
160	587	Ashuganj	Md. Nasir Mia	Md. Kahn Masud	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	588	Ashuganj	Mst. Jaheda Begum	Abdul Salam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	1152	0	0	1152
162	589	Ashuganj	Md. Salim Mia	Md. Meher Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	3491	0	0	0	30	3521

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
163	590	Ashuganj	Md. Mesba Uddin Khandokar	Late Joynal Abedin Khadokar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	4370	0	0	0	4370
164	591	Ashuganj	Md. Zakir Hossain	Md. Molai Mia	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	592	Ashuganj	Md. Shariful Islam (Milon Mia)	Hazi Md. Morai Mia	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	593	Ashuganj	Md. Sarowar Hossain	Md. Molai Mia	Male	Both Structure	0	0	600	0	0	600
167	594	Ashuganj	Mohammad Ales Mia	Md. Nuru Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	200	0	0	200
168	595	Ashuganj	Md. Kawsar Ahmed	Late Md. Nuru Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	240	0	0	240
169	596	Ashuganj	Md. Basir Mia	Md. Nuru Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	597	Ashuganj	Abul Kasem Khan	Late Shuruz Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	598	Ashuganj	Hayat Mahmud Rasel	Late Usman Goni	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	599	Ashuganj	Md. Sadek Munshi	Late Abdul Hasim	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	600	Ashuganj	Md. Junayet Munshi	Late Abdul Hasim Munshi	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	601	Ashuganj	Sabbir Ahmed	Late Abdul Halim	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	602	Ashuganj	Md. Shafiqul Alam	Abdur Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
176	603	Ashuganj	Towfiqul Alam	Late Abdur Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	604	Ashuganj	Md. Monir Ahmed	Late Abdul Kuddus Munshi	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	605	Ashuganj	Shaha Jahan Munshi	Mannan Munshi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	2400	0	0	0	2400
179	606	Ashuganj	Md. Alamgir	Late Abdul Mannan Munshi	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	607	Ashuganj	Md. Al Amin	Late Shah Alam Munshi	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	608	Ashuganj	Md. Iqbal	Late Wahid Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	609	Ashuganj	Md. Uzzal Mia	Late Mono Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	610	Ashuganj	Alkas Mia	Late Nuru Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	611	Ashuganj	Md. Joynal Abedin	Late Kala Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	612	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Bakar Siddik	Alkas Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	613	Ashuganj	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Late Khalilur Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	614	Ashuganj	Amir Mia	Late Chan Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	615	Ashuganj	Abdullah Al Mahmud	Late Abdul Nur	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	616	Ashuganj	A K M Musa Ahmed	Md. Amir Ali	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
190	617	Ashuganj	Abdullah Al Mamun	Late Abdul Nur	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
191	618	Ashuganj	Hossain Mohammad Nahiyen	Shamsul Haque	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
192	619	Ashuganj	M. Foriad	Amir Hossain	Male	Commercial Structure	960	0	0	0	0	960
193	620	Ashuganj	Zaman Mullah	Late Hazi Abdul Malek	Male	Residential Structure	960	0	0	0	0	960
194	621	Ashuganj	Mohammad Kabir Hossain	Abdul Zabbar	Male	Commercial Structure	414	0	0	0	0	414
195	622	Ashuganj	Abu Taher Mia	Late Sekendar Ali	Male	Residential Structure	414	0	0	0	0	414
196	623	Ashuganj	Md. Firoz Mia	Late Sona Mia	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	624	Ashuganj	Arman Firoz	Abul Kasem	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	625	Ashuganj	Md. Tarek Al Rahman	Md. Azizur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
199	627	Ashuganj	Md. Ramzan Ali	Late Alfot Ali	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	628	Ashuganj	Md. Faruk Mia	Late Alfot Ali Mia	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	629	Ashuganj	Mohammad Abdur Rahim Bhuiyan	Hafizur Rahman Bhuiyan	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	630	Ashuganj	Mohammad Jabedur Rahman	Md. Hanif Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Bhuiyan									
203	631	Ashuganj	Md. Raselur Rahman Bhuiyan	Mohammad Hafizur Rahman Buiyain	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	632	Ashuganj	Ishrat Jahan	Mohammad Hafizur Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	633	Ashuganj	Nusrat Jahan	Md. Hafizur Rahman	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	634	Ashuganj	Didarul Islam	Late Nurul Islam	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	635	Ashuganj	Kamrul Islam	Late Muhammad Nurul Islam	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
208	636	Ashuganj	Jahirul Islam	Late Mohammad Nurul	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	637	Ashuganj	Monowar	Shami Md. Iqbal Chowdhury	Male	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	638	Ashuganj	Munira Wadud	Sayed Abdul Wadud	Female	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	639	Ashuganj	Sharmin Hossain	Khan Bahadur Mojibor Rahman	Female	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	640	Ashuganj	Nargis Yousuf Tajuddin	Sayed Abu Yousuf Momammad Tajuddin	Female	Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
213	189	Barishal	Md. Selim	Abdur Rob	Male	Commercial	0	0	49	0	0	49

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Jomadar	Jomadar		Structure						
214	190	Barishal	Md. Josim Uddin Howlader	Md. Lal Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	40	0	0	40
215	191	Barishal	Md. Rubel Mollik	Shiraz Mollik	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	36	0	0	36
216	192	Barishal	Md. Mamun Howlader	Md. Lal Mia Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
217	193	Barishal	Md. Nasir Uddin Mollik	Younus Mollik	Male	Commercial Structure	0	165	0	0	0	165
218	194	Barishal	Monjura Begum	Late Ajgor Ali Sardar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	70	0	0	0	70
219	196	Barishal	Md. Ariful Islam	Md. Nurul Haque Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	234	0	0	0	0	234
220	197	Barishal	Sayed Abdur Rahman Tuhin	Sayed Chunu Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	96	0	0	0	0	96
221	198	Barishal	Sayed Kamal Hossain Rubel	Sayed Chunu Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	96	0	0	0	0	96
222	199	Barishal	Md. Saiful Islam	Alhaz Abdul Haque	Male	Commercial Structure	175	0	0	0	0	175
223	200	Barishal	Md. Kamrul Islam Miraz	Md. Abul Hossain	Male	Commercial Structure	84	0	0	0	0	84
224	201	Barishal	Md. Bellal Hossain (Ridoi)	Late Panna Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	119	0	0	0	0	119
225	202	Barishal	Zohirul Islam	Md. Sultan Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	91	0	0	0	0	91



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
226	203	Barishal	Md. Fazlul Haque	Late Nur Muhammad	Male	Commercial Structure	91	0	0	0	0	91
227	204	Barishal	Bilkis Begum	Harun Or Rashid	Female	Commercial Structure	168	0	0	0	0	168
228	205	Barishal	Md. Anayet Hossain Khan	Md. Belayet Hossain Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	96	0	0	0	0	96
229	206	Barishal	Moshiur Rahman Maruf	Abdul Malek Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	84	0	0	0	0	84
230	207	Barishal	Abu Hanif	Md. Sultan Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	91	0	0	0	0	91
231	208	Barishal	Md. Ala Uddin Alo	Abdul Mazed	Male	Commercial Structure	360	0	0	0	0	360
232	209	Barishal	Md. Emdadul Kabir Talukder	Md. Emdad Ali Talukder	Male	Commercial Structure	91	0	0	0	0	91
233	210	Barishal	Md. Mintu Hawlader	Md. Afshar Ali Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	96	0	0	0	0	96
234	211	Barishal	Md. Mubarak Khan	Abdul Sobhan Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	96	0	0	0	0	96
235	212	Barishal	Romon Ahmed	Md. Ali Hossain	Male	Commercial Structure	144	0	0	0	0	144
236	213	Barishal	Md. Tawhidul Islam	Md. Mustfizur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	84	0	0	0	0	84
237	214	Barishal	Md. Ali Ajgor Gonji	Arshed Ali Gonji	Male	Commercial Structure	96	0	0	0	0	96
238	215	Barishal	Mutaleb	Late Hamid	Male	Commercial	126	0	0	0	0	126

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Howlader	Howlader		Structure						
239	216	Barishal	Md. Nur Hossain Mullah	Late Hasem Mullah	Male	Commercial Structure	126	0	0	0	0	126
240	217	Barishal	Nasima Aktar	Md. Jamal Uddin Gazi	Male	Commercial Structure	119	0	0	0	0	119
241	218	Barishal	Sumon Shaha	Binoy Bhushon Shaha	Male	Commercial Structure	84	0	0	0	0	84
242	219	Barishal	Manik Lal Shaha	Binoy Bushon Shaha	Male	Commercial Structure	119	0	0	0	0	119
243	220	Barishal	Md. Al Amin Bepari	Md. Salam Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	119	0	0	0	0	119
244	221	Barishal	Nurul Amin Akon	Abdul Mannan Akon	Male	Commercial Structure	136	0	0	0	0	136
245	222	Barishal	Akhi Tara Begum	Late Nurul Islam Akon	Female	Commercial Structure	136	0	0	0	0	136
246	223	Barishal	Nurul Alam Khan	Alhaz Md. Abdul Mozid Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	272	0	0	0	0	272
247	224	Barishal	Shahin Aminul Shams	Md. Muzammel Haque	Male	Commercial Structure	0	150	0	0	0	150
248	225	Barishal	Shahid Howlader	Siddik Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	140	0	0	140
249	226	Barishal	Md. Nur-E-Alam Mollik	Makbul Mollik	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	135	0	0	135
250	227	Barishal	Md. Mahabubur Rahman (Maznu)	Late Abdur Rob Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	77	0	77



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
251	228	Barishal	Mst. Achia Khatun	Noyab Ali Sardar	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	150	0	0	150
252	229	Barishal	Jahanara Begum	L/ Sultan Mridha	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	77	0	0	77
253	230	Barishal	Md. Jalal Uddin	L/Hormuz Ali Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	84	84	0	168
254	231	Barishal	Mst. Rahima Begum	Md. Joynal Sardar	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	120	0	0	120
255	232	Barishal	Md. Riaj Uddin Bapari	L/ Anisur Rahman Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	70	0	0	70
256	233	Barishal	Md. Bachchu Hawlader	L/ Md. Belayet Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	112	0	0	112
257	234	Barishal	Md. Sohag Hawlader	L/ Abdul Rashid Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	91	0	0	91
258	235	Barishal	Md. Abdul Malek	L/ Abdul Majid Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	104	0	0	104
259	236	Barishal	Md. Kanchon Ali	Md. Kashem Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	90	0	0	90
260	237	Barishal	Md. Sobuj Hossain	L/ Md. Cherag Ali Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	120	0	0	120
261	238	Barishal	Rabeya	Md. Abdul Aziz	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	84	0	0	84
262	239	Barishal	Porimal Chandra Chomoddar	Late Shukoranjo Chomoddar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	78	0	0	78

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
263	240	Barishal	Krishno Das	Sree Upen Chandra Das	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	91	0	0	91
264	241	Barishal	Md. Atahar Hossain	Late Md. Uzzat Ali Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	80	0	0	80
265	242	Barishal	Md. Altaf Forazi	Late Sattar Forazi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	40	0	40
266	243	Barishal	Md. Kamal Munshi	Md. Muslem Munshi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	54	0	0	54
267	244	Barishal	Md. Selim Munsi	L/ Sattar Munsi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	56	0	0	56
268	245	Barishal	Md. Sohrab Sardar	L/ Ali Sardar	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	56	0	0	56
269	246	Barishal	Md. Moslem Ali Munsi	L/Abdul Razzak Munsi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	48	48
270	247	Barishal	Abdul Razzak Hawladar	L/Afsar Ali Hawladar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	42	0	42
271	248	Barishal	Mst. Pori Banu	L/ Kanchan Hawladar	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	42	0	0	42
272	249	Barishal	Md. Ferdous	Abdul Mannan Hawladar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
273	250	Barishal	Madhura Rani Gomosta	Mukharanjan Gain	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	96	0	0	96
274	251	Barishal	Sobahan	Abdul Mannan Haulader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	80	0	0	80
275	252	Barishal	Md. Hannan Mollik	Md. Mokbul Mollik	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	60	0	0	60



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
276	253	Barishal	Mst. Bokul Begum	Late Dolu Chowdhory	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	88	0	0	88
277	254	Barishal	Md. Ebrahim Haolader	L/Abdul Motaled Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	150	150
278	255	Barishal	Md. Kalam Haolader	L/ Barjok Ali Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
279	256	Barishal	Md. Delowar Munshi	Late Monnab Munshi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
280	257	Barishal	Md. Sumon	Kazem Ali Khalifa	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
281	258	Barishal	Md. Kamal Howlader	Late Zoz Ali Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
282	259	Barishal	Md. Sohel Hossain	Late Abdul Sattar Karkor	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
283	260	Barishal	Kamal Howlader	Late Sattar Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	36	36
284	261	Barishal	Hanif Howlader	Late Menaj Uddin Howlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
285	262	Barishal	Md. Babul Fakir	Late Fazle Ali Fakir	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	54	0	0	54
286	263	Barishal	Ferdoushi Akter	Md. Kamrul Hasan Ripon	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	63	0	0	63
287	264	Barishal	Md. Salim Faraji	Late Habibur Rahman Faraji	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	121	0	0	121
288	265	Barishal	Md. Tutul	Late Ramjan Ali	Male	Commercial	0	0	80	0	0	80

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Hawlader			Structure						
289	266	Barishal	Md. Solaiman	Late Badsha Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
290	267	Barishal	Md. Abdul Haque	Late Akkel Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	30	30
291	268	Barishal	Md. Delowar Hawlader	Late Kasem Hawlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	0	20	0	20
292	269	Barishal	Md. Sumon Hawlader	Md. Ashrab Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
293	270	Barishal	Md. Rana	Late Aziz	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	119	0	0	119
294	271	Barishal	Md. Cherag Ali	Novu Shek	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	119	0	0	119
295	272	Barishal	Masum Khan	Late Aiyub Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	60	0	0	60
296	273	Barishal	Md. Abul Hosen Talukder	Late Kanchon Talukder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	60	0	0	60
297	274	Barishal	Md. Ershadur Jaman Kabir	Late Mofajjol Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	60	0	0	60
298	275	Barishal	Md. Nurul Islam	Late Kobbat Ali	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	150	0	0	150
299	276	Barishal	Md. Abbas Uddin Talukter	Late Kanchan Ali Talukter	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	150	0	0	150
300	277	Barishal	Md. Abdul Aziz	Late Roshid Akon	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	150	0	0	150
301	278	Barishal	Md Anowar	Late Munshi Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	143	0	0	143



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
302	279	Barishal	Md. Faruk Hawlader	Motleb Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	80	0	0	80
303	280	Barishal	Md. Sumon Hawlader	Late Yousuf Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	90	0	0	90
304	281	Barishal	Md. Jahangir Bapari	Late Shajahan Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
305	282	Barishal	Md. Jakir Hosen Bapari	Late Shajahan Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
306	283	Barishal	Md. Sumon Hosen	Late Altaf Hosen	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
307	284	Barishal	Md. Rustom Ali Hawlader	Late Kabil Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	190	0	0	190
308	285	Barishal	Md. Mojibor Rahman	Late Dholu Talukder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	110	0	0	110
309	286	Barishal	Md. Shukur Maji	Late Abdul Sohid	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	80	0	0	80
310	287	Barishal	Motleb Hawlader	Late Dolil Uddin Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	90	0	90
311	288	Barishal	Jahanara Begum	Abdur Rohim Khan	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	42	0	0	42
312	289	Barishal	Kaosar Hosen	Late Azahar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	105	0	0	105
313	290	Barishal	Md. Mijanur Rahman	Md. Oyajed Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	493	0	0	493

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
314	291	Barishal	Md. Ripon Bepari	L/Anich Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	96	0	96
315	292	Barishal	Md. Touhid Gharami	Md. Giyas Uddin Gharami	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	96	0	96
316	293	Barishal	Md. Abul Hossain	Late Motahar Hossain	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	56	0	0	56
317	294	Barishal	Md. Tulu Mia	L/ Munsur Hawlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
318	295	Barishal	Md. Babul Molla	Shukkur Malla	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	60	0	0	60
319	296	Barishal	Md. Jalal Sardar	L/Fajlul Sardar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	40	40
320	297	Barishal	Md. Nahid Gazi	Md. Harunur Rasid	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	35	0	0	35
321	298	Barishal	Md. Faruk Talukder	8243525808	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	63	0	0	63
322	299	Barishal	Parvin Begum	Abdur Rashid Kha	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	42	0	0	42
323	300	Barishal	Md. Jamal Hosen	Md. Moslem Munsu	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	117	0	0	117
324	302	Barishal	Md. Farid Hossain	Nur Mohammad Hossen	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	204	0	0	204
325	303	Barishal	Md. Jakir Haolader	Joynal Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
326	304	Barishal	Md. Mokhlesur Rahman	Hakim Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	99	0	99
327	305	Barishal	Hira Begum	Md. Kalam Shekh	Female	Commercial	0	0	60	0	0	60



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
						Structure						
328	306	Barishal	Monowar Hossen Montu	Owazed Ali Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	63	0	0	63
329	307	Barishal	Md. Samim Hossen	Md. Harun Rashid	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	49	0	0	49
330	308	Barishal	Md. Lokman Hossen	Abdul Malek Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
331	309	Barishal	Md. Riaz Uddin Talukder	Md. Ali Hossen Talukder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	35	0	0	35
332	310	Barishal	Md. Kamal Matubber	L/ Shajahan Matubber	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	42	0	0	42
333	311	Barishal	Md. Bellal Kazi	L/ Hamid Kazi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	28	0	0	28
334	312	Barishal	Abdul Kader Bepary	Md. Hosen Bepary	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
335	313	Barishal	Hasina Begum	Sikim Ali Daku	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	25	0	0	25
336	314	Barishal	Md. Basir Haolader	Abdul Malek Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	30	30
337	315	Barishal	Alak Kumar Ray	L/ Nisikanto Ray	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	15	15
338	316	Barishal	Md. Osman Goni Haolader	Md. Sekender Ali Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	36	0	0	36

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
339	317	Barishal	Md. Faruk Matubber	Saleh Alam Matubber	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
340	318	Barishal	Monir Hossen	Hatem Ali Faraji	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	15	0	0	15
341	319	Barishal	Md. Mozibor Haolader	Taher Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	20	0	0	20
342	320	Barishal	Md. Shahidul Islam Khokon	Md. Nurul Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
343	321	Barishal	Sohel Rana	Md. Sha Alam Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	18	0	0	18
344	323	Barishal	Md. Salma Khatun	Md. Nur Mohammad	Male	Residential Structure	0	608	0	0	0	608
345	324	Barishal	M.A.Sukkur	L/ Ate Sabdul Mia	Male	Residential Structure	608	0	0	0	0	608
346	325	Barishal	Md. Rafque Matubbar	Late Md.Sahalam Matubbar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	12	0	0	12
347	326	Barishal	Zarina Begum	Late Mozammel Hosen	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	450	0	0	450
348	327	Barishal	Md. Halal Gazi	Late Sakender Gazi	Male	Residential Structure	0	225	0	0	0	225
349	328	Barishal	Md. Alamgir Hosen	Md. Yeasin Khan	Male	Residential Structure	0	720	0	0	0	720
350	329	Barishal	Setara	Md. Amir Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	48	0	0	48
351	330	Barishal	Mst. Setara Begum	Md. Sahin Howlader	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	36	0	0	36
352	331	Barishal	Mst. Ronzu	Md. Sultan	Female	Commercial	0	0	30	0	0	30



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Begum	Shikder		Structure						
353	332	Barishal	Sefali Begum	Abdul Hakim	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
354	333	Barishal	Md. Rohim Hawlader	Late Hasan Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
355	334	Barishal	Mst. Rowsanara Begum	Md. Siddik Bari	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
356	335	Barishal	Mst. Kulsum Begum	Sohel Howlader	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	18	0	0	18
357	336	Barishal	Mst. Ruma Begum	Md. Anower Sodder	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	20	0	0	20
358	337	Barishal	Md. Moklesur Rahman	Md. Harun-Or-Rashid	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	28	0	0	28
359	338	Barishal	Md. Jafor Bapari	Md. Majed Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	25	0	0	25
360	339	Barishal	Md. Sumon Haowlader	Md. Aiyub Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	42	0	0	42
361	340	Barishal	Md. Al Amin Shorif	Md. Delowar Shorif	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	24	0	24
362	341	Barishal	Md. Anis Molla	Late Mojid Molla	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	81	81
363	344	Barishal	Porimol Chandra Das	Hore Krishno Das	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	442	0	0	442
364	345	Barishal	Jamal Hosen	Abdul Mannan	Male	Commercial	0	0	30	0	0	30

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
						Structure						
365	346	Barishal	Md. Manik Akon	Late Kashem Ali Akon	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
366	347	Barishal	Md. Nurujjaman Hawlader	Late Kanchon Hawlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
367	1	Chandpur	Md. Nuruddin Bepari	Late Billal Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	168	0	0	168
368	2	Chandpur	Md. Kalu Bepari	L/ Younus Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	56	0	0	56
369	3	Chandpur	Nekmat Ali	Younush Deoran	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	168	0	0	168
370	5	Chandpur	Md. Joynal Abedin Sardar	L/ Aziz Ali Sardar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	275	0	0	275
371	6	Chandpur	Md. Khorshed Alam	L/ Taiyab Ali Gazi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	135	0	0	135
372	7	Chandpur	Mohammad Ali Khan	Tamiz Uddin Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	120	0	0	120
373	8	Chandpur	Md. Sohel Bepari	Md. Bablu Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	90	0	0	90
374	9	Chandpur	Md. Sohel Bepari	Md. Babul Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	700	82	0	0	782
375	10	Chandpur	Md. Manik Bepari	Md. Mofizul Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	108	0	0	108
376	11	Chandpur	Md. Mostafa Bepari	Aiyub Ali Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
377	12	Chandpur	Md. Shah Jalal	Md. Emam	Male	Commercial	0	0	50	0	0	50



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
				Hossain		Structure						
378	13	Chandpur	Md. Emam Hossain	L/ Esmail Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
379	14	Chandpur	Endrojit Gosh	L/ Jibon Krisno Gosh	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
380	15	Chandpur	Sree Anill Chandra Das	L/ Lakkan Chandra Das	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
381	16	Chandpur	Babul Chandra Das	L/ Lakhan Chandra Das	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
382	17	Chandpur	Md. Samsul Haque Prodhannia	L/ Asraf Ali Prodhannia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	50	0	0	50
383	18	Chandpur	Asak Mallya	L/ Zakir Mollia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	35	0	0	35
384	19	Chandpur	Azizur Rahman Sarkar	L/ Fazlur Rahman Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	55	0	0	55
385	20	Chandpur	Md. Masud Khan	Late Tomiz Uddin Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	80	0	0	80
386	21	Chandpur	Mohammad Ali Shikdar	Md. Zafor Ali Shikdar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	72	0	0	72
387	22	Chandpur	Mizan Khan	Late Kuddus Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	630	0	0	630
388	23	Chandpur	Md. Didar Bepari	Late Hakim Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	72	0	0	72

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
389	24	Chandpur	Mst. Jahanara Begum	Shahed Patoary	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	64	0	0	64
390	25	Chandpur	Khodeza Begum	Late Cherag Ali Jomaddar	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	78	0	0	78
391	26	Chandpur	Mustofa Kamal	Md. Younus Ali Dewan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	171	0	0	171
392	27	Chandpur	Md. Younus Ali Deawan	Abdul Hamid Dewan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	104	0	0	104
393	28	Chandpur	Md. Yousuf Dorzi	Md. Abdul Sattar Dorzi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	220	0	0	220
394	29	Chandpur	Md. Hazrat Ali Prodanian	Late Mohi Uddin Prodanian	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
395	30	Chandpur	Abu Sayed Chukdar	Sayez Uddin Chokdar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
396	31	Chandpur	Abdul Khalek Bepari	Late Md. Abdul Mannan Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	1098	0	0	1098
397	32	Chandpur	Md. Shahin Khan	Late Kamtar Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	800	0	0	800
398	33	Chandpur	Md. Shahjalal Bepari	Late Hossain Ali Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	198	0	0	198
399	34	Chandpur	Rafik Gazi	Eddris Gazi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	150	0	0	150
400	35	Chandpur	Abdul Rashid Bepari	Abdul Mannan Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	308	0	0	308
401	36	Chandpur	Md. Shamsuddin	Md. Khalilur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	150	0	0	150



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Bepari									
402	37	Chandpur	Md. Monir Hossain	Md. Younus Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	450	0	0	450
403	38	Chandpur	Md. Malek Bepari	Md. Abdul Mannan Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	1602	0	0	1602
404	39	Chandpur	Md. Forhad Khan	Showkot Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	120	0	0	120
405	40	Chandpur	Md. Khurshid Alam Fakir	Md. Hazrat Ali Fakir	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	375	0	0	375
406	41	Chandpur	Md. Sohel	Md. Shajahan Dewan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	128	0	0	128
407	42	Chandpur	Md. Samad Khan	Md. Tomiz Uddin Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	160	0	0	160
408	43	Chandpur	Md. Delowar Hossain Dhorzi	Late Nur Muhammad Dhorzi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	180	0	0	180
409	44	Chandpur	Mst. Shahara Khatun	Md. Murtoja Ali	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
410	45	Chandpur	Dipu Islam	Late Khalil Prodania	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	150	0	0	150
411	46	Chandpur	Md. Mustofa Kamal	Ali Hossain Mal	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	40	0	0	40
412	47	Chandpur	Md. Saiful Islam (Liton)	Yousuf Ali Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	60	0	0	60

