Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Resettlement Plan for Bank Protection work at Chauhali (Contract Package W-06 & 07)

(FINAL)

April, 2017

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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Flood & Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) Project (Tranche-1)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Background

The Bangladesh Water Development Board is conducting the Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program covering parts of the main rivers in Bangladesh. The main focus is to reduce the riverbank erosion and flood risks to the adjacent flood plains while maximizing economic activities in a sustainable and environmentally acceptable manner. Existing flood embankments dominantly fail from riverbank erosion, and as such the stabilization of the river pattern is a corner stone of reducing the flood risk. The FRERMIP builds on and extends the activities of the Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) (ADB, 2002), implemented in different phases from January 2003 until June 2011. The Project will cover the main rivers from downstream of Bangabandhu (Jamuna) Bridge and from the proposed Ganges Barrage to Chandpur, as such covering around 60 km of the Jamuna, around 20 km of the Ganges, and around 100 km long Padma reach. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of the Bangladehis financing the project.

The Project envisages acquisition of about 136 (one hundred thirty six) hectares of land, effecting an estimated displacement of about 1814 households and some small business enterprises. In addition to that, the amount of land also includes agricultural land to be lost by some people requiring resettlement. However,during performance of the assignment under implementation the aforementioned number may vary within an estimated range of ±25% (plus/minus twenty-five percent), depending on the field condition and practical necessity. RP Implementing NGOwith the contract agreement concluded on 30th March 2018has been engaged for providing assistance to the BWDB in terms of payment of compensation and relocation of the physically displaced households/shops and other entities. As per the GoB policy on land aiquisition and ADB guideline on involuntary displacement, payment of compensation and resettlement mechanisms will be applied for restoration of the social and economic position of the project affected persons.

The project involves a) Embankment in JRB-1 of a total length of 23.00 km b) Riverbank protection work in JRB-1 of a total length of 1.00 km c) Riverbank protection work in Chauhali, JLB-2 of about 7.00 km length d) Riverbank protection work in Zaforgonj, JLB-2 of a total length of 1.44.00 km e) Riverbank protection work in Harirampur, PLB-I of 7.00 km length & f) Construction of 4 nos structure in different location.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for 7.2 km riverbank protection work under Chauhali, JLB-2 Sub-reach in 7 different mouzas i.e. Charjajuria-0.343 km, Kashkawlia- 3.875 km, Charkurki- 0.313 km under Chauhali Upazilla of Sirajganj district, Marma-0.406 km, Dhalai-0.391 km, Atapara-1.281 km under Nagorpur upazilla&Kukuria-0.591 km under Tangail Sadar Upazilla of of Tangail district.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition

About 34.57 Acres (13.9 ha) will be acquired of which includes private land 34 Acres (13.7 ha) & the road & Khal 0.57 Acres (0.23 ha) in Chauhali RBP.

3. Resettlement Impacts of Chauhali Sub-reach

Census of physical losses on public and private lands by INGO indicates that a total of 187 households and 2 community/social establishments and structures (Khaskawlia baitul aman Jame Mosque&Generator House of Atapara Mosque) will be losing their residential or commercial premises or productive sites causing physical and economic displacements. The displaced households include 37 legal owners of private land (32 own land with homestead structure+ 5 own land with business) and 11Uthuli (06 homestaed structure+ 05 Business structure) on public lands and 139 agricultural plot users within the right of way Riverbank protection work under ChauhaliRBP.There are no indigenous people (IPs). A total of 02 CPR (Khaskawlia Baitul Aman Jame Mosque&Generator House of Atapara Mosque) &1239 trees will also be affected.

4. Legal and Policy Framework

The principallegal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition andRequisition of Immovable Property Ordinance II (1982) and subsequent amendments of the Ordinance II (1989/93/94) and other land laws and administrative manuals relevant to allusion/delusion land, *char* and *khas* land administration in Bangladesh. The 1982 Ordinance 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 has no provisions for resettlement of the affected households/businesses or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of the affected persons. The ADB has its own integrated safeguard policy statement (SPS) to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve livelihood and income of those affected by development projects. Since the 1982 Ordinance falls short of the requirements of the ADB's safeguard policies on many grounds, the project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been harmonized with ADB's SPSfor which necessary approval from the Government hast been obtained.

5. Resettlement Entitlements under Chauhali RP

Owners of land and physical assets on the land to be acquired are eligible for CCL. The non-titled users of public and private lands and persons losing their livelihoods due to the project interventions will be entitled for provided as per approved Entitlement matrix under this RP. However, eligibility of compensation and assistance will be governed by cut-off dates. The dates of census of affected persons and the dates of the first notification of acquisition by DCs will be considered as the cut-off dates for socially and legally identified affected persons respectively. The APs recognized for their loss will receive compensation for loss of assets and income, and assistance for relocation and livelihood restoration. Entitlements of eligible APs (EP) against their estimated losses have been adopted in the **Entitlement Matrix (See Table # 30)**

6. Community Engagement and Participation

The affected persons and communities have been engaged in consultation and participation process. A formal disclosure workshop was organized for key stakeholders including the affected persons. Arrangement for participation of communities and affected persons have been provisioned in the RP for obtaining their opinions, complaints and suggestions through personal contact, group discussions and open community meetings. The consultation process will continue through the RP implementation activities. A Joint Verification Committee (JVC) has been formed for official recognition of affected physical assets and other losses identified in this RP, a Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) also been formed for valuation of affected land and other assets. Options for participation of the communities through their representatives will be accepted in PVAT and in Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and GRC will address resettlement related community grievances.

7. Income Restoration Strategy:

Vulnerable Project Affected Households (PAHs) (including poor and female headed, elderly headed, the landless and the poor) will be given additional support for livelihood and income restoration. Long-term income restoration and livelihood reconstruction program will be designed in the form of Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) for rehabilitation of the vulnerable PAHs.

8. Institutional Arrangements for RP Implementation

BWDB is the project owner and executing agency (EA) of the Project. A Project Management Office (PMO), headed by a Project Director (PD), has already been set up within BWDB for execution of the Project. A Resettlement Unit (RU) has been established within the PMO, headed by Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), which will be responsible for implementation of the RP – disbursement of compensationthrough DC and resettlement entitlement through BWDB's own staff with assistance from Resettlement Implementing NGO (RP-INGO) and concerned BWDB field division. The appointed INGO has a field office to implement the RP and will involve APs, including women and representatives of local Government Institutions in the RP implementation. The DC of Sirajganj & Tangail is responsible for acquisition of land. The RU will ensure co-ordination between various relevant offices, particularly that of the DC at the District level and the INGO.

9. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

The total estimated cost for land acquisition and resettlement is Taka 78.295 million (USD 1.003 million) under this RP. The entire budget for land acquisition will be provided from GOB fund while resettlement benefit will be funded by ADB. The budget includes all costs for acquisition of land and assets and cost associated with involuntary resettlement. The summery and detailed cost estimate for land acquisition, resettlement and implementation of RP are given in Table 34 and Table-35.

Summary Budget for Resettlement Plan

No.	Expenditure Item	Total BDT	Total US$
A.	Land acquisition cost	63,260,097	811,027
B.	Structures Replacement	6,538,539	83,827
C.	Cost of Trees	1,726,270	22,132
D	DC's service charge @ 2.%	1,430,498	18,340
E	Resettlement Grants	1,255,000	16,090
F	Training on IGA for Vulnerable AH	357,000	2,038
	Subtotal (A+B+C+D+E+F)	74,567,404	955,992
	Contingency (5%)	3,728,370	47,800
	TOTAL	**78,295,774**	**1003,792**

The land Acquisition and Replacement Costs will be paid according to the Land Acquisition law of 1982, and the resettlement grant will be paid according to the Entitlement Matrix.

10. Implementation and Monitoring:

Internal monitoring of RP implementation will be the overall responsibility of the PMO and the RP Implementing Agency (IA). RP implementation guideline will be adopted by the Project Director. A comprehensive and relevant database and automated management information system (MIS) software will be established in the Project Office and updated periodically for monitoring various activities of RP implementation. RP implementing NGO will assist the Project Office to regularly update MIS providing latest information on payment of compensation and other activities. An external monitoring agency will be engaged by BWDB during RP implementation and an independent reviewer will be engaged by BWDB after completion of implementation of the RP.

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Assistant Commissioner
AD	Alluvial and Diluvial
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AIFRERMIP	Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Project
AP	Affected Persons
BRE	Brahmaputra Right Embankment
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CbFRM	Community-based Flood Risk Management
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CEGIS	Centre for Environmental and GeographicInformation Services
CEMP	Community Environmental ManagementPlan
LD-NGO	Livelihood Development NGO
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSS	Census & Socio-Economic Survey
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DD	Detailed Design (Team)
DD	Deputy Director – RU
DP	Displaced Person
DPP -	Development Project Proposal
EA	Executing Agency
EP	Entitled Persons
EARP	Environmental Assessment And Review Procedure.
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FHH	Female Headed Household
FRERM	Flood And Riverbank Erosion Risk Management
FRERMIP	Flood And Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program
FS	Feasibility Study
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
HRD	Human Resources Development
JVT	Joint Verification Team
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LD	NGO Livelihood Development NGO
LGI	Local Government Institution
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MHH	Male Headed Household
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MFF	Multi-tranche financing facility
MIS	Management Information System
FERMIP:	Main River Flood and Bank Erosion Risk Management Program, TA 8054-BAN
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	Public Works Department
ROW	Right-of-Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RBP	Riverbank Protection
RC	Replacement Cost
SDF	Social development Fund
TOR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
WB	World Bank
ILRP	Income And Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	Implementing NGO
IOL	Inventory of Losses
JMREMP:	Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion MitigationProject
ID	Identity Card

GLOSSARY

The various terms used in this RP are briefly defined below for clarity and consistency:

» **Compensation:** Payment in cash or kind (for example land-for-land) to the APs as per LA Act.

» **Cut-off Dates:** Date of notification under Section 3 of 1982 Ordinance is the cut-off date for title owners. The end date of the Census will be considered cut-off date for all others, including non-title holders for resettlement benefits. In this project, the commencement date of the survey is April 28, 2016.

» **Displaced Persons:** In the context of involuntary resettlement, 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. (ADB's SPS 2009).

» **Affected Persons (AP):**

The definition of APs is: "Persons affected directly or indirectly by project-induced changes in use of land, water, or other natural resources are called APs. In other words, a person who as a consequence of the changes sustains (a) damages by reason of severing land, or (b) loss of immovable property in any manner, or (c) experience loss of income and livelihood. Such impacts may be temporary or permanent in nature and most often occurs through land expropriation using eminent domain or direct purchases for development projects.

» **Agricultural laborer**:

A person who earns his/her livelihood mainly from manual labor engaged in agriculture practices. The non-agricultural laborer includes artisans and other occupational groups such as masons, potters, cobblers, barbers, etc.

» **Census Survey:** A survey covering 100% households being affected by the project, irrespective of their ownership into the land.

» **Community Participation and Consultation:** The active process of sharing information seeking inputs from community about the project, seeking community-wide inputs, and integrating those in the project design as well planning mitigation measures.

» **Entitled Person:** EP is an administrative term for designating benefits for APs. There are two types of EP: Direct EPs, who are EPs by virtue of legally recognized entitlements; and Indirect EPs, who are EPs by virtue of socially recognized entitlements, as per ADB Policy and legally agreed between the ADB and GOB through the Loan Agreement. The Direct EPs are the Titleholders recognized by the DC and confirmed through payment of Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). The Direct EPs are identified as per the Final Award information prepared by the DC upon payment of CCL. The list of the Direct EPs will be updated over time, with payment of the CCL. The Indirect EPs are those without legal title to ROW land and/or structures but who were living and/or earning their livelihood within the ROW, and are entitled to Resettlement Benefits under the RP provisions. The INGO is responsible for all groundwork and verification for identification of EPs.

» **Entitlements:** Range of measures comprising of compensation resettlement benefits, including shifting allowance, subsistence, and relocation which an AP is entitled to, depending on the nature of losses, to restore and/or improve the living standards.

» **Eminent Domain:** Regulatory authority of the government to obtain land for public purpose use and/or private sector development projects under the 1982 Ordinance or other laws of the land.

» **Head of Household:** One who makes major decisions within the family structure and generally lead the family as the principal provider.

» **Household:** A household unit includes family members who share food from the same kitchen. In the project area, it consists of parents with children living together as an economic and production unit.

» **Host population:** Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated. Host communities should also be project beneficiaries for better host-resettlers integration.

» **Gender Equity:** Equal recognition of bothgenders in the provision of entitlements, treatment and other measures under the Resettlement Plan.

» **Indirectly** affected people are those likely to lose subsistence or income due to project intervention without loss of any physical assets. A clear definition of indirectly affected people must be based on a careful review and assessment of indirect impacts of the project.

» **Inventory of losses Verification Committee (IVC):** In an erosion-prone area and due to piecemeal acquisition, Inventory of Losses (IOL) prepared for a section of project may change as people move with the erosion and acquisition. A committee headed by Executive Engineer (Resettlement), with Representative of respective DC and Resettlement Specialist of the Management Consultants as members to verify the IOL established through census wherever necessary.

»**Person(s) having usufruct rights:** The right to use land belonging to others – for example, lease from government department or agency or individuals.

» **Project-Affected Area:** An area under the project, declared by the Government, where land is being acquired under Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance – II of 1982 or any other Act in force or an area not acquired, but affected by the project and its related activities.

» **Poor Women–headed household**: Poor households where a woman decides on the access to and the use of the resources of the family. In resettlement context, women-headed households and/or widows also suffer from lack of labor for relocation purposes.

» **Public Disclosure:** Process of disclosing and sharing project impacts with affected people and disseminating amongst them information on their entitlements, compensation, R&R measures and project timeline etc.

» **Rehabilitation:** Re-establishing incomes, livelihoods, living and social systems.

» **Relocation:** Rebuilding housing, assets – including productive land, and public infrastructure, in a new location.

» **Replacement Cost:** The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees and crops) and income, including cost of transaction. (Historically, in Bangladesh involuntary resettlement policy usage, also referred as Replacement Value, or RV)

» **Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R):**

Resettlement refers to rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land and public infrastructure in another location while rehabilitation means restoration of income, livelihoods, and re-establishment of sociocultural system.

» **Resettlement Plan (RP):** A time bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement impact strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, implementation responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

» **Right-of-Way:** Demarcated land proposed forinfrastructure development

» **Social Preparation:** The process of consultation with affected people, undertaken before key resettlement decisions are made, to build their capacity to deal with resettlement.

» **Uthuli (also called Nodibashi):** People displaced by flood/erosion, who live on land provided by neighbor or relative free of cost.

» **Vulnerable Person:** The vulnerable group/persons may include (i) persons below nationally defined poverty line; (ii) indigenous people or adibasis; (iii) poor women-headed households; (iv) landless and marginal farmers; (v) people with disability (vi) elderly; (vii) people without legal title to land; (viii) any other groups or persons found to be disproportionately affected by project impacts.

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CHAPTER-1: Description of the Project

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Bangladesh Water Development Board is conducting the Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program covering parts of the main rivers in Bangladesh. The main focus is to reduce the riverbank erosion and flood risks to the adjacent flood plains while maximizing economic activities in a sustainable and environmentally acceptable manner. Existing flood embankments dominantly fail from riverbank erosion, and as such the stabilization of the river pattern is a corner stone of reducing the flood risk. The FRERMIP builds on and extends the activities of the Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) (ADB, 2002), implemented in different phases from January 2003 until June 2011. The Project will cover the main rivers from downstream of Bangabandhu (Jamuna) Bridge and from the proposed Ganges Barrage to Chandpur, as such covering around 60 km of the Jamuna, around 20 km of the Ganges, and around 100 km long Padma reach. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of the Netherlands will finance the project.

The Project envisages acquisition of about 136 (one hundred thirty six) hectares of land, effecting an estimated displacement of about 1814 households and some small business enterprises. In addition to that, the amount of land also includes agricultural land to be lost by some people requiring resettlement. However, during performance of the assignment under implementation the aforementioned number may vary within an estimated range of ±25 (plus/minus twenty-five percent), depending on the field condition and practical necessity. RP Implementing NGO has been engaged for providing assistance to the BWDB in terms of payment of compensation and relocation of the physically displaced households/shops and other entities. As per the GoB policy on land aiquisition and ADB guideline on involuntary displacement, payment of compensation and resettlement mechanisms will be applied for restoration of the social and economic position of the project affected persons.

The project involves a) Embankment in JRB-1 of a total length of 23.00 km b) Riverbank protection work in JRB-1 of a total length of 1.00 km c) Riverbank protection work in Chauhali, JLB-2 of about 7.00 km length d) Riverbank protection work in Zaforgonj, JLB-2 of a total length of 2 km e) Riverbank protection work in Harirampur, PLB-I of 7.00 km length & f) Construction of 4 nos structure in different location.

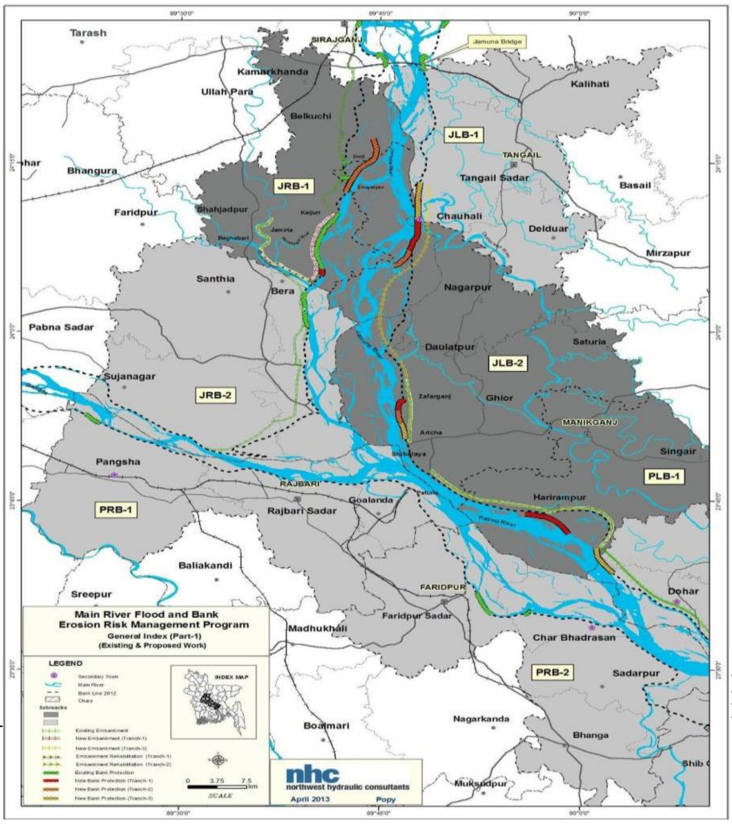

Figure 1: Summary Initial Tranche-1 Investment Program

Chauhali Subreach area’s picture	
	
Chauhali Subreach area	Inhabitances
	
Focus Group Discussionat Atapara on 20/6/2016	Demarcation at Kashkawlia Mauza on 3rd August 2016
	
Consultation meeting at Kashkawlia, Chauhali on 06/06/2016	Affected Shops
	
Affected Houses & Community	Community along the river

1.2Objective of the Resettlement Plan

The objective of the RP is to provide a strategy for providing project affected units (PAUs) with replacement of lost structures, compensation for lost land, and restoration of income levels/living standards through a compensation and rehabilitation package that ensures that APs are not left in a position where they are worse off with the project than without it. Thus, in accordance with ADB policy, Resettlement Plan, commensuratewith the magnitude of impacts - has been prepared for the Project.

Policy of this RP has been disclosed to the affected persons through community based consultation meetings (Details in chapter 4) in local language and submitted to the BWDB for review and concurrence.

1.3 Methodology for Preparing the Resettlement Plan

INGO conducted census &socioeconomic survey in May-August 2016 for 7.2 km riverbank protection work under Chauhali, JLB-2 Sub-reach in 7 different mouzas i.e. Chauhali Charjajuria, Kashkawlia, Charkurki under Chauhali Upazilla of Sirajganj district and Marma, Dhalai,Atapara under Nagorpur upazilla & Kukuria under Tangail Sadar Upazilla of Tangail district.

The survey was also associated with stakeholders' consultation and property valuation survey. A video filming of the structures on the project right of way was carried out and all entities (households & shops) were numbered by red mark during survey (May-August 2016) to prevent fraudulent claims in future and restrict policy abuse and influx of outsiders into the project right of way out of mala fide intention.

The adverse impacts include displacement of households, shops, and community structures. The data gathered during the survey has been inserted into an electronic database which identified each displaced household and the way they are impacted and losses they will incur. The objective of the census and socioeconomic survey was to establish a detailed inventory of the households and physical assets to be affected by the project; develop a socioeconomic profile of the AHs and Affected persons (APs). The surveys also serve as a benchmark for monitoring and evaluation.

A total of 187Affected Households and 02 CPR along the 7.2 km RoW were surveyed covering a total population of 1081of which 578 male and 503 female. The project will displace all 187 Affected Households of which 38 residential households, 10 commercial & business enterprise, 139 Agriculture plot users and 02 common property resources(1 Mosque & 1 Generator house of Atapara mosque)..

This RP has been prepared based on the Government and the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The RP establishes the provisions for resettlement assistance of AHs, CBEs and income restoration assistance to the poor and vulnerable households, provides a description of socio-economic characteristics of AHs; sets out the implementation schedule; and, provides the budget and cost estimate of implementing this RP.This RP will be reviewed; if necessary during implementation stage and the budget will be revised to reflect any changes in numbers of affected households (AHs) or losses compared with those identified during the census and SES as well as adjusting for any changes in inflation. The RP implementing NGO will disclose the RP among the affected persons and local communities using various tools like PAP group discussion, and distribution of leaflets and information booklet (developed in Bangla language).

1.4 Updating the RP

Inventory of losses has been developed with data from the CSS on project affected AH and common property structures (CPR)[1] based on engineering design and estimate of land acquisition. The inventory will be updated once the land acquisition plans (LAP) for the Chauhali Sub-reach are finalized. BWDB will initiate land acquisition for the Chauhali Sub-reach through the DCs in respective districts.This RP will be reviewed prior to implementation and the budget will be revised to reflect any changes in inventory of losses compared with those identified during detail design.

[1]Common property structures (CPR) are physical establishments (Khaskawlia Baitul Aman Jame Mosque & Generator House of Atapara Mosque) used by communities/groups.

Table 1: Issues of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Minimizing common property structures (CPR) Displacement.

No	Affected Structure	Issue	Points To Consider	Result of Discussion	Picture
1	Khaskawlia Baitul Aman Jame Mosque	The proposed alignment affected an Khaskawlia baitul aman Jame Mosque at Kashkawlia	Villagers want to rebuild the mosquethey own the land besides the existing mosque	Imam and villagers accept to shift the new mosque to the place besides the alignment	
3	Generator House of Atapara Mosque	The proposed alignment would affect Generator House of Atapara Mosque	Villagers want to rebuild the Generator House of Atapara Mosque	The alignment was not changed to avoid the Generator House of Atapara Mosque	

CHAPTER-2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Methodology for Census and Socioeconomic Survey

The census and a socio-economic survey was carried out in May-August 2016 .The survey included (i) full census of households, other physical units (shops, community units, etc.); (ii) Socio-economic survey of the 75% of the enumerated households (iii) surveys for valuation of affected structure iv) 75% Agricultural Plot Users (v) community based public consultation; (v) Video filming of the affected properties & the alignment. The survey identified the households, commercial & business enterprises and common property resources, trees and other assets on the BWDB land. Video film of the structures on the project area was carried out to prevent any fraudulent claims in the future.

The census and SES collected a wide range of data, for example, demography, age/sex distribution, education, occupation, income/poverty data, types of businesses, types and ownership status of affected structures and other assets, reason for using GOB land for residential and commercial purposes etc.

2.2 Riverbank Protection (RBP) intervention

The Chauhali RBP within JLB-2 Sub-Reach Riverbank Protection (RBP) intervention on the Jamuna's Left Bank (JLB) is located in the Chauhali Upazila of Sirajganj district &Tangail Sadar, Nagorpur Upazilla of Tangail district. The total 7.2km Riverbank Protection (RBP) intervention under this RP runs through 7 mauzas i.e. Charjajuria, Kashkawlia, Charkurki under Chauhali Upazilla of Sirajganj district and Marma, Dhalai,Atapara under Nagorpur upazilla & Kukuria under Tangail Sadar upazilla of Tangaildistrict.The area covered by the sub-reach is stated in table 2 below.

Table 2: Area coverage

District	Upazila/Thana	Union	Mauza	No of AH affected +CPR
Tangail	Nagorpur	Varra	Dhalai	05
			Atapara	28
			Marma	13
Sirajganj	Chawhali	Kashkaulia	Kashkawlia	129
			Charjajuria	9
		Ghorjan	Charkurki	3
Tangail	Tangail Sadar	Mahmodnagar	Kukuria	2
Total				**189**

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

The database provides a detailed picture of the social and economic impacts that has been used for preparation of this RP, and will be used and updated for RP management, implementation and monitoring.

Table 3: details of AHs and impacts

Impacts	Dhalai	Ata para	Marma	Kashkawlia	Charjajuria	Charkurki	Kukuria	Total
Length of alignment (Km)	0.391	1.281	0.406	3.875	0.343	0.313	0.591	7.2
Conducted Census Survey and assets inventory	05	28	13	129	9	3	02	189
SES conducted	05	28	13	129	9	3	02	189
Structure (Res)	0	08	0	25	03	0		32
Structure (Business)		03		01			01	05
Agriculture	05	19	11	94	06	03		139
Community Property Resources (CPR)		01		01				2
Uthuli (Res)				05			01	6
Uthuli (Business)			02	03				5

***Source**: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016*

2.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Population

The following section presents the key findings with regard to the socio-economic profile of the affected population in the Chauhali Sub-reach, as derived from census and socioeconomic (SES) surveys conducted by INGO in May-August 2016.

2.3.1 Populations

A total of 1081Affected Population have been covered under survey of which 02 are community properties i.e. Khaskawlia baitul aman Jame Mosque&Generator House of Atapara Mosque etc. Affected population has been calculated by excluding these 02 common properties. A total of 1081people have been affected in 187 HHs, of which 578 male and 503 female. A list of head of project affected units (PAUs) with category of losses is enclosed in ***table-47.*** Number of affected male and female population is shown in the Table 4 below.

Table 4: Number of male and female population

Area	HH	Male	Female	Total population
Dhalai	05	17	17	34
Atapara	28	96	90	186
Marma	13	45	40	85
Kashkawlia	129	378	323	701
Charjajuria	09	31	19	50
Charkurki	03	08	11	19
Kukuria	02	03	03	06
Total	187	578	503	1081

Source*: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016*

Out of the total 189 PAUs 02 are common property resources such as Khaskawlia Baitul Aman Jame Mosque&Generator House of Atapara Mosqueetc and remaining 187 are households of which only 11 are headed by female and 176headed by male. Female heads the family in absence of husband or elderly son to shoulder the household responsibility. List of female headed households is enclosed i***n table 54.***Details of the household headed by male and female is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 : Head of households by male and female

Area	Male Headed HH	Female Headed HH	CPR	Total
Dhalai	05		0	5
Atapara	26	01	01	28
Marma	13			13
Kashkawlia	118	10	01	129
Charjajuria	09			9
Charkurki	03			3
Kukuria	02			02
Total	176	11	02	189

Source*: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016*

2.3.2 Demographic Information

2.3.2.1 Sex and Marital Status of the Affected Household (AH) Heads:

In the Chauhali RBP area, 187 AH were found on the alignment. From among the AHs, 176 are male headed households (HHs) and the remaining 11 are female headed. Out of 176male HH heads, 174 are married. In the case of the female HH heads, 06 are widows, and the remaining 05 are married respectively.

2.3.2.2 Affected Population by Age and Sex:

The 187 Ahs in the Chauhali RBP within JLB-2 Sub-Reach area comprise a 1081 population, 578 of which are male and 503are female. The male population is higher than the female population. The HH size is the population distribution in the RBP area is 187AHs comprising of a 1081 population. All of the HH in the RBP area are mainland Bangladeshi. There are no indigenous people (IPs).

Table 6: Affected Populations by Age and Sex

Age group	RBP		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	39	33	70
5-14	117	114	240
15-24	101	74	175
25-44	184	155	367
45-59	70	40	110
60+	67	48	113
Total	**578**	**503**	1081

Source*: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016*

2.3.2.3 Age-Sex Distribution of Heads of Displaced Households

About 11 displaced households are headed by women and the 176 are headed by men. On the age consideration, 04 male households are in the age group of 15-29years, 115 male households & 08 female households are in the age group of 30 and 59 years and about 26 male households & 01 female household are in the age group of 60-65years . 30 male households & 02 female households are in the age group of 60 and 65 years(See Table 7).

Table 7: Displaced Households by Age and Sex of Household Heads

Age Group (Yrs.)	No. Households by Gender of Heads		Total Households
	Male	Female	No.
0 to 14	0	0	0
15-29	04	0	04
30-59	115	08	123
60-65	27	01	28
65+	30	02	32
Total	176	11	187

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2106

2.3.2.4 Duration of staying on RBP areas

The majority of the 114 AHs in the Chauhali RBP area have lived in their respective places for more than 10 years. The remaining 50AH and in the Chauhali RBP area have lived 0-5 years and 23 AHs respectively in the RBP areas have lived for 6-10.

2.3.2.5 Displacement of Households due to River Bank Erosion:

The AHs were displaced from one place to another several times because of river bank erosion. Thus from among the displaced households in the Chauhali RBP area, 03 AHs were displaced three or more times (>3), while 17 AHs two times, 44 AHs for one time.

2.3.2.6 Disabled Persons in the Households:

Only 5 persons were found disabled in the Chauhali JLB area. 05 Female disabled people belong to 05 HH.

2.3.2.7Religion

All affected households on the ROW are Muslim. No other religion or ethnic minority are found in the Chauhali subreach area.

2.3.2.8 Level of Education

This section describes gender disaggregated educational status of the household heads and members. Disaggregated results show that the illiteracy rate for the females is higher than that of the males. The female literacy rate is much higher in the case of completed primary education of the AHs members compared to that of male; (Table-8).

Table 8: Level of Education of Affected Households (7 years and above)

Level of Education	Chauhali RBP	
	Male HH Head	Female HH Head
Illiterate	29	3
Some Primary	57	5
Completed Primary	12	1
Some Secondary/Vocational	13	1
Completed Secondary/Vocational	21	
Tertiary	44	1
Total	176	11

Source*: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016*

Table 9: Level of Education of Affected Population (7 years and above)

Level ofEducation	Chauhali RBP	
	AP	
	Male	Female
Illiterate	167	68
Some Primary	69	103
Completed Primary	129	126
Some Secondary/Vocational	54	82
Completed Secondary/Vocational	41	31
Tertiary	74	58
Total	534	468

Source: *Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016*

2.3.2.9Occupational Profile

Large numbers of the households in the sub-project area depend on Business followed by business, Agricultural Labor, Services, Daily labour and Agriculture in terms of male population. In terms of female population 8 nos are found as housewife. This is mentionable that about 1 no of the total affected female population are involved in small business in the project area.The Table 10 below shows the occupation of the affected population both male and female.

Table 10: Primary Occupation of Affected Household Heads

Occupation	RBP	
	MHH	FHH
Agricultural Labor	16	
Agriculture	18	
Business	37	01
Daily Labor	26	
House Wife	0	08
Student	01	
Retired	28	
Rickshaw-Van Pulling	02	
Service	37	02
Mason	02	
Driver	01	
Old	01	
Begger	01	
Deed Writer	06	
Total	**176**	**11**

Source: *Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016*

2.3.2.10 Earning Members in the Households:

Respectively, 136members in the MHH in the Chauhali RBP areas earn money. 22 female members in the FHHs of RBP area work for money.

2.4 Income and Poverty Dimensions

Irrespective of occupation, 175 of the AHs in the Chauhali RBP area earn BDT 15,000 and above per year. The unemployed, old and housewives have no income. The majority of the 11 female headed AHs in the RBP area earn BDT 15,000 and above per year (Table 11). Only 1 male headed AHs in the RBP area did not mention their income.

Table 11: Level of income of HH head per year for Chauhali RBP

Occupation	MHH					FHH				
	<12,000	12,000-15000	>15000	No Response	Total	<12,000	12,000-15,000	>15,000	No Response	Total
Agricultural Labor	-	-	16		16	-	-	-		
Agriculture	-		18		18	-				
Business	-	-	37		37	-	-	1		1
Daily Labor	-	-	26		26	-	-			
House Wife								8		8
Retired	-	-	27	1	28	-	-			
Rickshaw-Van Pulling	-	-	2		2	-	-			

Occupation	MHH					FHH				
	<12,000	12,000-15000	>15000	No Response	Total	<12,000	12,000-15,000	>15,000	No Response	Total
Service	-	-	37		37	-	-	2		2
Mason			2		2					
Driver			1		1					
Old			1		1					
Begger			1		1					
Deed Writer			6		6					
Student	-	-	1		1	-	-	-		-
Total			**175**	**1**	**176**	**-**	**-**	**11**		**11**

Source: *Census & Socioeconomic surveyof INGO May-August 2016*

2.5 Per capita income:

As per Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh 2010, average household size is 5.13 and 40.94% households earn less than BDT 60,000 per year. Average yearly income and expenditure of these households are BDT 24,648.00 and BDT 32,072.00 respectively. Based on this per capita income and expenditure of these people per year is BDT 4,804.00 and BDT 6,251.00 respectively. As per survey (May-August 2016), it is found that about 14 households earn less than BDT 60,000 per year. Considering the economic condition of the project area, scope of work and level of income, these 14 affected households may be considered as ultra poor and yearly income of the households within the range of BDT 60,001-1,20,000 is poor 80 households and above BDT 1,20,000 is non poor 93. It is mentionable that household income is not calculated for the CPR (2 Nos.). The Table 12 below shows the detail.

Table 12: Poverty Level

Poverty Level	Yearly Income level	Dhalai	Ata para	Marma	Kashkawlia	Charjajuria	Charkurki	Kukuria	Total
Ultra Poor	1,000 – 60,000		1	1	11			1	14
Poor	60,000 – 120,000	1	9	5	56	7	1	1	80
Non-Poor	>120,000	4	17	7	61	2	2		93
		5	27	13	128	9	3	2	187

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

List of male headed Households earn less than BDT 60,000/year is attached in ***table 55.*** The ultra poor households may get special attention for IGA training and other assistance under the project policy.

2.6 Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

"Gender" refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. Women in biological and social context have different roles and disproportionate access to opportunities. However, men and women as human being should enjoy opportunities, rights and responsibilities equitable to their human capacities of delivery and absorption. Gender mainstreaming in infrastructure development and involuntary resettlement also seek for liberty of men, women and transgender persons to express voices in favor of their choice commensurate to their physical, social and political capacities.

The census and assessments brought for that the gender role and relations between male and female in the project-affected area is guided by traditional customs and religious codes. However, literacy and level of education are almost similar in both genders of the affected population. About 500 of the affected population is female and among 503 female population 68 is illiterate 103 has some level of education, 126 has completed primary education, 82 completed some secondary, 31 completed secondery &58 completed tertiary.

In terms of economic participation, 8 women are still housewives.1 is involved in business & 2 in service. Among the 187 households affected with their private property, 176 households are headed by men and 11 are headed by women. Adequate provisions have therefore been included in the RP to provide additional assistance to these female-headed households so as to restore their property and livelihoods.

Poor and vulnerable women, as described above, will be severely affected by resettlement due to traditional roles and responsibilities combined with lack of empowerment. Average annual income of the male headed households is BDT 60,000 to 120,000 while in case of female headed households it is BDT 1000 to 60,000/year. Female headed households will require additional support and assistance to find and organize alternative housing.

Participation of women in decision making is slowly increasing and the projects of various NGOs have played an important role in this improvement. Micro-credit aimed at female beneficiaries is also making a positive impact on poor households. The RP implementing agency will keep the micro-credit NGOs (working in the project area) informed about the displacement of the affected households.

Considering the disproportionate impact on women (in terms of title to the property) does not reflect gender equity i.e. women’s names are not generally recorded on the title of property for getting compensation. Sufficient measures will be taken to ensure women’s rights are protected during the resettlement process and payment of benefits. The measures included in the RP to address gender impacts are:

- Identification of the socio-economic condition, needs, and priorities of women, and monitor and evaluate the impact of resettlement on women separately;
- Identification of the female headed households to be affected and setting of entitlement criteria to recognize female-headed households;
- Provision of such entitlements that women are not disadvantaged by the process of resettlement;
- Preferential employment of affected women in civil construction including soil collection, turfing, tree plantation, watering and some other similar types of works.
- Female and vulnerable DPs will form Labor Contracting Society to bargain with the Contractor
- Separate labor shed with toilets will have to provide for female laborers at construction sites.
- Hiring of female staff in the RP Implementing Agency to assist female-headed AHs and women affected population during resettlement activities, including planning and implementation of income restoration programs; and
- Involvement of women's groups in resettlement planning, management, and operations and in job creation and income generation.

2.7 Acces to electricity

In the subproject area only 115 households have access to electricity. 59 households have no electricity 15 households have solar. They are connected through Rural Electricity Board (REB). The survey revealed that, in most locations of the Chauhali RBP where residential structures are affected, people do not have access to electricity. Most of the bazaar locations are under electricity facilities.

2.8 Water and sanitation

All of the enumerated households use tube well water for drinking. They use pond or canal water for bathing, cloths washing, etc. Sanitation condition of the project area is not good. 57 HH of the project area use water sealed slab latrine, 130 have katcha latrine.

CHAPTER-3: DISPLACEMENT AND IMPACTS

3.1 Overview of Impacts

Riverbank protection work under Chauhali sub-reach along7.2 km required acquisition of about 34.57 Acres (13.9 ha)of land including 34Acres (13.7ha) of private land& 0.57 Acres (0.23 ha) road & khal.

Apart from land, a total of 176 legal owners, 11 Uthuli & 02 CPR will be displaced from their current residential, agricultural premises due to undertaking of the project activities in Chauhali RBP. The survey data revealed that demolition of physical structures for clearing the right of way land will lead to displacement of 38 affected owner households (owners of residential and Business structures) and 10affected businesses (05 owners& 05 Uthuli of structures). A total of 02 CPR (Khaskawlia Baitul Aman Jame Mosque&Generator House of Atapara Mosque) &1239 treeswill also be affected.

3.2 Scope of Land Acquisition

About 34.57 Acres (13.9 ha)will be acquired of which includes private land34 Acres (13.7 ha) & the road & Khal 0.57 Acres (0.23 ha) in Chauhali RBP. (See in Table 13 & 14).

Table 13: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres [2]

Sl No.	Mouza	Homestead Land		Mosque		Agriculture land		Road		khal		Pond		Palan/Garden		Total	
		Plot No	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot	Affected areas	Plot	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas
1	Charjajuria					10	1.58					1	0.06			11	1.64
2	Kashkawlia	21	1.87	1	0.07	162	13.7	4	0.45							188	16.09
3	Charkurki					10	0.91			1	0.12					13	1.03
4	Marma	3	0.17			25	1.62							4	0.21	34	2
5	Dhalai					12	2.04							1	0.05	14	2.09
6	Atapara	7	0.48			55	5.4					1	0.4			63	6.28
7	Kukuria	13	1.25			26	2.9					3	0.4	12	0.89	54	5.44
Total		44	3.77	1	0.07	300	28.15	4	0.45	1	0.12	5	0.86	17	1.15	377	34.57

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

Table 14: Category of Acquired Private Land

Category of acquired land	Affected households by types of losses	Affected households	**Size of Land in Acres**
Homestead Land & Palam/Garden	Residence	38	4.92
	Business structures	10	
Mosque (CPR)		02	0.07
Agricultural Land		139	28.15
Pond			0.86
Total		189	**34**

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

3.3 Displacement and Other Impacts

3.3.1 Displaced Owner Households

Census of physical losses on public and private lands by private persons indicates that a number of 37owner households will be losing their residential and commercial premises causing physical and economic displacements. The displaced households include 37 households on titled land & 11 Uthuli (Table 15).

Table 15: Project-affected Owner Households[3]

Affected households by types of losses	Titled	Uthuli	Total
Residence	32	06	38
Business structures	05	05	10
Total	37	11	48

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

[2]Mauzawise Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres in Annex-1 (Table 38, 39 , 40 , 41,42, 43,44.45 & 46)

[3]Project afftected households detailed in Annex-2 (Table 47,48,49,50,51,52,,53,54,55)

3.3.2 Displaced Businesses

The project alignment in Chauhali RBP will displace a total of 10 businesses on the project right of way including 05 operating in their own structures& 05 Uthuli on own business structures. Table 16 provides the details of business losers on the right of way.

Table 16: Affected Business Structures

Category Commercial Structures	Number of AHs
Shop/ Store	10
Total	**10**

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

3.3.3 Community and Public Establishments

Apart from residential and business premises, the project alignment in Chauhali RBP will affect 2Community Property Resources (CPR). These structures will be compensated at replacement cost.
Table 17 provides the details.

Table 17: Displaced Community Property Resources (CPR)

Sl.No.	Type of CPR	CPR
1	Khaskawlia Baitul Aman Jame Mosque	1
2	Generator House of Atapara Mosque	1
	Total	2
Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August2016		

3.3.4 Project Affected Wage Employees

The wage earners are working in the shops, and other working places. 139 employers engage 16 male workers in their Agricultural Activities in the area.According to the resettlement policy; these employees will be eligible for assistance in livelihood restoration.Table 18 provides the details of the employees and their employers.

Table 18 : Employees from Agricultural Activities

Category of affected persons	No
Agriculture Plot owner	139
Employees from Agricultural Activities	16

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

3.3.5 RBP Induced Displacement

In the Chauhali RBP Sub-reach area, 35 AHs will lose more than 10% of their homestead land, 91 AHs will lose more than 10% of their Agriculture land. Details of loss of land are presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Severely impacted AHs Lost to RBP

Percentage of Loss[4]	Owner HH	
	Homestead land	Agriculture land
	AHs	AHs
up to 10%	3	48
11 to 20%	8	27
21 to 40%	11	31
41 to 59%	10	20
60 to 95%	5	11
100%	1	2
Total	38	139

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

3.3 Project Affected Structures

The affected structures on the alignment are houses (residential), kitchens, stables, toilets, tube wells, business structures and Common Property resources (CPRs). Quantity and mean floor area of the affected structures in

[4]Percentage of loss from Table 39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46

the Chauhali RBP areas by households are presented in table 20 below. 38 AHs just lose homestead land. The secondary structures as kitchen, stables, toilets and tube wells are on the homestead land.

Table 20: Component Wise Impact on Structures

Component	Structures	Quantity	Total Floor Area (Ft^2)	Mean Floor Area (Ft^2)	AHs
RBP	Residential	38	8837	233	38
	Kitchen	24	2163	90	24
	Stable	2	354	177	2
	Toilet	19	435	23	19
	Business Structure	10	2059	206	10
	Tube well	13	-		13
	Mosque	01	700	700	CPR
	Generator house	01	72	72	CPR
	Graveyard Wall	01	80	80	01
	Bathroom	01	64	64	01
	Other (Tinmade Boundary)	03	171	57	01
TOTAL		113	14935	1701	

Source: Census& Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

3.5 Construction Type of Affected Structures, by Component.

The available census data shows construction type of residential and commercial structures. The construction types of residential and commercial structures are pucca, semi-pucca, Tin made and thatched. Most of the structures are Tin made (Table 21)[5].There is 1 Pucca, 4 Semi-Pucca, 76Tinmade and 19 Thatched Structures in the Chauhali RBP Subproject area.