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
413	48	Chandpur	Md. Nurul Islam Bepari	Late Shahed Ali Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	80	0	0	80
414	49	Chandpur	Md. Selim Bepari	Md. Shawkat Ali Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	375	0	0	375
415	50	Chandpur	Faruk Hossain	Ali Hossain Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	96	0	96
416	51	Chandpur	Mahesha	Shawkat Ali Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	66	0	0	66
417	52	Chandpur	Anowar	Late Mufazzal Hossain	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	208	0	0	208
418	53	Chandpur	Md. Nasir Uddin Dewan	Late Muhammad Sharif Dewan	Male	Both Structure	0	0	742	0	0	742
419	54	Chandpur	Md. Abul	Late Shamsul Haque Gazi	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	304	0	0	304
420	55	Chandpur	Rab Banu	Late Shamsul Haque Gazi	Male	Residential Structure	0	360	0	0	0	360
421	56	Chandpur	Ali Ahmmed	Late Ala Uddin	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	368	0	0	368
422	57	Chandpur	Soidun Nesa	Sabed Ali Mazi	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	360	0	0	360
423	58	Chandpur	Md. Nazrul Islam Bepari	Abdul Sobhan Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	336	0	0	336
424	59	Chandpur	Md. Abul Kasem Gazi	Late Zohir Gazi	Male	Residential Structure	0	294	0	0	0	294
425	60	Chandpur	Md. Kamal Gazi	Zohir Hossain	Male	Residential Structure	0	240	0	0	0	240
426	61	Chandpur	Mohammad Hanif	Md. Hazrat Ali Chokdar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
427	62	Chandpur	Abdur Rohim	Md. Romij Uddin	Male	Commercial	0	0	66	0	0	66



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
			Bapari	Bapari		Structure						
428	63	Chandpur	Md. Sohid Khan	Abdul Aziz Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	60	0	60
429	64	Chandpur	Md. Kamal Uddin Bapari	Late Modabox Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	42	0	0	42
430	65	Chandpur	Md. Sekander Mal	Late Kashem Mal	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	160	0	0	160
431	66	Chandpur	Md. Manik Hosen Bapari	Late Hosen Ali Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	112	0	0	112
432	67	Chandpur	Sohraf Chowkider	Hajrat Ali Chowkider	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
433	68	Chandpur	Fatema Khatun	Late Abdul Majid Chwokider	Female	Commercial Structure	0	220	0	0	0	220
434	69	Chandpur	Asia	Late Abdul Latif Molla	Female	Residential Structure	0	30	0	0	0	30
435	70	Chandpur	Nur Hosen	Late Mojid Chowkider	Male	Commercial Structure	0	110	0	0	0	110
436	71	Chandpur	Md. Kuddus Ali Howlader	Late Aziz Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	187	0	0	187
437	72	Chandpur	Md. Abul	Late Sahjahan Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	182	0	0	182
438	73	Chandpur	Md. Jainal Abedin	Late Sahjahan Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	182	0	0	182
439	74	Chandpur	Md. Latif Howlader	Late Nikku Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	208	0	0	208

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
440	75	Chandpur	Ali Hosen	Hafej Ali	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	280	0	0	280
441	76	Chandpur	Abdul Khalek Kha	Anowar Kha	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	156	0	0	156
442	77	Chandpur	Md. Aowal Gaji	Late Abdul Zalil Gaji	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	416	0	0	416
443	78	Chandpur	Rangmala Begum	Late Musa Deowan	Female	Residential Structure	0	255	0	0	0	255
444	79	Chandpur	Aleya Begum	Md. Billal Hosen Deowan	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	255	0	0	255
445	80	Chandpur	Md. Jamir Deowan	Musa Deowan	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	255	0	0	255
446	81	Chandpur	Md. Sha Alam Mollik	Late Haji Khaja Mohammad Mollik	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	220	0	0	220
447	82	Chandpur	Najma Begum	Jan Shorif Ali Molla	Female	Both Structure	72	0	210	0	0	282
448	83	Chandpur	Md. Hajrat Ali Gaji	Late Toib Ali Gaji	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	280	0	0	280
449	84	Chandpur	Nur Mohammed	Late Afaz Uddin	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	480	0	0	480
450	85	Chandpur	Anowarabegum	Md. Kobiraj	Female	Residential Structure	0	210	0	0	0	210
451	86	Chandpur	Hanif Molla	Late Abul Hosen Molla	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	136	0	0	136
452	87	Chandpur	Md. Mostafa Bepari	Late Aman Uddin Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	252	0	0	252
453	88	Chandpur	Md. Faruk Hosen	Md. Mostafa Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	252	0	0	252



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
454	89	Chandpur	Md. Kabir Hosen Bacchu	Md. Anowar Ali Pradhan	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	500	0	0	500
455	90	Chandpur	Ahammad Ali	Abdul Halim Sarder	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	416	0	0	416
456	91	Chandpur	Md. Didar Khan	Late Nurul Haque Khan	Male	Residential Structure	0	312	0	0	0	312
457	92	Chandpur	Md. Mokter Molla	Siraj Molla	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	375	0	0	375
458	93	Chandpur	Amena Khatun	Late Abdul Momin	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	216	0	0	216
459	94	Chandpur	Md. Abul Basar	Late Lutfor Rahman	Male	Residential Structure	0	224	0	0	0	224
460	95	Chandpur	Md. Yousuf Ali	Late Hosen Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	672	0	0	0	672
461	96	Chandpur	Rabiya Begum	Abu Sayed Mia	Female	Residential Structure	0	241	0	0	0	241
462	97	Chandpur	Md. Delowar Hosen Bepari	Jamsod Ali Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	112	0	0	112
463	98	Chandpur	Md. Ismaile Ali	Late Jamshed Ali	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	112	0	0	112
464	99	Chandpur	Md. Nasir Ahamed Patowari	Mokhlesur Rahman Patowari	Male	Residential Structure	0	256	0	0	0	256
465	100	Chandpur	A.B.M Forhad Morshed	Late Joynal Abedin Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	96	0	0	0	96
466	101	Chandpur	Md. Abdul Haque Choukider	L/ Abu Choukider	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	108	0	0	108

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
467	102	Chandpur	Md. Mokter	L/ Motin Patoyari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	176	0	0	0	176
468	103	Chandpur	Md. Shahid Voiya	L/ Siraj Uddin Voiya	Male	Commercial Structure	0	190	0	0	0	190
469	104	Chandpur	Md. Harun Voiya	L/ Seraj Uddin Voiya	Male	Commercial Structure	0	156	0	0	0	156
470	105	Chandpur	Reziya Begum	Md. Jalil Bepari	Female	Commercial Structure	0	500	0	0	0	500
471	106	Chandpur	Anowar Hossen	Mofazzal Hossen	Male	Commercial Structure	0	610	220	0	0	830
472	107	Chandpur	Md. Ripon	Md. Mofazzal Mal	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	165	0	0	165
473	108	Chandpur	Ali Ahmmed Molla	L/ Monsur Ahmmed	Male	Residential Structure	0	288	0	0	0	288
474	109	Chandpur	Hasina Begum	Md. Ab. Rahman Halder	Female	Residential Structure	0	304	0	0	0	304
475	110	Chandpur	Halima Khatun	Samsul Hawlader	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
476	111	Chandpur	Md. Siraj Bepary	Razzak Bepary	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	330	0	0	330
477	112	Chandpur	Md. Kajol Molla	Rahmat Ali Molla	Male	Residential Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
478	113	Chandpur	Md. Jahangir Bakaul	Md. Sarif Bakaul	Male	Residential Structure	0	140	0	0	0	140
479	114	Chandpur	Aklima	Umar Ali Mal	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	221	0	0	221
480	115	Chandpur	Badsha Mal	Minhajul Haque	Male	Residential Structure	0	330	0	0	0	330
481	116	Chandpur	Md. Osman Bepary	Hazi Mofizul Bepary	Male	Residential Structure	0	225	0	0	0	225
482	117	Chandpur	Halima Begum	Sukkur Ali Bepary	Female	Residential Structure	0	240	0	0	0	240



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
483	118	Chandpur	Md. Anowar Abdul Rahman	L/ Fuzlul Haque Haolader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	285	0	0	285
484	119	Chandpur	Md. Jewel Dewan	Nuruzaman Dewan	Male	Residential Structure	0	196	0	0	0	196
485	120	Chandpur	Anowar Begum	Ali Akbar Prodahnia	Male	Residential Structure	0	106	208	0	0	314
486	121	Chandpur	Raosanara Begum	Abul Hossen	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	176	0	0	176
487	122	Chandpur	Kulsum Begum	L/ Siddque Sarder	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	368	0	0	368
488	123	Chandpur	Abdul Kuddus Prodhan	Md. Mozibul Haque Prodhan	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	216	0	0	216
489	124	Chandpur	Md. Mansur Haolader	Yusuf Haolader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	156	0	0	156
490	125	Chandpur	Md. Yousuf Haolader	L/ Hakim Ali Haolader	Male	Both Structure	0	160	60	0	0	220
491	126	Chandpur	Sufia Khatun	L/ Kasim Bepary	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	165	0	0	165
492	127	Chandpur	Nur Jahan Begum	Late Badsha Mia	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	224	0	0	224
493	128	Chandpur	Md. Soyed Hosen	Somid Akhon	Male	Residential Structure	0	400	0	0	0	400
494	129	Chandpur	Siddik Ali Pradhan	Khaj Mohammad Pradhan	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	400	0	0	400
495	130	Chandpur	Abdur Rahman Chowkider	Late Madhu Chowkider	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	28	0	0	28

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
496	131	Chandpur	Amena Khatun	Abdur Rohim Chowkider	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	424	0	0	424
497	132	Chandpur	Md. Hosen Miji	Sadek Miji	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	278	0	0	278
498	133	Chandpur	Md. Jahangir Bapari	Late Iddris Ali Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	80	0	0	0	80
499	134	Chandpur	Mst. Ambia Khatun	Late Abdul Kader Gaji	Female	Commercial Structure	0	104	0	0	0	104
500	135	Chandpur	Md. Siraj Haowlader	Md. Tajul Haowlader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	108	0	0	0	108
501	136	Chandpur	Md. Foysal Bapari	Iddris Ali Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	100	0	0	0	100
502	139	Chandpur	Md. Sekander Deowan	Md. Ibrahim Deowan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	368	0	256	624
503	140	Chandpur	Md. Saiful Islam	Abul Kalam Gaji	Male	Commercial Structure	0	135	0	0	0	135
504	141	Chandpur	Hajrat Ali Deowan	Haque Chowkider	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
505	142	Chandpur	Rabeya Begum	Md. Mofijul Islam Mia	Female	Commercial Structure	0	216	0	0	0	216
506	143	Chandpur	Md. Ebrahim Khalil	Late Ali Ahmed Bepari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	297	0	0	0	297
507	144	Chandpur	Md. Mojibul Haque Pradhania	Late Rofij Uddin	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	360	0	0	360
508	145	Chandpur	Mst. Parvin Begum	Late Abul Maji	Female	Commercial Structure	0	0	66	0	0	66



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
509	146	Chandpur	Md. Malek Bapari	Late Mannan Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	108	0	0	108
510	147	Chandpur	Md. Mahabubul Alam Kiron	Late Yousuf Chowkider	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	120	0	0	120
511	148	Chandpur	Md. Delowar Chowkider	Late Yousuf Chowkider	Male	Commercial Structure	0	160	0	0	0	160
512	149	Chandpur	Md. Younus Ali	Late Aiyub Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	603	0	0	0	603
513	150	Chandpur	Md. Mustofa Dhali	Late Abul Hossain Dhali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	306	0	0	306
514	151	Chandpur	Md. Mohon Dewan	Late Oli Dewan	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	91	0	0	91
515	152	Chandpur	Md. Ismail Dewan	Md. Mohon Dewan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	238	0	0	238
516	153	Chandpur	Jayedha Begum	Md. Nazim Uddin Mullah	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
517	154	Chandpur	Chandu Sheikh	Late Nuru Sheikh	Male	Residential Structure	0	320	0	0	0	320
518	155	Chandpur	Bacchu Khan	Late Siddik Khan	Male	Residential Structure	0	560	0	0	0	560
519	156	Chandpur	Taslina Begum	Nur Muhammad Dhorji	Female	Residential Structure	0	180	0	0	0	180
520	157	Chandpur	Md. Abdur Rahman	Late Siddik Sarkar	Male	Both Structure	0	0	274	0	0	274
521	158	Chandpur	Safia Begum	Late Shiraj Gazi	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	378	0	0	378

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
522	159	Chandpur	Md. Robiul Islam Robin	Md. Mazid Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	315	0	0	315
523	160	Chandpur	Taslima Begum	Md. Mutaleb Hossain	Female	Residential Structure	0	300	0	0	0	300
524	161	Chandpur	Md. Hazrat Ali Prodania	Mohi Uddin Prodania	Male	Residential Structure	0	238	0	0	0	238
525	162	Chandpur	Md. Ali Hossain	Mohi Uddin Prodania	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	288	0	0	288
526	163	Chandpur	Md. Hossain Chokdar	Late Hayat Ali Chokdar	Male	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
527	165	Chandpur	Md. Selim Pathan	Md. Khaled Pathan	Male	Residential Structure	0	308	0	0	0	308
528	166	Chandpur	Firoza Begum	Late Malek Kazi	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	323	0	0	323
529	167	Chandpur	Monowara Begum	Late Sayedullah Dhorji	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	345	0	0	345
530	168	Chandpur	Md. Belayet Hossain Bepari	Late Abdul Somid Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	391	0	0	391
531	169	Chandpur	Md. Faruk Ahmed	Alhaz Abdul Khalek Muazzem	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	255	0	0	255
532	170	Chandpur	Md. Shofiullah Howlader	Late Sabed Ali Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	366	0	0	366
533	171	Chandpur	Ahmmmed Ali Howlader	Hukum Ali Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	336	0	0	336
534	172	Chandpur	Abdur Rahman Khan	Firoz Khan	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	160	0	0	160



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
535	173	Chandpur	Md. Abdur Rahim Khan	Late Firoz Khan	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	195	0	0	195
536	174	Chandpur	Nasima Begum	Md. Muslim Khan	Male	Residential Structure	0	252	272	0	0	524
537	175	Chandpur	Fatema Begum	Md. Razzak Khan	Male	Residential Structure	0	208	117	0	0	325
538	176	Chandpur	Mansura Khatun	Jalil Howlader	Female	Residential Structure	0	0	270	0	0	270
539	177	Chandpur	Md. Billal Hossain Howlader	Abdul Kalam Howlader	Male	Residential Structure	0	270	240	0	0	510
540	178	Chandpur	Md. Umor Ali	Ali Akbor Sarkar	Male	Residential Structure	0	350	0	0	0	350
541	179	Chandpur	Fatema Begum	Abdul Mozid Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	280	0	0	280
542	180	Chandpur	Ozufa	Late Sufia Begum	Male	Commercial Structure	0	120	0	0	0	120
543	181	Chandpur	Muhammad Nurul Islam	Late Muhammad Malek Gazi	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	384	0	0	384
544	182	Chandpur	Muhammad Zohirul Islam	Late Abdul Malek Gazi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	483	0	0	483
545	183	Chandpur	Md. Shahid Khan	Late Kamzan Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	714	0	0	714
546	184	Chandpur	Md. Shahid Khan	Late Yousuf Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	989	0	0	989
547	186	Chandpur	Md. Jahangir Hossain	Late Hasan Ali Sorkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	80	0	0	80
548	187	Chandpur	Art Sign Corner	Md. Kamal	Male	Only secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
				Hossain		Structure						
549	348	Narayanganj	Md. Babul Haolader	L/ Abdul Sattar Haolader	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	20	20
550	349	Narayanganj	Md. Abdul Alim	L/ Adam Ali Bepary	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	20	20
551	350	Narayanganj	Md. Jakir Hossen Faraji	Md. A. Hai Faraji	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	72	0	0	72
552	351	Narayanganj	Md. Jakir Hossen	Md. Esmail Khan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	56	0	0	56
553	352	Narayanganj	Md. Taher Prodhania	L/ Charu Prodhania	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	143	143
554	353	Narayanganj	Md. Liton	Md. Mofiz Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
555	354	Narayanganj	Md. Jalal Prodhania	L/ Charu Prodhani	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	48	0	0	48
556	355	Narayanganj	Md. Rafik	Md. Samsul Haque	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	42	42
557	356	Narayanganj	Sagor Mazumdar	Bidhan Mozumder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	42	0	60	102
558	357	Narayanganj	Md. Abdul Razzak	Sajon Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	150	150
559	358	Narayanganj	Md. Shahin Hossen	Md. Belayet Hossen	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	950	0	0	950
560	359	Narayanganj	Md. Babul Chudhury	Mohammad Firoz Chudhury	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
561	360	Narayanganj	Md. Doyal Mia	L/ Md. Badu Mia	Male	Commercial	0	0	0	0	28	28



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
						Structure						
562	361	Narayanganj	Md. Liton	Md. Doyal Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	28	28
563	362	Narayanganj	Md. Sahid Ullah	L/ Md. Adam Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	28	28
564	363	Narayanganj	Md. Abdur Rahim Darbes	L/ D. Taibur Hossen	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	28	28
565	364	Narayanganj	Md. Moslem Uddin	Md. Khalil	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
566	365	Narayanganj	Md. Mizanur Rahman	L/ Sekander Ali Matubber	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
567	366	Narayanganj	Kalipada Shaha	Haripada Shaha	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
568	367	Narayanganj	Md. Khalek Gazi	Md. Hosen Gazi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	105	105
569	368	Narayanganj	Delowar	Rashid Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	96	96
570	369	Narayanganj	Md. Jamal Hosen	L/ Bulu Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	45	45
571	370	Narayanganj	Abbas Ali	L/Babar Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	30	30
572	371	Narayanganj	Md Masum Sheikh	L/ Ali Hosen	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	48	48
573	372	Narayanganj	Md. Lalchan	Kalu Shikdar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	99	99

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
574	373	Narayanganj	Md. Kazi Murad	Late Kazi Abdur Rab	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	88	88
575	374	Narayanganj	Kazi Mohammad Siddik	Late Kazi Abdur Rouf	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	30	30
576	375	Narayanganj	Md. Abu Sufian Gazi	Md. Halim Gazi	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	36	36
577	376	Narayanganj	Md. Rubel	Abdul Satter	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	32	32
578	377	Narayanganj	Md. Saddam	Md. Abdur Rab	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
579	378	Narayanganj	Md. Delowar Hossen	L/ Md. Eyakub Ali Sarder	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
580	379	Narayanganj	Md. Ziyaur Rahman	Md. Mofiz Ali	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
581	380	Narayanganj	Abdur Rab Mia	Mofiz Uddin	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60
582	381	Narayanganj	Md. Nuzrul Islam	Abdul Rashid Bepary	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	90	90
583	382	Narayanganj	Md. Faruk Bepary	Md. Mofizul Bepary	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	56	56
584	383	Narayanganj	Moznu Mia	L/ Alahi Box	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	105	105
585	384	Narayanganj	Humayon	L/ Abdul Mannan	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	30	30
586	385	Narayanganj	Md. Abul Kashem	L/ Hajrat Ali Sardar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	60	60



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
587	386	Narayanganj	Md. Rafik	L/ Ahmmed	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	28	28
588	389	Narayanganj	Md. Ebrahim Khalil	Nur Mohammadullah	Male	Commercial Structure	0	176	0	0	0	176
589	392	Pangaon	Md. Josim	Md. Habibur Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	48	0	0	48
590	393	Pangaon	Md. Nojrul Islam	Abdus Salam Hafej	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
591	394	Pangaon	Md Monir Hosen	L/Abed Ali	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
592	395	Pangaon	Kazi Hamid	L/ Kazi Sade Akkach	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
593	396	Pangaon	Md. Nurnobi	L/Abdul Hai Sarkar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	30	0	0	30
594	397	Pangaon	Md. Anowar Hosen	L/ Md Chunnu Mia	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	24	0	0	24
595	398	Pangaon	Md. Sahalom Choukidar	Md. Samchu Choukidar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	20	0	0	20
596	399	Pangaon	Samchuddin Bokaul	Hamizuddin Bokaul	Male	Only secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0
597	400	Pangaon	Owasim Kazi	L/ Kashem Ali Kazi	Male	Commercial Structure	418	0	0	0	0	418
598	401	Pangaon	Siddik Mia	Mokhles Bepari	Male	Residential Structure	0	0	48	0	0	48
599	403	Pangaon	Md. Motaleb Hosen	L/ Amjad Mridha	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	40	0	0	40

SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
600	404	Pangaon	Md. Ali	Md. Siddik	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	60	0	0	60
601	405	Pangaon	Md Mojibor Mia	Md. Badsha Mia	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	162	0	0	162
602	406	Pangaon	Khairul Islam	Altab Sheikh	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	144	144
603	407	Pangaon	Md. Jaman Mia	Md. Nur Islam	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	300	0	0	300
604	408	Pangaon	Ali Hosen	L/ Lutfor Rahman	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	112	0	0	112
605	409	Pangaon	Md. Ayatulla	Md. Sahid	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	35	0	0	35
606	411	Pangaon	Md. Sharif Hosen	L/ Toju Bapari	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	40	0	0	40
607	412	Pangaon	Md. Shahalom Hawoladar	Tojambar	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	180	180
608	413	Pangaon	Md. Amir Hosen	Md Ali Mia	Male	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
609	414	Pangaon	Kazi Mothsy Khamar	N/A	Male	Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	415	Pangaon	Kazi Shariful Islam	Kazi Moslem Uddin	Male	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	416	Pangaon	Kazi Nasim Uddin	Dorbesh Kazi	Male	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
612	417	Pangaon	Md. Kamal Hosen	L/ Asad Ullah	Male	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	418	Pangaon	Anowar Hosen	L/ Surut Ali	Male	Commercial	0	0	54	0	0	54



SL	ID	Location	Name of HH	Father Name	Sex	Category of Loss	Area of Structure (sft)					
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Thatched	Total
						Structure						
614	419	Pangaon	Sabira Begum	Md. Mosharof Hosen	Male	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	420	Pangaon	Md. Siraj Hawlader	L/ Samad Hawlader	Male	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
616	421	Pangaon	Rupban Begum	Md. Barek	Female	Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
617	391	Shashanghat	Md. Safiqul Islam	Ashraf Akando	Male	Commercial Structure	0	0	0	0	19	19

ANNEX-3: LIST OF VULNERABLE HHS

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
1	457	Ashuganj	Mst. Alaya Begum	Anowar Hoshen	Male	Below Poverty Level
2	461	Ashuganj	Md. Shihab Ahmed	Late Boshirul Islam	Male	Below Poverty Level
3	463	Ashuganj	Md. Shiraj Mia	Late Rohon Ali	Male	Disable
4	464	Ashuganj	Md. Abul Hasan	Late Ahmed Ali	Male	Disable
5	489	Ashuganj	Neher Banu	Daru Mia	Male	Disable
6	491	Ashuganj	Mitali Kormokar	L. Horendro Kormokar	Female	Below Poverty, Female, Disable
7	500	Ashuganj	Mst. Rani Begum	Late Ruku Siddqe	Male	Below Poverty Level
8	529	Ashuganj	Shudipto Debnath	Late Shubir Debnath	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
9	530	Ashuganj	Mst. Lailun Nahar	Jalal Uddin Ahmed	Male	Disable
10	543	Ashuganj	Mahmuda Aktar	Late Musa Mia	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
11	559	Ashuganj	Rashida Begum	Abu Kaher Mia	Male	Disable
12	569	Ashuganj	Md. Liton Sarkar	Md. Babul Sarkar	Male	Below Poverty Level
13	583	Ashuganj	Md. Shamsu Mia	Hazi Monir Uddin	Male	Disable
14	584	Ashuganj	Fahmeda Ali	Late Abdul Barik	Female	Disable Female Headed
15	595	Ashuganj	Md. Kawsar Ahmed	Late Md. Nuru Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
16	599	Ashuganj	Md. Sadek Munshi	Late Abdul Hasim	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
17	600	Ashuganj	Md. Junayet Munshi	Late Abdul Hasim Munshi	Male	Below Poverty Level