Table 21: Component-Wise Distribution Structures by Construction Type

Type of Residential Structure	Structures	Area(Total) Sqft	Area(Average)
Pucca	1	80	80
Semi-Pucca	4	809	202
Tinmade	76	11778	164
Thatched	19	2268	103
Total	**100**	**14935**	557

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

3.6 Project Affected Trees

Riverbank Protection Work in Chauhali Sub-reach has also affected 90 fruit trees, 92 timber trees, 55 Groves; Table 22 provides more details on the project impact on plants. Trees on private land will be compensated to private owners.

Table 22: Number of Trees Affected by Component

Name of Trees	Seedlings	Non-Fruit Bearing	Fruit-Bearing/Grown Up
A. Fruit Trees			
Mango	20	10	06
Jackfruit	21	12	13
Lichi			02
Guava	50	25	02
Coconut	18	10	03
Bel	7	4	3
Supari	100	70	53
Jambura			03
Papaya	20	15	05
Subtotal (A)	**236**	**146**	**90**
B. Timber			
Segun			01

[5]The pucca structures are made of concrete/cemented floor + brick wall + concrete roof; semi-pucca of concrete/cemented floor + brick wall + tin (corrugated iron sheet) roof, kutcha of earthen floor, CI sheet/bamboo wall and CI sheet roof, and thatched structures are made of earthen floor + bamboo or straw (thatching grass) wall and straw roof in the RBP areas.

Name of Trees	Seedlings	Non-Fruit Bearing	Fruit-Bearing/Grown Up
Karai	7	2	01
Meheguni	100	40	58
Kadom			07
Ukaliftas	80	25	25
Subtotal (B)	**187**	**67**	**92**
C. Groves			
Banana	200	70	22
Bamboo	250	100	33
Subtotal (C)	**450**	**170**	**55**
Grand Total	686	316	**237**

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

3.7 Project Affected Households who will get compensation & Resettlement Benefits:

The owner of titled land with homestead, agricultural and business structures and CPR will get compensation (CCL payment) from DCs. They will also get resettlement benefit as per entitlement matrix. The Uthuli & Squatters will get only resettlement benefit as per entitled matrix. The number of Aps who will be compensated and who will get allowance has been in table 23

Table 23: Project Affected Households who will get compensation & Resettlement Benefits

Sl.No.	Project Affected Households	CCL Pyment	Resettlement Benefit	Remarks
1	Titled Homestead Owner	37	37	
2	Uthili	11	11	
3	Agriculture Owner	139	91	
4	CPR	02	02	
Total		189	141	

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2106

3.8 Project Affected Vulnerable Households

Certain groups of population by virtue of their socio-economic realities are considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they can benefit from the development activities project. These groups include:

(a) Hard core poor households [6](b) Tribal/Indigenous Peoples households

(c) Female-headed households (FHH) and (e) Disabled households f) household losing >10% of theie productive land[7]

The above groups have been recognized as "vulnerable groups" under the Project. No Indigenous People would be affected as a result of the Project.

Table 24 : Vulnerable Affected Households by Component

Vulnerable Category	Total
Female Household[8]	11
Affected Household with Disabled Members	05
Hardcore Poor Male Household	12
Household losing >10% of their productive land	91
Total	**119**

Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2016

[6]Hardcore Poor Household: Combined Household Income below 60,000 TK/yearbased on an average monthly income of 5,149 Tk/Household for the bottom 5 % of Households. Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

[7]Household losing 10% of their productive land (See table-19)

[8]Female household in Annex-2 (Table-52)

CHAPTER-4: Consultation, Disclosure and Participation

4.1 Project Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders of the project include the agriculture farmers, local business community, and as well as the Displaced Households. Secondary stakeholders are the community people, fishermen, boatmen and local government institutions (LGI). Other stakeholders include Bangladesh Water Development Board, under the Ministry of Water Resources as the EA, Department of Forest, ADB and other government agencies.
This RP has been prepared based on the findings of consultation and the participatory census and SES. The other stakeholders include the businessmen groups like contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers during the construction period. The local government representatives will also be benefited in gaining peoples support as a result of local development. The local NGOs working in the area will also find their wider scope for poverty reduction and livelihood development activities. An RP Implementing Agency (NGO or social consulting firm) will be engaged to assist BWDB for smooth implementation of the RP.

4.2 Disclosure and Public Consultation (DPC)

Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through focus group discussion and public consultation meetings.

1. **Information gathering:**
   a. Review of ADB guidelines on disclosure and public consultations
   b. Review of other Donors' guidelines on disclosure and public consultations
   c. Review of available literature on disclosure and consultation method followed in other donor funded infrastructure projects and good practices
2. **Information on disclosure:**
   a. Dialogue with local people through public meetings
   b. information and consultation meetings (ICM) in the locality
   c. Disclosure of the project components and other related issues among stakeholders of all levels through conducting public meeting.
   d. Focus group discussion with local stakeholders with primary focus with the project affected people irrespective of gender and social status.
   e. Disclosure of the Resettlement Issues among the potential affected persons
3. Consultation:

Consultation of resettlement and rehabilitation issues with all level stakeholders and gather feedback on potential risks and probable mitigation measures. Encourage all level stakeholders to participate in the consultation by receiving views from representatives of different groups including affected shopkeepers, residential structure owners, fishermen, local traders, women and vulnerable groups etc.

4.3 Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs)

The public consultation process in the project area began in May 2016, as part of the first pre-feasibility study.Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) provided the affected households opportunities to express their concerns about land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. The consultation process will be further intensified during the detailed design period through formal and informal meetings, village level workshops, and disclosure of project impacts to the affected households and communities. This chapter presents a summary and overview of the consultations held over the project preparation period. See table 23 for a list of PCMs held in the Chauhali area

Table 25: Summary of Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs)

SL. No.	Location of Discussion	Date of Discussion	Duration of Discussion	No. of Participants		Issues of Discussion
				Male	Female	
1.	Khaskaulia Union Parishad Chauhali, Sirajganj	06/06/2016	2.15 hrs	36	20	People's Perception And Attitude, Mode Of Compensation Payment, Land legal document
2.	Nagorpur Bazar, Tangail	28/05/2016	2.00 hrs	40	15	

SL. No.	Location of Discussion	Date of Discussion	Duration of Discussion	No. of Participants		Issues of Discussion
				Male	Female	
3.	Chauhali Bazar, Sirajganj	23/05/2016	2.00 hrs	35	15	

	
PCM at Chauhali on 6/6/16	PCM at Chauhali on 06/06/16

4.4 Consultation meetings at a glance

The major issues discussed during the consultations are presented below. Description of the topics and discussion held in the meeting are presented in the Table 33.

Table 26: Topics & discussions of the meeting

Topics/Issues discussed	Description of discussions held
a. Attitude and perception of the community towards the project including changing/adjustment of alignment b. Project concept, design and benefits, c. Cut-off-date of listing the affected properties, d. ADB policy on involuntary resettlement, e. Procedure of determination of land price, f. Adverse effects of the project & mitigation measures, g. Compensation payment procedure and entitlements, h. Major problems relating to the projects and special attention to the vulnerable group etc. i. Relocation of common property resources	a. Policy for Entitlements of the affected people and cut-off-date for listing of the lost properties were explained to the people. b. Commencement date of census is the cut-off-date. In this regard 28 April 2016 is the cut-off-date for Chauhali. c. Structure price at market rates, compensation and other assistance should be paid before displacement; d. Proper compensation for Structure. Business, etc. should be paid e. Self relocation of affected households is encouraged, f. Special assiatnce for poor and vulnerable hosuerholds g. Preferential employment for the affected vulnerable APs during the construction of the project should be ensured h. Training on income generating activities should be provided to the poor APs and income restoration assistance should be paid i. Assistance for common property resources (CPRs) to construct a new one

4.5 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The primary focus of FGDs were gender issues, meeting with small groups of women and during setting out the RoW alignment minimizing land acquisition and avoiding physical cultural resources (PCR).

Table 27: Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

SL. No.	Location of Discussion	Date of Discussion	No. of Participants	
			Male	Female
1	Kash Kowlia, Chauhali, Sirajganj	8th July 2016	12	0
2	Atapara, Nagorpur, Tangail	June 20 2016	10	0

FGD at Kash Kowlia, Chauhali, Sirajganj on 8/07/16

FGD at Kash Kowlia, Chauhali, Sirajganj on 8/07/16

FGD at Atapara, Nagorpur on 20/06/16

Table 28: Target ofInformation Campaign

Actions	Unit	Target
Distribution of information Brochure	EP	450
Personal contact	EP	450
AP Consultation meeting	Times	15

It may be noted that the information brochure is being distributed among the Aps and non-Aps as well. The Aps are contacted in several times but counted once. AP consultation meeting held with or without resolution.

4.6 Disclosure of the RP

The main themes and scope of the RP will be disclosed in detail to the affected community, after it has been approved and translated into Bengali. The RP's provisions will be further explained to DPs in group discussions, personal contact and community level meetings. An English version will be uploaded to ADB's resettlement website.

This RP will be summarized in an information book will be circulated among the people in local language (Bengali) and disclosed to DPs during implementation of the RP after it has been reviewed and approved/endorsed.

The Implementing Agency (NGO) engaged to assist BWDB in implementing this RP, will update, publish and distribute the booklet explaining the impact of the project, compensation policies for DPs, resettlement options/strategies for households and shops, and tentative implementation schedule of the project. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected persons informed about compensation policy and payments, and (ii) ensure that DPs will be involved in making decisions concerning relocation and implementation of the RP.

4.7 Strategy for Community Consultation and Participation during Implementation

INGO will continue the consultation process during the implementation of the RP. Resettlement related brochures, leaflets and other communications materials in the local language (Bangla) will be published for distribution among the affected households. These materials will also be available in the Union Parishad, Upazilas and district offices in the project area. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected people informed about additional land acquisition plan, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan, schedules and process, and (ii) ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RP. The consultation and participation will be instrumented through individual contacts, FGDs, open meetings and workshops. In sum, consultation will remain a hallmark in the project implementation processes. The consultation meetings, issues discussed and outcomes and subsequent follow–up actions will all be recorded for future verification.

Information Brochure (in Bangali) containing the main education material for public awareness campaign will be distributed among the EPs and other stakeholders after finalization of Resettlement Plan submitted to ADB. The Brochure shall contain

- Project description
- Project Impact/benefits
- Details of rehabilitation and relocation
- The Contents of Compensation Policy
- RP implementation by key functionaries with their responsibilities;
- Some usefull hints for EPs as to how to prepare them for receiving compensation
- Procedure for filling of grievances for redress etc.

4.8Video Fliming

VRDS-HCL Joint Venture Team completed video fliming at Chauhali under Tangail district by engaging video team with the assistance project staff of BWDB.

CHAPTER-5: Legal and Policy Framework

5.1 Purposes and Objectives of Resettlement

The River bank Protection work in Chauhali JLB-2 work will eventually displace households, commercial premises and comon property resource from the ROW. The RP covers compensation and resettlement assistance for households, business structures and other lost assets. Thus, the RP approach incorporates (i) resettlement issues; (ii) impact mitigation with special attention to the women and vulnerable groups and (iii) income generating support to the members of the AHs including them in the poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement program.

The main principles of the RP are to (i) minimize negative impacts in consultation with the DPs; (ii) closely consult the Displaced persons on RP policy, needs assessment, poverty and rehabilitation issues; (iii) carry out resettlement activities to improve or at least restore the pre-project living standards of the DPs; (iv) provide compensation for affected property at market price prior to relocation and mainstream the poor and vulnerable EPs with the poverty reduction and social development program for rehabilitation and livelihood regeneration.

The Government of Bangladesh has prepared a national policy on involuntary resettlement, which is consistent with the general policy of the Government that the rights of those displaced by development projects shall be fully respected, and persons being displaced shall be treated with dignity and assisted in such a way that safeguards their welfare and livelihoods irrespective of title, gender, and ethnicity.

The Policy on involuntary resettlement recognizes that:

i. All those displaced involuntarily by either projects or non-project impacts like erosion must be resettled and rehabilitated in a productive and sustainable manner.
ii. People who are resettled must be able, through their own efforts and/or with support as may be required, to restore or improve upon their level of living.
iii. Cash compensation shall be paid in development projects at replacement value to those displaced for land and other assets acquired based on established prior ownership and/or user rights. In addition to cash compensation and resettlement, a benefit sharing will be considered where feasible.
iv. Cultural and customary rights of people displaced by projects are to be protected, particularly those belonging to *adibasis (*indigenous people*)* and ethnic minorities.
v. Gender equality and equity in all stages and processes of resettlement and rehabilitation will be fully respected.
vi. Displaced persons will be informed and consulted in a transparent manner, including formal disclosure of project impacts and mitigation measures.
vii. Vulnerable groups, including landless, *adibasis*, poor women headed households, physically challenged people, elderly and those falling below the nationally defined poverty line (by the government) displaced by project or non-project impacts, are entitled to additional benefits and assistance in a manner that addresses their specific needs related to socio-economic vulnerability.
viii. Similarly, Displaced persons and/or businesses on government leased land will be eligible for compensation for loss of access to land and sites.

The draft Policy was submitted to the Government in November 2007. It has been approved by the Ministry of Land on 01 January 2008 and is placed before the Cabinet later in February 2008. After cabinet approval, the Government will undertake further work towards legislative changes to safeguard resettlement rights by law.

5.2 ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Policy of Involuntary Resettlement (1995) on the other hand, recognize & address the R&R impacts of all the Displaced persons irrespective of their titles and requires for the preparation of RP in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. The ADB policy requirements are:

i. Avoid or minimize impacts where possible;
ii. Consultation with the Displaced people in project planning and implementation;
iii. Payments of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement value;
iv. Ensure that no one is worse off as a result of resettlement and would maintain their at least original standard of living.
v. Resettlement assistance to Displaced persons, including non-titled persons; and
vi. Special attention to vulnerable people/groups.

5.3 Types of Losses and Impact Category

There are some gaps in the land acquisition law of Bangladesh and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). Here is the gap analysis between the Bangladeshi laws and related to land acquisition, compensation and involuntary resettlement and ADB's requirements as prescribed in the SPS 2009. The table 26 described details.

Table 29 : Gap analysis between Bangaldeshi laws and ADB's SPS 2009

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps between ADB SPS 2009 and GOB policy
Objectives			
1. Avoid involuntary resettlement	Avoidance of resettlement is not specifically mentioned in the 1982 Ordinance – focus on mitigation than avoidance.	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible	Gaps with regard to this principle to avoid resettlement impact thru alternative options.
2. Minimize involuntary resettlement	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).	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Section 3/under 1982 Ordinance requires notification only; no consultation is required
3. Mitigate adverse social impacts	The mitigation measures are cash compensation only for lost assets. The complexities of resettlement is not addressed by the Ordinance	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	Only cash-based compensation for acquired assets. The impacts of loss of houses and the need for resettlement are not considered.
Core Principles			
1. Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	The 1982 Ordinance requires preparation of a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for land acquisition (if any) 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. Requires the assessment of technical alternatives, including the no action alternative to minimize adverse environmental impacts, include impact on human health and safety.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	Impact assessments are typically done in the case of externally funded projects; otherwise, Project impacts on properties, livelihoods and employment, are discussed in RP and provide enough information to determine losses and basis for compensation. Existing laws do not have provision for identification of indigenous people to recognize their particular problem and inconveniences due to a project.
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	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 (u/s 8(1) of the law). Affected titled holders receive the assessed value and 50% on that for compulsory acquisition Fair compensation is 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	Develop resettlement plan on the basis of assessment during project processing, with the intent that plan will guide refinements of impact estimates and mitigating measures as project parameters are finalized.	Existing law and methods of assessment do not ensure full replacement cost of property at current market price. The law does not consider resettlement or rehabilitation of affected persons or their loss of income or livelihood resources. "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.

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps between ADB SPS 2009 and GOB policy
	right to appeal on acquisition or on the compensation amounts determined as per law.		
3. Consider alternative project design	Feasibility studies including social, political, cultural and environmental impact assessments, detailed engineering surveys as basis for acquisition of private property or rights.	Explore viable alternative project designs to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement.	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.
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	The 1982 Ordinance have provisions (Section 3 and 3/2) 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.	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and M&E of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and Indigenous people, and those without title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.	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.
5. Disclose and inform APs of RP and mitigation measures	The 1982 Ordinance 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 (u/section 3).	Disclose the resettlement plan and other relevant information in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public.	Disclosure takes place in case of donor-funded projects.
6. Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	No provision in the 1982 Ordinance.	Ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions 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.	No provision in any existing laws.
7. Build capacity of the borrower(s) in IR implementation	No provision in the 1982 Ordinance.	Assist in building capacity of DMCs on best practice on involuntary resettlement planning and implementation	There is no law or directives on the supervision of the land acquisition process by Deputy Commissioner.
8. Social Assessment		The borrower/client will conduct socioeconomic surveys and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them. As part of the social impact assessment, the borrower will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.	There is no provision in the law for conducting census or socioeconomic surveys except video filming and joint verification of the property within the proposed right of way.
9. Resettlement Plan		The borrower will prepare a resettlement plan, if the proposed project, will have involuntary resettlement impacts. The objective of the Resettlement plans will elaborate ob displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring & reporting	No provision in the law of preparation of the resettlement plan

Aspect	GOB 1982 Ordinance II and other applicable laws/Guidelines	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps between ADB SPS 2009 and GOB policy
		framework, budget and a time-bound implementation schedule.	
10. Monitoring	The 1982 Ordinance II 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.	The borrower will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the borrower will retain qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify the borrowers monitoring information. The borrower will prepare semiannual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of the resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions.	
11. Evaluation	No provision for evaluations of the post-displaced lives of the affected households and communities		

5.4 Principles, Legal and Policy Commitments

The RP has the following specific principles based on the government provisions and ADB policy:

i. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the projects would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design options;

ii. Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.

iii. Information related to the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people’s participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. The Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the EPs in local language;

iv. The displaced persons who does not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles described in this document.

v. Before taking starting civil works, compensation and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in accordance with the provisions described in this document;

vi. Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable 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, scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for the loss of structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value; (iii) assistance for loss of business/ wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting, and (v) rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

This will ensure that persons displaced by the project; though unauthorised occupant (non-titled) will be eligible for appropriate compensation/ resettlement benefits. Persons having no legal title but using the BWDB land would be provided with compensation and resettlement benefits for structures and shifting/reconstruction allowance. Households having customary rights to land and physical property like the owners and users of non-resident property, shops, renters of structure, etc. are also covered under the Resettlement Plan. The RP also includes opportunities for occupational skill development training for income generation activities for the DPs, especially for poor households. The people involuntarily displaced from homes, assets, or income sources by the project will receive priority access to these income restoration measures. The resettlement activities of the project will be carried out in consultation with the DPs and all efforts will be made to minimize disruption during project implementation.

5.5 Eligibility Policy and Entitlement Matrix

5.5.1 Eligibility Criteria

All DPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on severity (significance) of impacts.[9] Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The cut-off date of eligibility for resettlement assistance under this RP is the commencement date of the census. The absence of legal title will not bar DPs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrix (Table 27).

Structures located on GOB land, if displaced, will be entitled for compensation under the policy of the project. Vulnerable DPs will qualify for additional assistance to facilitate them relocation and restoration of their livelihoods.
Non-vulnerable households with structures affected will be entitled to compensation for structures and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the same. Any structure not directly used by a non-vulnerable household i.e. rented out for income will also qualify for additional resettlement assistance.

5.5.2 Compensation and Entitlement Policy

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared on the basis of census and socioeconomic survey conducted for the households, shops and common properties. It identifies the categories of impact based on the census & SES and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of structure, business and various resettlement benefits. The structure transfer grant means the assistance for relocation of the structure from the project right of way and reconstruction grant will be given for reestablishment of structure in new location. There is no wage laborers found in the commerecial enterprises on the embankment.The resettlement benefits for indirect losses will be directly paid by BWDB. An implementing agency will be engaged to assist the BWDB in this respect. The DPs will be allowed to take all salvage materials of structure free of cost without delaying the project works. Some local people have planted different species (fruit bearing and timber) of trees beside their rssidence and on the embankment without permission of the BWDB. As per engineering design no trees will need to be fell down for re-sectioning work of the embankment. The policy has not kept provison of compensation for the trees planted beside the houses or on embankment. The INGO will assist the BWDB in preparation of necessary papers (ID cards, EP/EC, indent, debit voucher, etc.) for making payment of resettlement benefits to the EPs.

The compensation and entitlement matrix is presented in Table 28

Table 30: Compensation and Entitlement Matrixes

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Additional Services
Loss Item 1: LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND		
Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.	1. Replacement Cost (RC)[10] of agricultural land.	
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		

Loss Item 2: LOSS OF HOMESTEAD, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL LAND AND COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES		
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of land. 2. A plot in the residential or commercial area of the resettlement village (RV), if required, for the homestead or commercial land losers respectively.	Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal records in support of their ownership and in the process of claiming compensation
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: **Implementation Issue** 1. Landowners will be informed of the details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure.		

[9] The severity of impacts is based on replacement cost of affected properties as defined in ADB's safeguard Policy Statement

[10] The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees and crops) and income, including cost of transaction.

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Additional Services
2. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAT) will recommend the RC.		
3. INGO shall encourage EP to consider purchasing land or productive investments.		
Application Guideline		
1. If RC is higher than CCL (assessed price + 50% of assessed price by DC), the difference (Top-up) will be paid by BWDB with assistance from the RP Implementing (INGO).		
2. Cash for other resettlement assistance will be paid directly by BWDB with the assistance of the INGO.		

Loss Item 3: LOSS OF WATER BODIES (PONDS, BOTH CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED)		
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of the water body (private land).	1. Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal records in support of their ownership. 2. Lease holder will be assisted by INGO in organizing the legal/social records in favour of the lease right.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: **Special Implementation Issue**		
1 Landowners will be informed of the details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure.		
2. PVAT will recommend the RC of the affected water body considering type, accessibility, proximity and other factors that might influence the market price.		
3. The INGO shall encourage EP to consider purchasing land or productive investments.		
Application Guideline		
1. If RC for water body and CMP for fish stock together ishigher than CCL, the difference will be paid by BWDB with assistance from the INGO.		
2. INGO will review the lease deed and determine the refund of lease money.		