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
18	603	Ashuganj	Towfiqul Alam	Late Abdur Rahman	Male	Below Poverty Level
19	605	Ashuganj	Shaha Jahan Munshi	Mannan Munshi	Male	Disable
20	637	Ashuganj	Monowara Begum	Shami Md. Iqbal Chowdhury	Male	Below Poverty Level
21	192	Barishal	Md. Mamun Howlader	Md. Lal Mia Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
22	193	Barishal	Md. Nasir Uddin Mollik	Younus Mollik	Male	Below Poverty Level
23	203	Barishal	Md. Fazlul Haque	Late Nur Muhammad	Male	Below Poverty Level
24	209	Barishal	Md. Emdadul Kabir Talukder	Md. Emdad Ali Talukder	Male	Below Poverty Level
25	210	Barishal	Md. Mintu Howlader	Md. Afshar Ali Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
26	211	Barishal	Md. Mubarak Khan	Abdul Sobhan Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
27	212	Barishal	Romon Ahmed	Md. Ali Hossain	Male	Below Poverty Level
28	213	Barishal	Md. Tawhidul Islam	Md. Mustfizur Rahman	Male	Below Poverty Level
29	214	Barishal	Md. Ali Ajgor Gonji	Arshed Ali Gonji	Male	Below Poverty Level
30	216	Barishal	Md. Nur Hossain Mullah	Late Hasem Mullah	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
31	222	Barishal	Akhi Tara Begum	Late Nurul Islam Akon	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
32	223	Barishal	Nurul Alam Khan	Alhaz Md. Abdul Mozid Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
33	224	Barishal	Shahin Aminul Shams	Md. Muzammel Haque	Male	Below Poverty Level
34	228	Barishal	Mst. Achia Khatun	Noyab Ali Sardar	Female	Below Poverty, Female, Disable
35	230	Barishal	Md. Jalal Uddin	L/Hormuz Ali Hawladar	Male	Below Poverty Level
36	231	Barishal	Mst. Rahima Begum	Md. Joynal Sardar	Female	Below Poverty, Female, Disable
37	233	Barishal	Md. Bachchu Hawlader	L/ Md. Belayet Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
38	236	Barishal	Md. Kanchon Ali	Md. Kashem Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level
39	237	Barishal	Md. Sobuj Hossain	L/ Md. Cherag Ali Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
40	238	Barishal	Mst. Rabeya	Md. Abdul Aziz	Male	Below Poverty Level
41	242	Barishal	Md. Altaf Forazi	Late Sattar Forazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
42	244	Barishal	Md. Selim Munsu	L/ Sattar Munsu	Male	Below Poverty Level
43	246	Barishal	Md. Moslem Ali Munsu	L/ Abdul Razzak Munsu	Male	Below Poverty Level
44	248	Barishal	Mst. Pori Banu	L/ Kanchan Hawladar	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
45	249	Barishal	Md. Ferdous	Abdul Mannan Hawladar	Male	Below Poverty Level
46	250	Barishal	Madhura Rani Gomosta	Mukharanjan Gain	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
47	251	Barishal	Sobahan	Abdul Mannan Haulader	Male	Below Poverty Level
48	252	Barishal	Jhannan MOLLIK	MD. MOKBUL MOLLIK	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
49	253	Barishal	Mst. Bokul Begum	Late Dolu Chowdhory	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
50	256	Barishal	Md. Delowar Munshi	Late Monnab Munshi	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
51	257	Barishal	Md. Sumon	Kazem Ali Khalifa	Male	Below Poverty Level
52	258	Barishal	Md. Kamal Howlader	Late Zoz Ali Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
53	259	Barishal	Md. Sohel Hossain	Late Abdul Sattar Karkor	Male	Below Poverty Level
54	260	Barishal	Kamal Howlader	Late Sattar Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
55	261	Barishal	Hanif Howlader	Late Menaj Uddin Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
56	262	Barishal	Md. Babul Fakir	Late Fazle Ali Fakir	Male	Below Poverty Level
57	264	Barishal	Md. Salim Faraji	Late Habibur Rahman Faraji	Male	Below Poverty Level
58	266	Barishal	Md. Solaiman	Late Badsha Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
59	268	Barishal	Md. Delowar Howlader	Late Kasem Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
60	271	Barishal	Md. Cherag Ali	Novu Shek	Male	Below Poverty Level
61	272	Barishal	Masum Khan	Late Aiyub Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
62	273	Barishal	Md. Abul Hosen Talukder	Late Kanchon Talukder	Male	Below Poverty Level
63	274	Barishal	Md. Ershadur Jaman Kabir	Late Mofajjol Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level
64	277	Barishal	Md. Abdul Aziz	Late Roshid Akon	Male	Below Poverty Level
65	279	Barishal	Md. Faruk Hawlader	Motleb Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
66	282	Barishal	Md. Jakir Hosen Bapari	Late Shajahan Bapari	Male	Below Poverty Level
67	284	Barishal	Md. Rustom Ali Hawlader	Late Kabil Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
68	285	Barishal	Md. Mojibor Rahman	Late Dholu Talukder	Male	Below Poverty Level
69	286	Barishal	Md. Shukur Maji	Late Abdul Sohid	Male	Below Poverty Level
70	288	Barishal	Jahanara Begum	Abdur Rohim Khan	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
71	291	Barishal	Md. Ripon Bepari	L/Anich Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
72	294	Barishal	Md. Tulu Mia	L/ Munsur Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
73	296	Barishal	Md. Jalal Sardar	L/Fajjul Sardar	Male	Below Poverty Level
74	297	Barishal	Md. Nahid Gazi	Md. Harunur Rasid	Male	Below Poverty Level
75	298	Barishal	Md. Faruk Talukder		Male	Below Poverty Level
76	299	Barishal	Parvin Begum	Abdur Rashid Kha	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
77	300	Barishal	Md. Jamal Hosen	Md. Moslem Munsu	Male	Below Poverty Level
78	302	Barishal	Md. Farid Hossain	Nur Mohammad Hossen	Male	Below Poverty Level



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
79	303	Barishal	Md. Jakir Haolader	Joynal Haolader	Male	Below Poverty Level
80	304	Barishal	Md. Mokhesur Rahman	Hakim Haolader	Male	Below Poverty Level
81	305	Barishal	Hira Begum	Md. Kalam Shekh	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
82	306	Barishal	Monowar Hossen Montu	Owazed Ali Haolader	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
83	307	Barishal	Md. Samim Hossen	Md. Harun Rashid	Male	Below Poverty Level
84	308	Barishal	Md. Lokman Hossen	Abdul Malek Haolader	Male	Below Poverty Level
85	309	Barishal	Md. Riaz Uddin Talukder	Md. Ali Hossen Talukder	Male	Below Poverty Level
86	310	Barishal	Md. Kamal Matubber	L/ Shajahan Matubber	Male	Below Poverty Level
87	311	Barishal	Md. Bellal Kazi	L/ Hamid Kazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
88	312	Barishal	Abdul Kader Bepary	Md. Hosen Bepary	Male	Below Poverty Level
89	313	Barishal	Hasina Begum	Sikim Ali Daku	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
90	314	Barishal	Md. Basir Haolader	Abdul Malek Haolader	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
91	315	Barishal	Alak Kumar Ray	L/ Nisikanto Ray	Male	Below Poverty Level
92	317	Barishal	Md. Faruk Matubber	Saleh Alam Matubber	Male	Below Poverty Level
93	318	Barishal	Monir Hossen	Hatem Ali Faraji	Male	Below Poverty Level

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
94	320	Barishal	Md. Shahidul Islam Khokon	Md. Nurul Islam	Male	Below Poverty Level
95	321	Barishal	Sohel Rana	Md. Sha Alam Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
96	323	Barishal	Mst. Salma Khatun	Md. Nur Mohammad	Male	Disable
97	324	Barishal	M.A.Sukkur	L/ Ate Sabdul Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
98	325	Barishal	Md. Rafque Matubbar	Late Md.Sahalam Matubbar	Male	Below Poverty Level
99	326	Barishal	Zarina Begum	Late Mozammel Hosen	Male	Below Poverty Level
100	327	Barishal	Md. Halal Gazi	Late Sakender Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
101	329	Barishal	Mst. Setara Begum	Md. Amir Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level
102	330	Barishal	Mst. Setara Begum	Md. Sahin Howlader	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
103	331	Barishal	Mst. Ronzu Begum	Md. Sultan Shikder	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
104	333	Barishal	Md. Rohim Hawlader	Late Hasan Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
105	334	Barishal	Mst. Rowsanara Begum	Md. Siddik Bari	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
106	335	Barishal	Mst. Kulsum Begum	Sohel Howlader	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
107	336	Barishal	Mst. Ruma Begum	Md. Anower Sodder	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
108	337	Barishal	Md. Moklesur Rahman	Md. Harun-Or-Rashid	Male	Below Poverty Level



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
109	338	Barishal	Jafor Bapari	Md. Majed Bapari	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
110	339	Barishal	Md. Sumon Haowlader	Md. Aiyub Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level
111	340	Barishal	Md. Al Amin Shorif	Md. Delowar Shorif	Male	Below Poverty Level
112	341	Barishal	Md. Anis Molla	Late Mojid Molla	Male	Below Poverty Level
113	345	Barishal	Jamal Hosen	Abdul Mannan	Male	Below Poverty Level
114	346	Barishal	Md. Manik Akon	Late Kashem Ali Akon	Male	Below Poverty Level
115	347	Barishal	Md. Nurujjaman Hawlader	Late Kanchon Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
116	1	Chandpur	Md. Nuruddin Bepari	Late Billal Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
117	5	Chandpur	Md. Joynal Abedin Sardar	L/ Aziz Ali Sardar	Male	Disable
118	6	Chandpur	Md. Khorshed Alam	L/ Taiyab Ali Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
119	9	Chandpur	Md. Sohel Bepari	Md. Babul Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
120	10	Chandpur	Md. Manik Bepari	Md. Mofizul Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
121	11	Chandpur	Md. Mostafa Bepari	Aiyub Ali Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
122	12	Chandpur	Md. Shah Jalal	Md. Emam Hossain	Male	Below Poverty Level
123	14	Chandpur	Endrojit Gosh	L/ Jibon Krisno Gosh	Male	Below Poverty Level
124	15	Chandpur	Sree Anill Chandra Das	L/ Lakkan Chandra Das	Male	Below Poverty Level
125	16	Chandpur	Babul Chandra Das	L/ Lakhan Chandra Das	Male	Below Poverty Level

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
126	19	Chandpur	Azizur Rahman Sarkar	L/ Fazlur Rahman Sarkar	Male	Below Poverty Level
127	20	Chandpur	Md. Masud Khan	Late Tomiz Uddin Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
128	22	Chandpur	Mizan Khan	Late Kuddus Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
129	23	Chandpur	Md. Didar Bepari	Late Hakim Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
130	25	Chandpur	Khodeza Begum	Late Cherag Ali Jomaddar	Male	Disable
131	28	Chandpur	Md. Yousuf Dorzi	Md. Abdul Sattar Dorzi	Male	Below Poverty Level
132	30	Chandpur	Abu Sayed Chukdar	Sayez Uddin Chokdar	Male	Below Poverty Level
133	31	Chandpur	Abdul Khalek Bepari	Late Md. Abdul Mannan Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
134	34	Chandpur	Rafik Gazi	Eddris Gazi	Male	Disable
135	36	Chandpur	Md. Shamsuddin Bepari	Md. Khalilur Rahman	Male	Below Poverty Level
136	40	Chandpur	Md. Khurshid Alam Fakir	Md. Hazrat Ali Fakir	Male	Below Poverty Level
137	44	Chandpur	Mst. Shahara Khatun	Md. Murtoja Ali	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
138	45	Chandpur	Dipu Islam	Late Khalil Prodana	Male	Below Poverty Level
139	46	Chandpur	Md. Mustofa Kamal	Ali Hossain Mal	Male	Below Poverty Level
140	49	Chandpur	Md. Selim Bepari	Md. Shawkat Ali Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
141	53	Chandpur	Md. Nasir Uddin Dewan	Late Muhammad Sharif Dewan	Male	Disable
142	54	Chandpur	Md. Abul	Late Shamsul Haque Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
143	55	Chandpur	Rab Banu	Late Shamsul Haque Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
144	56	Chandpur	Ali Ahmmed	Late Ala Uddin	Male	Below Poverty Level
145	57	Chandpur	Soidun Nesa	Sabed Ali Mazi	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
146	58	Chandpur	Md. Nazrul Islam Bepari	Abdul Sobhan Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
147	59	Chandpur	Md. Abul Kasem Gazi	Late Zohir Gazi	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
148	60	Chandpur	Md. Kamal Gazi	Zohir Hossain	Male	Below Poverty Level
149	61	Chandpur	Mohammad Hanif	Md. Hazrat Ali Chokdar	Male	Below Poverty Level
150	63	Chandpur	Md. Sohid Khan	Abdul Aziz Khan	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
151	66	Chandpur	Md. Manik Hosen Bapari	Late Hosen Ali Bapari	Male	Below Poverty Level
152	67	Chandpur	Sohraf Chowkider	Hajrat Ali Chowkider	Male	Below Poverty Level
153	68	Chandpur	Fatema Khatun	Late Abdul Majid Chwokider	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
154	69	Chandpur	Asiya Begum	Late Abdul Latif Molla	Male	Below Poverty Level
155	70	Chandpur	Nur Hosen	Late Mojid Chowkider	Male	Below Poverty Level

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
156	71	Chandpur	Md. Kuddus Ali Howlader	Late Aziz Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
157	72	Chandpur	Md. Abul	Late Sahjahan Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
158	73	Chandpur	Md. Jainal Abedin	Late Sahjahan Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
159	74	Chandpur	Md. Latif Howlader	Late Nikku Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
160	76	Chandpur	Abdul Khalek Kha	Anowar Kha	Male	Below Poverty Level
161	78	Chandpur	Rangmala Begum	Late Musa Deowan	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
162	80	Chandpur	Md. Jamir Deowan	Musa Deowan	Male	Disable
163	82	Chandpur	Najma Begum	Jan Shorif Ali Molla	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
164	83	Chandpur	Md. Hajrat Ali Gaji	Late Toib Ali Gaji	Male	Below Poverty Level
165	85	Chandpur	Anowarabegum	Md. Kobiraj	Male	Below Poverty Level
166	86	Chandpur	Hanif Molla	Late Abul Hosen Molla	Male	Below Poverty Level
167	87	Chandpur	Md. Mostafa Bepari	Late Aman Uddin Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
168	88	Chandpur	Md. Faruk Hosen	Md. Mostafa Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
169	94	Chandpur	Md. Abul Basar	Late Lutfor Rahman	Male	Below Poverty Level
170	95	Chandpur	Md. Yousuf Ali	Late Hosen Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
171	96	Chandpur	Rabiya Begum	Abu Sayed Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
172	97	Chandpur	Md. Delowar Hosen Bepari	Jamsod Ali Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
173	98	Chandpur	Md. Ismaile Ali	Late Jamshed Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
174	99	Chandpur	Md. Nasir Ahamed Patowari	Mokhlesur Rahman Patowari	Male	Below Poverty Level
175	101	Chandpur	Md. Abdul Haque Choukider	L/ Abu Choukider	Male	Below Poverty Level
176	103	Chandpur	Md. Shahid Voiya	L/ Siraj Uddin Voiya	Male	Below Poverty Level
177	105	Chandpur	Reziya Begum	Md. Jalil Bepari	Female	Below Poverty, Female, Disable
178	107	Chandpur	Md. Ripon	Md. Mofazzal Mal	Male	Below Poverty Level
179	109	Chandpur	Hasina Begum	Md. Ab. Rahman Halder	Male	Below Poverty Level
180	110	Chandpur	Halima Khatun	Samsul Hawlader	Female	Below Poverty, Female, Disable
181	111	Chandpur	Md. Siraj Bepary	Razzak Bepary	Male	Below Poverty Level
182	112	Chandpur	Md. Kajol Molla	Rahmat Ali Molla	Male	Below Poverty Level
183	113	Chandpur	Md. Jahangir Bakaul	Md. Sarif Bakaul	Male	Below Poverty Level
184	114	Chandpur	Aklima	Umar Ali Mal	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
185	118	Chandpur	Md. Anowar Abdul Rahman	L/ Fuzlul Haque Haolader	Male	Below Poverty Level
186	120	Chandpur	Anowar Begum	Ali Akbar Prodahnia	Male	Below Poverty Level
187	121	Chandpur	Raosanara Begum	Abul Hossen	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
188	122	Chandpur	Kulsum Begum	L/ Siddque Sarder	Male	Below Poverty Level
189	123	Chandpur	Abdul Kuddus Prodhanian	Md. Mozibul Haque Prodhanian	Male	Below Poverty Level
190	124	Chandpur	Md. Mansur Haolader	Yusuf Haolader	Male	Below Poverty Level

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
191	125	Chandpur	Md. Yousuf Haolader	L/ Hakim Ali Haolader	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
192	126	Chandpur	Sufia Khatun	L/ Kasim Bepary	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
193	127	Chandpur	Nur Jahan Begum	Late Badsha Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
194	129	Chandpur	Siddik Ali Pradhania	Khaj Mohammad Pradhania	Male	Below Poverty Level
195	130	Chandpur	Abdur Rahman Chowkider	Late Madhu Chowkider	Male	Below Poverty Level
196	131	Chandpur	Amena Khatun	Abdur Rohim Chowkider	Male	Below Poverty Level
197	133	Chandpur	Md. Jahangir Bapari	Late Iddris Ali Bapari	Male	Below Poverty Level
198	136	Chandpur	Md. Foysal Bapari	Iddris Ali Bapari	Male	Below Poverty Level
199	139	Chandpur	Md. Sekander Deowan	Md. Ibrahim Deowan	Male	Below Poverty Level
200	140	Chandpur	Md. Saiful Islam	Abul Kalam Gaji	Male	Below Poverty Level
201	141	Chandpur	Hajrat Ali Deowan	Haque Chowkider	Male	Below Poverty Level
202	142	Chandpur	Rabeya Begum	Md..Mofijul Islam Mia	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
203	143	Chandpur	Md. Ebrahim Khalil	Late Ali Ahmed Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
204	144	Chandpur	Mojibul Haque Pradhania	Late Rofij Uddin	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
205	145	Chandpur	Mst. Parvin Begum	Late Abul Maji	Male	Below Poverty Level
206	147	Chandpur	Md. Mahabubul Alam Kiron	Late Yousuf Chowkider	Male	Below Poverty Level



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
207	148	Chandpur	Md. Delowar Chowkider	Late Yousuf Chowkider	Male	Below Poverty Level
208	150	Chandpur	Md. Mustofa Dhali	Late Abul Hossain Dhali	Male	Below Poverty Level
209	151	Chandpur	Md. Mohon Dewan	Late Oli Dewan	Male	Below Poverty Level
210	152	Chandpur	Md. Ismail Dewan	Md. Mohon Dewan	Male	Below Poverty Level
211	153	Chandpur	Jayeda Begum	Md. Nazim Uddin Mullah	Male	Below Poverty Level
212	155	Chandpur	Bacchu Khan	Late Siddik Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
213	156	Chandpur	Taslina Begum	Nur Muhammad Dhorji	Male	Below Poverty Level
214	158	Chandpur	Safia Begum	Late Shiraj Gazi	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
215	160	Chandpur	Taslina Begum	Md. Mutaleb Hossain	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
216	162	Chandpur	Md. Ali Hossain	Mohi Uddin Prodana	Male	Below Poverty Level
217	163	Chandpur	Md. Hossain Chokdar	Late Hayat Ali Chokdar	Male	Below Poverty Level
218	165	Chandpur	Md. Selim Pathan	Md. Khaled Pathan	Male	Below Poverty Level
219	166	Chandpur	Firoza Begum	Late Malek Kazi	Male	Disable, Below Poverty Line
220	167	Chandpur	Monowara Begum	Late Sayedullah Dhorji	Male	Below Poverty Level
221	168	Chandpur	Md. Belayet Hossain Bepari	Late Abdul Somid Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
222	170	Chandpur	Md. Shofiullah Howlader	Late Sabed Ali Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
223	171	Chandpur	Ahmmmed Ali Howlader	Hukum Ali Howlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
224	172	Chandpur	Abdur Rahman Khan	Firoz Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
225	173	Chandpur	Md. Abdur Rahim Khan	Late Firoz Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
226	175	Chandpur	Fatema Begum	Md. Razzak Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level
227	176	Chandpur	Mansura Khatun	Jalil Howlader	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
228	178	Chandpur	Md. Umor Ali	Ali Akbor Sarkar	Male	Below Poverty Level
229	179	Chandpur	Fatema Begum	Abdul Mozid Bepari	Male	Below Poverty Level
230	180	Chandpur	Mst. Ozufa Begum	Late Sufia Begum	Male	Below Poverty Level
231	181	Chandpur	Muhammad Nurul Islam	Late Muhammad Malek Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
232	182	Chandpur	Muhammad Zohirul Islam	Late Abdul Malek Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
233	187	Chandpur	Art Sign Corner	Md. Kamal Hossain	Male	Below Poverty Level
234	348	Narayanganj	Md. Babul Haolader	L/ Abdul Sattar Haolader	Male	Below Poverty Level
235	349	Narayanganj	Md. Abdul Alim	L/ Adam Ali Bepary	Male	Below Poverty Level
236	350	Narayanganj	Md. Jakir Hossen Faraji	Md. A. Hai Faraji	Male	Below Poverty Level
237	351	Narayanganj	Md. Jakir Hossen	Md. Esmail Khan	Male	Below Poverty Level



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
238	352	Narayanganj	Md. Taher Prodhania	L/ Charu Prodhania	Male	Below Poverty Level
239	353	Narayanganj	Md. Liton	Md. Mofiz Uddin	Male	Below Poverty Level
240	354	Narayanganj	Md. Jalal Prodhania	L/ Charu Prodhani	Male	Below Poverty Level
241	357	Narayanganj	Md. Abdul Razzak	Sajon Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level
242	359	Narayanganj	Md. Babul Chudhury	Mohammad Firoz Chudhury	Male	Below Poverty Level
243	361	Narayanganj	Md. Liton	Md. Doyal Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
244	365	Narayanganj	Md. Mizanur Rahman	L/ Sekander Ali Matubber	Male	Below Poverty Level
245	367	Narayanganj	Md. Khalek Gazi	Md. Hosen Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
246	368	Narayanganj	Delowar	Rashid Bapari	Male	Below Poverty Level
247	371	Narayanganj	Md Masum Sheikh	L/ Ali Hosen	Male	Below Poverty Level
248	373	Narayanganj	Md. Kazi Murad	Late Kazi Abdur Rab	Male	Below Poverty Level
249	374	Narayanganj	Kazi Mohammad Siddik	Late Kazi Abdur Rouf	Male	Below Poverty Level
250	375	Narayanganj	Md. Abu Sufian Gazi	Md. Halim Gazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
251	377	Narayanganj	Md. Saddam	Md. Abdur Rab	Male	Below Poverty Level
252	378	Narayanganj	Md. Delowar Hossen	L/ Md. Eyakub Ali Sarder	Male	Below Poverty Level
253	379	Narayanganj	Md. Ziyaur Rahman	Md. Mofiz Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level
254	380	Narayanganj	Abdur Rab Mia	Mofiz Uddin	Male	Below Poverty Level
255	383	Narayanganj	Moznu Mia	L/ Alahi Box	Male	Below Poverty Level

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of HH Heads	Father's Name	Sex	V_group
256	386	Narayanganj	Md. Rafik	L/ Ahmmed	Male	Below Poverty Level
257	393	Pangaon	Md. Nojrul Islam	Abdus Salam Hafej	Male	Below Poverty Level
258	396	Pangaon	Md. Nurnobi	L/Abdul Hai Sarkar	Male	Below Poverty Level
259	398	Pangaon	Md. Sahalom Choukidar	Md. Samchu Choukidar	Male	Below Poverty Level
260	399	Pangaon	Samchuddin Bokaul	Hamizuddin Bokaul	Male	Disable
261	400	Pangaon	Owasim Kazi	L/ Kashem Ali Kazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
262	403	Pangaon	Md. Motaleb Hosen	L/ Amjad Mridha	Male	Below Poverty Level
263	405	Pangaon	Md Mojibor Mia	Md. Badsha Mia	Male	Disable
264	406	Pangaon	Khairul Islam	Altab Sheikh	Male	Below Poverty Level
265	407	Pangaon	Md. Jaman Mia	Md. Nur Islam	Male	Below Poverty Level
266	408	Pangaon	Ali Hosen	L/ Lutfor Rahman	Male	Disable
267	409	Pangaon	Md. Ayatulla	Md. Sahid	Male	Below Poverty Level
268	412	Pangaon	Md. Shahalom Hawoladar	Tojammbar	Male	Below Poverty Level
269	413	Pangaon	Md. Amir Hosen	Md Ali Mia	Male	Below Poverty Level
270	416	Pangaon	Kazi Nasim Uddin	Dorbesh Kazi	Male	Below Poverty Level
271	417	Pangaon	Md. Kamal Hosen	L/ Asad Ullah	Male	Below Poverty Level
272	418	Pangaon	Anowar Hosen	L/ Surut Ali	Male	Below Poverty Level
273	420	Pangaon	Md. Siraj Hawlader	L/ Samad Hawlader	Male	Below Poverty Level
274	421	Pangaon	Rupban Begum	Md. Barek	Female	Below Poverty Level Female Headed
275	391	Shashanghat	Md. Safiqul Islam	Ashraf Akando	Male	Below Poverty Level



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of proposed new and up-gradation of Cargo and Passenger River Terminals.