Loss Item 4: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES WITH TITLE TO LAND		
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of residential structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 10 per sft of affected structure but not exceeding Tk. 3,000. 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) of Tk. 8,000.	INGO will assist JVC in the process of eligibility verification and extend assistance to the displaced households in the process of CCL
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
Special Implementation Issues		
The DC and BWDB Joint Verification Team (JVT) records floor areas and category of structure on acquired land.		
Compensation must be paid in accordance with the relocationplan following the civil works requirement.		
Application Guidelines		
Applicable to all structures standing on the right of way (RoW) at the time of issuance of notice under Section 3.		
JVC will verify eligibility by reviewing recordsof compensation payment by DC with assistance by INGO.		

Loss Item 5: LOSS OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/COMMON RESOURCE PROPERTY (CPR) STRUCTURES WITH TITLE TO LAND		
Legal owners as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of commercial, industrial, CPR structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 10 per sft of affected structure but not exceeding Tk. 3,000. 3. Reconstruction Grant of TK10,000.	Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal records in support of their ownership and in the process of claiming compensation
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
Special Implementation Issues		
Landowners) will be informed of the details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure.		
Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAT) will recommend the RC.		
INGO shall encourage EP to consider purchasing land or productive investments.		
Application Guidelines		

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Additional Services
If RC is higher than CCL (assessed price + 50% of assessed price by DC), the difference (Top-up) will be paid by BWDB with assistance from the RP Implementing (INGO). Cash for other resettlement assistance will be paid directly by BWDB with the assistance of the INGO.		

Loss Item 6: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER PHYSICAL STRUCTURES (WITHOUT TITLE TO LAND)		
Socially recognized owners of structures built on the ROW	1. RC of structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 10 (ten) per sft of affected structure butnot exceeding Tk. 3,000 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) of Tk. 8,000 plus a provisional option of obtaining a free land from BWDB in an RV on the ROW with community facilities.	INGO will extend assistance in the process of CCL.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
Special Implementation Issues Census of affected persons will be the eligibility cut-off date for all structures not covered by DC and BWDB will verify the data through the JVC. **Application Guidelines** Applicable to all structures standing on the CRW at the time of Census of affected persons at cut-off date JVC will verify and record structures eligible for compensation.		

Loss Item 7: LOSS OF TIMBER AND FRUIT BEARING TREES, BAMBOO AND BANANA GROVES		
1. Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment. 2. Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land	1. Timber trees and bamboo: RC of trees and bamboo. 2. Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. 3. Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RC for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit. 4. Banana groves: RC of all trees 5. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RC as applicable.	INGO 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.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
1. The INGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care.		

Loss Item 8: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK		
1. Legal owners identified by the DC in progress of CCL payment 2. Socially recognized owners	1. RC of standing crops/fish stock. 2. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.	INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		

Loss Item 9: LOSS OF LEASED /MORTGAGED IN LAND/PONDS		
1. Leaseholder with legal papers. 2. Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements.	1. RC of crops/fish stock. 2. Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.	1. INGO will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments. 2. INGO will mediaterefund ofoutstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
1. With legal agreement: legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder will be paid CCL by DC in accordance by the law2. With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements: Legal owner will receive CCL from DC. The legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee. Under the following conditions: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up.3. BWDB will ensure RC of crops to the cultivator with direct payment of the difference, if CCL is less than RC, with assistance from INGO.4. Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual		

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Additional Services
cultivator of the acquired land by BWDB with assistance from INGO.		

Loss Item 10: LOSS OF INCOME FROM DISPLACED COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (OWNER OPERATED)		
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises	1. Grant for Loss of Business @ 5% of DC's payment for the structure. 2. One time Moving Assistance of Tk. 5,000 for tenants. 3. Option to purchase a plot in the RV, with the assistance of the INGO	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program (ILRP).
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
1. All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of The onetime moving assistance will be provided to only the tenants.		

Loss Item 11: TEMPORARY LOSS OF INCOME (WAGE EARNERS IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE & SMALLBUSINESS AND INDUSTRY)		
Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition.	1. Tk. 2,500 per affected household (AH) 2. Or Tk. 3,500 for AH headed by women 3. Employment in the Project construction work, if possible	1. EPs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
EP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or a contracted institution or a consulting company's census.		

Loss Item 12: LOSS OF INCOME FROM RENTED -OUT AND ACCESS TO RENTED-IN RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL PREMISES		
1. Owner of the rented-out premises 2. AH/person rented-in any such structure	Dislocation Allowance of Tk. 4,000 for each unit of premises to both the renter and the rentees.	EPs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		

Loss Item 13: ADVERSE IMPACT ON HOST POPULATION DUE TO RELOCATION OF APs		
Households self-relocated to the host villages	Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by BWDB.	1. Investment in the host area to improve health, education, and other public services. 2. Forestation in the host area.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
Community needs for enhancement of common facilities in host areas will be assessed through a needs assessment survey.		

Loss Item 14: VULNERABLE AHs SPECIAL ASSISTANCE		
Vulnerable AH Assistance: Female-headed households, disabled, elderly, extremely poor and those losing more than 10% of their income to acquisition of land or business.	One-Time Special Assistance Grant of Tk 5,000 Skill training and credit support underILRP.	EPs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
1. Loss of income will be assessed as per actual loss of productive resources (land and businesses) to the project and the total income of the affected households from all sources through Census of all AHs. 2. JVT will verify the percentage of loss comparing the actual loss and the total income from all sources of the affected households. 3. Households turning into landless due to acquisition of agricultural land will be eligible for larger credit from the ILRP for longer duration.		

Loss Item 15: LOSS OF SUBMERGED LAND (ERODED LAND)

1. Legal owner(s) of land (DC's khas land after legally established ADLine). 2. Previous private owners of land below AD Line.	1. In absence of legally established AD line, all entitlements as provisioned for Loss Item 1 2. In case of *khas* land, CCL to respective DCs. 3. RC of *khas* land to previous owner(s)	

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Additional Services
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
Loss Item 16: UNFORESEEN ADVERSE IMPACTS		
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RPimplementation	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework	As appropriate
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:		
The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MoWR and the ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.		

5.6 Compensation and Resettlement Assistance

BWDB will ensure that the property (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project interest will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by a legally constituted body like the Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) as per the Resettlement Plan. The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes and livelihoods targets resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households, especially the vulnerable households is explained below-

Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled holder:

The non-titled holder means having no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during census, SES and or Joint verification survey on the ROW. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 has no provision to compensate these types of affected people. The Donors' policy of Involuntary Resettlement prescribes to address these people without having legal title to the property.

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

a. As per tripartite joint verification survey by the JVT the list of affected persons will be prepared by the IA
b. Individual Identity number will be created against the name of each Entitled Person
c. Photography of the entitled persons for preparation of ID cards
d. The Implementing Agency will prepare entitled persons file and entitlement card (EP file & EC) for each of the EPs.
e. The IA will assist the EPs opening Bank Account in their names
f. The tenants of the house or commercial premises and employees will collect documents in favor of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure/employer which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman
g. The IA will prepare ID card with photograph of the EP (actual owner of the affected properties)
h. The ID card will be jointly signed by the BWDB and IA representative and photograph will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman.
i. The IA will assist BWDB in preparing payment debit voucher as per EP file & EC and the BWDB will disburse Account Payee Cheque in public place or office the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the EPs.

PVAT will have representatives from the BWDB as the Convener, representative from the Implementing Agency as the member secretary and representatives from the DC as member. A property valuation survey will be conducted by the PVAT from informal sources to determine the Replacement Value (RV) of structure. The Joint Verification Team records the quality and quantity of the affected properties and identifies the structure owner on the spot. A representative of the Implementing Agency will also be present in the JVT as member secretary of the team. The Implementing Agency will computerize the Joint Verification data to be used for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits.

After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued by BWDB intimating that DPs can take away the materials. Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits will be made at least 1 month prior to removal of the structures from the ROW so that they have sufficient time to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and re-establishment of businesses. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to all EPs prior to displacement or dispossession of assets or 1 month before commencement of civil works whichever comes first. The possession will be handed over to the contractor after payment of compensation/assistance to the EPs is complete.

CHAPTER-6: Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

6.1 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the Resettlement Plan. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects of APs. According to the known impacts, APs will be relocated and will lose income from wages and business operation during the re-establishment period. Adequate compensation/resettlement benefits will be awarded to these APs before resettlement. In addition, vulnerable APs will receive other support and also get preference for employment in civil construction works.In compliance with the RP, the RP will identify resources, in addition to compensation, for income restoration assistance. This will be through linking resettlement activities with Gender & Livelihood component of the project.

The RP includes the following categories of APs for income restoration and livelihood support:

- Vulnerable households from the project right of way, eligible members of such family will get training on income generating activities (IGA) such as small business, poultry rearing, cow fattening, sewing etc. The RP implementing agency will conduct a need assessment survey among the vulnerable households and select need based training programs for the particular groups under the project policy. For this, resettlement budget has kept provision for training on IGA for the female headed and vulnerable household mebers. It is assumed that one person from each household will be brought under this training program

- Vulnerable households having no adult male members to shoulder household responsibility (women headed households). The women heading the household will preferably be the eligible member. Vulnerable households losing more than 10% of their income source due to the project.

For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the RP Implementing Agency (IA) will specifically undertake assessment of needs and skill base of vulnerable APs of age between 15 to 45 years. The IA will conduct a need based survey and prepare a list of eligible members of affected vulnerable households with their relevant profile and the short-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RP and long-term income generation program under the livelihood restoration program will be organized as follows:

Table 31: Livelihood Restoration Options

1. Eligible members of poor households earning maximum BDT 60000 per year	1.1 Short-term: Compensation for structure, shifting allowance, reconstruction assistance, and priority in employment in construction. 1.2 Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, human development and skill training on IGA.
2. Eligible members from poor female headed households having no adult male members to shoulder household responsibility.	2.1 Short-term: In addition to support as 1.1, additional subsistence allowance. 2.2 Long-term: As 1.2 above.
3. Eligible members of poor households losing more than 10% of their income sources.	6.1 Short-term: Compensation for lost assets, payment of other resettlement benefits and employment in construction. 6.2 Long-term: As 1.2 above.

6.2 Employment in Construction

Local people whose livelihood is impacted by the project will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Affected people will form labor contracting society (LCS) with the help of IA and be deployed by the Contractor in any suitable works. Affected persons will get preferential employment in project works based on their eligibility. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the APs in preference to the other. A clause should be incorporated in the contract documents requiring contractors to give employment, if available, to project affected people having ID cards in preference to other persons.

6.3 Common Property Resources

According to census and SES 02 common property resource i.e. School & Community Clinic etc. will be affected within the ROW. The proper authority of the community properties will receive conpensation/benefits cheque from the BWDB if it is relocated.

CHAPTER 7: Relocation of Housing and Settlement

The affected persons and local government representatives were consulted on relocation options during socioeconomic survey and community level consultations. It was understood that the affected persons interested for CCL payment.The AHs in the Chauhali RBP area did not express their opinion regarding their relocation.During implementation phase if the APs desire for relocation the project will also assist them in relocation process in terms of information, consultation with host communities and local government agencies, facilitation of documentation, licensing, registration as necessary with local governments.

CHAPTER 8: Institutional Arrangements for RP Implementation

8.1 Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) will establish, for the Project, a Project Management Office (PMO) headed by a Project Director (PD) that will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PD will recruit and appoint an experienced Implementing Agency (NGO/Social Consulting Firm) as required for implementation of resettlement activities. The Executing Agency (BWDB) will implement the RP through setting a Sub-project Management Office (SMO) headed by Executive Engineer under the PMO. The SMO, under the overall responsibility of the Project Director, will undertake day-to-day activities with the appointed Implementing Agency. The concerened Sub-Assistant Engineer, SMO will be convener of the JVT and PVAT. The Sub-divisional Engineer of SMO will perform as convener of GRC .

The SMO will coordinate and manage resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs, disburse resettlement benefits, and ensure DP access to development programs adequately. The SMO will carry out the following specific tasks relating to RP implementation;

- Liaison with district administration to support RP implementation activities i.e. appoint JVT and PVAT members etc. ;
- Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- Synchronize resettlement activity and handover incumbrance free land to the contractor with construction schedule;
- Develop RP implementation tools and form necessary committees.
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality;

The appointed RP Implementing Agency will open field offices, carry out information campaign and involve affected persons including women in the implementation process from the very beginning. The Implementing Agency will collect, collate, computerize and process data for identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their entitlements as per RP policy. However, the SMO will effect the payments after necessary scrutiny. The Executive Engineer (XEN) of SMO in charge of the resettlement management will report to the Project Director. He/she will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and Implementing Agency on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation

The SMO, LA Office and the Implementing Agency will execute joint verification of the property on the ROW by JVT, valuation of the affected property by PVAT and monitor the progress of the RP implementation work. The SMO will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, Implementing Agency, the GRC, PVAT and the Project affected people. Apart from the GRC, Joint Verification Team (JVT) for quantification of affected properties and Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) will be formed by the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) for valuation of affected property and GRC for resolution reddressal of disputes. The composition and formation of committees and mechanisms for quantification and valuation of properties and grievance resolution will be constituted through government gazette. People's participation will be ensured through recruiting their representatives in these committees.

Institutional responsibilities for RP preparation and implementation activities are further shown in Table 30.

Table 32: Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
A. Preparation of RP	
Recruitment of Implementing Agency	PMO
Design and reproduction of RP Information Brochures	SMO/IA
Disclosure and public consultations	SMO/IA
Design and carry out joint verification survey	DC/SMO/IA
Market survey on prices of affected structure	IA/PVAT
Establishment of unit prices	PVAT/PMO
Processing the Joint verification survey data of DPs	IA
Assessing AHs and vulnerable DPs to be relocated	IA/SMO
Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual DPs	SMO/IA
Disclosure of RP to BWDB, DPs and stakeholders	PMO/SMO/IA
Review and concurrence of RP	ADB

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
Approval of RP	BWDB
B. RP Implementation	
Mobilization of GRC	PMO/SMO/IA
Establishment of internal monitoring	BWDB
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement benefits	PMO
Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	BWDB/PMO
Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	SMO/IA
Filing and resolution of complaints of DPs,	SMO/GRCs/IA
Confirmation of "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract	ADB
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	IA/SMO/LIRP
C. Monitoring and Evaluation	
Internal monitoring and evaluation	PMO/SMO/ISPMC

BWDB, upon approval of the project from ADB and Government and finalization of the detailed design and the RP will engage an experienced RP implementing agency as sub-consultant through ISPMC. They will prepare ID cards, EPEC and other documents for assisting BWDB in making payment and the BWDB will disburse account payee cheque to the entitled persons in open space or in office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice. The RP implementing agency will assist the EPs and as well as BWDB in all aspects. During detrmination of unit rate of the affected structure, the PVAT will collect information sources with a structured questionnaire by interviewing different categories of people such as Imam, Teacher, Community Leader, trader, broker, elected representatives of the local government etc.

8.2 Institutional Capacity Strengthening

There is no established resettlement unit within BWDB with appropriate staffing. The PMO of BWDB will, therefore, need technical support in preparing and implementing the RP. As part of the institutional development program the BWDB as the Executing Agency (EA) for the project loan implementation will need to establish its own resettlement unit (RU) at PMO to assist PMO assigning the existing staff with additional responsibility of managing resettlement. Now the Sectional Officer, SMO will play role as convener of JVT and PVAT. The Sub-Divisional Engineer, SMO will play role as convener of GRC. The BWDB may organize training on involuntary resettlement at the initial stage of implementation of the RP in any suitable venue within Bangladesh by hiring senior level resettlement specialist from home or abroad for BWDB officials involved with the project.

8.3 Other Agencies Involved in the Process

8.3.1 Deputy Commissioners

Land acquisition or requisition is not required for resectionaing work to be done under this RP. The land has been acquired in 1986 for construction of the embankment with a width of 180-200 feet and now there is available soil to do resectioning work. But some houses and commercial structures are on the ROW those need to be relocated. The Ministry of Water Resources will constitute three committees i.e. Joint Verification Team (JVT), Property valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Among these committees, JVT and PVAT will be constituted with representatives of BWDB, RP implementing agency and Deputy Commissioner (DC). The DC office will appoint representatives as member(s) of the committees for quantifying losses and determining valuation of the affected properties. BWDB and IA shall liaise with concerned DC offices to complete the tasks following the notification of the Ministry.

8.3.2 Implementing Agency

BWDB will engage an Implementing Agency (NGO/Social Consulting Firm) through ISPMC for implementation of the RP in the field level. The Implementing Agency will be engaged to assist the BWDB for implementation of the RP. The BWDB through ISPMC will contract out clearly defined tasks of the RP Implementing Agency in detailed Terms of Reference such as consultation /public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of ID cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/ individuals, institutional development, skill training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. The INGO will initially create ID number for each entitled person (EP) as identified during Joint Verification survey by JVT and prepare an ID card for each EP with photograph. Photograph of the EPs will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman and pasted on the ID card. The ID card will comprise information on name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detail address, details of quantity of losses etc.. The ID card will be issued by BWDB with joint signature of the BWDB and IA representatives and distributed among the EPs by IA.

The Implementing Agency will assist the EPs in preparing documents and opening bank account in their names to receive cheque from BWDB. They will form focus group with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or nearness and hold meetings on regular basis to let them know their right and entitlements as prescribed in the RP. The Implementing Agency will have to establish an MIS section in their central office for record keeping of the DPs, creating individual ID number of the entitled persons, preparing entitled person's (EP) file based on quantity of losses and entitlement card (EC) based on loss type and budget. The IA will submit monthly progress report to the ISPMC mentioning progress of activities to be carried out by IA.

Upon fulfillment of criteria i.e. necessary documents to make payment/benefits to the EPs the IA will prepare payment debit voucher & other documents for payment and BWDB will disburse account payee cheque to the EPs in the public place or Union Parishad (UP) office in presence of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the concerned EPs.

8.3.3 Ministry of Water Resources

The Ministry of Water Resources through a gazette notification will form various committees/teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The Implementing Agency will work as member secretary for all the committees/teams involving representatives from DC, BWDB, LGI and DPs. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable DPs. The powers and jurisdictions of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

8.3.3.1 Joint Verification Team

The MOWR will form a Joint Verification Team (JVT), for the project through a gazette notification to compare and review the physical verification data conducted by Implementing Agency with the DCs' assessment of loss of physical assets and their owners. The scope and responsibility of the JVT will be clearly defined in the gazette. The Implementing Agency will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the JVT data as one of the determinants. The JVT will be a three-member body and be comprised as:

- Sectional Officer, SMO, BWDB - Convener
- Representative of Deputy Commissioner – Member
- Area Manager, RP Implementing Agency – Member Secretary;

8.3.3.2 Property Valuation Advisory Team

A Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) will be formed by the MOWR through a gazette notification for the project. The PVAT will review the assessment of the Implementing Agency on the market price of the property affected by the project at their replacement cost. The scope and responsibility of the PVAT will clearly be defined in the gazette. The Implementing Agency will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PVAT data as one of the determinants. The PVAT will be comprised as:

- Sectional Officer, SMO, BWDB - Convener
- Representative of Deputy Commissioner – Member
- Area Manager, RP Implementing Agency – Member Secretary.

Procedure of determining replacement value is described in the Figure-2 below-

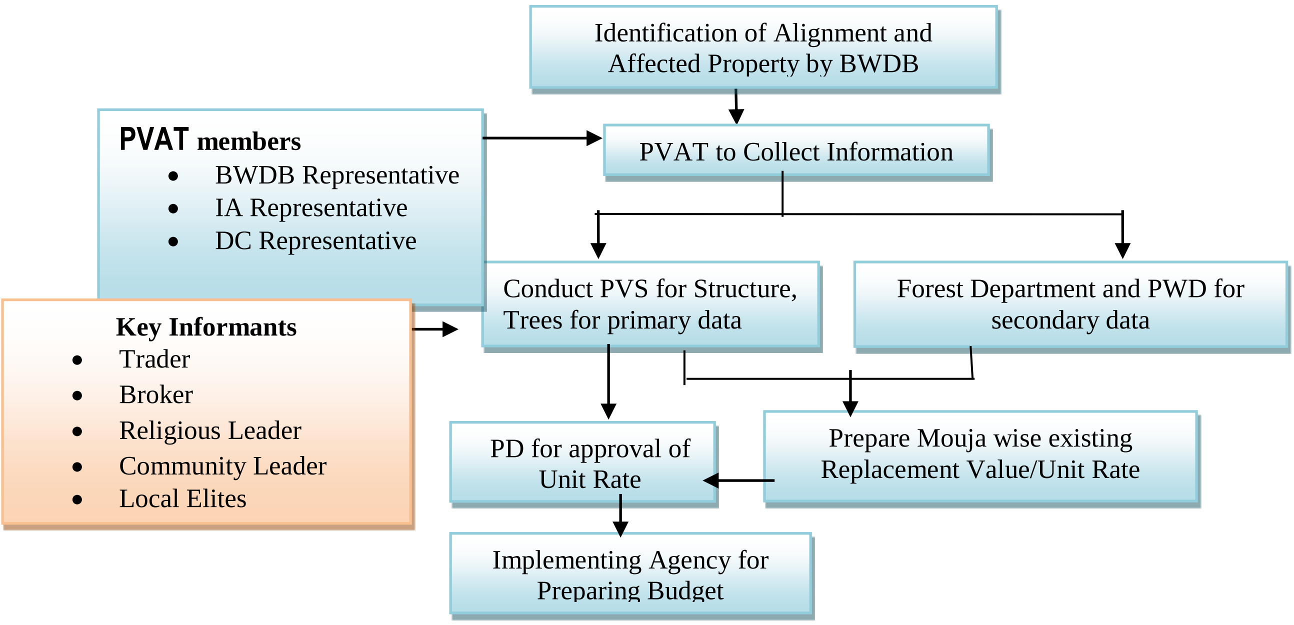

Figure 2 : Procedure of Determining Valuation of Property

8.5 Women Groups in Resettlement Process

The RP implementation will ensure a gender sensitive approach in planning, management and operations of resettlement. Separate groups of women affected persons will be formed and operated by the Implementing Agency. Feedback from the female DPs and female headed AHs will be obtained through these female focused groups for planning relocation and resettlement. The female staff engaged by Implementing Agency will identify needs of female DPs for income restoration approaches and implementation of the income restoration component of the RP. Women were consulted during social appraisal and will be further consulted during the process of RP implementat

8.6 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established to ensure stakeholders participation in the implementation process. Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the BWDB. The DPs can also call upon the support of the Implementing Agency (IA) engaged to implement the RP to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right and award of compensation by the Deputy Commissioner under the court of law, GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement assistances, relocation and other supports. *Grievances will be redressed within 21 days from the date of lodging the complaints.*
The GRCs will be formed and activated during RP implementation process to allow DPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land from cultivation will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding categorization of vulnerable affected persons, types of structures and eligibility for compensation and assistance within the set guidelines and provisions of the Resettlement Plan. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by judiciaries system, will not be resolved in GRCs

8.6.1 Grievance Redress Committees

GRCs will be formed at Union level for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. A gazette notification on the formation and scope of the GRCs will be required from the MOWR. The GRC for each Union will be comprised as -

- Sub-Divisional; Engineer, SMO, BWDB - Convener
- Team Leader, RP Implementing Agency- Member Secretary.
- U P Chairman or his designated U P member - Member.
- Women UP member - Member
- One representative of DPs – Member

Procedures of resolving grievances are described in Table 7.4 below.

Table 7.4: Grievance Redress Procedures

Step 1	The Implementing Agency informs DPs about their losses and entitlements If satisfied, the DP claims resettlement payments to the EA. If confused:
Step 2	The DP approaches the IA field level officials for clarification. The IA will clarify the DPs about their losses & entitlements as per RP. If resolved, the DP claims resettlement payments to the EA. If not resolved:
Step 3	The DP approaches to the GRC. IA staffassist the DPs producing the complaints and organize hearing within -21 days of receiving the complaints.
Step 4	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to DC through EA if beyond their mandate as per scope of work
Step 5	If within the mandate, GRC sessions held with aggrieved DPs, minutes recorded. If resolved, the Project Director approves. If not resolved:
Step 6	The DP may accept GRC decision, if not, he/she may file a case to the court of law for settlement.
Step 7	The GRC minutes, approved by the Project Director, received at Conveners' office back. The approved verdict is communicated to the complainant DP in writing. The DP then claims resettlement payments to EA

DPs will be able to submit their grievance/complaint about any aspects of Resettlement Plan implementation and compensation. Grievances can be shared with the BWDB verbally or in written form, but in case of the verbal form, the IA representatives in the GRC will write it down in the first instance during the meeting at no cost to DPs. The DPs will sign and formally produce to the GRCs at respective office of the IA assisting BWDB implementing the RP.

The GRCs will be activated with power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues not to be addressed under legal suit in the courts. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through the Implementing Agency. The IA will assist the DPs in lodging their resettlement complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRCs after they get ID cards from BWDB or informed about their entitlements and losses.

The appeal procedure and conflict resolution will be as follows:

- All complaints from the DPs will be received at the field office of the Implementing Agency, the member secretary of the GRCs with a copy to the concerned Local Government Institution representatives.
- The representative of the IA in the GRCs upon receipt of complaints will inform the convener (BWDB representative) of the GRC and the convener will organize a hearing session from the complainants in concerned UP Chairman's office from where the complaint was receipt.
- The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned DP through the IA.
- If there are such matters relating to arbitration through the courts, the matter will be referred to the court.
- The GRC will settle the disputes within maximum 21 days of receiving the complaints from the DPs.
- Resolution of the GRCs will be final and adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements and payment thereof.

CHAPTER-9: Implementation Schedule

A time-bound implementation schedule for the RP will be prepared in accordance with the project construction schedule. The overall schedule of implementation is based on the principle that people affected by the project are paid their due resettlement benefits prior to displacement. The NGO will assist the PAPs in the process of relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements on a household basis will be processed by the NGO. Each EP will receive an ID card and an entitlement card. The ID card will be issued by BWDB to the EPs as identified during JVS with joint signature of the BWDB representative and Field Coordinator of the Implementing NGO. Photograph of the EPs will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman and pasted on the ID card.

The total RP implementation period will be 3 years. The Implementing NGO contract will be awarded at least 9 months before starting construction work so that they can arrange payment of compensation/resettlement benefits phase by phase to the EPs prior to displacement. Implementation of RP will continue during construction (3 years) and 3 months after construction work for entertaining claims/grievances of the EPs regarding payment of compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, some of the activities for RP implementation may extend further. The preliminary time bound implementation schedule is placed in Table 32.

Table 33: implementation schedule

Sl. No.	Land Acquisition &Resettlement Activities	Start Date	Completion Date
1.	Deployment & Orientation of INGO	Apri 01 ‘16	April 30 ’16
2.	Information Campaign	May 01 ‘16	March 31 ’18
3	Consultation and focused group discussion	May 01 ’16	January 31 ’18
4.	Formation of Committees by MOWR	December 1 ‘16	December 31 ‘16
5.	Design/Development of RP Implementation Tools	June 01 ‘16	August 31, ‘16
6.	Joint Verification Survey by JVT	January01 ‘17	January 15 ‘17
7.	Property Valuation Survey and determination of unit rate by PVAT	February 01 ‘17	February 15 ‘17
8.	Data Processing and Determination of Individual Entitlements	August15 ‘16	February 28 ‘17
9.	Preparation & Submission of Resettlement Budget and individual entitlement by IA to BWDB	March15 ‘17	March 30 ‘17
10.	Approval of Resettlement Budget by BWDB	April 01 ‘17	April 30 ‘17
11.	Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to APs by BWDB	May 01 ’17	October 31 ’17
12.	Redress of Grievances	May 01 ’17	October 31 ’17
13.	Payment of Other Resettlement benefits based on GRC decision	May 01 ’17	October 31 ’17
14.	Training and Income Generation Programs	August 01 ’17	October 31 ’17
15.	Submission of project completion report by INGO	Nov 01 ‘18	Nov 15 ’18
16.	Monitoring and Evaluation	April 01 ’16	Dec 31’18

CHAPTER-10: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

10.1 Budgeting and Financial Planning

The total estimated cost for land acquisition and resettlement is Taka 78.295million (USD 1.003 million) under this RP. The entire budget for land acquisition will be provided from GOB fund while resettlement benefit will be funded by ADB. The budget includes all costs for acquisition of land and assets and cost associated with involuntary resettlement. The summery and detailed cost estimate for land acquisition, resettlement and implementation of RP are given in Table 34 and Table-35.

Table 34 : Summary Budget for Resettlement Plan

No.	Expenditure Item	Total BDT	Total US$
A.	Land acquisition cost	63,260,097	811,027
B.	Structures Replacement	6,538,539	83,827
C.	Cost of Trees	1,726,270	22,132
D	DC's service charge @ 2.%	1,430,498	18,340
E	Resettlement Grants	1,255,000	16,090
F	Training on IGA for Vulnerable AH	357,000	2,038
	Subtotal (A+B+C+D+E+F)	74,567,404	955,992
	Contingency (5%)	3,728,370	47,800
	TOTAL	**78,295,774**	**1003,792**

Table 35: Detail Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	Quantity (Ha)	Unit Cost (BDT)	Amount (BDT)	Sub-Total (BDT)	Remarks
A.	**LAND COST**						
Replacement cost of private land[11]							
1	Charjajuria Mouza	Hectre	0.7	3,065,888	2,146,122		See Annex-1 & Annex-5 (Mouza Rate)
2	Kashkawlia Mouza	Hectre	6.5	4,890,600	31,788,900		
3	Charkurki Mouza	Hectre	0.4	6,576,375	2,630,550		
4	Marma Mouza	Hectre	0.8	2,408,250	1,926,600		
5	Dhalai Mouza	Hectre	0.8	1,556,100	1,244,880		
6	Atapara Mouza	Hectre	2.5	3,149,250	7,873,125		
7	Kukuria Mouza	Hectre	2.2	7,113,600	15,649,920		
Sub-Total (A)			**13.9**			**63,260,097**	
B.	**STRUCTURES**						
Replacement cost for structures							
1	Pukka	sft	80	1380	110,400		See Table-21
2	Semi-Pukka	sft	809	815	659,335		
3	Tin-Made	sft	11778	450	5,300,100		
4	Thatched	sft	2268	178	403,704		
5	Tubewell	No	13	5000	65,000		
Sub-Total (B)						**6,538,539**	
C.	**TREES ON PRIVATE LAND**						
			Seed-ling Non-Fruitbearing Fruitbearing	Seed-ling Non-Fruitbearing Fruitbearing	Seed-ling Non-Fruitbearing Fruitbearing		
1	Fruit	No.	236 146 90	120 2100 3500	28,320 306,600 315,000	649,920	See Table-22
2	Timber	No.	187 67 92	200 4000 7800	37,400 268,000 717,600	1,023,000	

[11] Unit Cost= Mouza Rate from Subregistry office + Additional 50%

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	Quantity (Ha)	Unit Cost (BDT)	Amount (BDT)	Sub-Total (BDT)	Remarks
3	Groves	No.	450 170 55	50 120 190	22,500 20,400 10,450	53,350	
Sub-Total (C)						**1,726,270**	
D	DC's service charge @2.%					**1,430,498**	
E	**RESETTLEMENT GRANTS**						
1	Structure Transfer Grant (STG) Homestead,(titled & Non titled) Tk. 3,000 /Structure	No.	38	3000	114,000		See Table-15
2	Structure Transfer Grant (STG) commcial loss,(titled & Non titled) Tk. 3,000 /Structure	No	10	3000	30,000		See Table-15
3	Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant, Tk. 8,000 / Homestead development	No.	38	8000	304,000		See Table-15
4	Reconstruction of commercial lose Grant, Tk. 10,000	No	10	10000	100,000		See Table-16
5	Transfer Grant for CPR , Tk. 3,000 /CPR	No.	2	3000	6,000		See Table-17
6	Reconstruction and CPR Development Grant Tk. 8,000 /CPR	No.	2	8000	16,000		See Table-17
7	Loss of income for business. One time Moving Assistance-Tk. 5,000 / Business	No.	10	5000	50,000		See Table-16
9	Transition Allowance for displaced wage employees in Agriculture Tk. 2500 /person	No.	16	2500	40,000		See Table-18
10	*Vulnerable AH Assistance*: Female-headed households, disabled, elderly, extremely poor and those losing more than 10% of their income to acquisition of land or business.@ BDT 5000 for each households	No.	119	5000	595,000	-	See Table-24
Sub-Total (E)						1,255,000	
F	Training on IGA for *Vulnerable AH* , Tk. 3000/ person	No.	119	3000		**357,000**	See Table-24
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)						74,567,404	
	Contingency @ 5% on Total					3,728,370	
Grand Total						**78,295,774**	

10.2 Unit Costs of Land and Assets

10.2.1 Replacement Cost (RC) of Land

Price of land in Bangladesh varies substantially depending on productivity, commercial utility, and proximity to urban centers and access to roads. Land price, therefore, varies also within a given geographical boundary like the smallest land administrative unit called “Mouza”. The Deputy Commissioners, therefore, determine the compensation for land for each mouza or location of the land to be acquired. INGO to estimate the cost of land, also carried out land market survey May-August 2016 to collect market price of land for each Mouza. The replacement price of land was determined for each mouza by category of land by its uses: (i) residential/commercial land, (ii) agricultural land, (iii) fallow land, and (iv)sand casted land. The owners of acquired land purchasing replacement land will be waived from all taxes and charges for land titling through appropriate reimbursements.

For the estimation of the land acquisition cost, the current market prices of the land in the area were analyzed. The data are based on the Land market prices 2015-2016 collected from the Sub registry office in Upazila Chauhali, District Sirajganj & Nagorpur and Tangail Sadar Upazila of Tangail district. The maximum values for homestead and cultivable land were used, to cover a price rise in the future. The average of the cultivable and homestead land is about Tk.16,633. For the CCL, this will be raised by 50% .As the land under water is not valuable, the maximum price for fallow land was used.

Table 36: The prices (Tk) for the Different Land Types in Different Mouzas in Chauhali RBP Sub-Reach

No.	Mauza Name	Cultivable Land	Homes tead Land	Garden	Sand casted Land	Fallow Land
1	Charjajuria Mouza	9567	8275		477	
2	Kashkawlia Mouza	11870	14175			
3	Charkurki Mouza	18848	16600			
4	Marma Mouza	12800	3030	1300		
5	Dhalai Mouza	6250	2700	1030		
6	Atapara Mouza	14730	8000	6609		
7	Kukuria Mouza	27275	28571	9063		12500

Source: sub registry office, Upazila Chauhali of Sirajganj district & Nagorpur & Tangail sadar Upazilla of Tangail district

10.2.2 Replacement Cost (RC) of Structures

Loss of building structures, either commercial or residential have been assessed through census survey in May-August,2016 following the original land acquisition plan in the Chauhali RBP. Based on market survey, PWD rates, and some other similar projects, replacement market value of structure will be assessed for review and recommendation by the PVAT.

The owners of structures will be compensated at replacement cost irrespective of their title to land. The Deputy Commissioner will determine the market price of structures involving the Public Works Department (PWD) at district level. However, current market prices will be assessed for BWDB to recommend RC of physical structures for housing, commercial structure and community buildings (including primary, secondary and associated structures) based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs and comparing those with the similar prices as stated above. No deductions will be applied for depreciation and transaction costs.

Table 32 indicates the compensation rates for acquisition of residential/commercial structures as well as assessed current market prices of structures. Table 32 provides current market prices (CMP) to be recommended as RC of structures for units and types recognized in the joint verification, DCs' award information and the census survey by INGO in the project affected areas. The rates will be replaced once the PVAT recommends RC of structures for payment to the affected structure owners before dismantling.
The compensation prices for different structures were determined, using the average cost of 4 former projects. The details are shown in the table 43 below.

Table 37: Current Market Price of Affected Structures for 2016

Sl.No.	Structure		Average cost of structure Rate in BDT
1	Pucca	per sft	1380
2	Semi Pucca	per sft	815
3	Thatched	per sft	178
4	Tin made	per sft	450
7	Tubewell (No.)	No	5000

Source: Market Survey June-August 2016

10.2.3 Market Value of Trees

Number of trees of different sizes and species including Bamboo and Banana plants has been assessed through VRDS census survey in May-August 2016. The market value of these trees, bamboo and banana groves have been taken from the VRDS survey. However, current market prices of trees will be assessed for affected trees following the units used by the Divisional Forest Offices (DFOs) of in the concerned divisions. These rates will be reviewed by PVAT for recommending the RC of trees for 2016. The owners of trees will be compensated at current market cost irrespective of their title to land.

The Deputy Commissioners will determine the market price of trees involving the Department of Forest (DOF) at district level (with the help of respective DFOs). However, CMPs of trees will be determined through an external market evaluation obtaining data from saw mill owners, timber traders, sellers and buyers and comparing those with the DFO rates with 50% enhancements as per law. In absence of data on quantity of trees as per DFO units..The table below shows the market value of different trees by size.

Table 38: Number and Market Value of Trees by size

	Prices of trees			Number of trees		
	Seedling	non-fruitbearing /small tree	Fruitbearing	Seedling	non-fruit bearing /small tree	Fruit bearing
Fruit	236	146	90	120	2100	3500
Timber	187	67	92	200	4000	7800
Groves	450	170	55	50	120	190

Source: Market Survey June-August 2016

CHAPTER-11: Monitoring and Evaluation

11.1 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

BWDB as the Executing Agency (EA), through the Project Management Office, will establish a monitoring system involving the XEN, SMO for collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP policy. These stakeholders will be made responsible to monitor the progress of all aspects of resettlement and income generation. The EA will report to the ADB on resettlement and income regeneration by APs in the quarterly reports, including identification of significant issues. Besides, a project completion report stipulating all efforts and outcome will be sought by the ADB from the BWDB.

The RP implementation monitoring will be done internally to provide feedback to BWDB upon monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data to identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance or respond to the changing circumstances. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will beundertaken during and after implementation of the RP to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced. An External Monitoring Agency will be engaged as third party monitor during RP implementation. An independent reviewer will be engaged after implementation of the RP to review implementation of the RP. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning. Budgetary provision has been kept in this RP for External Monitoring and Independent Review.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring by BWDB will deal with all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement. The CRO, assisted by the INGO field staff, will establish a monthly monitoring system and prepare monthly progress reports on all aspects of RP. The benchmark data for Project level monitoring will come from the SES database created during the planning and implementation stages.

11.3 External Monitoring

The BWDB upon consent by the ADB committed to recruit an Independent Monitor (IM) for monitoring the performance of the RP implementation. The main task and methodology for the IM agency is to monitor and evaluate all activities relating to resettlement following appropriate methodology to measure the progress and the degree and level of targeted achievement. The specific tasks and methodology for the independent monitoring will include: (i) review of pre-Project baseline data on APs; (ii) identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; (iii) use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis; and (iv) an assessment of RP strategy, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future Project preparation work. The IM agency will monitor activities over the Project period and submit half yearly reports and a final evaluation report after completion of the RP implementation. The IM will report to the ADB through the BWDB within the stipulated time.

11.4 Supervision by Consultants

The Resettlement Specialists will directly supervise and monitor the implementation of the RP. The supervision and monitoring work shall involve review of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field, and consultation with APs, officials and community leaders for preparing review reports. In addition to regular review missions, ADB will undertake a Mid-Term comprehensive review of the RP implementation.

11.5 Reporting Requirements

BWDB has established a monthly monitoring system involving BWDB and INGO staff, and preparing monthly progress reports on all aspects of resettlement operations with RP wise segregated data. The PD will send status reports on implementation of this RP periodically to ADB and a final report will be prepared and produced once the resettlement is completed. The report will reflect on the resettlement experience and lessons learned for improved management of land acquisition and resettlement in subsequent phases of the subproject. The progress of LA&R will be included in the Quarterly Progress Report.

ANNEXURE-1

Photos of structures affected & Trees Affected

Affected Structures at Chauhali

Affected Trees at Chauhali





ANNEXURE-1

Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres

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Table 39: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres

Sl. No.	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Land acquisition requird
1	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charjajuria	1.64
2	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	16.09
3	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	1.03
4	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	2.00
5	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	2.09
6	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	6.28
7	Dhaka	Tangail	Tangail Sadar	Kukuria	5.44
Total					**34.57**

Table 40: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres

Sl No.	Mouza	Homestead Land		Mosque		Agriculture land		Road		khal		Kanda		Pond		Palan		Total	
		Plot No	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot	Affected areas	Plot	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas	Plot No.	Affected areas
1	Charjajuria					10	1.58							1	0.06			11	1.64
2	Kashkawlia	21	1.87	1	0.07	161	13.68	4	0.45			1	0.02					188	16.09
3	Charkurki					10	0.91			1	0.12							13	1.03
4	Marma	3	0.17			10	0.57					15	1.05			4	0.21	34	2
5	Dhalai					1	0.1					11	1.94			1	0.05	14	2.09
6	Atapara	7	0.48			4	0.73					51	4.67	1	0.4			63	6.28
7	Kukuria	13	1.25			19	2.1					7	0.8	3	0.4	12	0.89	54	5.44
Total		44	3.77	1	0.07	215	19.67	4	0.45	1	0.12	85	8.48	5	0.86	17	1.15	377	34.57

Source: Source: Census & Socioeconomic survey of INGO May-August 2106

Table 41: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres (Charjajuria Mouza)

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Type	**Area**	**Acq_area**	**% of loss**
1	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charjajuria	158	Agriculture	1.73	0.30	23
2	Do	Do	Do	Do	160	Agriculture	3.16	0.36	15
3	Do	Do	Do	Do	162	Agriculture	0.99	0.16	19
4	Do	Do	Do	Do	163	Agriculture	0.31	0.06	23
5	Do	Do	Do	Do	164	Agriculture	0.11	0.04	45
6	Do	Do	Do	Do	165	Agriculture	0.96	0.09	10
7	Do	Do	Do	Do	166	Agriculture	0.56	0.15	34
8	Do	Do	Do	Do	168	Pond	0.71	0.06	10
9	Do	Do	Do	Do	169	Agriculture	3.78	0.32	11
10	Do	Do	Do	Do	287	Agriculture	1.2	0.06	6
11	Do	Do	Do	Do	288	Agriculture		0.04	5
Total							**13.51**	**1.64**	

Table 42: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres (Kashkawlia Mouza)

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Type	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
1	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	5014	Agriculture	0.84	0.03	6
2	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	5013	Agriculture	0.2	0.10	75
3	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4988	Agriculture	0.52	0.10	23
4	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4987	Agriculture	0.76	0.15	25
5	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4986	Agriculture	0.46	0.07	17
6	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4985	Agriculture	0.38	0.16	50
7	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4984	Agriculture	0.38	0.04	13