BRWTP-S6

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN S3 & S4 TERMINALS



ANNEX-4: LIST OF TENANTS

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
1	446	Ashuganj	Samsuzzaman	Male	6	Commercial
2	500	Ashuganj	Shohidul	Male	4	Commercial
3	546	Ashuganj	Rasel Mia	Male	7	Commercial
4	559	Ashuganj	Md. Noman Mia	Male	8	Commercial
5	572	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Sayed Mia	Male	12	Commercial
6	572	Ashuganj	Rasel Mia	Male	15	Commercial
7	505	Ashuganj	Md. Mostofa	Male	7	Commercial
8	518	Ashuganj	Md. Zamal Hoshen	Male	7	Commercial
9	572	Ashuganj	Md. Noman Mia	Male	14	Commercial
10	574	Ashuganj	Rasel Mia	Male	15	Commercial
11	575	Ashuganj	Md. Noman Mia	Male	14	Commercial
12	572	Ashuganj	Md. Noman Mia	Male	14	Commercial
13	573	Ashuganj	Md. Harun Mia	Male	10	Commercial
14	505	Ashuganj	Md. Momin	Male	6	Commercial
15	435	Ashuganj	Md. Noman Mia	Male	7	Commercial
16	479	Ashuganj	Faisal Ahmed	Male	4	Commercial
17	479	Ashuganj	Md. Zuru Mia	Male	7	Commercial
18	502	Ashuganj	Md. Badol Lotif	Male	8	Commercial
19	449	Ashuganj	Mohammad Jamal	Male	6	Commercial
20	572	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Taher	Male	5	Commercial
21	572	Ashuganj	Rasel Mia	Male	15	Commercial
22	527	Ashuganj	Md. Jamal Hossain	Male	10	Commercial



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
23	588	Ashuganj	Rowshon Ara Begum	Female	9	Residential
24	586	Ashuganj	Nurul Haque	Male	5	Residential
25	588	Ashuganj	Jahanara	Male	7	Residential
26	588	Ashuganj	Rina	Female	3	Residential
27	594	Ashuganj	Lufia Khatun	Female	6	Residential
28	594	Ashuganj	Shiraz Mia	Male	5	Residential
29	595	Ashuganj	Ahera Banu	Female	6	Residential
30	595	Ashuganj	Zahanara	Female	6	Residential
31	427	Ashuganj	Kamal Mia	Male	4	Commercial
32	429	Ashuganj	Md. Dalim Mia	Male	10	Commercial
33	605	Ashuganj	Abdus Sattar	Male	7	Commercial
34	514	Ashuganj	Md. Musa Mia	Male	5	Commercial
35	573	Ashuganj	Md. Hanif Mia	Male	10	Commercial
36	492	Ashuganj	Md. Masum Ahammad	Male	7	Commercial
37	471	Ashuganj	Md. Kamrul Hasan	Male	5	Commercial
38	494	Ashuganj	Abdul Barek	Male	8	Commercial
39	429	Ashuganj	Md. Harun Mia	Male	7	Commercial
40	430	Ashuganj	Md. Masud Mia	Male	4	Commercial
41	436	Ashuganj	Shirin Bakul	Female	6	Commercial
42	438	Ashuganj	Md. Nazrul Islam Bakul	Male	5	Commercial
43	443	Ashuganj	Sharifur Rahman (Apu)	Male	7	Commercial
44	458	Ashuganj	Md. Rahim Sikdar	Male	6	Commercial
45	467	Ashuganj	Adnanur Rahman	Male	5	Commercial
46	485	Ashuganj	Md. Baygid Khondokar	Male	1	Commercial

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
47	495	Ashuganj	Enamul Haque	Male	4	Commercial
48	500	Ashuganj	Alom Sikder	Male	4	Commercial
49	506	Ashuganj	Iqbal Sikder	Male	5	Commercial
50	508	Ashuganj	Miss. Jannatul Easmin	Female	8	Commercial
51	512	Ashuganj	Md. Fahim Khan	Male	4	Commercial
52	523	Ashuganj	Md. Jitu Mia	Male	7	Commercial
53	537	Ashuganj	Md. Abdus Salam	Male	7	Commercial
54	537	Ashuganj	Md. Anu Rezbi	Male	1	Commercial
55	537	Ashuganj	Md. Humayan Kabir	Male	6	Commercial
56	550	Ashuganj	Ataur Rahman Kabir	Male	4	Commercial
57	552	Ashuganj	Saidur Rahman	Male	5	Commercial
58	569	Ashuganj	Md. Babul Sarkar	Male	7	Commercial
59	572	Ashuganj	Md. Rumel Mia	Male	20	Commercial
60	573	Ashuganj	Md. Ramzanul Islam	Male	7	Commercial
61	573	Ashuganj	Prodip Chandra Shaha	Male	7	Commercial
62	574	Ashuganj	Prodip Chandra Shaha	Male	7	Commercial
63	437	Ashuganj	Md. Nazrul Islam	Male	5	Commercial
64	440	Ashuganj	Md. Rezaul Karim	Male	3	Commercial
65	473	Ashuganj	Md. Joshim Uddin	Male	5	Commercial
66	530	Ashuganj	Maruf Ahmed	Male	3	Commercial
67	551	Ashuganj	Md. Mosharraf Hossain	Male	4	Commercial
68	558	Ashuganj	Md. Shahin Shikdar	Male	5	Commercial
69	570	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Taher	Male	5	Commercial
70	443	Ashuganj	Parvin Aktar	Male	7	Commercial
71	453	Ashuganj	Md. Shahin Shikdar	Male	4	Commercial
72	496	Ashuganj	Md. Kamal Uddin	Male	1	Commercial



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
73	459	Ashuganj	Md. Basir Mia	Male	5	Commercial
74	459	Ashuganj	Md. Kousar Ahmed	Male	5	Commercial
75	459	Ashuganj	Mohammad Hales Mia	Male	5	Commercial
76	470	Ashuganj	Md. Jamal Uddin	Male	1	Commercial
77	475	Ashuganj	Md. Alal Mia	Male	10	Commercial
78	499	Ashuganj	Mir Aktaruzamman	Male	8	Commercial
79	507	Ashuganj	Mahabubur Rahman Khokon	Male	1	Commercial
80	512	Ashuganj	Masud Siddiki	Male	4	Commercial
81	538	Ashuganj	Md. Nur Hossain Bhuiyan	Male	5	Commercial
82	539	Ashuganj	Ferdushi Begum	Female	5	Commercial
83	564	Ashuganj	Md. Zahid Hasan	Male	7	Commercial
84	572	Ashuganj	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Male	3	Commercial
85	572	Ashuganj	Saiful Islam	Male	6	Commercial
86	575	Ashuganj	Md. Masud	Male	6	Commercial
87	575	Ashuganj	Razib Latif	Male	10	Commercial
88	617	Ashuganj	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Male	4	Commercial
89	623	Ashuganj	Alkas Mia	Male	5	Commercial
90	624	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Bakkor Siddik	Male	5	Commercial
91	605	Ashuganj	Alkas Mia	Male	7	Commercial
92	618	Ashuganj	Md. Masud Sarkar	Male	7	Commercial
93	427	Ashuganj	Shahadan Mia	Male	6	Commercial
94	507	Ashuganj	Md. Gulam Mia	Male	7	Commercial
95	515	Ashuganj	Md. Gulap Mia	Male	7	Commercial
96	534	Ashuganj	Md. Tutul Talukder	Male	4	Commercial

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
97	535	Ashuganj	Md. Edris Mia	Male	9	Commercial
98	590	Ashuganj	Md. Sharif Khan	Male	7	Commercial
99	430	Ashuganj	Asaduzzaman Khandokar	Male	7	Commercial
100	466	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Zafor Himel	Male	7	Commercial
101	517	Ashuganj	Zaman Mulla	Male	7	Commercial
102	573	Ashuganj	Alkas Mia	Male	5	Commercial
103	528	Ashuganj	Md. Mozibur Rahman	Male	6	Commercial
104	447	Ashuganj	Badal Latif	Male	9	Commercial
105	471	Ashuganj	Md. Khairul Alam Shuvo	Male	5	Commercial
106	478	Ashuganj	Arobi Rahman Pappu	Male	10	Commercial
107	486	Ashuganj	Foysal Al Rabbi	Male	9	Commercial
108	497	Ashuganj	Md. Mostofa	Male	7	Commercial
109	605	Ashuganj	Imam Ali	Male	5	Commercial
110	474	Ashuganj	Saidul Islam	Male	6	Commercial
111	490	Ashuganj	Shajahankhondokar	Male	1	Commercial
112	498	Ashuganj	Md. Kamal Hossain	Male	6	Commercial
113	569	Ashuganj	Shajalal Khandokar	Male	12	Commercial
114	573	Ashuganj	Kamrul Islam	Male	2	Commercial
115	496	Ashuganj	Ebrahim Rahman Mollah	Male	1	Commercial
116	605	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Bakar Siddik	Male	5	Commercial
117	464	Ashuganj	Md. Faisal Mia	Male	12	Commercial
118	451	Ashuganj	Md. Thohidul Islam Nasir	Male	8	Commercial
119	460	Ashuganj	Md. Zillur Rahman	Male	14	Commercial
120	560	Ashuganj	Prodip Chandra Shaha	Male	7	Commercial
121	455	Ashuganj	Md. Aktar Hossain	Male	5	Commercial
122	468	Ashuganj	Md. Jamal Uddin	Male	1	Commercial



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
123	470	Ashuganj	Md. Jahid Hasan	Male	9	Commercial
124	503	Ashuganj	Md. Sahid Mia	Male	3	Commercial
125	529	Ashuganj	Md. Zia Mia	Male	6	Commercial
126	531	Ashuganj	Md. Abu Asif	Male	7	Commercial
127	571	Ashuganj	Md. Badol Sarkar	Male	7	Commercial
128	575	Ashuganj	Prodip Kumar Shaha	Male	5	Commercial
129	542	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Hakim	Male	7	Commercial
130	589	Ashuganj	Zillor Rahman	Male	5	Residential
131	572	Ashuganj	Md. Hanif Mia	Male	4	Commercial
132	544	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Latif	Male	7	Commercial
133	573	Ashuganj	Abul Kalam Azad	Male	5	Commercial
134	573	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Latif	Male	7	Commercial
135	512	Ashuganj	Sohag Mia	Male	5	Commercial
136	512	Ashuganj	Md. Motlab Mia	Male	7	Commercial
137	509	Ashuganj	Md. Mostofa Kamal Mia	Male	6	Commercial
138	506	Ashuganj	Kazi Shoriful Islam	Male	7	Commercial
139	494	Ashuganj	Md. Mustofa	Male	6	Commercial
140	493	Ashuganj	Topon Chowdhury	Male	6	Commercial
141	548	Ashuganj	Sumon Mia	Male	5	Commercial
142	443	Ashuganj	Parul Aktar	Female	1	Commercial
143	489	Ashuganj	Md. Dulal Mia	Male	8	Commercial
144	530	Ashuganj	Md. Sohag Mia	Male	8	Commercial
145	547	Ashuganj	Md. Hebju Mia	Male	10	Commercial
146	557	Ashuganj	Md. Hebju Mia	Male	5	Commercial

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
147	573	Ashuganj	Md. Mamunur Rahman Bhuyian	Male	4	Commercial
148	575	Ashuganj	Md. Abidur Rahman	Male	3	Commercial
149	480	Ashuganj	Md. Barkat Ali	Male	7	Commercial
150	430	Ashuganj	Md. Mahtab Mia	Male	9	Commercial
151	487	Ashuganj	Zuton Roy	Male	9	Commercial
152	429	Ashuganj	Md. Tazul Islam	Male	4	Commercial
153	480	Ashuganj	Md. Tazul Islam	Male	4	Commercial
154	445	Ashuganj	Md. Moznu Mia	Male	8	Commercial
155	563	Ashuganj	Md. Mozibor Rahman	Male	5	Commercial
156	480	Ashuganj	Md. Billal Hossain	Male	6	Commercial
157	524	Ashuganj	Ragubir Shaha	Male	15	Commercial
158	572	Ashuganj	Dulal Chandra Shaha	Male	4	Commercial
159	525	Ashuganj	Md. Sayed Mia	Male	7	Commercial
160	526	Ashuganj	Md. Zahirul Islam	Male	12	Commercial
161	514	Ashuganj	Md. Zahir Talukder	Male	5	Commercial
162	571	Ashuganj	Kazol Rabbi Sarkar	Male	2	Commercial
163	479	Ashuganj	Farid Uddin	Male	6	Commercial
164	479	Ashuganj	Md. Mazu Mia	Male	7	Commercial
165	586	Ashuganj	Md. Ibrahim	Male	4	Residential
166	589	Ashuganj	Md. Habib	Male	3	Commercial
167	586	Ashuganj	Moyna Begum	Female	2	Residential
168	586	Ashuganj	Mst. Sharifa Khatun	Female	4	Residential
169	589	Ashuganj	Md. Zakir Hossain	Male	3	Residential
170	589	Ashuganj	Shadon Kumar De	Male	3	Residential
171	589	Ashuganj	Mst. Rumki Aktar	Female	5	Residential



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
172	457	Ashuganj	Md. Golap Kha	Male	4	Commercial
173	484	Ashuganj	Md. Golap Kha	Male	4	Commercial
174	573	Ashuganj	Md. Gulap Kha	Male	4	Commercial
175	573	Ashuganj	Rahim Uddin	Male	5	Commercial
176	605	Ashuganj	Rasel Mia	Male	6	Commercial
177	573	Ashuganj	Md. Saidur Rahman	Male	4	Commercial
178	430	Ashuganj	Md. Younus Mia	Male	9	Commercial
179	568	Ashuganj	Md. Hossain	Male	7	Commercial
180	572	Ashuganj	Mst. Rashida Begum	Male	5	Commercial
181	501	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Karim	Male	2	Commercial
182	572	Ashuganj	Md. Faruk Mia	Male	4	Commercial
183	572	Ashuganj	Md. Helal Uddin	Male	4	Commercial
184	572	Ashuganj	Md. Azizur Rahman	Male	5	Commercial
185	430	Ashuganj	Md. Anisur Rahman	Male	6	Commercial
186	590	Ashuganj	Md. Amin Sarkar	Male	7	Commercial
187	443	Ashuganj	Md. Khalilur Rahman	Male	12	Commercial
188	448	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Rauf	Male	3	Commercial
189	476	Ashuganj	Md. Mahabubur Zamman Ronok	Male	8	Commercial
190	588	Ashuganj	Md. Raton Mia	Male	1	Residential
191	588	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Sobhan	Male	4	Residential
192	588	Ashuganj	Abul Hasem	Male	5	Residential
193	425	Ashuganj	Md. Riazul Islam Khan	Male	4	Commercial
194	430	Ashuganj	Razu Ahmed	Male	9	Commercial
195	430	Ashuganj	Parvez Alam Chowdhury	Male	10	Commercial

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
196	605	Ashuganj	Md. Al Amin Mia	Male	5	Commercial
197	532	Ashuganj	Md. Afzal Mia	Male	6	Commercial
198	533	Ashuganj	Md. Afzal Mia	Male	6	Commercial
199	536	Ashuganj	Md. Raton Mia	Male	7	Commercial
200	463	Ashuganj	Md. Khalilur Rahman	Male	12	Commercial
201	491	Ashuganj	Poritos Kumar Sha	Male	5	Commercial
202	561	Ashuganj	Montus Kumar Shaha	Male	4	Commercial
203	532	Ashuganj	Md. Khalilur Rahman	Male	12	Commercial
204	514	Ashuganj	Md. Aktaruzzaman	Male	10	Commercial
205	549	Ashuganj	Md. Habibur Rahman	Male	6	Commercial
206	498	Ashuganj	Md. Sohag Mia	Male	7	Commercial
207	514	Ashuganj	Md. Helal Mia	Male	6	Commercial
208	513	Ashuganj	Md. Zahid Talu,Kder	Male	5	Commercial
209	511	Ashuganj	Md. Amanullah Miaji	Male	6	Commercial
210	491	Ashuganj	Sumon Kumar Sha	Male	5	Commercial
211	495	Ashuganj	Md. Tauhid Ali	Male	3	Commercial
212	495	Ashuganj	Chan Mia	Male	8	Commercial
213	510	Ashuganj	Bolai Kumar Ray	Male	3	Commercial
214	605	Ashuganj	Abul Kalam Mia	Male	5	Commercial
215	483	Ashuganj	Md. Moznu Mia	Male	8	Commercial
216	543	Ashuganj	Azizul Haque	Male	7	Commercial
217	545	Ashuganj	Md. Helal Mia	Male	6	Commercial
218	562	Ashuganj	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Male	7	Commercial
219	446	Ashuganj	Md. Moniruzamman	Male	6	Commercial
220	444	Ashuganj	Mahin Uddin	Male	8	Commercial
221	461	Ashuganj	Md. Moin Uddin	Male	9	Commercial



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
222	449	Ashuganj	Runa Begum	Female	2	Commercial
223	462	Ashuganj	Md. Baki Billah Hossain	Male	4	Commercial
224	555	Ashuganj	Md. Kabir Mia	Male	8	Commercial
225	567	Ashuganj	Md. Musaraf Hossain	Male	3	Commercial
226	435	Ashuganj	Md. Jamal Hossain	Male	5	Commercial
227	429	Ashuganj	Hasan Mia	Male	6	Commercial
228	439	Ashuganj	Ismail Rahman Himel	Male	2	Commercial
229	456	Ashuganj	Md. Abdul Malak	Male	3	Commercial
230	458	Ashuganj	Md. Mosarrof Hossan	Male	3	Commercial
231	563	Ashuganj	Babul Chandra Shaha	Male	10	Commercial
232	568	Ashuganj	Shamim Hossain	Male	5	Commercial
233	199	Barishal	Md. Lukman	Male	5	Commercial
234	213	Barishal	Abul Kalam Forazi	Male	5	Commercial
235	189	Barishal	Gupal Chandra Shaha	Male	4	Commercial
236	191	Barishal	Md. Shahin Islam	Male	8	Commercial
237	193	Barishal	Md. Dulal Sardar	Male	2	Commercial
238	254	Barishal	Md. Nurul Islam	Male	7	Commercial
239	194	Barishal	Md. Abul Kalam	Male	5	Commercial
240	231	Barishal	Ahedul Shikdar	Male	8	Commercial
241	194	Barishal	Md. Ibrahim Shikdar	Male	4	Commercial
242	196	Barishal	Md. Rasef Khandokar	Male	5	Commercial
243	322	Barishal	Nurul Islam	Male	6	Commercial
244	197	Barishal	Md. Nurul Haque	Male	5	Commercial
245	203	Barishal	Bimol Chandra Shil	Male	5	Commercial

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
246	203	Barishal	Borun Chandra Shil	Male	4	Commercial
247	198	Barishal	Md. Abul Kalam	Male	6	Commercial
248	204	Barishal	Musharaf Howlader	Male	7	Commercial
249	199	Barishal	Md. Nasir	Male	6	Commercial
250	235	Barishal	Susanto Kumar Shikder	Male	6	Commercial
251	211	Barishal	Md. Musharaf Hossain	Male	7	Commercial
252	200	Barishal	Jamal	Male	4	Commercial
253	215	Barishal	Md. Monirul Islam	Male	4	Commercial
254	272	Barishal	Md. Kamal Hosen	Male	4	Commercial
255	273	Barishal	Md. Kamal Hosen	Male	4	Commercial
256	274	Barishal	Md. Kamal Hosen	Male	4	Commercial
257	228	Barishal	Md. Al Amin Fakir	Male	6	Commercial
258	216	Barishal	Md. Selim Howlader	Male	8	Commercial
259	302	Barishal	Md. Mostofa	Male	5	Commercial
260	269	Barishal	Md. Shamim Khan	Male	6	Commercial
261	221	Barishal	Md. Nor E Alam Mollik	Male	5	Commercial
262	222	Barishal	Md. Nor E Alam Mollik	Male	5	Commercial
263	288	Barishal	Tania Begum	Female	3	Commercial
264	204	Barishal	Md. Jalal	Male	5	Commercial
265	223	Barishal	Md. Moshir Rahman Khan	Male	5	Commercial
266	224	Barishal	Shahadat Hossain Sattar	Male	6	Commercial
267	210	Barishal	Md. Mamun Or Rashid	Male	8	Commercial
268	227	Barishal	Taposh Haldar	Male	4	Residential
269	229	Barishal	Abu Bakkar	Male	5	Commercial
270	230	Barishal	Md. Saiful Islam	Male	5	Commercial
271	230	Barishal	Arif Mridha	Male	5	Commercial



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
272	343	Barishal	Md. Ansar Hawlader	Male	5	Commercial
273	232	Barishal	Kanai Das	Male	4	Commercial
274	236	Barishal	Sreedam Das	Male	5	Commercial
275	271	Barishal	Md. Rana	Male	5	Commercial
276	263	Barishal	Md. Al-Amin Howlader	Male	8	Commercial
277	214	Barishal	Endrojit Shil	Male	5	Commercial
278	237	Barishal	Md. Billal	Male	8	Commercial
279	238	Barishal	Md. Masum Howlader	Male	2	Commercial
280	334	Barishal	Mst. Fahima Begum	Female	3	Commercial
281	248	Barishal	Badol Mistri	Male	7	Commercial
282	253	Barishal	Md. Liton	Male	5	Commercial
283	294	Barishal	Md. Abul Hosen	Male	4	Commercial
284	275	Barishal	Md. Bojlu	Male	6	Commercial
285	277	Barishal	Md. Fojlul Haq	Male	5	Residential
286	278	Barishal	Md. Razzan Khan	Male	8	Commercial
287	285	Barishal	Towhid Ghorami	Male	3	Commercial
288	322	Barishal	Md. Sohag	Male	4	Commercial
289	322	Barishal	Lokman Chowdhury	Male	5	Commercial
290	322	Barishal	Md. Ahidul	Male	7	Commercial
291	328	Barishal	Md. Nur Alam	Male	7	Residential
292	328	Barishal	Md. Sala Uddin	Male	7	Commercial
293	322	Barishal	Md. Faru	Male	8	Commercial
294	322	Barishal	Shopon Kumar	Male	8	Commercial
295	322	Barishal	Al Amin Haowlader	Male	5	Commercial

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
296	322	Barishal	Md. Arun Haowlader	Male	6	Commercial
297	110	Chandpur	Rubi Akter	Female	5	Residential
298	130	Chandpur	Asma Akter	Female	4	Residential
299	129	Chandpur	Rashida Begum	Female	3	Residential
300	150	Chandpur	Md. Abdul Mannan Bepari	Male	5	Commercial
301	138	Chandpur	Md. Ali Akber	Male	5	Commercial
302	51	Chandpur	Md. Selim Mizi	Male	8	Commercial
303	146	Chandpur	Dilip Chandra	Male	6	Commercial
304	138	Chandpur	Sree Jointi Rani	Female	4	Commercial
305	12	Chandpur	Abdul Mannan Bepari	Male	5	Commercial
306	13	Chandpur	Abdul Mannan Bepari	Male	5	Commercial
307	167	Chandpur	Md. Saddam Khan	Male	5	Commercial
308	11	Chandpur	Md. Mohosin Bepari	Male	6	Commercial
309	38	Chandpur	Md. Mustofa Kamal	Male	8	Commercial
310	19	Chandpur	Asan Sardar	Male	8	Commercial
311	21	Chandpur	Md. Eman Sordar	Male	10	Commercial
312	16	Chandpur	Abdul Karim	Male	13	Commercial
313	17	Chandpur	Abdul Karim	Male	13	Commercial
314	44	Chandpur	Md. Billal Hossain	Male	13	Commercial
315	142	Chandpur	Md. Harun-Or Roshid	Male	5	Commercial
316	35	Chandpur	Md. Manik Bepari	Male	6	Commercial
317	109	Chandpur	Md. Kabir Hossen Sarkar	Male	3	Residential
318	90	Chandpur	Arefa Khatun	Female	4	Residential
319	14	Chandpur	Siraj Mia	Male	2	Commercial
320	9	Chandpur	Sadek Gazi	Male	6	Commercial
321	27	Chandpur	Sree Manik Mojumdar	Male	7	Commercial



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
322	28	Chandpur	Md. Badsha Bepari	Male	5	Commercial
323	184	Chandpur	Md. Chiru Sheikh	Male	7	Commercial
324	70	Chandpur	Md. Mostafa Kamal	Male	5	Commercial
325	68	Chandpur	Md. Babul Khan	Male	6	Commercial
326	138	Chandpur	Md. Alomgir Hosen	Male	6	Commercial
327	68	Chandpur	Oyasim	Male	7	Commercial
328	138	Chandpur	Md. Mojammel Haq	Male	5	Commercial
329	138	Chandpur	Md. Anowar Ali Molla	Male	5	Commercial
330	46	Chandpur	Md. Babu	Male	2	Commercial
331	47	Chandpur	Md. Manik Hossain Bepari	Male	4	Commercial
332	31	Chandpur	Abu Sayed Chowkidar	Male	5	Commercial
333	31	Chandpur	Md. Younus Ali	Male	23	Commercial
334	32	Chandpur	Shah Alam Kha	Male	6	Commercial
335	33	Chandpur	Md. Imam Hossain	Male	4	Commercial
336	105	Chandpur	Md. Mokter Patoary	Male	6	Commercial
337	139	Chandpur	Md. Alam Sarkar	Male	6	Commercial
338	138	Chandpur	Md. Main Uddin	Male	3	Commercial
339	95	Chandpur	Foyjun Nesa	Female	5	Residential
340	129	Chandpur	Shoriat Begum	Female	4	Residential
341	183	Chandpur	Md. Monir Hossain Choibal	Male	4	Commercial
342	66	Chandpur	Md. Bacchu Mia Deowan	Male	7	Commercial
343	53	Chandpur	Md. Josim Uddin	Male	3	Residential
344	106	Chandpur	Md. Mokter	Male	6	Commercial
345	106	Chandpur	Md. Amzad Hossen	Male	7	Commercial

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
346	53	Chandpur	Md. Siddik Ali Mizi	Male	5	Residential
347	95	Chandpur	Mst. Shamsun Nahar	Female	6	Residential
348	95	Chandpur	Rabeya Begum	Female	4	Residential
349	113	Chandpur	Md. Mokter Hossen Dewan	Male	3	Residential
350	126	Chandpur	Mst. Khodeza Akter (Shefali)	Female	7	Residential
351	170	Chandpur	Md. Kamal Hossain Bepari	Male	5	Residential
352	138	Chandpur	Md. Abdus Salam	Male	5	Commercial
353	145	Chandpur	Md. Selim Miji	Male	5	Commercial
354	148	Chandpur	Sha Alam Miji	Male	5	Commercial
355	106	Chandpur	Md. Niyamul Basar Sumon	Male	5	Commercial
356	138	Chandpur	Md. Ahasan Ullah	Male	7	Commercial
357	138	Chandpur	Md. Harun Or Roshid	Male	6	Commercial
358	53	Chandpur	Md. Abdul Salam	Male	5	Commercial
359	147	Chandpur	Md. Harun	Male	3	Commercial
360	138	Chandpur	Md. Sha Jalal	Male	6	Commercial
361	89	Chandpur	Md. Mahabur Alam	Male	5	Residential
362	38	Chandpur	Md. Abdur Rahman Bepari	Male	5	Commercial
363	133	Chandpur	Saiful	Male	4	Commercial
364	38	Chandpur	Md. Showkat	Male	5	Commercial
365	138	Chandpur	Nitai Chandra	Male	5	Commercial
366	138	Chandpur	Md. Sana Ullah	Male	6	Commercial
367	184	Chandpur	Md. Billal Hossain	Male	6	Commercial
368	143	Chandpur	Md. Zamir Hosen	Male	6	Commercial
369	143	Chandpur	Brojo Gopal Sarkar	Male	3	Commercial
370	105	Chandpur	Md. Sarif Shekh	Male	4	Commercial
371	129	Chandpur	Md. Parvej Gaji	Male	4	Residential



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of Tenant	Sex	Members	Type of Tenant
372	150	Chandpur		Male	5	Commercial
373	170	Chandpur	Billal Bagh	Male	6	Residential
374	176	Chandpur	Rahima Begum	Female	3	Residential
375	184	Chandpur	Md. Delowar Hossain	Male	7	Commercial
376	184	Chandpur	Md. Ebrahim Bepari	Male	5	Commercial
377	184	Chandpur	Md. Mintu Bhondukshi	Male	8	Commercial
378	387	Narayanganj	Shahajalal Hossain	Male	5	Commercial
379	387	Narayanganj	Jalal Ahmed Bachu	Male	5	Commercial
380	387	Narayanganj	Md. Ibrahim Khalil	Male	7	Commercial
381	387	Narayanganj	Md. Abdul Karim Sheikh	Male	4	Commercial
382	387	Narayanganj	Shipon Sarkar	Male	5	Commercial
383	387	Narayanganj	Md. Jahangir Hossain Bhuiyan	Male	6	Commercial
384	388	Narayanganj	Md. Shahin Hossen	Male	4	Commercial
385	387	Narayanganj	Md. Shahin Hossain	Male	4	Commercial
386	387	Narayanganj	Md. Shahin	Male	5	Commercial
387	387	Narayanganj	Md. Mustafizur Rahman Masum	Male	4	Commercial
388	388	Narayanganj	Md. Mohchenul Haque	Male	5	Commercial
389	388	Narayanganj	Sumon Ghos	Male	7	Commercial
390	389	Narayanganj	Md. Khoshed Alam	Male	3	Commercial
391	388	Narayanganj	Md. Khorshed Alam	Male	3	Commercial
392	387	Narayanganj	Fazlul Haque	Male	5	Commercial

ANNEX-5: LIST OF WAGE LABORS

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
1	482	Ashuganj	M/S Mojibur & Brothers	Siddiqur Rahman	Male	Cashier
2	435	Ashuganj	Samia & Fahima Enterprise	Hiron Mia	Male	Salesman/ Worker
3	541	Ashuganj	M/S Fardin Enterprise	Nazmul Haque	Male	Manager
4	435	Ashuganj	Samia & Fahima Enterprise	Shafiqul Islam	Male	Manager
5	560	Ashuganj	M/S Prodip Chandra Shaha	Nironjon Sarkar	Male	Manager
6	535	Ashuganj	Edrish Hotel	Mohinur Mia	Male	Craftsman
7	519	Ashuganj	M/S Dulal Chonro Saha Tradas	Ovijit Kumar Saha	Male	Manager
8	527	Ashuganj	Asif Paribahan Shongstha	Chandan Sarkar	Male	Manager
9	438	Ashuganj	M/S Sonali Enterprise	Younus Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
10	430	Ashuganj	Veer Muktijoddha Khusid Mia Paribohon	Mohammad Ali	Male	Supervisor
11	430	Ashuganj	Veer Muktijoddha Khusid Mia Paribohon	Kashir Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
12	480	Ashuganj	M/S Tanvir Paribahan Shongstha	Liton Mia	Male	Cashier
13	546	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Md. Junayet	Male	Manager
14	559	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Tafsir Sarkar	Male	Manager
15	546	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Faruk Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
16	546	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Md. Bakul Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
17	546	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Makhon Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
18	559	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Murad	Male	Assistant/ Helper
19	559	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Josim Uddin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
20	518	Ashuganj	Asuganj Asociation	Akter Hoshen	Male	Assistant/ Helper
21	546	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Adel Mia	Male	Supervisor
22	518	Ashuganj	Asuganj Asociation	Imran Mahamud	Male	Supervisor
23	467	Ashuganj	M/S Ogroni Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Ruman Ansari	Male	Manager
24	432	Ashuganj	N/F	Md. Tazul Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
25	480	Ashuganj	M/S Tanvir Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Alam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
26	546	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Din Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
27	480	Ashuganj	M/S Tanvir Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Kazol Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
28	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Jibon Mia	Male	Supervisor
29	430	Ashuganj	M/S Antora Enterprise	Md. Younus Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
30	454	Ashuganj	M/S Firoz Mia and Sons	Sohel Mia	Male	Manager
31	575	Ashuganj	M/S Uttura Paribahan Shongstha	Aktar Hossain	Male	Cashier

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
32	529	Ashuganj	M/S Zia Traders	Md. Sujun Mia	Male	Manager
33	511	Ashuganj	M/S Miaji Tradas	Jaforullah Miaji	Male	Manager
34	424	Ashuganj	Khaza Baba Hotel & Rusturent	Kulsum Begum	Female	Cooker
35	438	Ashuganj	M/S Sonali Enterprise	Nurul Haque	Male	Manager
36	467	Ashuganj	M/S Suny Enterprise	Md. Shahin	Male	Manager
37	470	Ashuganj	M/S Shotota Paribahan Shongsta	Masuk Ullah Rahman	Male	Manager
38	436	Ashuganj	M/S& B Treaders	Humayon	Female	Assistant/ Helper
39	546	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Md. Harun Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
40	559	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Musa Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
41	512	Ashuganj	Akash Constraction	Tipu Sarkar	Male	Assistant/ Helper
42	605	Ashuganj	M/S Ma Constraction	Anis Mia	Male	Supervisor
43	605	Ashuganj	M/S Ma Constraction	Md. Wahidullah	Male	Driver
44	605	Ashuganj	Rubel Enterprise	Alal Mia	Male	Salesman/ Worker
45	559	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Imran Hossain	Male	Assistant/ Helper
46	527	Ashuganj	Asif Paribahan Shongstha	Dulal Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
47	605	Ashuganj	M/S Ma Constraction	Ahsan	Male	Cashier



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
48	605	Ashuganj	M/S Ma Constraction	Md. Harun Mia	Male	Cashier
49	429	Ashuganj	Dalim Store	Jahirul Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
50	429	Ashuganj	Harun Trdars	Md. Sohel	Male	Salesman/ Worker
51	435	Ashuganj	M/S Joy Enterprise	Md. Anowar Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
52	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Jeyasmin	Female	Salesman/ Worker
53	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Nipa Aktar	Male	Salesman/ Worker
54	497	Ashuganj	M/S Hazi Mulu Hoshen	Aman Ulla Al Aman	Male	Salesman/ Worker
55	474	Ashuganj	M/S Hozrot Shah Poribohon Sonogsha	Mohommad Ali	Male	Salesman/ Worker
56	513	Ashuganj	Hotel Jannath & Restaurant	Mohin Talukder	Male	Cook
57	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Sha Hotal	Jahanara	Female	Cook
58	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Sha Hotal	Firoja Begum	Female	Cook
59	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Sha Hotal	Mojahid Islam	Male	Hotel boy
60	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Sha Hotal	Shoriful Islam	Male	Hotel boy
61	555	Ashuganj	Kabir Hotel	Md. Kamal Mia	Male	Hotel boy
62	535	Ashuganj	Edirs Hotel	Kawsar Mia	Male	Craftsman
63	533	Ashuganj	M/S Afzal Traders	Md. Ibrahim Mia	Male	Manager
64	429	Ashuganj	Harun Trdars	Anar Mia	Male	Manager
65	430	Ashuganj	M/S Masud Enterprise	Md. Ashek Mia	Male	Manager

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
66	430	Ashuganj	M/S Masud Enterprise	Md. Nazrul Islam	Male	Manager
67	435	Ashuganj	M/S Joy Enterprise	Badol Mia	Male	Manager
68	440	Ashuganj	M R Traders	Ruhul Amin	Male	Manager
69	450	Ashuganj	M/S Nasir & Compani Ltd	Md. Motalib Mia	Male	Manager
70	479	Ashuganj	M/S Faisal Ahmed	Antor Mia	Male	Manager
71	500	Ashuganj	M/S Shahidul Anter Prize	Nur Alom Sikder	Male	Manager
72	530	Ashuganj	Ariyan Trade International	Md. Faruk Ahmed	Male	Manager
73	547	Ashuganj	M/S Alam Brothers	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Male	Manager
74	552	Ashuganj	M/S Saidur Rahman	Md. Selim Mia	Male	Manager
75	565	Ashuganj	M/S Boro Pir Abdul Kadir Zilani Nou Paribahan	Md. Tofazzal	Male	Manager
76	569	Ashuganj	M/S. Bashonti Traders	Md. Helal Sarkar	Male	Manager
77	442	Ashuganj	N/F	Md. Zuru Mia	Male	Manager
78	473	Ashuganj	M/S Five Star Boiler & Poribohon Shongtha	Badol Mia	Male	Manager
79	530	Ashuganj	M/S Raida Enterprise	Md. Uzzal Mia	Male	Manager
80	553	Ashuganj	M S Saidur Rahman	Tanvir Ahmed	Male	Manager
81	556	Ashuganj	M/S Ak Enterprise	Md. Shahin Mia	Male	Manager



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
82	558	Ashuganj	M/S Shahin Traders	Sohel Mia	Male	Manager
83	570	Ashuganj	M/S Pubali Paribahan Shongstha	Al Amin Shikdar	Male	Manager
84	496	Ashuganj	Bangladesh Fertilliger Asosiassion	Abdul Kuddus	Male	Manager
85	554	Ashuganj	M/S. Birendro Chandra Shaha And Sons	Shoisob Shaha	Male	Manager
86	439	Ashuganj	M/S Himel Trade International	Alamgir	Male	Manager
87	516	Ashuganj	M/S Nila Chall Enter Price	S M Emel Sikder	Male	Manager
88	520	Ashuganj	M/S Sristi Paribahan Shongshta	Hazrat Ali	Male	Manager
89	540	Ashuganj	M/S Kabir Trade And Business Arish Enterprise	Md. Alam Sarkar	Male	Manager
90	540	Ashuganj	M/S Kabir Trade And Business Arish Enterprise	Masum Sarkar	Male	Manager
91	575	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Uzzal Sarkar	Male	Manager
92	575	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Uzzal Sarkar	Male	Manager

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
93	617	Ashuganj	N/F	Shah Jalal	Male	Manager
94	509	Ashuganj	M/S Ononto Kamal	Imran Hossain	Male	Manager
95	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Sha Hotal	Milon Mia	Male	Manager
96	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Allal Sha Hotal	Fahim Mia	Male	Manager
97	502	Ashuganj	M/S Nondon Fast Food	Md. Jahid Hossan	Male	Manager
98	524	Ashuganj	M/S Ragubir Shaha Traders	Md. Bulbul Ahmed	Male	Manager
99	478	Ashuganj	M/S Pappu Enter Prize	Rakib Mia	Male	Manager
100	474	Ashuganj	M/S Hozrot Alal Shah Poribohon	Khokon Mia	Male	Manager
101	569	Ashuganj	Khandokar Transport	Shajahan Khandokar	Male	Manager
102	453	Ashuganj	M/S Shikdar Traders	Ramjan Haydar	Male	Manager
103	566	Ashuganj	M/S Farhad Traders	Liton Chandra Dev	Male	Manager
104	531	Ashuganj	Arif Paribahan Shongstha	Arif Mia	Male	Manager



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
105	575	Ashuganj	M/S Uttura Paribahan Shongstha	Badol Kumar Shaha	Male	Manager
106	482	Ashuganj	Mass Mojibur Rahman & Bradars	Suli Begum	Female	Director
107	540	Ashuganj	M/S Kabir Trade And Business Arish Enterprise	Md. Zakir Hossain	Male	Director
108	540	Ashuganj	M/S Kabir Trade And Business Arish Enterprise	Polash Mia	Male	Director
109	553	Ashuganj	M S Saidur Rahman	Rasheda	Female	Nursemaid
110	540	Ashuganj	M/S Kabir Trade And Business Arish Enterprise	Lima	Male	Nursemaid
111	495	Ashuganj	M/S Hotel And Confectionary	Abdul Hakim	Male	Assistant/ Helper
112	605	Ashuganj	M/S Al Amin Enterprise	Md. Hanif	Male	Assistant/ Helper
113	539	Ashuganj	M/S Raisa Pharma	Md. Salah Uddin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
114	436	Ashuganj	M/S& B Treaders	Md. Monirul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
115	438	Ashuganj	M/S Sonali Enterprise	Shahadat Hossain	Male	Assistant/ Helper
116	506	Ashuganj	Sikder Traders	Md. Roapon Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
117	512	Ashuganj	M/S Fahim Enterprise	Saidul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
118	550	Ashuganj	M/S A K Enterprise	Akramul Haque	Male	Assistant/ Helper
119	552	Ashuganj	M/S Saidur Rahman	Al Amin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
120	559	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
121	568	Ashuganj	M/S Nadia Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Zibon Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
122	572	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Md. Himel	Male	Assistant/ Helper
123	551	Ashuganj	M/S Al Tanvir Traders	Zakir Hossain	Male	Assistant/ Helper
124	551	Ashuganj	M/S Al Tanvir Traders	Emon	Male	Assistant/ Helper
125	544	Ashuganj	M/S Arman Enterprise	Abdus Salam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
126	554	Ashuganj	M/S Birendro Chandra Shaha And Sons	Subroto Shaha	Male	Assistant/ Helper
127	512	Ashuganj	Akash Constraction	Ramjan Khan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
128	512	Ashuganj	Jonota Transport And Sohag Paribahan	Md. Rokon Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
129	617	Ashuganj	N/F	Md. Junayet	Male	Assistant/ Helper
130	573	Ashuganj	M/S Bayezid Hotel And Tea Stall	Ramzan Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
131	430	Ashuganj	M/S Khandokar Confectionary And Mobile	Iskandar Sharkar	Male	Assistant/ Helper
132	474	Ashuganj	M/S Hozrot Alal Shah Poribohon Songsha	Md J Ual Khan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
133	501	Ashuganj	M/S New Kamal Traders	Razuan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
134	605	Ashuganj	Ma Traders	Shalauddin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
135	553	Ashuganj	M S Saidur Rahman	Alkas Mia	Male	Night Guard
136	436	Ashuganj	M/S& B Treaders	Zilu Mia	Male	Supervisor
137	438	Ashuganj	M/S Sonali Enterprise	Eddris Mia	Male	Supervisor
138	512	Ashuganj	M/S Fahim Enterprise	Akash Khan	Male	Supervisor
139	617	Ashuganj	N/F	Md. Nurul Haque	Male	Supervisor
140	438	Ashuganj	M/S Sonali Enterprise	Md. Jonayed	Male	Driver
141	479	Ashuganj	M/S Sarkar Rice Agency	Anamul Haque	Male	Cashier
142	556	Ashuganj	M/S A K Enterprise	Nihat Bin Islam	Male	Cashier

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
143	558	Ashuganj	M/S Shahin Traders	Md. Habib Mia	Male	Cashier
144	540	Ashuganj	M/S Kabir Trade And Business Arish Enterprise	Md. Zahidul Islam	Male	Cashier
145	566	Ashuganj	M/S Farhad Traders	Sabbir	Male	Cashier
146	430	Ashuganj	Ferighat Jame Masjid	Azahar Khandokar	Male	Khatib
147	539	Ashuganj	Essars Rice Agency	Sheikh Gulam Kibria	Male	Assistant/ Helper
148	506	Ashuganj	M/S F Rohoman And Sons	Md. Thohidul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
149	506	Ashuganj	Sikder Traders	Md. Mostofa	Male	Assistant/ Helper
150	494	Ashuganj	M/S Mostofa Enterprise	Farzana Begum	Female	Assistant/ Helper
151	534	Ashuganj	Jubayer Hotel And Resturant	Monira Begum	Female	Cooker
152	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Sha Hotal	Md. Sha Alom Mia	Male	Hotel boy



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
153	568	Ashuganj	M/S Nadia Paribahan Shongstha	Shukkur Ali	Male	Assistant/ Helper
154	568	Ashuganj	Karim Enterprise	Muktar Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
155	568	Ashuganj	Karim Enterprise	Md. Rajon Mia	Male	Night Guard
156	430	Ashuganj	M/S Masud Enterprise	Md. Mazharul Rabbi	Male	Assistant/ Helper
157	430	Ashuganj	M/S Antora Enterprise	Razu Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
158	477	Ashuganj	M/S Shakib Enter Price	Md. Shagor Ahammed	Male	Manager
159	428	Ashuganj	Mesas Alamgir Tradrs	Saimon Mia	Male	Manager
160	436	Ashuganj	M/S& B Treaders	Shamsu Uddin	Male	Manager
161	482	Ashuganj	Mass Mojibur & Bradars	Santa Moni Sarkar	Male	Manager
162	427	Ashuganj	Kamal Conficationary	Chanchul	Male	Assistant/ Helper
163	489	Ashuganj	M/S Fatema Enter Price	Romzan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
164	428	Ashuganj	Mesas Alamgir Tradrs	Ful Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
165	507	Ashuganj	The Max Constraction	Din Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
166	512	Ashuganj	Akash Constraction	Masum	Male	Assistant/ Helper
167	430	Ashuganj	Veer Muktijoddha Khusid Mia Paribohon	Rokon	Male	Assistant/ Helper
168	480	Ashuganj	M/S Tuhin Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Shakil Ahmed	Male	Supervisor
169	512	Ashuganj	Jonota Transport And Sohag Paribahan	Azad	Male	Supervisor

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
170	481	Ashuganj	M/S Al Habib Traders	Md. Moshir Rahman	Male	Manager
171	479	Ashuganj	M/S Rupali Traders	Md. Azizul Hakim	Male	Assistant/ Helper
172	498	Ashuganj	Jonota Tradas	Md. Asad	Male	Manager
173	430	Ashuganj	Veer Muktijoddha Khusid Mia Paribohon	Md. Sumon Mia	Male	Manager
174	468	Ashuganj	M/S New Bhai Bhai Paribohon Shongstha	Md. Abul Kalam	Male	Driver
175	493	Ashuganj	Akota Hair Cutting Dresser	Bijoy Chowdhury	Male	Craftsman
176	488	Ashuganj	Abir Poribohon Shonghta	Md. Mozammel	Male	Manager
177	443	Ashuganj	M/S Urmi Paribohon Shaongshta	Ashit Kumar Shaha	Male	Manager
178	468	Ashuganj	M/S New Bhai Bhai Paribohon Shongshta	Farkul	Male	Manager
179	555	Ashuganj	Kabir Hotel	Sheuly Begum	Female	Cooker
180	482	Ashuganj	Mass Mojibur & Broders	Shorif Sarkar	Male	Manager
181	523	Ashuganj	N/F	Abdul Malek	Male	Manager
182	523	Ashuganj	N/F	Bipon Chandra Shaha	Male	Manager
183	523	Ashuganj	N/F	Abu Shahadat	Male	Manager
184	448	Ashuganj	Homiopathe Clinic	Md. Saiful Islam	Male	Manager
185	495	Ashuganj	M/S Ashrafi Enterprise	Md. Ridhoy Mia	Male	Manager



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
186	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Amir Hamza	Male	Assistant/ Helper
187	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Shahinur Aktar	Female	Salesman/ Worker
188	541	Ashuganj	M/S Fardin Enterprise	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Male	Manager
189	443	Ashuganj	M/S Rubia Enterprise	Delowar	Male	Assistant/ Helper
190	573	Ashuganj	M/S Al Amin Shah Oil Store	Shanto	Male	Salesman/ Worker
191	470	Ashuganj	M/S H A Tradas	Md. Motallab Hossan	Male	Manager
192	428	Ashuganj	Mesas Alamgir Tradrs	Jowel Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
193	430	Ashuganj	B-Baria Transport Agency	Mamun Bhuyaian	Male	Deliveryman
194	430	Ashuganj	M/S Raju Ahmed Oil Store	Shovu Ahmed	Male	Salesman/ Worker
195	617	Ashuganj	N/F	Joy Chandra Sarkar	Male	Assistant/ Helper
196	423	Ashuganj	Pubilc Toylet	Laxmi	Female	Sweeper

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
197	423	Ashuganj	Pubilc Toylet	Babu	Male	Sweeper
198	548	Ashuganj	M/S Sumon Traders	Mohammad Mubarak Hossain	Male	Manager
199	495	Ashuganj	M/S Hotel And Confetionary	Md. Lokman	Male	Assistant/ Helper
200	454	Ashuganj	M/S Firoz Mia And Sons	Ramjan Ali	Male	Cashier
201	549	Ashuganj	M/S Ali Habib Paribahab Shongstha	Shariful Islam	Male	Manager
202	557	Ashuganj	M/S Alam Brothers	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Male	Assistant/ Helper
203	546	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Alamgir Hossain	Male	Cashier
204	550	Ashuganj	M/S Ak Enterprise	Md. Amir Faisal	Male	Manager
205	573	Ashuganj	M/S Bayzid Hotel And Tea Stall	Mst. Ayesha Begum	Female	Cooker
206	572	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Md. Edon Mia	Male	Manager



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
207	484	Ashuganj	M/S Shorip Poribohon Shonghta	Md. Gafar Mia	Male	Manager
208	525	Ashuganj	N/F	Kamal Hossain	Male	Manager
209	572	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Sohel Mia	Male	Manager
210	572	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Md. Redhoy Mia	Male	Manager
211	545	Ashuganj	M/S Black Bengal Goods Sale Cener	Md. Bayezid Mia	Male	Manager
212	525	Ashuganj	N/F	Jamal Mia	Male	Director
213	500	Ashuganj	M/S Shahidul Anter Prize	Ratan Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
214	575	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Shamsu Alam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
215	572	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Mustak Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
216	572	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Zohirul Islam	Male	Cutting Master
217	572	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Md. Arif Mia	Male	Cutting Master
218	572	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Mon Mia	Male	Night Guard
219	575	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Shuruz Mia	Male	Night Guard
220	572	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Md. Farid Mia	Male	Night Guard
221	546	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Abu Sayed	Male	Assistant/ Helper
222	572	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Md. Faruk	Male	Manager
223	575	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Tanvir Ahmed	Male	Driver
224	528	Ashuganj	M/S Himel Trade Sector	Md. Kajol	Male	Cashier



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
225	556	Ashuganj	M/S A K Enterprise	Majnu Mia	Male	Night Guard
226	429	Ashuganj	Tarek Enterprise	Md. Mostak Ahammed	Male	Manager
227	429	Ashuganj	Tarek Enterprise	Md. Mostofa	Male	Manager
228	561	Ashuganj	Orpita Enterprise	Md. Jumman Mia	Male	Manager
229	571	Ashuganj	M/S Badol Paribohon Shongstha	Md. Faisal	Male	Manager
230	575	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Anowar Khandokar	Male	Manager
231	568	Ashuganj	Karim Enterprise	Zakaria Bhuyian	Male	Cashier
232	510	Ashuganj	M/S Cumilla Transport Agency	Nasir Uddin	Male	Manager
233	546	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Abdul Al Amin	Male	Manager
234	479	Ashuganj	M/S Sarkar Rice Agency	Md. Shajib Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
235	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Oli Mia	Male	Toll Collector
236	539	Ashuganj	M/S Raisa Pharma	Shihab Ahmed	Male	Manager
237	479	Ashuganj	M/S Sarkar Rice Agency	Md. Ziaul Haque	Male	Manager
238	437	Ashuganj	Mesas Sanali Paribahan	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Male	Manager
239	479	Ashuganj	M/S Faisal Ahmed	Md. Musharaf Hossain	Male	Assistant/ Helper
240	506	Ashuganj	M/S F Rohman And Sons	Md. Kamrul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
241	539	Ashuganj	Essars Rice Agency	Babul Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
242	489	Ashuganj	M/S Fatema Enter Price	Main Uddin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
243	508	Ashuganj	M/S Onoto Anter Prize	Abdul Hannan	Male	Manager
244	443	Ashuganj	M/S Khalil Enterprise	Masud Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
245	537	Ashuganj	M/S Sarkar Rafat Enterprise	Md. Shajib Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
246	537	Ashuganj	M/S Sarkar Rafat Enterprise	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
247	537	Ashuganj	M/S Sarkar Rafat Enterprise	Md. Monir Sarkar	Male	Assistant/ Helper
248	437	Ashuganj	Mesas Sanali Paribahan	Dhan Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
249	437	Ashuganj	Mesas Sanali Paribahan	Ekbal Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
250	527	Ashuganj	Asif Paribahan Shongstha	Md. Ali	Male	Assistant/ Helper
251	527	Ashuganj	Asif Paribahan Shongstha	Bahar Uddin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
252	494	Ashuganj	M/S Mostofa Enterprise	Md. Faruk	Male	Assistant/ Helper
253	527	Ashuganj	Asif Paribahan Shongstha	Khokon Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
254	527	Ashuganj	Asif Paribahan Shongstha	Abdus Sattar Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
255	605	Ashuganj	Bismillah Kobutor House	Md. Rahmat Ali	Male	Assistant/ Helper
256	518	Ashuganj	Asuganj Asociyators	Amir Mia	Male	Manager
257	443	Ashuganj	M/S Titas Transport	Md. Billal Sarkar	Male	Cashier
258	443	Ashuganj	M/S Titas Transport	Md. Billal Sarkar	Male	Cashier
259	575	Ashuganj	M/S Abid Brothers	Faizur Rahman	Male	Salesman/ Worker
260	575	Ashuganj	M/S Abid Brothers	Mamun Mia	Male	Salesman/ Worker
261	575	Ashuganj	M/S Abid Brothers	Aziz Bhuiyan	Male	Salesman/ Worker
262	575	Ashuganj	M/S Abid Brothers	Jabed Mia	Male	Salesman/ Worker
263	575	Ashuganj	M/S Abid Brothers	Jahangir Alam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
264	450	Ashuganj	M/S Nasir & Compani	Md. Rofiz Uddin	Male	Manager



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
265	557	Ashuganj	M/S Alam Brothers	Ahsraful Haque Rasel	Male	Manager
266	454	Ashuganj	M/S Firoz Mia And Sons	Md. Wabaidullah	Male	Manager
267	575	Ashuganj	M/S Abid Brothers	Kalam Bhuiyan	Male	Manager
268	512	Ashuganj	Jonota Transport And Sohag Paribahan	Rafiqul Islam	Male	Manager
269	447	Ashuganj	Messas Efti Enterprice	Md. Payel Mia	Male	Manager
270	447	Ashuganj	M/S Efty Enterprise	Md. Payel Mia	Male	Manager
271	605	Ashuganj	Rubel Enterprise	Shafiqul Islam	Male	Manager
272	503	Ashuganj	Ojala Poribohon Organigation	Md. Ridoy Hossin	Male	Manager
273	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Ridhoy Ahmed	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
274	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Sohel	Male	Toll Collector
275	430	Ashuganj	Veer Muktijoddha Khusid Mia Paribohon	Md. Akash Mia	Male	Supervisor
276	430	Ashuganj	Veer Muktijoddha Khusid Mia Paribohon	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Male	Supervisor
277	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Md. Sharif Uddin Sarkar	Male	Salesman/ Worker
278	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Md. Ataur Sarkar	Male	Manager
279	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Ridhoy	Male	Assistant/ Helper
280	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Hiru Sarkar	Male	Assistant/ Helper
281	430	Ashuganj	B-Baria Transport Agency	Md. Motiur Rahman	Male	Deliveryman
282	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Md. Bulbul Alam	Male	Night Guard
283	486	Ashuganj	M/S Sinthia Enter Price	Romzan Ali	Male	Manager
284	512	Ashuganj	M/S Bilashi Hsipping	Md. Rafik Uddin	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
285	494	Ashuganj	M/S Nobila Motors	Farhat Mia	Male	Manager
286	476	Ashuganj	M/S Jaman Traders	Salma Begum	Female	Manager
287	476	Ashuganj	M/S Jaman Traders	Md. Moyin Uddin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
288	489	Ashuganj	M/S Fatema Enter Price	Md. Ali Azom	Male	Salesman/ Worker
289	562	Ashuganj	M/S Limon Enterprise	Md. Rasel Mia	Male	Manager
290	562	Ashuganj	M/S Milon Enterprise	Md. Naymul Islam	Male	Manager
291	487	Ashuganj	Mass Dada Poribohon	Nuzrul Islam	Male	Manager
292	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Anur Begum	Female	Salesman/ Worker
293	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Shikhanur Begum	Female	Salesman/ Worker
294	501	Ashuganj	M/S New Kamal Traders	Kazi Sha Alam	Male	Manager