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Type	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
8	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4983	Agriculture	0.25	0.13	60
9	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4982	Agriculture	1.28	0.18	16
10	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4981	Agriculture	0.68	0.08	16
11	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4980	Agriculture	0.23	0.01	4
12	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4998	Agriculture	0	0.03	4
13	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4939	Agriculture	0.54	0.15	35
14	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4940	Agriculture	0.55	0.15	35
15	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4941	Agriculture	0.33	0.06	30
16	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4942	Homestead	0.48	0.09	35
17	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4943	Agriculture	0.47	0.01	2
18	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4930	Homestead	0.26	0.02	12
19	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4929	Agriculture	0.52	0.12	29
20	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4928	Agriculture	0.33	0.07	27
21	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4925	Homestead	0.17	0.03	18
22	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4926	Mosjid	0.15	0.07	67
23	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4924	Homestead	0.93	0.20	25
24	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4923	Homestead	0.21	0.01	5
25	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4903	Homestead	0.36	0.20	58
26	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4888	Agriculture	1.14	0.13	14
27	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	5608	Homestead	0.3	0.06	27
28	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4899	Homestead	0.08	0.06	88
29	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4900	Homestead	0.07	0.01	14
30	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4873	Agriculture	0.78	0.07	10
31	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4867	Homestead	0.92	0.05	7
32	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4868	Homestead	0.19	0.06	32
33	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4870	Agriculture	0.62	0.14	24
34	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4856	Agriculture	0.1	0.02	20
35	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4857	Agriculture	0.07	0.04	57
36	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4858	Agriculture	0.16	0.12	75
37	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4848	Agriculture	0.26	0.01	4
38	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4849	Homestead	0.26	0.04	8
39	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4850	Agriculture	0.36	0.2	56
40	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4851	Agriculture	0.34	0.02	6
41	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4841	Agriculture	1.18	0.01	17
42	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4834	Homestead	0.51	0.28	59
43	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4833	Agriculture	0.13	0.01	8
44	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4832	Homestead	0.28	0.08	29
45	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	5609	Agriculture	0.38	0.06	21
46	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4831	Agriculture	0.27	0.14	52
47	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4815	Agriculture	0	0.01	1
48	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4830	Agriculture	0.1	0.09	90
49	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4816	Agriculture	0.95	0.04	5
50	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4829	Agriculture	0.2	0.07	40
51	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4828	Homestead	0.14	0.02	21
52	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4827	Agriculture	0.13	0.01	15
53	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4574	Road	0.18	0.41	250
54	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4527	Road	0.03	0.01	100
55	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4526	Road	0.26	0.01	4
56	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4523	Agriculture	0.44	0.04	9
57	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4522	Agriculture	0.24	0.13	54
58	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4520	Agriculture	0.86	0.14	17
59	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4519	Agriculture	0.46	0.06	13
60	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	5616	Agriculture	0.33	0.08	27
61	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4517	Agriculture	0.42	0.08	21
62	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4516	Agriculture	0.41	0.08	22
63	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4515	Agriculture	0.741	0.13	18
64	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4514	Agriculture	0.36	0.09	14
65	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4513	Agriculture	0.28	0.04	36
66	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4512	Agriculture	0.46	0.09	4
67	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4511	Agriculture	0.22	0.02	9
68	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4510	Agriculture	0.22	0.01	5
69	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4509	Agriculture	0.21	0.01	5
70	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4493	Agriculture	0.28	0.01	7

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Type	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
71	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4492	Agriculture	0.26	0.02	19
72	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4490	Agriculture	0.13	0.05	85
73	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4489	Agriculture	0.19	0.11	16
74	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4488	Agriculture	0.17	0.03	29
75	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4486	Agriculture	0.18	0.04	33
76	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4485	Agriculture	0.32	0.05	19
77	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4484	Agriculture	0.24	0.05	38
78	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4483	Agriculture	0.31	0.08	26
79	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4482	Agriculture	0.51	0.07	4
80	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4479	Agriculture	0.1	0.01	10
81	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4453	Agriculture	0.29	0.01	14
82	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4422	Agriculture	0.05	0.04	
83	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4421	Agriculture	1.11	0.28	11
84	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4408	Agriculture	0.14	0.10	64
85	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4406	Agriculture	0.53	0.08	17
86	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4403	Agriculture	0.69	0.08	10
87	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4401	Agriculture	0.85	0.06	8
88	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4400	Agriculture	0.48	0.06	21
89	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4398	Agriculture	1.04	0.09	7
90	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4397	Agriculture	0.66	0.06	15
91	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4396	Agriculture	0.5	0.09	14
92	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4394	Agriculture	0.48	0.12	21
93	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4388	Agriculture	1.18	0.11	3
94	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4387	Agriculture	1.24	0.11	10
95	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4377	Agriculture	0.16	0.01	6
96	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4382	Agriculture	0.53	0.13	26
97	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4383	Agriculture	0.5	0.24	50
98	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4384	Agriculture	0.46	0.01	2
99	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4333	Agriculture	0.79	0.12	19
100	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4330	Agriculture	0.39	0.19	56
101	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4329	Agriculture	0.64	0.16	28
102	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	4331	Agriculture	0.46	0.01	7
103	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9323	Agriculture	0.26	0.06	27
104	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9324	Agriculture	1.01	0.30	43
105	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9341	Agriculture	0.12	0.08	92
106	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9342	Agriculture	0	0.01	
107	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9326	Agriculture	0.13	0.01	8
108	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9340	Agriculture	0.15	0.12	87
109	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9339	Agriculture	0	0.08	
110	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9348	Agriculture	0.75	0.10	16
111	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9350	Agriculture	0.5	0.03	10
112	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9357	Agriculture	0.9	0.16	22
113	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9356	Agriculture	0.7	0.10	17
114	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9355	Agriculture	0.74	0.12	19
115	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9706	Agriculture	0.52	0.10	23
116	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9546	Agriculture	1.06	0.05	6
117	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9545	Agriculture	0.11	0.06	55
118	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9547	Agriculture	0.44	0.07	41
119	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9539	Agriculture	0.8	0.06	8
120	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9540	Agriculture	1.04	0.13	13
121	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9542	Agriculture	0.14	0.03	36
122	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9528	Agriculture	0.29	0.01	3
123	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9527	Agriculture	0.29	0.02	7
124	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9526	Agriculture	0.57	0.16	33
125	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9524	Agriculture	0.34	0.12	41
126	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9520	Agriculture	0.3	0.05	17
127	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9519	Agriculture	0.68	0.14	28
128	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9518	Agriculture	0.18	0.04	28
129	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9516	Agriculture	0.36	0.01	3
130	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9515	Agriculture	0.16	0.02	13
131	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9514	Agriculture	0.5	0.06	16
132	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9502	Agriculture	0.64	0.04	6
133	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9513	Agriculture	0.21	0.08	43

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Type	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
134	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9506	Homestead	0.63	0.23	48
135	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	9505	Homestead	0.26	0.01	4
136	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3657	Agriculture	0.25	0.05	20
137	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3658	Agriculture	0.19	0.14	89
138	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3667	Agriculture	0.29	0.10	45
139	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3670	Agriculture	0.3	0.08	27
140	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3669	Agriculture	0.3	0.13	43
141	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3668	Agriculture	0.31	0.07	35
142	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3674	Agriculture	0.3	0.16	80
143	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3680	Agriculture	0.82	0.16	26
144	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3681	Agriculture	0.53	0.01	2
145	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3682	Agriculture	0.61	0.17	34
146	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3689	Agriculture	0.26	0.08	31
147	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3688	Agriculture	0.54	0.09	24
148	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3692	Agriculture	0.63	0.16	25
149	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3687	Agriculture	0.62	0.04	15
150	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3694	Agriculture	0.3	0.17	67
151	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3700	Agriculture	0.15	0.15	100
152	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3701	Agriculture	0.28	0.06	21
153	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3703	Agriculture	0.6	0.17	35
154	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3711	Agriculture	0.81	0.24	37
155	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3712	Agriculture	0.14	0.05	43
156	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3713	Agriculture	0.13	0.11	108
157	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3964	Agriculture	0.18	0.02	17
158	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3714	Agriculture	0.55	0.17	38
159	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3721	Agriculture	0.19	0.10	63
160	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3722	Agriculture	0.58	0.10	21
161	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3723	Agriculture	0.58	0.18	41
162	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3733	Agriculture	0.3	0.15	60
163	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3734	Agriculture	0.77	0.09	14
164	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3431	Agriculture	0.4	0.01	3
165	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3735	Agriculture	0.7	0.07	10
166	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3736	Agriculture	0.17	0.06	47
167	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3737	Homestead	0.16	0.07	50
168	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3427	Agriculture	0.25	0.07	
169	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3426	Homestead	0.23	0.09	39
170	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3425	Agriculture	0.11	0.03	
171	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3328	Agriculture		0.01	27
172	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3231	Homestead	0.36	0.10	28
173	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3230	Agriculture	0.32	0.12	38
174	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3233	Agriculture	0.24	0.01	4
175	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3285	Homestead	0.26	0.12	54
176	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3284	Agriculture	0.42	0.18	45
177	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3286	Homestead	0.5	0.06	18
178	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3287	Agriculture	0.13	0.09	85
179	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3283	Agriculture	0.6	0.10	22
180	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3282	Agriculture	0.51	0.11	29
181	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3276	Agriculture	0.4	0.20	65
182	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3277	Agriculture	0.19	0.02	26
183	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3270	Agriculture	0.38	0.11	39
184	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3267	Agriculture	0.34	0.08	35
185	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3266	Agriculture	0.7	0.08	17
186	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3962	Agriculture	0.87	0.11	17
187	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3265	Agriculture	0.88	0.09	10
188	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Kashkawlia	3263	Road	0.44	0.02	5
Total							**79.031**	**16.09**	

Table 43: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres (Charkurki Mouza)

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Remarks	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
1	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	281	Agriculture	0.23	0.13	78
3	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	26	Agriculture	0.53	0.13	25
4	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	27	Agriculture	0.43	0.16	47
5	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	25	khal	1.37	0.12	12
6	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	22	Agriculture	0.41	0.06	20

7	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	20	Agriculture	0.45	0.06	16
8	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	19	Agriculture	0.46	0.04	15
9	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	18	Agriculture	0.55	0.04	13
10	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	17	Agriculture	0.59	0.05	12
11	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	14	Agriculture	0.44	0.22	68
12	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Chauhali	Charkurki	13	Agriculture	0.46	0.02	4
Total							5.49	**1.03**	

Table 44: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres (Marma Mouza)

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Remarks	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
1	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	451	Agriculture	0.21	0.04	24
2	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	450	Homestead	0.22.	0.04	23
3	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	449	Homestead	0.16	0.04	31
4	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	448	Agriculture	0.15	0.04	33
5	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	447	Homestead	0.2	0.04	20
6	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	446	Homestead	0.22	0.04	18
7	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	454	Agriculture	0.3	0.03	13
8	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	455	Agriculture	0.23	0.06	30
11	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	456	Agriculture	0.17	0.06	41
12	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	457	Agriculture	0.25	0.06	28
13	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	458	Agriculture	0.31	0.08	29
14	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	459, 460, 462	Agriculture	0.53	0.17,0.02 0.01	43
15	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	463	Palan	0.35	0.06	20
16	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	465	palan	0.41	0.06	17
17	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	466	palan	0.2	0.06	35
18	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	468	Homestead	0.33	0.05	18
19	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	469	Homestead	0.3	0.05	20
20	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	470	Homestead	0.52	0.07	15
21	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	471	palan	0.2	0.03	15
22	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	472,473	Homestead	0.11	0.02,0.01	36
23	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	475	Homestead	0.3	0.14	57
25	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	477	Homestead	0.55	0.09	18
26	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	478	Homestead	0.29	0.05	21
27	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	479	Homestead	0.29	0.05	17
28	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	480	Homestead	0.31	0.08	29
29	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	482	Homestead	0.58	0.08	16
30	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	484	Homestead	0.1	0.06	70
31	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	486	Homestead	0.35	0.06	20
32	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	487	Homestead	0.34	0.05	18
33	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Marma	489	Homestead	0.37	0.20	57
Total							**8.63**	**2.00**	

Table 45: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres (Dhalai Mouza)

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Remarks	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
1	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	580	Homestead	0.23	0.03	13
2	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	581	Homestead	0.27	0.05	26
3	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	582	Homestead	0	0.09	13
4	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	583	Homestead	0.2	0.11	70
5	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	584	Homestead	0.1	0.28	29
6	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	585	Homestead	1.09	0.68	72
7	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	586	Homestead	0	0.03	3
8	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	570	Homestead	0.4	0.05	13
9	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	587	Homestead	0.66	0.45	71
10	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	588	Homestead	0.64	0.11	23
11	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	569	Homestead	0.72	0.10	17
12	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	589	Homestead	0.32	0.06	25
13	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Dhalai	590	Homestead	0.42	0.05	14
Total							5.99	**2.09**	

Table 46: Distribution of Chauhali RBP Affected Land in Acres(Atapara Mouza)

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Remarks	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
1	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1102	Homestead	0.42	0.18	48
2	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1100	Homestead	0.86	0.10	12
3	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1107	Homestead	0.52	0.09	27
4	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1099	Homestead	0.82	0.01	1
5	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1108	Homestead	0.71	0.16	28

Sl.No	Division	District	Upazila	Mouza	Plot No	Remarks	Area	Acq_area	% of loss
6	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1109	Homestead	0.31	0.07	26
7	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1110	Homestead	0.43	0.06	16
8	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1112	Homestead	0.72	0.12	19
9	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1114	Homestead	0.2	0.05	25
10	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1113	Homestead	0.19	0.11	68
11	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1116	Homestead	1.49	0.24	17
12	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1315	Homestead	0.11	0.01	18
13	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1314	Homestead	0.74	0.03	5
14	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1313	Homestead	0.89	0.11	15
15	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1312	Homestead	1.53	0.25	18
16	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1311	Homestead	1.3	0.40	41
17	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1300	Homestead	0.6	0.02	7
18	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1358	Homestead	0.24	0.02	17
19	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1299	Homestead	0.6	0.05	8
20	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1293	Homestead	0.61	0.10	20
21	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1294	Homestead	0.58	0.11	22
22	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1298	Homestead	0.57	0.01	2
23	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1295	Homestead	1.21	0.30	31
24	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1286	Homestead	0.5	0.10	22
25	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1862	Homestead	0.98	0.18	23
26	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1283	Homestead	0.81	0.07	11
27	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1282	Homestead	0.52	0.06	15
28	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1281	Homestead	0.5	0.05	12
29	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1280	Homestead	0.65	0.07	12
30	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1279	Homestead	1	0.09	11
31	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1278	Homestead	0.82	0.09	13
32	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1277	Homestead	0.61	0.05	8
33	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1276	Homestead	0.77	0.06	8
34	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1275	Homestead	0.76	0.04	5
35	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1287	Agriculture	2.73	0.08	3
36	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1272	Agriculture	0.66	0.10	15
37	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1273	Homestead	0.5	0.01	2
38	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1271	Homestead	0.62	0.12	19
39	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1265	Agriculture	0.25	0.10	40
40	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1264	Homestead	0.45	0.10	22
41	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1256	Agriculture	1.05	0.45	43
42	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1257	Homestead	0.86	0.04	5
43	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1252	Doba	0.50	0.40	80
44	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1253	Homestead	0.62	0.02	3
45	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1625	Homestead	0.42	0.13	31
46	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1857	Homestead	0.06	0.06	100
47	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1621	Homestead	0.12	0.01	8
48	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1798	Homestead	0.21	0.11	52
49	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1799	Homestead	0.23	0.10	43
50	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1800	Homestead	0.26	0.10	38
51	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1802	Homestead	0.33	0.10	30
52	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1803	Homestead	0.27	0.07	30
53	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1804	Homestead	0.2	0.03	20
54	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1805	Homestead	0.2	0.03	20
55	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1806	Homestead	0.49	0.14	39
56	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1809	Homestead	0.42	0.13	36
57	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1810	Homestead	0.21	0.06	33
58	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1812	Homestead	0.61	0.06	13
59	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1813	Homestead	1.52	0.13	11
60	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1815	Homestead	1.52	0.08	5
61	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1816	Homestead	0.92	0.03	3
62	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1817	Homestead		0.02	2
63	Dhaka	Tangail	Nagorpur	Atapara	1818	Homestead		0.01	2
Total							**39.8**	**6.28**	

ANNEXURE-2

List of Household heads with category of losses

Table 47: List of Household heads with category of losses

HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
1	Male	MD. KAMRUL	MD. RUHUL AMIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Daily Labour	60,000	Own Land
2	Male	MD. JAHANGIR ALAM	LATE. JOYNAL ABEDIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	43	Daily Labour	36,000	Own Land
3	Male	MD. ABDUL HAI	LATE. SAMAD MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Retired	60,000	Own Land
4	Male	MD. ABDUL LOTIF SORKAR	LATE. NURUL HAQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	55	Service	96,000	Own Land
5	Male	MD. JOHIRUL ISLAM	MD. ABDUR RASHID	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Business	72,000	Own Land
6	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	LATE. SORTUJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	55	Agri-Labour	180,000	Own Land
7	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM BEPARI	LATE. TUAJ UDDIN BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Retired	144,000	Own Land
8	Male	ASHRAF UDDIN AHOMMED	LATE. NOWAB ALI BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Service	300,000	Own Land
9	Male	MD. BABUL MIHA	MD. BODER ALI	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
10	Male	MD. ABDUL MANNAN	LATE. AKKEL ALI MUNSI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	59	Retired	780,000	Own Land
11	Male	MD. GOLAM MOSTOFA	LATE. JABED ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Service	384,000	Own Land
12	Male	EMAROT ALI MONDOL	LATE. ABU BOKKOR MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	57	Agriculture	182,000	Own Land
13	Male	MD. BONI AMIN	LATE. BOHUT ALI MUNSHI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Retired	252,000	Own Land
14	Male	MD. KAJEM ALI	LATE. ABDUL JABBAR MOLLAH	Dholia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	62	Service	180,000	Own Land
15	Male	MD. RONJU AHOMMED	MD. IMAM HOSSAIN TALUKDAR	Ata Para	Marma	Nagorpur	47	Business	780,000	Own Land
16	Male	MD. IBRAHIM MIAH	MD. ENTAJ SHEIKH	Marma	Dumuria	Nagorpur	69	Agriculture	60,000	Own Land
17	Male	MD. NUR ISLAM BEPARI	LATE. TUAJ UDDIN BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	62	Agriculture	624,000	Own Land
18	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	LATE. MORTUJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	57	Agriculture	216,000	Own Land
19	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM	LATE. SEKENDAR ALI	Marma	Ata Para	Nagorpur	67	Agriculture	414,000	Own Land
20	Male	HABIBULLAH	LATE. MOJIBUR RAHMAN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Service	420,000	Own Land
21	Male	NUR ISLAM BEPARI	LATE. TUAJ UDDIN BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Agriculture	72,000	Own Land
22	Male	MD. ABDUL HAKIM	LATE. HELAL UDDIN	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	53	Deed Writer	180,000	Own Land
23	Male	MD. NAZRUL ISLAM	MD. MOKSED TALUKDAR	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	59	Daily Labour	108,000	Own Land
24	Male	MD. ABDUR RAHMAN	MD. TAJU DEOWAN	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	64	Retired	144,000	Own Land
25	Male	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN	LATE. JALIL SHEIKH	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	42	Service	96,000	Own Land
26	Male	MD. NAZRUL ISLAM	LATE. ABDUL HAMID	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Service	1,200,000	Own Land
27	Male	MD. ABU BAKKAR	MD. AKKAS ALI	Kash Kowlia	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
28	Male	MD. SADEM ALI	LATE. KADEM MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	63	Retired	600,000	Own Land
29	Male	MD. ABDUL AZIZ	LATE. SONAULLAH BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Marma	Chowhali	62	Business	288,000	Own Land
30	Male	MD. ABDUR RAHMAN	MD. ANISUR RAHMAN	Dholia	Marma	Nagorpur	41	Service	348,000	Own Land
31	Male	MD. UZZAL HOSSAIN TALUKDAR	MD. ABDUL AZIZ TALUKDAR	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	46	Business	96,000	Own Land
32	Male	MD. ABUL KALAM AZAD	LATE. HORMUJ ALI MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	37	Deed Writer	96,000	Own Land
33	Male	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN	LATE. TAJU BEPARI	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	81	Agriculture	36,000	Own Land
34	Male	MD. HABBUR RAHMAN	LATE. SOWDAGOR ALI MUHISI	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	66	Retired	540,000	Own Land
35	Male	MD. ABU HANIF	LATE. AFSAR ALI	Dholia	Shajani	Nagorpur	52	Service	240,000	Own Land
36	Male	MD. ABBAS	LATE. HATEM	Dholia	Marma	Nagorpur	81	Retired	120,000	Own Land
37	Male	MD. AKBOR ALI FOKIR	LATE. ABDUL KARIM FAKIR	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	49	Business	120,000	Own Land
38	Male	MD. AKTERUZZAMAN	HAZI MD. TARA MIAH SORDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Business	107,000	Own Land
39	Female	MST. MAJEDA KHATUN	MD. LOKMAN ALI MUNSI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	53	House Wife	120,000	Own Land

HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
40	Male	MD. RAFIQUL	LATE. NURU MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	60,000	Own Land
41	Male	MD. AKKAS ALI	LATE. HAZI KHAYEBALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	67	Service	264,000	Own Land
42	Male	MD. KHORSHED ALI MONDOL	LATE. TOFIZ UDDIN MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	76	Retired	240,000	Own Land
43	Male	MD. SORHAB ALI	LATE. GOLGAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	66	Beggar	24,000	Own Land
44	Male	MD. ABDUL ALIM	LATE. CHAN MIA SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Service	18,000	Own Land
45	Female	MST. SABINA KHATUN	MD. KALUGAZI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	35	House Wife	60,000	Own Land
46	Male	MD. JOYNAL ABEDIN	LATE. NOIM ISLAM	Chor Kurki	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	54	Business	240,000	Own Land
47	Male	MD. ABU SHAID	LATE. ABDUL HAMID SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Business	84,000	Own Land
48	Male	ASHRAFUL ALAM	HAZI ABDUL KUDDUS TALUKDAR	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	57	Business	840,000	Own Land
49	Male	MD. ABDUS SALAM	LATE. SONTOSH ALI BEPARI	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	55	Deed Writer	960,000	Own Land
50	Male	MD. SOHIDUL ISLAM	LATE. LAL MIAH SORDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Service	216,000	Own Land
51	Female	MD. SAHADAT HOSSAIN	LATE. ABDUL RASHID SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Service	72,000	Own Land
52	Male	MD. NOZRUL ISLAM	LATE. MORTUZ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	52	Service	312,000	Own Land
53	Male	MD. NUR MOHAMMAD	LATE. RIYAS UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	25	Service	600,000	Own Land
54	Male	MD. SOWRHAB ALI	LATE. GOLZAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	81	Agriculture	36,000	Own Land
55	Male	MD. AYANAL	LATE. FOZOL ARKATI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	35	Agriculture	72,000	Own Land
56	Male	MD. ABUL RAZZAK SORKAR	LATE. AZAHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	52	Agriculture	96,000	Own Land
57	Female	MST. KHADIZA KHATUN	LATE. BACCHU MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	House Wife	72,000	Own Land
58	Male	MD. RUHUL AMIN	LATE. ABDUL HAMID MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Business	180,000	Own Land
59	Male	MD. FOKOR UDDIN	LATE. HELAL UDDIN SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	37	Agriculture	240,000	Own Land
60	Male	MD. MOJAHAR ALI	LATE. MOHALAM MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land
61	Male	MAOWLANA ASRAF ALI	MASIM UDDIN SIKDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	57	Service	108,000	Own Land
62	Male	MD. SULTAN MAHMUD	LATE. SONTOSH ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Service	216,000	Own Land
63	Male	MD. ABU HANIF	LATE. AFSHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	34	Service	444,000	Own Land
64	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN MIAH	LATE. MORTUJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Agriculture	216,000	Own Land
65	Male	MD. ABUL KASEM	LATE. AKKEL ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Retired	168,000	Own Land
66	Male	MD. ABDUR RAZZAK	LATE. KHADEMUL ISLAM	Ata Para	Bottola	Nagorpur	56	Business	600,000	Own Land
67	Male	MD. MOKSHED ALI GAYEN	LATE.TOFIL GAYEN	Kash Kowlia	Dumuria	Nagorpur	70	Old Age	24,000	Own Land
68	Male	MD. NOBIN MONDOL	LATE. ZALAL MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Agri-Labour	72,000	Own Land
69	Male	MD. ATOWAR SORKAR	LATE. RIYAZ UDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	62	Business	1,118,000	Own Land
70	Male	MD. MONSUR AHOMMED	LATE. GAZIBUR RAHMAN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Service	72,000	Own Land
71	Male	MD. ZOHURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHONTES ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Business	234,000	Own Land
72	Male	MD. QURBAN ALI	LATE. SONAULLAH MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Retired	168,000	Own Land
73	Male	MD. AMZAD ALI	LATE. JOYED ALI	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	64	Retired	108,000	Own Land
74	Male	MD. ALI HOSSAIN	LATE. SHEFAT MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Ata Para	Nagorpur	39	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land
75	Male	MD. SONA MIAH SIKDAR	LATE. SAMSUL.SIKDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Business	236,000	Own Land
76	Male	MD. SURMAN ALI	LATE. HURMAN ALI	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	64	Business	300,000	Own Land
77	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTALEB	LATE. ABDUL RASHID	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	60	Retired	276,000	Own Land
78	Male	MD. ABDUL AZIZ TALUKDER	LATE. SHAJAHAN TALUKDER	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	62	Business	360,000	Own Land
79	Male	MD. KHORUM TALUKDER	LATE. ABDUL AZIZ TALUKDER	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	48	Business	72,000	Own Land
80	Male	MD. BABUL TALUKDAR	LATE. ABDUL BASED TALUKDAR	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	58	Agri-Labour	72,000	Own Land
81	Male	MD. ABUL KALAM AZAD	LATE. ABDUL LOTIF	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	49	Business	111,000	Own Land

HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
82	Male	MD. ABDUS SALAM MIAH	LATE. SHERAZUL ISLAM	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	67	Deed Writer	1,296,000	Own Land
83	Male	MD. AKBAR ALI	LATE. MOKSED ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	46	Mason	124,000	Own Land
84	Male	MD. MOHAMMAD ALI	MD. OSMAN ALI	Kash Kowlia	Marma	Nagorpur	55	Retired	48,000	Own Land
85	Male	MD. RAFIQUL ISLAM	LATE. NUR MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	47	Business	180,000	Own Land
86	Male	MD. RAMJAN ALI	LATE. MOBARAK ALI MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	74	Service	156,000	Own Land
87	Male	MD. ABU NAZIR MIAH	LATE. BELLAL UDDIN SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Service	348,000	Own Land
88	Male	MD. ABDUL MANNAN MONDOL	LATE. GOLAM MOSTOFA MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	47	Agriculture	136,000	Own Land
89	Male	MD. MONIRUL ISLAM	MD. ABU SAYED	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	38	Rickshaw Puller	204,000	Own Land
90	Male	MD. SERAZUL ISLAM	LATE. MONTAJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	47	Business	120,000	Own Land
91	Male	MD. ABDUL RASHID MIAH	MD. KHEJMOT ALI	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	39	Business	120,000	Own Land
92	Male	MD. FOZLU	LATE. JOYNAL MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	59	Retired	1,200,000	Own Land
93	Male	MD. HEKMOT ALI	LATE. VHASA BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Agriculture	144,000	Own Land
94	Male	MD. BACCHU BEPARI	LATE. MUSA BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Agriculture	528,000	Own Land
95	Male	MD. WOAHED SORKAR	LATE. NOSER UDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	41	Agri-Labour	168,000	Own Land
96	Male	MD. AIYUB ALI	MD. FOZLUL HAQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Agri-Labour	108,000	Own Land
97	Male	MD. SHAID SHEIKH	LATE.LAL MIAH SHEIKH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land
98	Male	MD. FAZLUL HAQUE MOLLAH	LATE. SAMSUDDIN MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Agri-Labour	168,000	Own Land
99	Male	MD. KHOKON MOLLAH	MD. ALAUDDIN MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	35	Agri-Labour	63,000	Own Land
100	Male	MD. ABDUS SATTAR	LATE. SAMSUL HAQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Service	528,000	Own Land
101	Male	MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN	MD. ABDUS SAMAD	Chor Kurki	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Service	84,000	Own Land
102	Male	MD. MOTIWAR RAHMAN	LATE. ABDUL AOWAL	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	46	Service	96,000	Own Land
103	Male	MD. FOZOR ALI	LATE. POROSH	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	48	Agri-Labour	288,000	Own Land
104	Male	MD. SHERAZUL ISLAM	LATE. HATEM ALI MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Retired	320,000	Own Land
105	Male	MD. MOHAMMOD ALI	LATE. SHOWNA MIAH	Marma	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	49	Agri-Labour	72,000	Own Land
106	Male	MD. KOWSAR AHOMMED	MD. ENTAJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Service	172,000	Own Land
107	Male	MD. ABDUL MOMIN	LATE. MOAZZEM HOSSAIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Mason	120,000	Own Land
108	Female	MST. HOSNEARA BEGUM	S M GOLJAR HOSSAIN	Kash Kowlia	Fuldighi	Chowhali	61	Service	252,000	Own Land
109	Male	MD. ROSTOM ALI	LATE. NIAMOT ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	68	Retired	875,000	Own Land
110	Male	MD. ABUL KASHEM	MD. AZAHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	39	Service	192,000	Own Land
111	Female	MST. JOBEDA KHATUN	LATE. NOBAB ALI	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	70	House Wife	120,000	Own Land
112	Male	MD. AKKAS ALI	LATE. MONTAJ UDDIN MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	72	Retired	650,000	Own Land
113	Male	HAZI. MOHAMMOD ABDUR RASHID ALI	LATE. SHOWNA UOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Retired	960,000	Own Land
114	Male	MD. KHORMAN ALI	LATE. SONTOSH ALI GAYEN	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	68	Retired	72,000	Own Land
115	Male	MD. RIYAJ UDDIN SORKAR	LATE. BASHED UDDIN SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Service	210,000	Own Land
116	Male	MD. MOJADDES ALI	MD. SAHAJAHAN ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Service	432,000	Own Land
117	Male	MD. BAHAJ ALI	LATE. HAKIM UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	55	Daily Labour	54,000	Own Land
118	Male	MD. TAHAJ UDDIN	LATE. HAKIM UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	56	Daily Labour	96,000	Own Land
119	Male	MD. ABDUL MALEK	LATE. KHADEMUL ISLAM	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	67	Retired	520,000	Own Land
120	Male	MD. FOZLU	LATE. MOKDEM	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	44	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
121	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHOWNA MIAH	Dholia	Ata Para	Nagorpur	56	Agriculture	144,000	Own Land

HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
122	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHEKENDAR ALI	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	66	Retired	420,000	Own Land
123	Male	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN	LATE. SOUDAGOR	Kash Kowlia	Ata Para	Nagorpur	86	Retired	600,000	Own Land
124	Male	MD. MOZIBUR RAHMAN	LATE. SOROT ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Service	456,000	Own Land
125	Male	MD. HAZRAT ALI	LATE. SAMSUL HAQ MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	55	Service	240,000	Own Land
126	Male	MD. ABDUL MALEK SIKDAR	LATE. SUKUR ALI SIKDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Service	120,000	Own Land
127	Male	MD. NOWSHAD ALI SIKDAR	LATE. TOYUB UDDIN SIKDER	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Agri-Labour	96,000	Own Land
128	Male	MD. LOKMAN HOSSAIN	LATE. ABU BOKKOR SIDDIK	Chor Kurki	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	62	Agriculture	806,000	Own Land
129	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN MONDOL	LATE. ABDUL SATTAR MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	49	Business	840,000	Own Land
130	Male	MD. ABDUL KOWUM	LATE. AKKASH MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	47	Rickshaw Puller	72,000	Own Land
131	Male	MD. SHAH ALAM MONDOL	LATE. ABDUL HIGH MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	39	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
132	Male	MD. ABDUL MALEK	LATE. AYNAL SIKDAR	Ata Para	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Agri-Labour	264,000	Own Land
133	Male	MOHAMMOD ALI	LATE. TOJAUDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	67	Business	360,000	Own Land
134	Male	MD. BAHARAM SIKDAR	MD. YOUNUS SIKDAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	68	Agri-Labour	198,000	Own Land
135	Male	MD. NOZRUL ISLAM	LATE. SUMSUL HOQUE	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	44	Business	180,000	Own Land + Structure
136	Male	MD. ASHRAF	MD. ROHOM ALI	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	35	Business	72,000	Uthuli + Business
137	Male	MD. RUHUL AMIN	LATE. ABDUL HAMID MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Deed Writer	360,000	Own Land + Structure
138	Female	MST. ASHIYA BEGUM	LATE. JOYNAL MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	59	House Wife	60,000	Own Land + Structure
139		KHAS KOWLIA BAITUL AMAN ZAME MOSQUE		Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali				Own Land + Structure
140	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN SORKAR	LATE. THANDO MIAH (NURUL HOQUE)	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Retired	72,000	Uthuli
141	Male	MD. ABDUL LOTIF SORKAR	LATE. NURUL HOQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Daily Labour	96,000	Own Land + Structure
142	Male	MD. MODIN SORKAR	LATE. ELAY BOX	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Daily Labour	120,000	Uthuli
143	Male	MD. ABDUR RAHIM	MD. JONAB ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	31	Service	204,000	Own Land + Structure
144	Female	MST. JAHANARA BEGUM	LATE. NURUL AMIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	House Wife	300,000	Own Land + Structure
145	Male	NUR MOHAMMOD	LATE. REAJ UDDIN MUNSHE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	26	Service	90,000	Own Land + Structure
146	Male	MD. KALU GAZI	LATE. TARA MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	60,000	Own Land + Structure
147	Male	MD. ZOHURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHOTENSHES ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Service	114,000	Uthuli
148	Male	MD. MOHOR ALI	LATE. JOSIM UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Daily Labour	60,000	Uthuli
149	Female	MST. ROHIMA KHATUN	MD. ABDUL SATTER	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	37	House Wife	168,000	Own Land + Structure
150	Male	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	LATE. ROSTOM MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Daily Labour	72,000	Uthuli
151	Male	MD. SOBAN ALI	LATE. GOLAP MONDAL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Daily Labour	84,000	Own Land + Structure
152	Male	MD. ABDUL KADAR	MD. SOMSER MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
153	Male	MD. NASIR UDDIN	LATE. HURMUS ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	40	Service	60,000	Own Land + Structure
154	Male	ASRAF UDDIN AHAMMED	LATE. NOWAB ALI BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Retired	240,000	Own Land + Structure
155	Male	MD. MENHAS UDDIN	LATE. SADEM ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	49	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
156	Male	MD. ISMAYEL	LATE. SADEM ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	33	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
157	Male	MD. ABDUL MALAK	LATE. GOLJER ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	71	Deed Writer	120,000	Own Land + Structure
158	Male	MD. JAHIDUL ISLAM	MD. SORHAB ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	27	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
159	Male	MD. SORHAB ALI	LATE. GOLJAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	81	Retired	36,000	Own Land + Structure

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160	Male	MD. ABU BOKKOR SIDDIK	LATE. SAMCHAL SORDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Business	96,000	Own Land + Structure
161	Male	MD. ABDUL HALIM	LATE. NUR MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	69	Daily Labour	120,000	Own Land + Structure
162	Male	MD. AMIRUL MIAH	LATE. NURU MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
163	Male	MD. ROFIQUL	LATE. MD. NURO MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	108,000	Own Land + Structure
164	Male	MD. SHOHIDUL ISLAM	MD. HALIM	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Driver	96,000	Own Land + Structure
165	Male	MD. ABDUR ROSHED MOLLAH	LATE. HAZI MONAULLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	74	Retired	48,000	Own Land + Structure
166	Male	MD. SONTU MIAH	LATE. MORTUZ HARKATI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Agriculture	144,000	Uthuli+ Business
167	Male	MD. MONIRUL MIAH	SHOWKET ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Business	144,000	Uthuli + Business
168	Female	MST. SHEFALI KHATUN	LATE. FOZLUL HOQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	69	Business	48,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
169	Male	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	LATE. BODER ALI	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	18	Student	72,000	Own Land + Structure
170	Male	MD. HUMAYON KOBIR	LATE. ABDUL KORIM	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	51	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land + Structure
171	Male	MD. IMAN ALI	LATE. MOZIBUR RAHMAN	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	42	Service	240,000	Own Land + Structure
172	Male	MD. AYOUB ALI	LATE. ESHAQUE	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	54	Business	252,000	Uthuli+ Business
173	Male	MD. MUKTER	LATE. HOSSAIN	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	54	Business	192,000	Uthuli+ Business
174		ATA PARA JAME MOSQUE		Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur				Own Land + Structure
175	Male	MD. ROFIQUL ISLAM	MD. FOZLUL HOQUE	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	41	Daily Labour	96,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
176	Female	ANOWARA BEGUM	LATE. ABDUL KHALAK	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	49	House Wife	36,000	Own Land + Structure
177	Male	MD. ATOWAR SORKAR	LATE. REYAJ UDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	62	Business	324,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
178	Male	MD. SHOHIDUL ISLAM	LATE. SIDDIK HOSSAEN	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	34	Service	360,000	Own Land + Structure
179	Male	MD. JALAL SORKAR	LATE. ABDUL SATTER SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	54	Business	72,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
180	Male	MD. ABDUL SAMAD SORKAR	LATE. ABDUL SATTAR SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	54	Business	156,000	Own Land + Structure
181	Male	SHERAJUL ISLAM	SHORHAB ALI	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	41	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
182	Male	MD. ABDUL HALIM	LATE. KHAZA KUTUB UDDIN	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	54	Business	55,000	Own Land + Structure
183	Male	MD. MANIK MIAH	MD. AKBOR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Topa Kandi	Chowhali	44	Business	228,000	Own Land
184	Male	MD. ABDUL HALIM	LATE. CHAN MIAH SORDER	Kash Kowlia	Tangail Sodor	Chowhali	64	Retired	240,000	Own Land
185	Male	MD. SULTAN MAHMUD	LATE. FOKIR CHAN SORKAR	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Business	192,000	Own Land
186	Male	MD. ROFIQUL ISLAM	LATE. JABED ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Business	72,000	Own Land
187	Male	MD. ROFIQUL ISLAM	MD. MOTAHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Service	96,000	Own Land
188	Male	MD. ASGOR MONDAL	LATE. KHOBIR UDDIN MONDAL	Kukuria	Kukuria	Tangail Sador	65	Daily Labour	48,000	Uthuli
189	Male	MD. ABU SHAYED	LATE. ABDUL MOZID MOLLAH	Kukuria	Kukuria	Tangail Sador	45	Business	240,000	Own Land + Structure+Business

Table 48: List of household heads with category of losses (Own Land+ Own homestead structure)

Sl.No.	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
1.	135	Male	MD. NOZRUL ISLAM	LATE. SUMSUL HOQUE	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	44	Business	180,000	Own Land + Structure
2.	137	Male	MD. RUHUL AMIN	LATE. ABDUL HAMID MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Deed Writer	360,000	Own Land + Structure
3.	138	Female	MST. ASHIYA BEGUM	LATE. JOYNAL MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	59	House Wife	58,000	Own Land + Structure
4.	141	Male	MD. ABDUL LOTIF SORKAR	LATE. NURUL HOQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Daily Labour	96,000	Own Land + Structure
5.	143	Male	MD. ABDUR RAHIM	MD. JONAB ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	31	Service	204,000	Own Land + Structure
6.	144	Female	MST. JAHANARA BEGUM	LATE. NURUL AMIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	House Wife	300,000	Own Land + Structure
7.	145	Male	NUR MOHAMMOD	LATE. REAJ UDDIN MUNSHE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	26	Service	90,000	Own Land + Structure
8.	146	Male	MD. KALU GAZI	LATE. TARA MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	58,000	Own Land + Structure
9.	149	Female	MST. ROHIMA KHATUN	MD. ABDUL SATTER	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	37	House Wife	168,000	Own Land + Structure
10.	151	Male	MD. SOBAN ALI	LATE. GOLAP MONDAL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Daily Labour	84,000	Own Land + Structure
11.	152	Male	MD. ABDUL KADAR	MD. SOMSER MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
12.	153	Male	MD. NASIR UDDIN	LATE. HURMUS ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	40	Service	60,000	Own Land + Structure
13.	154	Male	ASRAF UDDIN AHAMMED	LATE. NOWAB ALI BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Retired	240,000	Own Land + Structure
14.	155	Male	MD. MENHAS UDDIN	LATE. SADEM ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	49	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
15.	156	Male	MD. ISMAYEL	LATE. SADEM ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	33	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
16.	157	Male	MD. ABDUL MALAK	LATE. GOLJER ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	71	Deed Writer	120,000	Own Land + Structure
17.	158	Male	MD. JAHIDUL ISLAM	MD. SORHAB ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	27	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
18.	159	Male	MD. SORHAB ALI	LATE. GOLJAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	81	Retired	36,000	Own Land + Structure
19.	160	Male	MD. ABU BOKKOR SIDDIK	LATE. SAMCHAL SORDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Business	96,000	Own Land + Structure
20.	161	Male	MD. ABDUL HALIM	LATE. NUR MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	69	Daily Labour	120,000	Own Land + Structure
21.	162	Male	MD. AMIRUL MIAH	LATE. NURU MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
22.	163	Male	MD. ROFIQUL	LATE. MD. NURO MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	108,000	Own Land + Structure
23.	164	Male	MD. SHOHIDUL ISLAM	MD. HALIM	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Driver	96,000	Own Land + Structure
24.	165	Male	MD. ABDUR ROSHED MOLLAH	LATE. HAZI MONAULLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	74	Retired	48,000	Own Land + Structure
25.	169	Male	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	LATE. BODER ALI	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	18	Student	72,000	Own Land + Structure
26.	170	Male	MD. HUMAYON KOBIR	LATE. ABDUL KORIM	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	51	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land + Structure
27.	171	Male	MD. IMAN ALI	LATE. MOZIBUR RAHMAN	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	42	Service	240,000	Own Land + Structure
28.	176	Female	ANOWARA BEGUM	LATE. ABDUL KHALAK	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	49	House Wife	36,000	Own Land + Structure
29.	178	Male	MD. SHOHIDUL ISLAM	LATE. SIDDIK HOSSAEN	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	34	Service	360,000	Own Land + Structure
30.	180	Male	MD. ABDUL SAMAD SORKAR	LATE. ABDUL SATTAR SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	54	Business	156,000	Own Land + Structure
31.	181	Male	SHERAJUL ISLAM	SHORHAB ALI	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	41	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land + Structure
32.	184	Male	MD. ABDUL HALIM	LATE. KHAZA KUTUB UDDIN	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	54	Business	120,000	Own Land + Structure

Table 49: List of household heads with category of losses (Own Land+own Business)

Sl/No	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
1	168	Female	MST. SHEFALI KHATUN	LATE. FOZLUL HOQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	69	Business	48,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
2	175	Male	MD. ROFIQUL ISLAM	MD. FOZLUL HOQUE	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	41	Daily Labour	96,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
3	177	Male	MD. ATOWAR SORKAR	LATE. REYAJ UDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	62	Business	324,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
4	179	Male	MD. JALAL SORKAR	LATE. ABDUL SATTER SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	54	Business	72,000	Own Land + Structure (Business)
5	189	Male	MD. ABU SHAYED	LATE. ABDUL MOZID MOLLAH	Kukuria	Kukuria	Tangail Sador	45	Business	240,000	Own Land + Structure+Business

Table 50: List of household heads with category of losses (Own Agriculture Land)

Sl.No.	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
1	1	Male	MD. KAMRUL	MD. RUHUL AMIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Daily Labour	60,000	Own Land
2	2	Male	MD. JAHANGIR ALAM	LATE. JOYNAL ABEDIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	43	Daily Labour	36,000	Own Land
3	3	Male	MD. ABDUL HAI	LATE. SAMAD MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Retired	60,000	Own Land
4	4	Male	MD. ABDUL LOTIF SORKAR	LATE. NURUL HAQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	55	Service	96,000	Own Land
5	5	Male	MD. JOHIRUL ISLAM	MD. ABDUR RASHID	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Business	72,000	Own Land
6	6	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	LATE. SORTUJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	55	Agri-Labour	180,000	Own Land
7	7	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM BEPARI	LATE. TUAJ UDDIN BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Retired	144,000	Own Land
8	8	Male	ASHRAF UDDIN AHOMMED	LATE. NOWAB ALI BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Service	300,000	Own Land
9	9	Male	MD. BABUL MIHA	MD. BODER ALI	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
10	10	Male	MD. ABDUL MANNAN	LATE. AKKEL ALI MUNSI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	59	Retired	780,000	Own Land
11	11	Male	MD. GOLAM MOSTOFA	LATE. JABED ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Service	384,000	Own Land
12	12	Male	EMAROT ALI MONDOL	LATE. ABU BOKKOR MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	57	Agriculture	182,000	Own Land
13	13	Male	MD. BONI AMIN	LATE. BOHUT ALI MUNSHI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Retired	252,000	Own Land
14	14	Male	MD. KAJEM ALI	LATE. ABDUL JABBAR MOLLAH	Dholia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	62	Service	180,000	Own Land
15	15	Male	MD. RONJU AHOMMED	MD. IMAM HOSSAIN TALUKDAR	Ata Para	Marma	Nagorpur	47	Business	780,000	Own Land
16	16	Male	MD. IBRAHIM MIAH	MD. ENTAJ SHEIKH	Marma	Dumuria	Nagorpur	69	Agriculture	60,000	Own Land
17	17	Male	MD. NUR ISLAM BEPARI	LATE. TUAJ UDDIN BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	62	Agriculture	624,000	Own Land
18	18	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	LATE. MORTUJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	57	Agriculture	216,000	Own Land
19	19	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM	LATE. SEKENDAR ALI	Marma	Ata Para	Nagorpur	67	Agriculture	414,000	Own Land