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
295	430	Ashuganj	M/S Parvez Enterprise	Rayhan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
296	454	Ashuganj	M/S Firoz Mia And Sons	Md. Razu	Male	Cashier
297	617	Ashuganj	N/F	Md. Zafor Sadek	Male	Assistant/ Helper
298	466	Ashuganj	M/S Himel Trade Store	Md. Monir Hossain	Male	Manager
299	443	Ashuganj	M/S Shobuj Bangla	Md. Salim Mia	Male	Manager
300	437	Ashuganj	Mesas Sanali Paribahan	Md. Mozibur	Male	Assistant/ Helper
301	430	Ashuganj	Veer Muktiyoddha Khusid Mia Paribohon	Monir Hossain Uzzal	Male	Assistant/ Helper
302	430	Ashuganj	M/S Parvez Enterprise	Pishub Das	Male	Manager
303	430	Ashuganj	M/S Parvez Enterprise	Shapon Das	Male	Assistant/ Helper
304	430	Ashuganj	M/S Antora Enterprise	Md. Ismail Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
305	430	Ashuganj	Ferighat Jame Masjid	Md. Kawshar	Male	Imam
306	430	Ashuganj	Ferighat Jame Masjid	Al Amin	Male	Moazzem
307	605	Ashuganj	M/S Ma Constraction	Helal Mia	Male	Supervisor
308	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Shah Hotal	Rubal Mia	Male	Craftsman
309	469	Ashuganj	M/S Pranto Trading	Md. Zahangir Alam	Male	Manager
310	605	Ashuganj	Rubel Enterprise	Shaha Newaz	Male	Deliveryman
311	507	Ashuganj	The Max Constraction	Md. Nobir Ahmed	Male	Assistant/ Helper
312	507	Ashuganj	The Max Constraction	Humayon Kabir	Male	Assistant/ Helper
313	443	Ashuganj	M/S Titas Transport	Md. Zohir Mia	Male	Manager

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
314	443	Ashuganj	M/S Titas Transport	Abdullah	Male	Assistant/ Helper
315	458	Ashuganj	M/S Ainal Anter Prize	Nahidul Islam	Male	Manager
316	544	Ashuganj	M/S Arman Enterprise	Ugro Shaha	Male	Cashier
317	443	Ashuganj	M/S Rubia Enterprise	Mustofa Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
318	509	Ashuganj	M/S Ononto Tradas	Ayat Ullah	Male	Assistant/ Helper
319	430	Ashuganj	B-Baria Transport Agency	Md. Alamgir	Male	Deliveryman
320	483	Ashuganj	M/S Mishuk Poribohon Shonghta	Samsu Voiya	Male	Manager
321	554	Ashuganj	M/S Birendro Chandra Shaha And Sons	Ratun Kumar Shaha	Male	Assistant/ Helper
322	546	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Md. Tipu Sultal	Male	Supervisor
323	546	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Mohammad Musa	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
324	479	Ashuganj	M/S Rupali Traders	Anamul Haque Khan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
325	521	Ashuganj	M/S Shafiq And Brother	Md. Ziaur Rahman	Male	Manager
326	539	Ashuganj	M/S Rice Agency	Sheikh Ataur Rahman	Male	Manager
327	491	Ashuganj	M/S Pritom Enter Price	Joy Sha	Male	Manager
328	425	Ashuganj	Rana Traders	Dulal Mia	Male	Supervisor
329	572	Ashuganj	M/S Rasel And Brothers	Abdul Kadir	Male	Toll Collector
330	539	Ashuganj	M/S Raisa Pharma	Monirul Alam	Male	Cashier
331	518	Ashuganj	Asuganj Asociation	Md. Badol	Male	Cashier
332	575	Ashuganj	M/S Bajlu Shah Paribahan Shongstha	Shibutosh Kumar Shaha	Male	Manager
333	425	Ashuganj	Rana Traders	Selim Mir	Male	Salesman/ Worker

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
334	605	Ashuganj	M/S Ma Constraction	Md. Billal Mullah	Male	Assistant/ Helper
335	519	Ashuganj	M/S Dullal Chonro Sha Tradas	Poras Chonro Saha	Male	Manager
336	472	Ashuganj	M/S G Vs Traders	Poritos Kumar Sha	Male	Manager
337	572	Ashuganj	M/S Noman Traders	Anowar Hossain Tarek	Male	Assistant/ Helper
338	443	Ashuganj	M/S Khalil Enterprise	Anowar Parvez	Male	Manager
339	496	Ashuganj	Assogong Farighat Poribohon	Md. Alomgir Hossain	Male	Manager
340	472	Ashuganj	M/S S B Traders	Sumon Kumar Sha	Male	Manager
341	491	Ashuganj	M/S S M Enter Price	Indrozid Sha	Male	Manager
342	554	Ashuganj	M/S Birendro Chandra Shaha And Sons	Ronovir Shaha	Male	Cashier
343	463	Ashuganj	Khalil Enterprise	Anowar Parvez	Male	Manager
344	509	Ashuganj	M/S Ononto Tradas	Md. Ojjol	Male	Manager
345	555	Ashuganj	Kabir Hotel	Md. Himel Mia	Male	Hotel boy



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
346	480	Ashuganj	M/S Tuhin Paribahan Shongstha	Ashik Ahmed	Male	Manager
347	479	Ashuganj	M/S Sarkar Rice Agency	Md. Emon Sarakar	Male	Supervisor
348	443	Ashuganj	M/S Urmi Paribohon Shongstha	Mehedi Hasan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
349	479	Ashuganj	M/S Sheva Enterprise	Joynal Abedin	Male	Manager
350	479	Ashuganj	M/S Sheva Enterprise	Md. Sohel Uddin	Male	Salesman/ Worker
351	479	Ashuganj	M/S Sheva Enterprise	Nasir Mullah	Male	Assistant/ Helper
352	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Kazi Sharif Ahmed	Male	Salesman/ Worker
353	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Rubel Mia	Male	Electrician
354	590	Ashuganj	Khaza Enterprise	Shuborna	Female	Salesman/ Worker

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
355	515	Ashuganj	Hojrot Baba Alal Sha Hotal	Musha Mia	Male	Hotel boy
356	605	Ashuganj	Ma Traders	Jarman Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper
357	575	Ashuganj	M/S Uttura Paribahan Shongstha	Mithun Chandra Shaha	Male	Cashier
358	443	Ashuganj	M/S Shobuj Bangla	Md. Khokon	Male	Assistant/ Helper
359	425	Ashuganj	Rana Traders	Masuma Nasrin	Male	Manager
360	624	Ashuganj	M/S Rubel Enterprise	Md. Nurul Haque	Male	Mechanic
361	624	Ashuganj	M/S Rubel Enterprise	Md. Billal	Male	Assistant/ Helper
362	624	Ashuganj	M/S Rubel Enterprise	Md. Rukun	Male	Assistant/ Helper
363	624	Ashuganj	M/S Rubel Enterprise	Md. Abdul Berek	Male	Assistant/ Helper
364	528	Ashuganj	M/S Himel Trade Sector	Md. Aminul Islam	Male	Manager



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
365	528	Ashuganj	M/S Mojibor Traders	Md. Ibrahim	Male	Manager
366	520	Ashuganj	M/S Sristi Paribahan Shongshta	Ali Azam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
367	568	Ashuganj	M/S Kamal Traders	Md. Hanif	Male	Manager
368	568	Ashuganj	Karim Enterprise	Monir Hossain	Male	Assistant/ Helper
369	449	Ashuganj	Rokeya Poltri Feed	Hedayet Ulla	Male	Manager
370	568	Ashuganj	Karim Enterprise	Abdul Kader	Male	Manager
371	198	Barishal	Kamal Shoe House	Md. Ibrahim	Male	Salesman/ Worker
372	285	Barishal	Murgi House	Md. Kamal	Male	Salesman/ Worker
373	289	Barishal	Mama Vagne Poultry House	Firoj Peyada	Male	Salesman/ Worker
374	289	Barishal	Mama Vagne Poultry House	Mahafuj Molla	Male	Salesman/ Worker



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
375	289	Barishal	Mama Vagne Poultry House	Md. Sohel Mir	Male	Manager
376	189	Barishal	Selim Store	Shok Chandra Shaha	Male	Salesman/ Worker
377	220	Barishal	Al Amin Store	Md. Manik Mia	Male	Salesman/ Worker
378	220	Barishal	Al Amin Store	Md. Antor	Male	Salesman/ Worker
379	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Md. Faysal Majumder	Male	Salesman/ Worker
380	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Md. Hajjaj	Male	Salesman/ Worker
381	201	Barishal	Salon	Jhontu Chandra Shil	Male	Cutting Master
382	201	Barishal	Salon	Shanjoy Chandra Shil	Male	Cutting Master
383	205	Barishal	Romesh Hair Dresser	Uttum Dash	Male	Assistant/ Helper
384	217	Barishal		SULTAN MAHMUD	Male	Salesman/ Worker
385	217	Barishal		SOHEL HOWLADER	Male	Salesman/ Worker
386	217	Barishal		MD. MAMUN OR RAHSID	Male	Salesman/ Worker
387	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Kalu Sarder	Male	Salesman/ Worker
388	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Md. Nahid Hasan	Male	Manager
389	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Sohag Hossain	Male	Manager



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
390	236	Barishal		POLASH CHANDRA DAS	Male	Salesman/ Worker
391	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Md. Nur Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
392	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Md. Shakil	Male	Salesman/ Worker
393	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Md. Rofikul Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
394	270	Barishal	Rana Gosto Ghor	Md. Younus	Male	Salesman/ Worker
395	302	Barishal	Mostofa Food Stall	Rina Begum	Female	Salesman/ Worker
396	303	Barishal	Jakir Khabar Ghor	Md. Hasan Mina	Male	Salesman/ Worker
397	240	Barishal	Paner Dokan	Md. Anowar Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
398	304	Barishal	Moklesur Khaba Hotel	Ebrahim	Male	Salesman/ Worker
399	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Ali Amin	Male	Cooker
400	236	Barishal		BABUL SHIKDER	Male	Salesman/ Worker
401	306	Barishal	Monowar Tea Stall	Ekbal	Male	Salesman/ Worker
402	306	Barishal	Monowar Tea Stall	Md. Sumon	Male	Salesman/ Worker
403	217	Barishal		MD. SELIM HOWLADER	Male	Salesman/ Worker
404	295	Barishal		ABUL HOSEN	Male	Salesman/ Worker

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
405	295	Barishal		BABUL MALLA	Male	Salesman/ Worker
406	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Nasima Begum	Female	Assistant/ Helper
407	302	Barishal		RASHID	Male	Salesman/ Worker
408	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Imran Dewan	Male	Craftsman
409	304	Barishal	Moklesur Khaba Hotel	Md. Salek	Male	Salesman/ Worker
410	302	Barishal		SALEMAN SADI	Male	Salesman/ Worker
411	223	Barishal	Sayem Shop	Md. Sabbir Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
412	223	Barishal	Sayem Shop	Md. Billal	Male	Salesman/ Worker
413	223	Barishal	Sayem Shop	Md. Rakib Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
414	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Mizan Forazi	Male	Cooker
415	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Abdul Jalil	Male	Hotel boy



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
416	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Ridoy Hawlader	Male	Manager
417	201	Barishal	Salon	Uttum Shil	Male	Cutting Master
418	296	Barishal		MD. MINTU	Male	Salesman/ Worker
419	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Hasan Gazi	Male	Cooker
420	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Mizan Sardar	Male	Craftsman
421	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Boshir Mulla	Male	Hotel boy
422	195	Barishal		SHURJIT DAS	Male	Toll Collector
423	275	Barishal	Ma Hotel	Md. Sumon	Male	Assistant/ Helper
424	275	Barishal	Ma Hotel	Md. Shopon	Male	Assistant/ Helper
425	277	Barishal	Mayer Doya Misty Vander	Mst. Sahida Begum	Female	Assistant/ Helper
426	289	Barishal	Mama Vagne Poultry House	Md. Yousuf Khan	Male	Salesman/ Worker
427	290	Barishal	Mesars Piror Enterprise	Habib Shikder	Male	Salesman/ Worker

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
428	290	Barishal	Mesars Piror Enterprise	Sohel Patowari	Male	Salesman/ Worker
429	196	Barishal	Rasel Shoe House	Md. Billal Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
430	211	Barishal	Resturant And Hotel	Md. Nurul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
431	230	Barishal	Arif Fruit Stor	Md. Sakil Ahmed	Male	Salesman/ Worker
432	300	Barishal	Kolar Arat	Md. Rayhan	Male	Salesman/ Worker
433	193	Barishal	Nasir Store	Md. Shiraz Sardar	Male	Salesman/ Worker
434	195	Barishal	Jatri Poribohon Shongstha	Md. Amir Hossain	Male	Secretary
435	195	Barishal		MD. PINTU HOWLADER	Male	Member of Lower Subordinate Staff (MLSS)
436	195	Barishal		MD. SHIRAZUL ISLAM	Male	Member of Lower Subordinate Staff (MLSS)
437	283	Barishal	Rita Traders	Md. Montu	Male	Salesman/ Worker
438	283	Barishal	Rita Traders	Md. Nojrul Islam	Male	Manager
439	243	Barishal	Kamal Fol Bandar	Md. Lal Mia	Male	Salesman/ Worker
440	195	Barishal		MD. MASUD SHEIKH	Male	Member of Lower Subordinate Staff (MLSS)
441	234	Barishal	Sohag Store	Md. Jamal Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
442	203	Barishal	Super Star	Shanjoy Chandra Ray	Male	Barber
443	246	Barishal	Banana Shop	Md. Humayan	Male	Salesman/ Worker



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
444	245	Barishal	Sahrab Stor	Md. Liakat Hosen	Male	Salesman/ Worker
445	287	Barishal	Motleb Murgi Ghor	Abdul Sukur	Male	Salesman/ Worker
446	205	Barishal	Romesh Hair Dresser	Shahidul Islam	Male	Manager
447	205	Barishal	Romesh Hair Dresser	Rathin Chandra Shil	Male	Craftsman
448	208	Barishal	M/S Mishu Enterprise	Biplob Krisno Hawlader	Male	Manager
449	215	Barishal	Eqbal Tea Store	Md. Zohirul Islam	Male	Hotel boy
450	275	Barishal	Ma Hotel	Nu Alam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
451	205	Barishal	Romesh Hair Dresser	Ranobi Chandra Shil	Male	Craftsman
452	208	Barishal	M/S Mishu Enterprise	Md. Rubel	Male	Salesman/ Worker
453	208	Barishal	M/S Mishu Enterprise	Md. Ali Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
454	211	Barishal	Resturant And Hotel	Md. Monju	Male	Assistant/ Helper
455	212	Barishal	Muzahid Dodi Ghor	Md. Nannu Mia	Male	Assistant/ Helper

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
456	212	Barishal	Muzahid Dodi Ghor	Md. Milon Howlader	Male	Assistant/ Helper
457	230	Barishal	Saiful Tea Stall	Md. Jalal	Male	Salesman/ Worker
458	293	Barishal	Abul Meet Shop	Md. Rakib Hosen	Male	Salesman/ Worker
459	293	Barishal	Abul Meet Shop	Md. Monir Hosen	Male	Salesman/ Worker
460	221	Barishal	Arafat Hotel And Resturent	Md. Yasin Howlader	Male	Hotel boy
461	235	Barishal	Barishal Hair Dressure	Juran Chandra Das	Male	Barber
462	267	Barishal	Jhal Misty Tok Dokan	Somed	Male	Salesman/ Worker
463	275	Barishal	Ma Hotel	Md. Saidul Islam	Male	Cooker
464	275	Barishal	Ma Hotel	Mst. Parvin	Female	Assistant/ Helper
465	278	Barishal	Razzak Hotel	Hannan Maji	Male	Cooker
466	278	Barishal	Razzak Hotel	Mst. Senora	Female	Assistant/ Helper
467	278	Barishal	Razzak Hotel	Md. Robiul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
468	277	Barishal	Mayer Doya Misty Vander	Md. Rubel	Male	Cooker
469	289	Barishal	Mama Vagne Poultry House	Md. Rasel	Male	Salesman/ Worker



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
470	289	Barishal	Mama Vagne Poultry House	Md. Sumon	Male	Salesman/ Worker
471	300	Barishal	Kolar Arat	Md. Rafikul Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
472	13	Chandpur	Emon Store	Md. Deloyar Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
473	104	Chandpur	Vuiya Store	Md. Kabir Hossen	Male	Assistant/ Helper
474	16	Chandpur		MD. KALU JOMADDER	Male	Salesman/ Worker
475	16	Chandpur		MD. AMJAD HOSSAIN	Male	Salesman/ Worker
476	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Delowar Prodanaia	Male	Manager
477	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Titu Bepari	Male	Manager
478	31	Chandpur	Barishal Hotel And Resturant	Kulsuma Begum	Male	Cooker
479	31	Chandpur	Barishal Hotel And Resturant	Md. Miraz Uddin Chokdar	Male	Cooker
480	31	Chandpur	Barishal Hotel And Resturant	Md. Ruhul Amin	Male	Hotel boy

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
481	31	Chandpur	Barishal Hotel And Resturant	Ali Ahmmed	Male	Hotel boy
482	31	Chandpur	Barishal Hotel And Resturant	Md. Kalam Bepari	Male	Craftsman
483	31	Chandpur	Barishal Hotel And Resturant	Khaza Muhammad Bepari	Male	Craftsman
484	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Abdus Sobhan	Male	Manager
485	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Parvin Begum	Female	Assistant/ Helper
486	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Elias Kha	Male	Manager
487	38	Chandpur	Nirob Store	Md. Nazrul Dhorzi	Male	Assistant/ Helper
488	38	Chandpur		MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN	Male	Assistant/ Helper
489	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Razib Chowal	Male	Hotel boy
490	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Akkas Dewan	Male	Hotel boy
491	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Khokon Bepari	Male	Hotel boy



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
492	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Masud Rana	Male	Hotel boy
493	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Asma Begum	Female	Assistant/ Helper
494	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Ibrahim Mia	Male	Manager
495	10	Chandpur	Manik Store	Md. Rajab Ali	Male	Salesman/ Worker
496	34	Chandpur	Rakib Oil Shop	Md. Roni Mia	Male	Salesman/ Worker
497	3	Chandpur	Nekmot Tea Stall	Md. Hanif Bepari	Male	Salesman/ Worker
498	12	Chandpur	Emon Store	Md. Habibur Rahman	Male	Salesman/ Worker
499	41	Chandpur	Sohel Store	Md. Nurnobi Dewan	Male	Assistant/ Helper
500	43	Chandpur	Manik Enterprise	Md. Mojibor Rahman	Male	Salesman/ Worker
501	49	Chandpur	Hotel Khawa Dawa	Yousuf Ali	Male	Salesman/ Worker
502	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Shajib Khan	Male	Craftsman
503	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Saiful Khan	Male	Director
504	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Mst. Firoza	Male	Nursemaid

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
505	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Md. Eyasin	Male	Assistant/ Helper
506	52	Chandpur	M/S Anowar Store	Mesba Uddin Bepari	Male	Salesman/ Worker
507	183	Chandpur	Monir Furniture	Md. Ayetullah Khan	Male	Mechanic
508	183	Chandpur	Monir Furniture	Md. Muslim Khan	Male	Mechanic
509	183	Chandpur	Hazi Furniture	Md. Kamal Hossain	Male	Mechanic
510	184	Chandpur	Sadia Furniture	Md. Kadir Howlader	Male	Mechanic
511	184	Chandpur	Sadia Furniture	Md. Limon	Male	Mechanic
512	184	Chandpur	Sadia Furniture	Md. Noyon Khan	Male	Mechanic
513	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Emon Khan	Male	Hotel boy
514	2	Chandpur	Kalu Store	Md. Younus	Male	Assistant/ Helper
515	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Md. Hossen	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
516	26	Chandpur	Dr. Mustofa Kamal Pharmacy	Md. Mutaleb Dewan	Male	Salesman/ Worker
517	48	Chandpur	Mamun Store	Sumon Kazi	Male	Salesman/ Worker
518	65	Chandpur	Sekander Store	Md. Sana Ullah Haowlader	Male	Salesman/ Worker
519	66	Chandpur	Shahin Store	Md. Manik Hosen Deowan	Male	Salesman/ Worker
520	50	Chandpur	Tea Stall	Md. Zakir Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
521	47	Chandpur	Lunch Ghat Stationary	Md. Masud Rana	Male	Salesman/ Worker
522	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Md. Amin Bepari	Male	Craftsman
523	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Jakir Hossen	Male	Mechanic
524	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Md. Jasim	Male	Mechanic

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
525	183	Chandpur	Monir Furniture	Md. Ekbal	Male	Mechanic
526	183	Chandpur	Hazi Furniture	Ahmmed Kurali	Male	Mechanic
527	183	Chandpur	Hazi Furniture	Rubel Korali	Male	Mechanic
528	184	Chandpur	Sadia Furniture	Md. Shahin Khan	Male	Mechanic
529	184	Chandpur	Bonolota Furniture	Md. Raju Prodhania	Male	Mechanic
530	184	Chandpur	Bonolota Furniture	Md. Jahangir Hossain	Male	Mechanic
531	149	Chandpur	Jowel Volcanaige	Sree Milon Chandra	Male	Assistant/ Helper
532	138	Chandpur	Juboraj Tailars & Febricks	Md. Jubayer Ahammed	Male	Salesman/ Worker
533	143	Chandpur	Maa Ladis Tailors	Md. Sabbir Hasan Sohan	Male	Operator
534	148	Chandpur	Siam Store	Md. Azharul Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
535	143	Chandpur	Maa Ladis Tailors	Md. Munna Didar	Male	Operator
536	29	Chandpur	Tanvir Hotel & Resturant	Md. Shakib Rahman	Male	Hotel boy



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
537	143	Chandpur	Maa Ladis Fasion Tailors	Md. Al-Amin	Male	Operator
538	146	Chandpur	Dilip Salun	Subol Chandra	Male	Barber
539	138	Chandpur	Jointi Hair Cutting	Shamol Chandra	Male	Barber
540	138	Chandpur	Juboraj Tailars & Febricks	Fuhad Hosen	Male	Salesman/ Worker
541	146	Chandpur	Dilip Salun	Badal Chandra	Male	Barber
542	138	Chandpur	Juboraj Tailars & Febricks	Md. Jahid	Male	Salesman/ Worker
543	143	Chandpur	Maa Ladis Tailors	Md. Rasel	Male	Operator
544	146	Chandpur	Dilip Salun	Shopon Chandra	Male	Barber
545	39	Chandpur	M/S Khan Store	Md. Aktar Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
546	37	Chandpur	Barishal Birani House	Md. Manik	Male	Salesman/ Worker
547	184	Chandpur	Bonolota Furniture	Md. Kamal Bepari	Male	Mechanic
548	37	Chandpur	Barishal Birani House	Md. Zamir Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
549	38	Chandpur		MD. RAFIK GAZI	Male	Assistant/ Helper
550	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Raton Hawlader	Male	Hotel boy
551	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Md. Abdul Malek	Male	Electrician
552	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Md. Anowar Hossen	Male	Craftsman
553	102	Chandpur	Shantona Electronic And Decretor	Md. Ariful Islam	Male	Manager
554	138	Chandpur	Giyas Uddin Hotel	Md. Giyas Uddin	Male	Salesman/ Worker
555	7	Chandpur	M/S Ali Store	Md. Rabbi Khan	Male	Salesman/ Worker
556	29	Chandpur	Tanvir Hotel & Resturant	Md. Rahul Prodanian	Male	Cooker
557	29	Chandpur	Tanvir Hotel & Resturant	Md. Sohel Rana	Male	Cooker
558	29	Chandpur	Tanvir Hotel & Resturant	Md. Selim Mia	Male	Hotel boy



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
559	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Ibrahim Howlader	Male	Craftsman
560	38	Chandpur	Sweety Hotel And Resturant	Md. Jalal Uddin	Male	Craftsman
561	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Hasan	Male	Hotel boy
562	138	Chandpur	Jointi Hair Cutting	Ridoy Chandra	Male	Barber
563	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Showpon Masud	Male	Manager
564	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Abdus Sattar	Male	Manager
565	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Saddam	Male	Hotel boy
566	32	Chandpur	Shah Poran Hotel And Resturant	Md. Shahidul Sheikh	Male	Cooker
567	37	Chandpur	Barishal Birani House	Md. Sumon Bokaul	Male	Salesman/ Worker
568	37	Chandpur	Barishal Birani House	Hasem Bepari	Male	Salesman/ Worker

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
569	38	Chandpur	Sweetey Hotel And Resturant	Md. Masud Alam	Male	Cooker
570	43	Chandpur	Manik Enterprise	Md. Sharif Sheikh	Male	Salesman/ Worker
571	45	Chandpur	M/S Roni Store	Zihad Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
572	45	Chandpur	M/S Roni Store	Khurshed Alam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
573	149	Chandpur	Jowel Volcanaige	Monir Hossain Mizi	Male	Mechanic
574	138	Chandpur	Giyas Uddin Hotel	Md. Monir Hosen	Male	Cooker
575	138	Chandpur	Abid Telicom & Hardwer	Md. Fahim Rabbi	Male	Salesman/ Worker
576	184	Chandpur	Chiru Store	Md. Shirajul Islam	Male	Hotel boy
577	387	Narayanganj	Al Amin Machinarige	Delowar Khan	Male	Salesman/ Worker
578	387	Narayanganj	Al Amin Machinarige	Mohammad Ali	Male	Salesman/ Worker
579	362	Narayanganj	Furit Stall	Md. Jahirul Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
580	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Md. Kabir Hossain Mal	Male	Manager
581	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Md. Abul Hosen	Male	Assistant/ Helper



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
582	387	Narayanganj	Shahajalal Fol Bandar	Md. Saifuddin Khokon	Male	Salesman/ Worker
583	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Md. Khorshed Ali	Male	Assistant/ Helper
584	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Md. Labu	Male	Assistant/ Helper
585	361	Narayanganj	Furit Stall	Md. Sazzad	Male	Salesman/ Worker
586	388	Narayanganj	Kafe Shajalal Restora	Shahinur Begum	Male	Salesman/ Worker
587	387	Narayanganj	Khalil Store	Nur Mohammad Khalil Ullah	Male	Salesman/ Worker
588	387	Narayanganj	Bijoy Confectionary	Lakkhan De	Male	Salesman/ Worker
589	387	Narayanganj	Bijoy Confectionary	Habibul Bashar	Male	Salesman/ Worker
590	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Md. Sazu	Male	Assistant/ Helper
591	366	Narayanganj	Fruit Stor	Kajal Sarkar	Male	Salesman/ Worker

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
592	387	Narayanganj	Al Amin Machinarige	Zakir Hossain	Male	Salesman/ Worker
593	387	Narayanganj	Al Amin Machinarige	Sohan Gazi	Male	Salesman/ Worker
594	369	Narayanganj		LOKNATH BORMON	Male	Salesman/ Worker
595	389	Narayanganj	Khorshed Confectionery And General Store	Md. Obayed	Male	Salesman/ Worker
596	389	Narayanganj	Khorshed Confectionery And General Store	Md. Shahadat Hossen	Male	Salesman/ Worker
597	389	Narayanganj	Khorshed Confectionery And General Store	Md. Reyad	Male	Salesman/ Worker
598	389	Narayanganj	Khorshed Confectionery And General Store	Md. Maeen Uddin	Male	Salesman/ Worker
599	389	Narayanganj	Khorshed Confectionery And General Store	Md. Tamim Tate	Male	Salesman/ Worker



Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
600	362	Narayanganj	Furit Stall	Md. Rasel Ahmmed	Male	Salesman/ Worker
601	387	Narayanganj	M/S Monia Battary House	Md. Kamrul Hasan	Male	Manager
602	387	Narayanganj	M/S Monira Battary House	Md. Tarikul Islam	Male	Salesman/ Worker
603	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Billal Fokir	Male	Craftsman
604	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Rafikul Islam	Male	Assistant/ Helper
605	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Md. Saiful	Male	Cooker
606	388	Narayanganj	Sumon Confectionery	Abul Hossen	Male	Assistant/ Helper
607	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Salik Sikder	Male	Craftsman
608	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Md. Obaidullah Sheikh	Male	Assistant/ Helper
609	358	Narayanganj	Kafe Shahjalal Restora	Jamal Bepary	Male	Assistant/ Helper

Sl. No.	Owner ID	Location	Organization	Name of Wage Labor	Sex_	Designation
610	367	Narayanganj	Fruit Stor	Majibar Rahman	Male	Salesman/ Worker
611	387	Narayanganj	Khalil Store	Md. Abdul Kuddush	Male	Salesman/ Worker
612	388	Narayanganj	Sumon Confectionery	Mosarof Hossen	Male	Assistant/ Helper
613	388	Narayanganj	Sumon Confectionery	Younus Ali	Male	Assistant/ Helper
614	388	Narayanganj	Kafe Shajalal Restora	Md. Habibur Rahman	Male	Salesman/ Worker
615	397	Pangaon	Anowar Stor	Md. Imran	Male	Salesman/ Worker



ANNEX-6: LIST OF VENDORS

Sl. No.	Location	Name	Father's Name
1	Ashuganj	MD. KALAM	MD MUNIRUDDIN
2	Ashuganj	NUR NABI	LATE FUL MIA
3	Ashuganj	KOBBANU	TARU MIA
4	Barishal	MD. FARUK ISLAM	ABDUL KADER HAOLADER
5	Barishal	MD. ABUL KASHEM	LATE SIDDIKUR RAHMAN
6	Barishal	MD. JAHANGIR MIA	LATE ABDUS SALAM MIA
7	Barishal	MD. KALAM SHIKDAR	MD. ABDUL KHALEK SHIKDAR
8	Barishal	MD. SHUMON GONG	MD. AKBOR BAREK HAOLADAR
9	Barishal	MD. RAFIKUL HAOLADAR	MD. RAJJAK HAOLADAR
10	Barishal	MUKUL DAS	MODHUSHUDON DAS
11	Barishal	MD. SHOBUJ FORAJI	LATE MD. MANIK FORAJI
12	Barishal	SHISHIR MISTRI	SRIMONORONJON MISTRI
13	Barishal	ABUL KALAM	ABDUL MALEK HAOLADAR
14	Barishal	MD. RAKIB HOSSAIN	SHOHID HAOLADAR
15	Barishal	RAJA HAOLADAR	LATE ABDUL KHALEK HUNG
16	Barishal	MD. ZAKIR HOSSAIN	MD. ABDUL MALEK HAOLADAR
17	Barishal	MD. ABDUL HANNAN KHAN	LATE ABDUL OWAJED KHAN
18	Barishal	MD. NAZMUL	LATE NUR ALAM
19	Barishal	MD. ABU TALEB	MD. ABDUR MAJID HAOLADAR
20	Barishal	MD. NURUL ISLAM HAOLADAR	LATE MONSUR ALI HAOLADAR
21	Barishal	MD. MOSLEM HAOLADAR	LATE SHOF EJ UDDIN HAOLADAR
22	Barishal	MD. BABUL HOSSAIN	LATE DELOWAR HOSSAIN

23	Barishal	MD. AL AMIN KHA	MD. BABUL KHA
24	Barishal	MOSA: LAKI BEGAM	ABDUL OWAHAB MAJHI
25	Barishal	MILON	KASHEM KAOLADAR
26	Barishal	MOSA: RAHIMA BEGAM	MD. EJAJUL HAQUE SHUMON
27	Barishal	MD. BASHIR HAOLADAR	MD. JALIL HUNG
28	Barishal	MD. SATTAR HAOLADAR	LATE AUJAL HUNG
29	Barishal	MD. ANOWAR HOSSAIN HAOLADAR	LATE MOTAHAR HAOLADAR
30	Barishal	KABIR JOMADDAR	MD. KASHEM JOMADDAR
31	Barishal	MD. HARUN TALUKDAR	LATE MANNAN TALUKDAR
32	Barishal	MD. AR GONY KARIGOR	MD. ISMAIL KARIGOR
33	Barishal	MD. HARUN HAOLADAR	MD. ESHHAK HAOLADAR
34	Barishal	MD. HAFEZ KAJI	LATE MD. ISMAIL KAJI
35	Barishal	MD. BACHCHU BEPARY	LATE MD. SHAHJAHAN BEPARY
36	Barishal	IDDRIS HAOLADAR	LATE SHERAJ UDDIN
37	Barishal	MD. ZAKIR HOSSAIN	LATE NAJIM ALI ZAKIR
38	Barishal	DULAL SHIKDAR	KODOM ALI SHIKDAR
39	Barishal	MD. JEWEL AKON	ABDUR RASHID AKON
40	Barishal	MD. MONSUR MUNSHI	MD. ALTAF MUNSHI
41	Barishal	MD. KABIR TALUKDAR	MD. KANCHAN TALUKDAR
42	Barishal	MD. SHUKKUR HOSSAIN BEPARY	MD. SHAH ALAM BEPARY
43	Barishal	MD. RUBEL BEPARY	MD. HARUN AR RASHID
44	Barishal	MD. ABUL KASHEM BEPARY	LATE MD. SHAHJAHAN BEPARY
45	Barishal	MD. JAHANGIR KAJI	LATE OSMAN KAJI
46	Barishal	MD. FAZLU BARI	LATE MD. ALTAF
47	Barishal	MD. CHUNNU BEPARY	LATE MD. NAZER BEPARY
48	Barishal	MD. SALAM HUNG	LATE MD. ADAM ALI
49	Barishal	MD. SALAM SHIKDAR	LATE MD. ISMAIL SHIKDAR



50	Barishal	MD. ABDUR RASHID SHIKDAR	LATE MD. SIKANDAR ALI SHIKDAR
51	Barishal	MD. ISMAIL SHIKDAR	LATE MD. AZHAR SHIKDAR
52	Barishal	MD. YOUNUS SHIKDAR	LATE MD. AMIR ALI SHIKDAR
53	Barishal	MD. ABUL KALAM SHIKDAR	LATE MD. ABDUL RASHID SHIKDAR
54	Barishal	ABDUR RAHMAN SHIKDAR	LATE HARUN SHIKDAR
55	Barishal	MD. OMAR ALI AKON	LATE MANNAN AKON
56	Barishal	BABUL SHEKH	LATE AMJAD ALI SHEKH
57	Barishal	MD. SELIM SHAH	ALI HOSSAIN
58	Barishal	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN MOLLAH	L/ SUKUR MOLLAH
59	Barishal	MD. AKASH KHAN	MD. IYASIN KHAN
60	Barishal	MD. SUMON	MD. ASRAB ALI
61	Barishal	MD. YOUSUF HAWLADER	MD. KARIM HAWLADER
62	Barishal	IRDIS KHAN	MOSLEM KHAN
63	Barishal	MD. IYASIN MUNSHI	MD. ABUL MUNSHI
64	Barishal	MD. ANIS	MD. ABDUL JOLIL
65	Barishal	MD. MOTALEB MAL	MD. REJAU KARIM MAL
66	Barishal	MD. RAZZAK GARAMI	ABDUL JOLIL
67	Barishal	MD. JAKIR HOSSAIN	MD. YOUSUF PEDA
68	Barishal	NURUL ISLAM	SAIYED ALI BEPARI
69	Barishal	MD. RAZU	ABDUL JALIL MISTRY
70	Barishal	ABDUR RAHIM	MD. RUSTAM ALI
71	Barishal	MD. FARUK HAWLADER	RAHMAT ALI HAWLADER
72	Barishal	FARID HAWLADER	L/ AHMED HAWLER
73	Barishal	MD. NURUL ISLAM	L/ RAHMANI
74	Barishal	MRS.NASIMA BEGUM	MD. NASIR UDDIN KHA

75	Barishal	MRS. PARVIN BEGUM	AMIR HAWLADER
76	Barishal	MRS. TANIA AKHTER	JAHANGIR MAZI
77	Barishal	MD. SIRAJ TALUKDER	L/ AZAHAR TALUKDER
78	Barishal	MD. MILON BEPARI	L/ MD. AFTAB BEPARI
79	Barishal	MD. MASUM	TAIYAB ALI KHA
80	Barishal	MD. HARUN HAWLADER	MANNAN HAWLADER
81	Barishal	MD. OBAYDUR RAHMAN	MD. ABDUL HALIM
82	Barishal	MD. MOSARRAF MIR	ABDUL RAZZAK
83	Barishal	MAHFUZA BEGUM	MD. CHUNNU MALLIK
84	Barishal	MD. JIA HAWLADER	L/ FAZLUL HAQUE HAWLADER
85	Barishal	SAIYED ESKENDAR ALI	SAIYED MORSHED ALI
86	Barishal	MD. RANA HAWLADER	SIDDIQUE HAWLADER
87	Barishal	MD. JOYNAL KAZI	L/ OSMAN KAZI
88	Chandpur	SHODESH CHANDRA RISHI	BIDDUT CHANDRA RISHI
89	Chandpur	JOYNAL ABEDIN KAJI	ABUL HOSSAIN KAJI
90	Chandpur	MD. SHARIF BALA	LATE SOBAHAN BALA
91	Chandpur	MD. BILLAL BEPARY	LATE SAYED ALI BEPARY
92	Chandpur	MD. RAFIZ UDDIN	MD. AJIJ MAJHI
93	Chandpur	AHASANAULLAH BEPARY	LATE BABOR ALI BEPARY
94	Chandpur	MD. KHOKON BOKAUL	SEKENDER BOKAUL
95	Chandpur	MD. ALAUDDIN BABU	MD. HOSSAIN BEPARY
96	Chandpur	MD. MALEK MIA	LATE ABDUL KADER FAKIR
97	Chandpur	MD. MONIR HOSSAIN	MD. ABDUS SATTAR
98	Chandpur	MD. SHOFIK SHIKDAR	LATE OHAB ALI SHIKDAR
99	Narayanganj	MD. HARUNUR RASHID	LATE YOUNUS GAJI
100	Narayanganj	MD. ABUL KALAM	LATE MD SHARIFUDDIN
101	Narayanganj	MD. NASIR UDDIN	LATE HAJI ABDUL KADIR BEPARY
102	Narayanganj	MD. SHOHSB BABU	MD. RAMIJ UDDIN



103	Narayanganj	MD. MONIR HOSSAIN	MD. SIDDIK BEPARY
104	Narayanganj	MD. SHIRAJ	LATE AJGOR ALI SHORDER
105	Narayanganj	MD. ARSHAD ALI	LATE ANOP ALI BEPARY
106	Narayanganj	MD. ZAKIR	LATE IAJ UDDIN
107	Narayanganj	BACHCHU MIA	LATE PONDIT MOLLA
108	Narayanganj	MD. SELIM	LATE ALFAZ UDDIN
109	Narayanganj	MD. ZAKIR HOSSAIN	LATE JOJMIA
110	Narayanganj	SADDAM HOSSAIN	MD: ABDUR RAJJAK
111	Narayanganj	BOJLUR RAHMAN	LATE ELAHI BOX
112	Narayanganj	DILIP GHOSH	LATE SHORON CHANDRA GHOSH
113	Narayanganj	APU GHOSH	GONESH GHOSH
114	Narayanganj	SHOHAG HOSSAIN	MD. MAMUN
115	Narayanganj	MD. MAMUN	HABDI JULLAH
116	Narayanganj	MD. RAFIQUL ISLAM	ALI ASHRAF
117	Narayanganj	MD. JABED ALI	MD. IDA SOIYAL
118	Narayanganj	MD. BACHCHU MIA	CHAN MIA BEPARY
119	Narayanganj	ABDUL MALEK	RAFIQ ULLAH
120	Narayanganj	ZOHIR UDDIN	LATE AHMOD ULLAH
121	Narayanganj	MD. ALAMGIR	MD. SHIRAJ
122	Narayanganj	MD. RUHUL AMIN	MD. OWAJUDDIN AHMED
123	Narayanganj	MD. MILON	LATE CHAN MIA
124	Narayanganj	GONESH GHOSH	MORON CHANDRA GHOSH
125	Narayanganj	RAMAN PAL	SONY LAL
126	Narayanganj	MD. MOJIBOR RAHMAN	LATE BACHCHU MIA
127	Narayanganj	MD. GOLAM KIBRIA	LATE ABDUL SHOHID MIA
128	Narayanganj	MD. ALAMGIR HOSSAIN	MD. BACHCHU MIA



129	Narayanganj	MD. MOHOSHIN	IMAM HOSSAIN
130	Narayanganj	MST. MAHINA KHATUN	ABDUL MATIN
131	Narayanganj	BINDU RANI	HUSBAND: SHONKAR DASH
132	Narayanganj	MD. MANIK MIA	LATE SEKENDAR ALI
133	Narayanganj	ABDUL KUDDUS	BELAYET HOSSAIN
134	Narayanganj	BADAL KHAN	AMINUL KHAN
135	Narayanganj	FIROJUR RAHMAN	LATE YOUNUS MIA
136	Narayanganj	MD. KHAIRUDDIN	MD. SHAMSUDDIN
137	Narayanganj	ZAHIDUL ISLAM	MD. JAHANGIR KHAN
138	Narayanganj	MD. HASAN	KHALILUR RAHMAN
139	Narayanganj	MD. SALAUDDIN	LATE ABDUL KHALEK BEPARY
140	Narayanganj	MD. MILON HOSSAIN	MD. ANOWER HOSSAIN
141	Narayanganj	MD. NUR HOSSAIN	LATE ABDUL ALI
142	Narayanganj	MD. JUMMON	LATE KHALEK BEPARI
143	Narayanganj	MD. SHUMON	MD. DHONU MIA
144	Narayanganj	MD. SOYEB	LATE KHALEK BEPARI
145	Narayanganj	MD. SHOHAG MIA	MD. KADER MIA
146	Narayanganj	MD. KOSHURUDDIN	LATE FARHAD BEPARY
147	Narayanganj	MD. RAJIB	MD. KHAIRUDDIN
148	Narayanganj	MD. AKIB HOSSAIN	MD. MOSHARRAF
149	Narayanganj	MD. KHOKON MIA	MD. ALFAZ UDDIN
150	Narayanganj	MD. IMRAN	LATE HELAL UDDIN
151	Narayanganj	MD. BADAL	LATE ABDUL ALI
152	Narayanganj	MD. TAFAZZAL	LATE MAJID SHIKDAR
153	Narayanganj	MD. FAYSAL HASAN	LATE SHIRAJUL ISLAM
154	Narayanganj	MD. RANA SHARIF	LATE MD MOJIBOR RAHMAN
155	Narayanganj	BILLAL MIA	LATE MOHOSHIN MIA
156	Narayanganj	MD. SENTU	LATE FOJOL MUNSHI



157	Narayanganj	JALAL AHMED BACHCHU	LATE AHAMED ULLAH
158	Narayanganj	MD. IQBAL HOSSAIN	M A ZAFOR
159	Narayanganj	RAMIJ UDDIN	LATE HAJOR ALI
160	Narayanganj	MD. TOFAYEL AHMED	MD. GIASH UDDIN
161	Narayanganj	MD. KABIR HOSSAIN	ABDUL MOTALIB DELWAR
162	Narayanganj	MD. SELIM REZA	MD. MOJIBOR RAHMAN
163	Narayanganj	MD. KAUSAR	MD. AHMED ALI
164	Narayanganj	MD. HOSSAIN ZIHAD	MD. ZAKIR HOSSAIN
165	Narayanganj	NARAYAN DAS	LATE KIRON DAS
166	Narayanganj	MD. JAHANGIR ALAM	LATE BACHCHU MIA
167	Narayanganj	MD. SHAHIN	MD. TOFAZZEL HOSSAIN
168	Narayanganj	MD. GIASHUDDIN	LATE MOSLEH UDDIN
169	Narayanganj	SHAKHAWAT HOSSAIN SHUMON	LATE HABIBULLAH JOMADAR
170	Narayanganj	JUMSON ISLAM	LATE SHERAJUL ISLAM
171	Narayanganj	MD. SIDDIQUUR RAHMAN SHUMON	LATE SURUJ MIA
172	Narayanganj	ROSHID	ABUL KASHEM
173	Narayanganj	AOLAD	KASHEM
174	Narayanganj	MD. MONIR HOSSAIN	LATE MOSLEM UDDIN
175	Narayanganj	MOHAMMAD HOSSAIN SONY	LATE DIN ISLAM
176	Narayanganj	MD. MONIR	ABDUS SATTER
177	Narayanganj	KRISHNO CHANDRA SHAHA	SHUSHIL CHANDRA SHAHA
178	Narayanganj	MD. KALU MIJI	LATE MOHAMMAD MIJI
179	Narayanganj	MD. IBRAHIM MIJI	LATE SHIRAJUL MIJI

ANNEX-7: LIST OF CPRS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of CPR	Type of CPR	Person Responsible	Lost Asset	Area of Structure (Sft.)				
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total
1	423	Ashuganj	RHD Samittee	Samitee	Md. Mofazzul Haider Executive Engineer, Nasindi Road Department	Secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0
2	427	Ashuganj	MEGHNA MAJHI SAMABAY SAMITEE	Samitee	Md. Kader Ali	Primary Structure	0	493	48	240	781
3	429	Ashuganj	CHAUL BAZAR COMMITTEE	Samitee (Bazar Committee)	Selim Sikder	Primary Structure	0	0	1134	0	1134
4	431	Ashuganj	BIWTA	Govt. Office (BIWTA)	Asst. Director: Md. Asaduzzaman	Both Structure	0	3030	0	0	3030
5	562	Ashuganj	TRACK MALIK SOMITI OFFICE	Labor Union office	Secretary: Md. Badol Sorkar	Primary Structure	0	350	0	0	350
6	626	Ashuganj	BIKROYO BITORON BIBHAG, ASHUGANJ	Govt. Office	Eng. Md. Riazul Haque	Secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0
7	195	Barishal	BANGLADESH ABBANTORIN	Govt. Office (BIWTA)	Secretary: Shahabuddin	Primary Structure	2280	0	0	0	2280



Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of CPR	Type of CPR	Person Responsible	Lost Asset	Area of Structure (Sft.)				
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total
			NOU CHOLACHOL		Bir Bikrom						
8	301	Barishal	STEMAR GHAT LOBOR SRAMIK OFFICE	Labor Union office	Parimal Chandra Das	Primary Structure	0	0	210	0	210
9	322	Barishal	BANGLADESH SORKARI DRIVER SOMITEE	Samitee	Pre.- M.A.Sukkur	Primary Structure	7700	0	0	0	7700
10	342	Barishal	BIWTA, BARISHAL	Govt. Office (BIWTA)	Nirbahi Prokousholi	Both Structure	240	11696	0	0	11936
11	343	Barishal	BARISHAL CITY CORPORETION	Govt. Office (City Corp.)	Mayor, Barishal City Corporetion	Secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0
12	4	Chandpur	BIWTA	Govt. Office (BIWTA)	N/A	Both Structure	0	1683	3807	3720	9210
13	137	Chandpur	UTTAR SREE RAMDI GOVT PRIMARY SCHOOL	School	Sec- Md. Sha Alam Mollik	Secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0
14	138	Chandpur	DARULULOM ISLAMIA MADRASA	Madrasa	Sec- Hosen Gaji	Both Structure	132	168	0	0	300
15	164	Chandpur	BAITUL MUBARAK JAME MOSJID	Mosque	Secretary: Md. Delowar Hossain Chokdar	Primary Structure	0	700	0	0	700
16	185	Chandpur	HOWLADER NURANI HAFIZIA	Madrasa	Secretary : Md. Musharaf	Both Structure	0	512	0	0	512

Sl. No.	ID	Location	Name of CPR	Type of CPR	Person Responsible	Lost Asset	Area of Structure (Sft.)				
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total
			MADRASA		Howlader						
17	188	Chandpur	BIDDUT UNNOUN BORD	Govt. Office (PDB)	Eng: S M Ekbal	Secondary Structure	0	0	0	0	0
18	387	Narayanganj	NARAYANGONJ NODI BONDOR	Govt. Office (BIWTA)	Join Secretary: Sheikh Masud Kamal	Primary Structure	81	1440	0	0	1521
19	388	Narayanganj	BIWTA SRAMIK KARMOCHARY UNION	Labour Union office	Md. Siddique Rahman	Primary Structure	420	480	0	0	900
20	410	Pangaon	BIWTA	Govt. Office (BIWTA)	N/A	Primary Structure	6812	0	0	0	6812
21		Pangaon	BIWTA	Mosque		Primary Structure	0	1125	0	0	1125
22	390	Shashanghat	BIWTA	Govt. Office (BIWTA)	N/A	Primary Structure	0	0	266	0	266

ANNEX 8: TOR FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY

Terms of Reference for

Third party M&E consultant for social safeguards (including midterm and ex-post evaluation of RAP implementation)

The Project at a Glance

Title of the Project	Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project1 (BRWTP-1)
Implementing Organization	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA), Ministry of Shipping (MoS)
Package Name of Consultancy Services	Third party M&E consultant for social safeguards (including midterm and ex-post evaluation of RAP implementation)
Package Number	Service No. BRWTP-S12/2
Market Approach	Open-International
Procurement Method	QCBS
Assignment Duration	48 (forty eight) months intermittently
Location of Assignment	Within project area
Funding Source(s)	IDA (Credit No. 5842-BD)
Contracting Entity	Project Director, BRWTP-I Project, BIWTA

1. BACKGROUND

The People's Republic of Bangladesh has received an SDR 254 million Credit from the International Development Association (IDA)—a member of the World Bank Group— for financing the cost of the Project- titled "The Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project-1 (Chittagong-Dhaka-Ashuganj Corridor)"being implemented by the Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) under the Ministry of Shipping and to intends to apply part of the proceeds for procuring the services from a consultant firm/university/NGOfor its Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

The development objective of the project is to improve transport efficiency, reliability and safety for passengers and cargo on priority inland waterways along the Chittagong-Dhaka-Ashuganj Inland Water Transport Corridor of Bangladesh. The project is also being implemented within the broader context of the BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal)/Eastern Corridor regional program which aims to facilitate the movement of passengers and cargo on multimodal transport networks for the benefit of traders, transporters, producers, passengers and communities in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal.

The Project has three major components. Component-1 includes dredging and maintenance of the Chattogram-Dhaka-Ashuganj navigational corridors with ferry routes and linked routes in the project area through a output & performance-based contract over a period of about six years; and in addition, four vessel storm shelters & two idle berthing centres, located at different places along the Chattogram-Dhaka Corridor and linked routes to be developed within remote cyclone- prone areas on the Project Corridor route allowing vessels to seek shelter from inclement weather. Component-2 includes (1) construction and upgrading of two cargo terminals located at (i) Ashuganj in Brahman Baria, (ii) Pangaon in Dhaka, (2) four passenger terminals located at (i) Shashanghat in Dhaka, (ii)

Narayanganj, (iii) Chandpur and (iv) Barishal and (3)rehabilitation/upgrading of fifteen landing stations (Launch Ghats) along these river corridors located at (i) Bhairab Bazar in Kishoreganj (ii) Alubazar in Shariatpur (iii) Harina in Chandpur (iv) Hijla in Barishal (v) Ilisha in Bhola (vi) Moju Choudhury in Laskmipur (vii) Laharhat in Barishal (viii) Beduria in Bhola (ix) Daulatkhan in Bhola (x) Tojumuddin in Bhola (xi) Monpura in Bhola (xii) Chairman Ghat in Noakhali (xiii) Sandwip RCC Jetty and (xiv) Boddarhat in Laskmipur and (xv) Tomuruddin in Bhola. Component-3 includes institutional capacity development measures including civil works for retrofitting an existing training institution and activity to improve the technical, operational and financial sustainability of the sector.

A comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been prepared for Component-1&2; and an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for Components- 1,2&3. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for the overall project. And a total of three (3) site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/Social Management Plans (SMPs) are to be prepared. They are, first one for the six (6) terminal buildings (2 cargo & 4 passenger), second one for the fifteen (15) landing stations/ghats and four (4) vessel storm shelters & two (2) idle berthing centers; and the third one for the dredged material disposal on land at various locations. Two (first & second one as mentioned above) sites specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/Social Management Plans (SMPs) is being prepared under contract packages BRWTP-S6 and preparation of the third one Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/Social Management Plans (SMPs) is under process dredged material disposal locations on land) under contract package BRWTP-S1A.

Proposed vessel shelters, cargo & passenger terminals and landing stations/ghats to be implemented in existing BIWTA's land and in acquired additional land of approximately 7.9959 hectares. Beside that for dredged material disposal on land it will be required approximately 125 hectares of private land that to be taken as lease/requisition through concerned DC offices. Due to that some private land, structures, trees & crops also will be affected due to land acquisition, lease/requisition. There are some persons with title to the own land and without title to the land on the BIWTA/RHD/BR/DSCC with business owners, vendors, hotels, restaurants, hawkers, small traders, vegetable & fruits sellers, rickshaw-pullers, informal settlers (squatters) and renters will be physically relocated as to why they will lose their livelihood to some extent. At some locations access to common property resources such as burial grounds will get restricted due to the present interventions. At some locations access granted to cultural practices such as immersion of ashes of the dead in rivers at certain ghats, will be impacted. Further access to infrastructure such as roads will cause impacts as the present roads are narrow and those will need to be widened for optimizing the capacity of the facilities to be built, so it will lead to relocation of PAPs and lose of their livelihoods.

In this connection Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) has taken initiative to develop Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/Social Management Plans (SMPs) through implementation of Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project-1 under component-1&2 for management of involuntary resettlement arising out of acquisition, lease/requisition of private land and resume of public/BIWTA land from private users. BIWTA has engaged an experienced NGO and heading towards engaging a Consultant firm under contract package BRWTP-S12/1 and BRWTP-S1A respectively to act as Service Providers for technical and professional services for implementation and preparation of the site-specific (i) Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and any Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs)/Social Management Plans (SMPs) including labour influx management plan and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Social Harassment (SH) prevention and respond action plan, Gender Action Plan and also livelihood restoration programs.

At this moment Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) has taken initiative to engage an experienced consultant firm/university/NGO for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of social safeguards

[including midterm and ex-post evaluations of three (3) site-specific RAPs implementation and Social Management Plans (SMPs)] that will be implemented under contract package BRWTP-S12/1 and BRWTP-S1A respectively.

2.OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The primary objectives for engaging independent external monitoring agency (consultant) are to review the planning and implementation of land acquisition/lease/requisition and involuntary resettlement and its results, and provide feedback to BIWTA and its line ministry as well as external stakeholders on: (a) the project's achievements and shortcomings in respect of land acquisition, lease/requisition; and (b) policy improvement and enhancement of the implementation process. A qualified consultant firm/university/NGO to be engaged for independent monitoring, review and evaluation of implementation of the (i) the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and any Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs)/Social Management Plans (SMPs) including labour influx management plan & Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Social Harassment (SH) prevention and response action plan; and also (ii) livelihood restoration program & Gender Action Plan (GAP).

3.SCOPE OF SERVICES, TASKS AND EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

3.1.Scope of Services and Tasks

The Consultant will review the implementation process as per the policies set out in the RAPs/ARAPs and Social Management Plans (SMPs) including labour influx management plan and GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response action plan; (ii) livelihood restoration program and Gender Action Plan; and also Environmental, Social, Health & Safety (ESHS) including COVID-19 that are to be implemented under contract packages BRWTP-S12/1 and BRWTP-S1A respectively on a bi-annual basis and provide intensive review at the mid-term and an evaluation at project completion (up to December 2025/end of the Project). It will assess the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, the restoration of the economic and social base of affected people with special focus on women and vulnerable groups, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for corrective measures if any, and identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. The specific tasks of the consultant will be but not limited to the following:

Review the policies and procedures for land acquisition, lease/requisition and involuntary resettlement, social management including labour influx, GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response action; and also (ii) livelihood restoration program and Gender Action Plan (GAP) under the project, and the monitoring processes & their outputs, and summarize the results based on the available monitoring data;

Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the PAPs and the livelihood opportunities offered, including for vulnerable women and the effects on incomes as well as the quality of life of PAPs of project-induced changes.

Review the quality and suitability of the relocation sites from the perspective of both the affected and host communities.

Review the results of internal monitoring and evaluate the claims through checks at the field level to assess whether land acquisition, lease/requisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met. Consult with and involve the affected people and community groups, including vulnerable women, in assessing the impact of the land acquisition and resettlement.

Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the participatory and consultative process with PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups and women, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these;

Ensure that the GRM is functioning, and processes are being followed properly including filing, investigating and resolving claims

Provide a quantified assessment of the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved, and the adequacy and appropriateness of the consultation and participation procedures.

Assess the adequacy of the budget for resettlement activities.

Evaluate whether land acquisition and involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RAPs/ARAPs, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy, define the socio-economic impacts on PAPs, and assess whether the project social development goals were achieved, and adverse impacts avoided or minimized; and

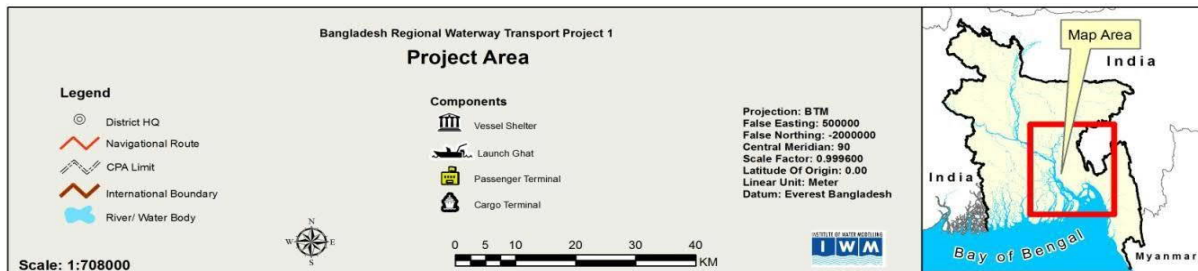
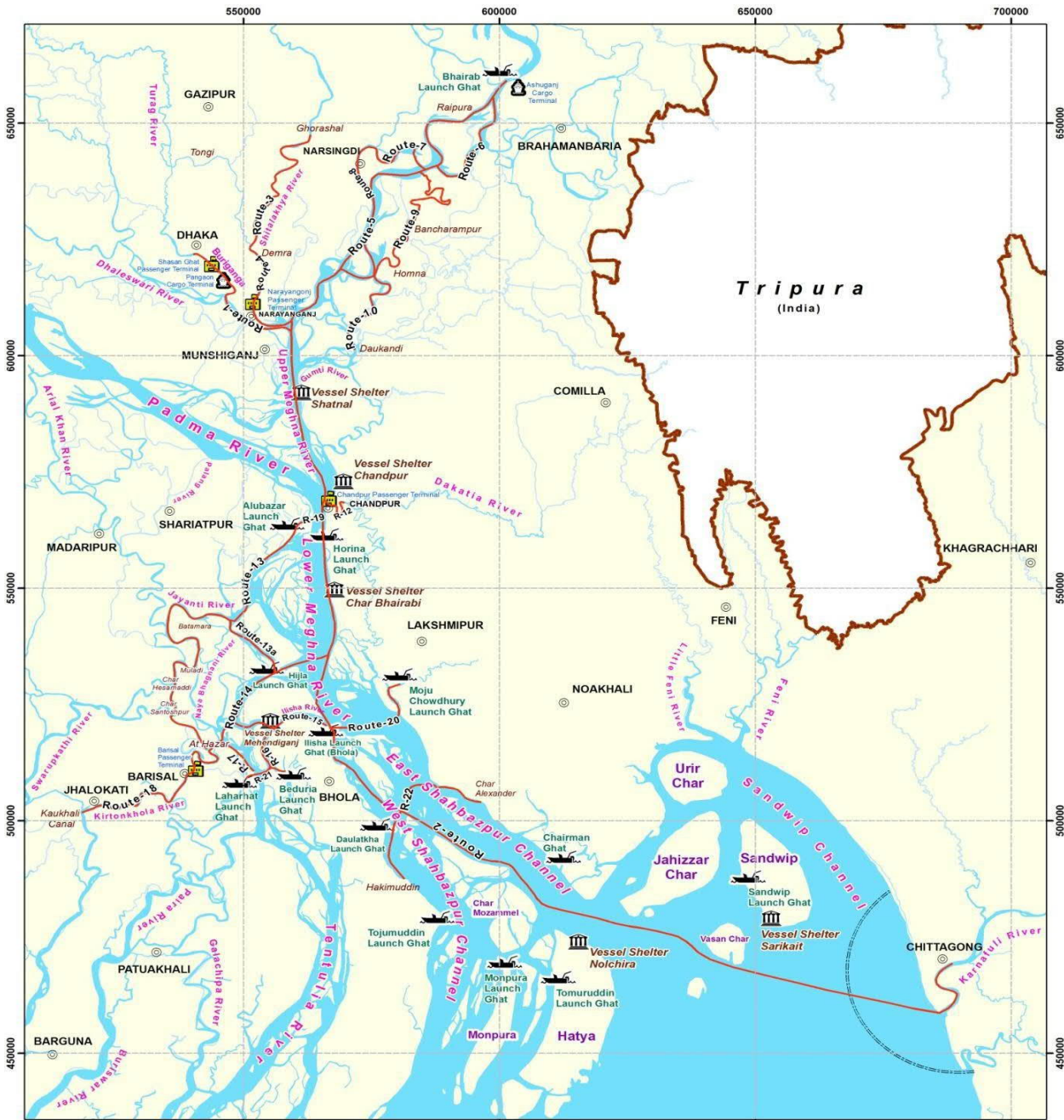
Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition, requisition/lease/resettlement policies, objectives and implementation strategies applied, and make recommendations on policy improvement and enhancement of the implementation process.

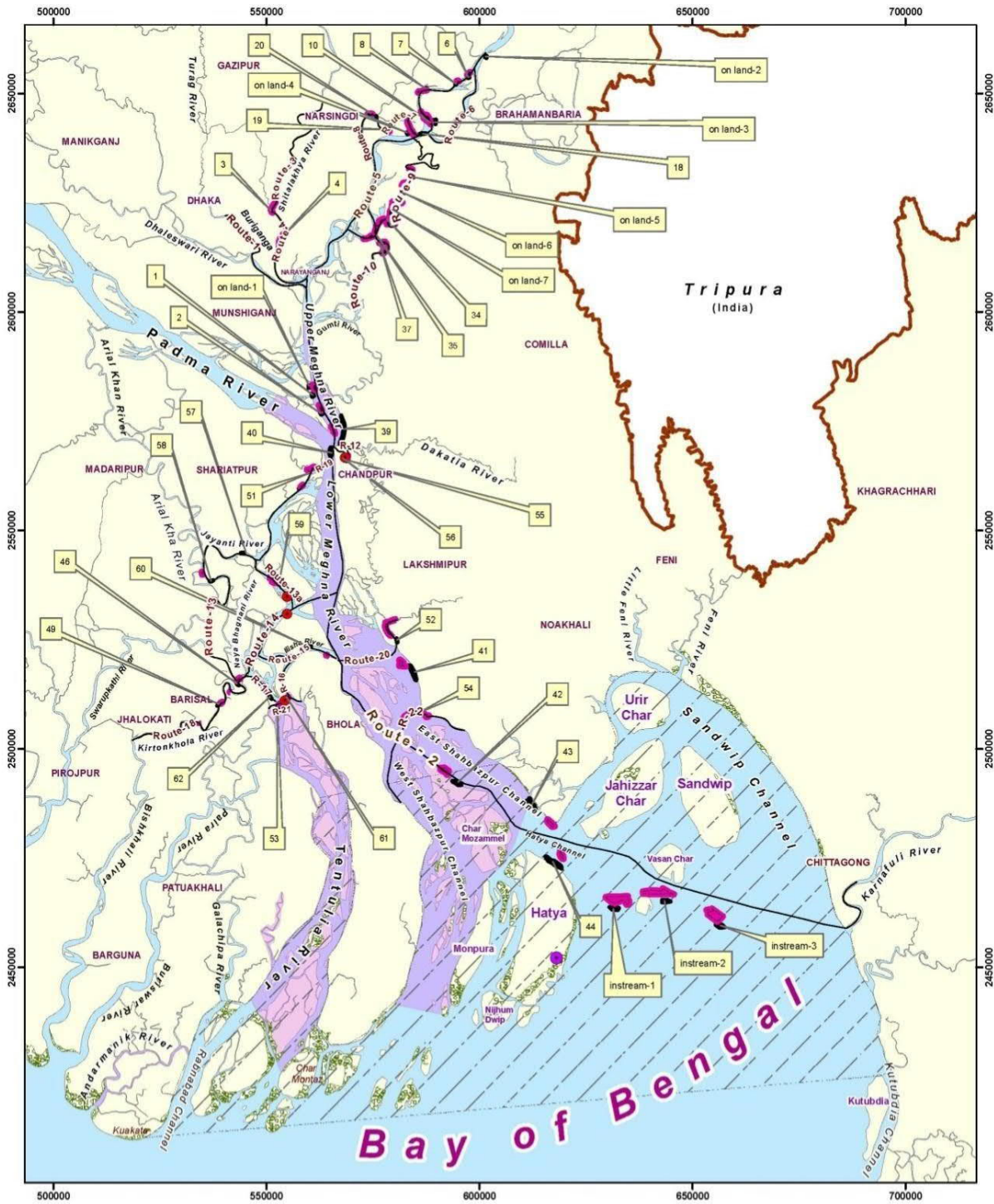
3.2. Location of Assignment

The location(s) of the assignment to be performed by the M&E consultant will be within the project area mostly within River routes where dredging operation will be carried out, locations where the dredged material disposal on land along with construction of proposed waterway cargo and passenger terminals, landing stations/ghats and vessel storm shelters & idle berthing centres, and in particular where there are land acquisition, lease/requisition and resettlement activities arising out as shown in the Figure 1 and Figure 2 as bellow:

Figure1: Map showing the river routes where dredging operation to be carried out along with construction of proposed waterway terminals (cargo & passenger), vessel storm shelters & idle berthing centres, and landing ghats/stations, and where there are land acquisition, lease/requisition and resettlement activities arise out

Figure 2: Map showing the tentative locations for land based dredged material placement/ disposal and where there are land lease/requisition and resettlement activities arising out.





3.3.Expected Deliverables

Services and tasks by the engaged consultant firm/university/NGO will be conducted at the fields, they are as intensive review of the implementation progress and process as per the policy set out in the RAPs/ARAPs & SMPs implemented by the social NGO & consultant firm and provide suggestion & recommendations in this connection. Review of the progress and process of land acquisition, lease/requisition, involuntary resettlement, grievance redress mechanism & achievement of social development goal including vulnerable groups & women. And also identify the strength & weakness of implementation of policy & plans as set out in RAPs & SMPs and make recommendations for improvement of policy & plans in this regards. The work plan and the tasks & services those to be conducted at the field, will be reflected in the expected certain deliverables like reports. Expected deliverables/reports to be submitted by the consultant firm/university/NGO will be Inception Report, Bi-Annual Report, Mid-Term Report, Draft Final Report and Final Report respectively.

4.TEAM COMPOSITION & QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE KEY & NON-KEY EXPERTS (MINIMUM)

The consultant will be engaged within 6 month of the engagement of Social NGO and Firm to support BIWTA in implementation of the RAPs/ARAPs/Social Management Plans (SMPs) including labour influx management plan, GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response action plan; and also livelihood restoration program & Gender Action Plan and continued through the project implementation period (up to December 2025 or end of the Project) intermittently as per reporting schedule. The independent consulting organization will provide to the services the following professional key & non-key experts resources:

4.1.Key Experts

Sl. No.	Position/expertise	No.	Input (person-month)	Remarks
K-1	Team Leader/Senior Resettlement Expert	1	18	Person-months of each of the positions is intermittentspread over thewhole contractperiod
K-2	Community Engagement and Participation Expert	1	12	
K-3	Gender/GBV Expert	1	10	
Total:		3	40	

4.2.Non-KeyExpert

Sl. No.	Position/expertise	No.	Input (person-month)	Remarks
NK-1	Monitoring Assistant(1)	1	18	Person-months of each of the positions is intermittent spread over the whole contract period
NK-2	Monitoring Assistant (2)	1	18	
NK-3	Monitoring Assistant (3)	1	18	
NK-4	Monitoring Assistant (4)	1	18	
Total:		4	72	

4.3. Qualification Requirements for the Key Experts

Team Leader/Senior Resettlement Expert

Education: The incumbent shall have Master's degree in Sociology, Anthropology, Economics, or in similar discipline from any recognized university.

Experience: Minimum 20 years of overall working experience whilst minimum 10 years' of working experience as monitoring & evaluation consultant. S/he shall have professional experience with Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) and involuntary resettlement issues, including in accordance with World Bank or other international lending agencies. Previous experience in the implementation of water resource/river/costal engineering and management project, in particular inland water transport project would be a plus. Specific experience of at least 10 years in carrying out similar Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of social safeguards with any renowned national, international or private sector organizations such as WB/ADB/JICA/UNDP supported projects. S/he shall have experience of leading monitoring and evaluation teams as a Team Leader, should have excellent data compilation and good quality reporting skills. Should have excellent communication and facilitation skills to develop high quality Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports in English in a computer-based environment and ability to produce high quality work under tight program and excellent interpersonal and professional skills in interacting with various kinds of stakeholders and ability to work collaboratively with multiple individuals and groups.

Community Engagement and Participation Expert

Education: The incumbent shall have Master's degree in Sociology, Anthropology, Economics, or in similar field from any recognized university.

Experience: Minimum 15 years' general professional experience and at least 5 years' experience in monitoring and evaluation of the policies and procedures for land acquisition, lease/requisition and in assessing the impact of land acquisition, requisition/lease and affected population displacement and also shall have experience in monitoring and evaluation of Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or relevant activities. Also shall have good concept about gender analysis, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) related issues, GRC and Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) related issues. Have experience in qualitative and quantitative data collection, validation, interviewing business of all sizes, data entry and analysis using statistical software and drafting skills.

Gender/GBV Expert

Education: The incumbent shall have Master's degree in Public Health, Gender Studies, Sociology, Anthropology, Economics, or in similar field from any recognized university.

Experience: Minimum 15 years' general professional experience and at least 7 years proven experience in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and related themes, violence against women, domestic violence and/or violence against children prevention and expose programming, including assessing GBV intervention. Shall have experience in gender mainstreaming in the preparation of RAPs and the management of social issues infrastructure project generally. And also shall have working knowledge and experience of WB/ADB/UNDP policies and programs in the area of gender-based violence. Understanding of quantitative M&E qualitative research method and also shall have good concept on GRC and Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) related issues. Experience in qualitative and quantitative data collection, validation, interviewing business of all sizes, computer literate being able

to use MS Windows, office applications, data entry and analysis using statistical software and drafting skills.

4.4. Qualification Requirements for the Non-Key Experts

Monitoring Assistants

Education: Graduate in any discipline from any recognized university

Experience: Proven experience of at least 3 (three) years in Monitoring & Evaluation/ Resettlement related works.

5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND TIME SCHEDULE FOR DELIVERABLES

Activities by the engaged consultant firm/university/NGO will be conducted at fields whereas obligatory reporting on activities done and ongoing shall be submitted to the Project Director (PD)/Project Implementing Unit (PIU). All the reports like Inception, Bi-Annual, Mid-Term, Draft Final and Final shall be delivered in 10 (ten) numbers of coloured hard copies of each report respectively along with 1 (one) copies in CD ROM of Final Report.

Reporting shall contain and time schedule for deliverables are as follows:

- 1) Inception Report: The report covering methodology and work plan shall be submitted within 3 (three) weeks from the effective date of the contract.
- 2) Bi-Annual Report: Report covering review of the implementation process as per the policy set out in the RAPs/ARAPs and SMPs implemented by social NGO & firm and on progress provided with suggestion/recommendations etc. shall be submitted once in every 6 (six) months from the effective date of the contract.
- 3) Mid-Term Report: Report covering intensive review of the implementation process, process of land acquisition, lease/requisition & involuntary resettlement, grievance redress mechanism, achievement of social development goal, vulnerable groups and women; identifying the strength and weakness and make recommendation on policy improvement etc. those are implemented by the social NGO and Firm shall be submitted within 24 (twenty four) months from the effective date of the contract.
- 4) Draft Final Report: Report covering all activities done, status of implementation of plans and recommendations shall be submitted within 47 (forty seven) months from the effective date of the contract. Draft Final Report shall be presented before the officials from Ministry, WB, BIWTA, Consultant(s) and relevant stakeholders for having suggestions/comments to make the report to its final version.
- 5) Final Report: Final version and approved copy of the final report covering all activities monitoring & evaluated, status of implementation of plans and recommendation shall be submitted at the end of the contractual period.

All reports shall be articulated with Executive Summary on findings with recommendations. Fifteen (15) copies of Final Report and ten (10) copies of all other reports must be submitted with colour copy, book binding along with soft copies.

6. CLIENT'S INPUT AND COUNTERPART PERSONNEL

The consultant firm/university/NGO to be engaged as consultant shall provide services with due diligence and should become familiar with the project, and with the relevant policies and guidelines of

the Government and the Development partner (including those relating to RAPs/SMPs and reporting). The consultant firm/university/NGO will work in close cooperation with PIU staff including Social Experts working with the project. However, the consultant firm/University/NGO will be directly responsible and accountable to the Project Director for their services and activities. The contract is performance based, and payment would be based on achievement of key tasks and outputs completed within the stipulated timeline. The Client/Project Authority will provide the Consultant with all possible information and facilities briefed below:

Access to all documents, correspondence, and any other information relating to the project and deemed necessary for accomplishing the assignment; Available copies of the Reports/Drafts related to RAPs/SMPs, Project Operation Manual (POM), Financing Agreement, related guidelines, policies and procedures of GoB and Development partner;

No office accommodation for the consultant firm/university/NGO will be provided by the Client. The consultant firm/university/NGO must have at least satellite office in Dhaka.

If necessary, guide from the BIWTA will be provided to be first time familiar with each site of the target assignment;

No transports facilities would be provided to the consultant firm/university/NGO personnel; the Consultant shall have to arrange required logistics/transport/accommodation for frequent site visits at its own cost;

No computer/laptop/equipment for use by individual staff working with the Consultant will be provided; the Consultant shall have to provide such supports to their working forces in accomplishing the assignment at its own.

7. TYPE OF CONTRACT AND DURATION OF SERVICES

Type of contract will be Lump Sum basis and local taxes (AIT & VAT) will be deducted from the contract price as per applicable law of Bangladesh. The anticipated duration of the Consultancy Services of the assignment is 48 months intermittently.

8. PROCUREMENT METHOD

Quality-and Cost-Based Selection (QCBS) method in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's "Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers", dated January 2011(2014), will apply in selecting a third party Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) consultant (Consultant Firm/University/NGO) as Service Provider.

9. ELIGIBILITY AND SELECTION OF THE CONSULTANT FIRM/UNIVERSITY/NGO

The consultant firm/university/NGO must have experience in Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of land acquisition; requisition/lease related and RAP implementation activities for development projects in Bangladesh. The prospective Service Provider consultant firm/university/NGO shall have fulfilled the following requirement details in order to qualify for the Request for Proposals (RFP). Failure to meet and submit the satisfactory documentary evidence will lead to a rejection of the EOI/Proposal. The eligible consultant firms/university/NGOs will be shortlisted on reviewing the following:

Consultant firm/university/NGO must be registered in Bangladesh and shall have legal establishment for a minimum of 15 years-this shall be supported by proven document(s) i.e., certification/registration from the competent authority(ies);

Consultant firm/university/NGO must have experience and capability in evaluation & monitoring of implementation of RAPs and SMPs for the project(s) that have been successfully completed; and summary of similar projects undertaken in Bangladesh and in other countries with similar social, geographical and economic conditions shall be provided with EoI mentioning number of projects/assignments in hand; all these shall be supported by proven documents including project completion certificates from respective Clients;

Experience in performing assignments similar to target assignment with proven track record of project(s) funded by development partners, like IDA/ADB/JICA/IDB in Bangladesh;

List of Resources with logistical support and list of permanent professional employees with key qualifications;

Average annual turnover of the consultant firm/university/NGO service provider over the last three years that shall be supported by audited statements and reports;

Financial strength supported by Bank Solvency Certificate and Bank Statement on closing balance with name of bank, branch, account number and its type, etc;

The consultant firm/university/NGO must submit with EoI briefed outlines on Approach and Methodology to reflect how the consultant firm/university/NGO as a Service Provider will competitively perform the target assignment.

EoIs from the individual Bangladeshi consultant firms/universities/NGOs only will be reviewed for short-listing. In case of EoI submitted by a consultant firm/University/NGO in association with other(s), only the Lead Partner on evaluating its eligibilities and capabilities will be shortlisted. The EA or the Government of Bangladesh will not entertain any claim whatsoever in this respect from other partner(s) of JV or Association.

Only the best qualified consultant firm/university/NGO-short listed from EoIs will be invited to submit detail combined Technical and Financial proposals for the assignment.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Consultant, throughout the assignment, will work closely with the Client's Representative(s) who will take regular feedback and make decisions associated with the assignments.

11. FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE CONSULTANT

During the Assignment period, the Consultant shall provide all the facilities for their staff and other logistical requirements on their own to fulfil their obligations. These will also include support staff and well furnished office facilities within the vicinity of PIU, BIWTA, office equipment and supplies, required equipment (including computers, cameras, cell phones with ODK app to all the interviewers) as well as equipments & materials for field data collection, vehicles, and communications as required. The Consultant however, during the RFP (Request For Proposal) submission stage, will set out the requirements in the Technical Proposal and provide the financial costs for these in their Financial Proposal.