Sl.No.	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
20	20	Male	HABIBULLAH	LATE. MOJIBUR RAHMAN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Service	420,000	Own Land
21	21	Male	NUR ISLAM BEPARI	LATE. TUAJ UDDIN BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Agriculture	72,000	Own Land
22	22	Male	MD. ABDUL HAKIM	LATE. HELAL UDDIN	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	53	Deed Writer	180,000	Own Land
23	23	Male	MD. NAZRUL ISLAM	MD. MOKSED TALUKDAR	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	59	Daily Labour	108,000	Own Land
24	24	Male	MD. ABDUR RAHMAN	MD. TAJU DEOWAN	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	64	Retired	144,000	Own Land
25	25	Male	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN	LATE. JALIL SHEIKH	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	42	Service	96,000	Own Land
26	26	Male	MD. NAZRUL ISLAM	LATE. ABDUL HAMID	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Service	1,200,000	Own Land
27	27	Male	MD. ABU BAKKAR	MD. AKKAS ALI	Kash Kowlia	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
28	28	Male	MD. SADEM ALI	LATE. KADEM MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	63	Retired	600,000	Own Land
29	29	Male	MD. ABDUL AZIZ	LATE. SONAULLAH BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Marma	Chowhali	62	Business	288,000	Own Land
30	30	Male	MD. ABDUR RAHMAN	MD. ANISUR RAHMAN	Dholia	Marma	Nagorpur	41	Service	348,000	Own Land
31	31	Male	MD. UZZAL HOSSAIN TALUKDAR	MD. ABDUL AZIZ TALUKDAR	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	46	Business	96,000	Own Land
32	32	Male	MD. ABUL KALAM AZAD	LATE. HORMUJ ALI MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	37	Deed Writer	96,000	Own Land
33	33	Male	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN	LATE. TAJU BEPARI	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	81	Agriculture	36,000	Own Land
34	34	Male	MD. HABBUR RAHMAN	LATE. SOWDAGOR ALI MUHISI	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	66	Retired	540,000	Own Land
35	35	Male	MD. ABU HANIF	LATE. AFSAR ALI	Dholia	Shajani	Nagorpur	52	Service	240,000	Own Land
36	36	Male	MD. ABBAS	LATE. HATEM	Dholia	Marma	Nagorpur	81	Retired	120,000	Own Land
37	37	Male	MD. AKBOR ALI FOKIR	LATE. ABDUL KARIM FAKIR	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	49	Business	120,000	Own Land
38	38	Male	MD. AKTERUZZAMAN	HAZI MD. TARA MIAH SORDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Business	107,000	Own Land
39	39	Female	MST. MAJEDA KHATUN	MD. LOKMAN ALI MUNSI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	53	House Wife	120,000	Own Land
40	40	Male	MD. RAFIQUL	LATE. NURU MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Daily Labour	60,000	Own Land
41	41	Male	MD. AKKAS ALI	LATE. HAZI KHAYEBALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	67	Service	264,000	Own Land
42	42	Male	MD. KHORSHED ALI MONDOL	LATE. TOFIZ UDDIN MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	76	Retired	240,000	Own Land
43	43	Male	MD. SORHAB ALI	LATE. GOLGAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	66	Beggar	24,000	Own Land
44	44	Male	MD. ABDUL ALIM	LATE. CHAN MIA SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Service	18,000	Own Land
45	45	Female	MST. SABINA KHATUN	MD. KALUGAZI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	35	House Wife	60,000	Own Land
46	46	Male	MD. JOYNAL ABEDIN	LATE. NOIM ISLAM	Chor Kurki	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	54	Business	240,000	Own Land
47	47	Male	MD. ABU SHAID	LATE. ABDUL HAMID SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Business	84,000	Own Land
48	48	Male	ASHRAFUL ALAM	HAZI ABDUL KUDDUS TALUKDAR	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	57	Business	840,000	Own Land
49	49	Male	MD. ABDUS SALAM	LATE. SONTOSH ALI BEPARI	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	55	Deed Writer	960,000	Own Land
50	50	Male	MD. SOHIDUL ISLAM	LATE. LAL MIAH SORDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Service	216,000	Own Land
51	51	Female	MD. SAHADAT HOSSAIN	LATE. ABDUL RASHID SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Service	72,000	Own Land
52	52	Male	MD. NOZRUL ISLAM	LATE. MORTUZ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	52	Service	312,000	Own Land
53	53	Male	MD. NUR MOHAMMAD	LATE. RIYAS UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	25	Service	600,000	Own Land
54	54	Male	MD. SOWRHAB ALI	LATE. GOLZAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	81	Agriculture	36,000	Own Land
55	55	Male	MD. AYANAL	LATE. FOZOL ARKATI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	35	Agriculture	72,000	Own Land
56	56	Male	MD. ABUL RAZZAK SORKAR	LATE. AZAHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	52	Agriculture	96,000	Own Land
57	57	Female	MST. KHADIZA KHATUN	LATE. BACCHU MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	House Wife	72,000	Own Land
58	58	Male	MD. RUHUL AMIN	LATE. ABDUL HAMID MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Business	180,000	Own Land
59	59	Male	MD. FOKOR UDDIN	LATE. HELAL UDDIN SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	37	Agriculture	240,000	Own Land
60	60	Male	MD. MOJAHAR ALI	LATE. MOHALAM MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land

Sl.No.	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
61	61	Male	MAOWLANA ASRAF ALI	MASIM UDDIN SIKDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	57	Service	108,000	Own Land
62	62	Male	MD. SULTAN MAHMUD	LATE. SONTOSH ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Service	216,000	Own Land
63	63	Male	MD. ABU HANIF	LATE. AFSHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	34	Service	444,000	Own Land
64	64	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN MIAH	LATE. MORTUJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Agriculture	216,000	Own Land
65	65	Male	MD. ABUL KASEM	LATE. AKKEL ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Retired	168,000	Own Land
66	66	Male	MD. ABDUR RAZZAK	LATE. KHADEMUL ISLAM	Ata Para	Bottola	Nagorpur	56	Business	600,000	Own Land
67	67	Male	MD. MOKSHED ALI GAYEN	LATE.TOFIL GAYEN	Kash Kowlia	Dumuria	Nagorpur	70	Old Age	24,000	Own Land
68	68	Male	MD. NOBIN MONDOL	LATE. ZALAL MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Agri-Labour	72,000	Own Land
69	69	Male	MD. ATOWAR SORKAR	LATE. RIYAZ UDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	62	Business	1,118,000	Own Land
70	70	Male	MD. MONSUR AHOMMED	LATE. GAZIBUR RAHMAN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Service	72,000	Own Land
71	71	Male	MD. ZOHURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHONTES ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Business	234,000	Own Land
72	72	Male	MD. QURBAN ALI	LATE. SONAULLAH MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Retired	168,000	Own Land
73	73	Male	MD. AMZAD ALI	LATE. JOYED ALI	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	64	Retired	108,000	Own Land
74	74	Male	MD. ALI HOSSAIN	LATE. SHEFAT MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Ata Para	Nagorpur	39	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land
75	75	Male	MD. SONA MIAH SIKDAR	LATE. SAMSUL.SIKDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Business	236,000	Own Land
76	76	Male	MD. SURMAN ALI	LATE. HURMAN ALI	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	64	Business	300,000	Own Land
77	77	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTALEB	LATE. ABDUL RASHID	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	60	Retired	276,000	Own Land
78	78	Male	MD. ABDUL AZIZ TALUKDER	LATE. SHAJAHAN TALUKDER	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	62	Business	360,000	Own Land
79	79	Male	MD. KHORUM TALUKDER	LATE. ABDUL AZIZ TALUKDER	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	48	Business	72,000	Own Land
80	80	Male	MD. BABUL TALUKDAR	LATE. ABDUL BASED TALUKDAR	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	58	Agri-Labour	72,000	Own Land
81	81	Male	MD. ABUL KALAM AZAD	LATE. ABDUL LOTIF	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	49	Business	111,000	Own Land
82	82	Male	MD. ABDUS SALAM MIAH	LATE. SHERAZUL ISLAM	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	67	Deed Writer	1,296,000	Own Land
83	83	Male	MD. AKBAR ALI	LATE. MOKSED ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	46	Mason	124,000	Own Land
84	84	Male	MD. MOHAMMAD ALI	MD. OSMAN ALI	Kash Kowlia	Marma	Nagorpur	55	Retired	48,000	Own Land
85	85	Male	MD. RAFIQUL ISLAM	LATE. NUR MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	47	Business	180,000	Own Land
86	86	Male	MD. RAMJAN ALI	LATE. MOBARAK ALI MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	74	Service	156,000	Own Land
87	87	Male	MD. ABU NAZIR MIAH	LATE. BELLAL UDDIN SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Service	348,000	Own Land
88	88	Male	MD. ABDUL MANNAN MONDOL	LATE. GOLAM MOSTOFA MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	47	Agriculture	136,000	Own Land
89	89	Male	MD. MONIRUL ISLAM	MD. ABU SAYED	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	38	Rickshaw Puller	204,000	Own Land
90	90	Male	MD. SERAZUL ISLAM	LATE. MONTAJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	47	Business	120,000	Own Land
91	91	Male	MD. ABDUL RASHID MIAH	MD. KHEJMOT ALI	Chor Zazuria	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	39	Business	120,000	Own Land
92	92	Male	MD. FOZLU	LATE. JOYNAL MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	59	Retired	1,200,000	Own Land
93	93	Male	MD. HEKMOT ALI	LATE. VHASA BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Agriculture	144,000	Own Land
94	94	Male	MD. BACCHU BEPARI	LATE. MUSA BEPARI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Agriculture	528,000	Own Land
95	95	Male	MD. WOAHED SORKAR	LATE. NOSER UDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	41	Agri-Labour	168,000	Own Land
96	96	Male	MD. AIYUB ALI	MD. FOZLUL HAQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Agri-Labour	108,000	Own Land
97	97	Male	MD. SHAID SHEIKH	LATE.LAL MIAH SHEIKH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Agri-Labour	60,000	Own Land
98	98	Male	MD. FAZLUL HAQUE MOLLAH	LATE. SAMSUDDIN MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	65	Agri-Labour	168,000	Own Land
99	99	Male	MD. KHOKON MOLLAH	MD. ALAUDDIN MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	35	Agri-Labour	63,000	Own Land

Sl.No.	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
100	100	Male	MD. ABDUS SATTAR	LATE. SAMSUL HAQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Service	528,000	Own Land
101	101	Male	MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN	MD. ABDUS SAMAD	Chor Kurki	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	36	Service	84,000	Own Land
102	102	Male	MD. MOTIWAR RAHMAN	LATE. ABDUL AOWAL	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	46	Service	96,000	Own Land
103	103	Male	MD. FOZOR ALI	LATE. POROSH	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	48	Agri-Labour	288,000	Own Land
104	104	Male	MD. SHERAZUL ISLAM	LATE. HATEM ALI MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Retired	320,000	Own Land
105	105	Male	MD. MOHAMMOD ALI	LATE. SHOWNA MIAH	Marma	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	49	Agri-Labour	72,000	Own Land
106	106	Male	MD. KOWSAR AHOMMED	MD. ENTAJ ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	Service	172,000	Own Land
107	107	Male	MD. ABDUL MOMIN	LATE. MOAZZEM HOSSAIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Mason	120,000	Own Land
108	108	Female	MST. HOSNEARA BEGUM	S M GOLJAR HOSSAIN	Kash Kowlia	Fuldighi	Chowhali	61	Service	252,000	Own Land
109	109	Male	MD. ROSTOM ALI	LATE. NIAMOT ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	68	Retired	875,000	Own Land
110	110	Male	MD. ABUL KASHEM	MD. AZAHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Chor Zazuria	Chowhali	39	Service	192,000	Own Land
111	111	Female	MST. JOBEDA KHATUN	LATE. NOBAB ALI	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	70	House Wife	120,000	Own Land
112	112	Male	MD. AKKAS ALI	LATE. MONTAJ UDDIN MOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	72	Retired	650,000	Own Land
113	113	Male	HAZI. MOHAMMOD ABDUR RASHID ALI	LATE. SHOWNA UOLLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	70	Retired	960,000	Own Land
114	114	Male	MD. KHORMAN ALI	LATE. SONTOSH ALI GAYEN	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	68	Retired	72,000	Own Land
115	115	Male	MD. RIYAJ UDDIN SORKAR	LATE. BASHED UDDIN SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	56	Service	210,000	Own Land
116	116	Male	MD. MOJADDES ALI	MD. SAHAJAHAN ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	45	Service	432,000	Own Land
117	117	Male	MD. BAHAJ ALI	LATE. HAKIM UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	55	Daily Labour	54,000	Own Land
118	118	Male	MD. TAHAJ UDDIN	LATE. HAKIM UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	56	Daily Labour	96,000	Own Land
119	119	Male	MD. ABDUL MALEK	LATE. KHADEMUL ISLAM	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	67	Retired	520,000	Own Land
120	120	Male	MD. FOZLU	LATE. MOKDEM	Ata Para	Shajani	Nagorpur	44	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
121	121	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHOWNA MIAH	Dholia	Ata Para	Nagorpur	56	Agriculture	144,000	Own Land
122	122	Male	MD. NURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHEKENDAR ALI	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	66	Retired	420,000	Own Land
123	123	Male	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN	LATE. SOUDAGOR	Kash Kowlia	Ata Para	Nagorpur	86	Retired	600,000	Own Land
124	124	Male	MD. MOZIBUR RAHMAN	LATE. SOROT ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Service	456,000	Own Land
125	125	Male	MD. HAZRAT ALI	LATE. SAMSUL HAQ MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	55	Service	240,000	Own Land
126	126	Male	MD. ABDUL MALEK SIKDAR	LATE. SUKUR ALI SIKDAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Service	120,000	Own Land
127	127	Male	MD. NOWSHAD ALI SIKDAR	LATE. TOYUB UDDIN SIKDER	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Agri-Labour	96,000	Own Land
128	128	Male	MD. LOKMAN HOSSAIN	LATE. ABU BOKKOR SIDDIK	Chor Kurki	Chor Kurki	Chowhali	62	Agriculture	806,000	Own Land
129	129	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN MONDOL	LATE. ABDUL SATTAR MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	49	Business	840,000	Own Land
130	130	Male	MD. ABDUL KOWUM	LATE. AKKASH MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	47	Rickshaw Puller	72,000	Own Land
131	131	Male	MD. SHAH ALAM MONDOL	LATE. ABDUL HIGH MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	39	Daily Labour	72,000	Own Land
132	132	Male	MD. ABDUL MALEK	LATE. AYNAL SIKDAR	Ata Para	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Agri-Labour	264,000	Own Land
133	133	Male	MOHAMMOD ALI	LATE. TOJAUDDIN SORKAR	Ata Para	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	67	Business	360,000	Own Land
134	134	Male	MD. BAHARAM SIKDAR	MD. YOUNUS SIKDAR	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	68	Agri-Labour	198,000	Own Land
135	185	Male	MD. MANIK MIAH	MD. AKBOR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Topa Kandi	Chowhali	44	Business	228,000	Own Land
137	187	Male	MD. SULTAN MAHMUD	LATE. FOKIR CHAN SORKAR	Chor Zazuria	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	61	Business	192,000	Own Land

Sl.No.	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
138	188	Male	MD. ROFIQUL ISLAM	LATE. JABED ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Business	72,000	Own Land
139	189	Male	MD. ROFIQUL ISLAM	MD. MOTAHAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	48	Service	96,000	Own Land

Table 51: List of household heads with category of losses (Uthuli-Own homestead structure)

Sl.No	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
1	140	Male	MD. ABDUL MOTIN SORKAR	LATE. THANDO MIAH (NURUL HOQUE)	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	64	Retired	72,000	Uthuli
2	142	Male	MD. MODIN SORKAR	LATE. ELAY BOX	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Daily Labour	120,000	Uthuli
3	147	Male	MD. ZOHURUL ISLAM	LATE. SHOTENSHES ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	41	Service	114,000	Uthuli
4	148	Male	MD. MOHOR ALI	LATE. JOSIM UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	54	Daily Labour	60,000	Uthuli
5	150	Male	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	LATE. ROSTOM MONDOL	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Daily Labour	72,000	Uthuli
6	188	Male	MD. ASGOR MONDAL	LATE. KHOBIR UDDIN MONDAL	Kukuria	Kukuria	Tangail Sador	65	Daily Labour	48,000	Uthuli

Table 52: List of household heads with category of losses (Uthuli-Own Structure+ Business)

HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
136	Male	MD. ASHRAF	MD. ROHOM ALI	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	35	Business	72,000	
166	Male	MD. SONTU MIAH	LATE. MORTUZ HARKATI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	51	Agriculture	144,000	
167	Male	MD. MONIRUL MIAH	SHOWKET ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Business	144,000	
172	Male	MD. AYOUB ALI	LATE. ESHAQUE	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	54	Business	252,000	
173	Male	MD. MUKTER	LATE. HOSSAIN	Marma	Marma	Nagorpur	54	Business	192,000	

Table 53:List of household heads with category of losses (CPR)

HH ID	**SEX**	**Name**	**Father/Husband's Name**	**Mouza**	**Village**	**Upozilla**	**Age**	**Occupation**	**Yearly Income**	**House Hold Category**
139		KHAS KOWLIA BAITUL AMAN ZAME MOSQUE		Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali				Own Land + Structure
174		ATA PARA JAME MOSQUE		Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur				Own Land + Structure

Table 54:Female Headed Households.

HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
39	Female	MST. MAJEDA KHATUN	MD. LOKMAN ALI MUNSI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	53	House Wife	120,000	Own Land
45	Female	MST. SABINA KHATUN	MD. KALUGAZI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	35	House Wife	60,000	Own Land
51	Female	MD. SAHADAT HOSSAIN	LATE. ABDUL RASHID SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	Service	72,000	Own Land
57	Female	MST. KHADIZA KHATUN	LATE. BACCHU MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	39	House Wife	72,000	Own Land
108	Female	MST. HOSNEARA BEGUM	S M GOLJAR HOSSAIN	Kash Kowlia	Fuldighi	Chowhali	61	Service	252,000	Own Land
111	Female	MST. JOBEDA KHATUN	LATE. NOBAB ALI	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	70	House Wife	120,000	Own Land
138	Female	MST. ASHIYA BEGUM	LATE. JOYNAL MIAH	Kash Kowlia	Zotpara	Chowhali	59	House Wife	60,000	Own Land + Structure
144	Female	MST. JAHANARA BEGUM	LATE. NURUL AMIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	44	House Wife	300,000	Own Land + Structure
149	Female	MST. ROHIMA KHATUN	MD. ABDUL SATTER	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	37	House Wife	168,000	Own Land + Structure
168	Female	MST. SHEFALI KHATUN	LATE. FOZLUL HOQUE	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	69	Business	48,000	Own Land + (Business)
176	Female	ANOWARA BEGUM	LATE. ABDUL KHALAK	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	49	House Wife	36,000	Own Land + Structure

Table 55: List of household heads with category of losses (**Hardcore Poor MHH)**

Sl	HH ID	SEX	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Mouza	Village	Upozilla	Age	Occupation	Yearly Income	House Hold Category
1	2	Male	MD. JAHANGIR ALAM	LATE. JOYNAL ABEDIN	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	43	Daily Labour	36,000	Own Land
2	33	Male	MD. ABUL HOSSAIN	LATE. TAJU BEPARI	Marma	Shajani	Nagorpur	81	Agriculture	36,000	Own Land
3	43	Male	MD. SORHAB ALI	LATE. GOLGAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	66	Beggar	24,000	Own Land
4	44	Male	MD. ABDUL ALIM	LATE. CHAN MIA SORKAR	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	42	Service	18,000	Own Land
5	54	Male	MD. SOWRHAB ALI	LATE. GOLZAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	81	Agriculture	36,000	Own Land
6	67	Male	MD. MOKSHED ALI GAYEN	LATE.TOFIL GAYEN	Kash Kowlia	Dumuria	Nagorpur	70	Old Age	24,000	Own Land
7	84	Male	MD. MOHAMMAD ALI	MD. OSMAN ALI	Kash Kowlia	Marma	Nagorpur	55	Retired	48,000	Own Land
8	117	Male	MD. BAHAJ ALI	LATE. HAKIM UDDIN	Kash Kowlia	Shajani	Nagorpur	55	Daily Labour	54,000	Own Land
9	159	Male	MD. SORHAB ALI	LATE. GOLJAR ALI	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	81	Retired	36,000	Own Land + Structure
10	165	Male	MD. ABDUR ROSHED MOLLAH	LATE. HAZI MONAULLAH	Kash Kowlia	Kash Kowlia	Chowhali	74	Retired	48,000	Own Land + Structure
11	182	Male	MD. ABDUL HALIM	LATE. KHAZA KUTUB UDDIN	Ata Para	Ata Para	Nagorpur	54	Business	55,000	Own Land + Structure
12	188	Male	MD. ASGOR MONDAL	LATE. KHOBIR UDDIN MONDAL	Kukuria	Kukuria	Tangail Sador	65	Daily Labour	48,000	Uthuli

ANNEXURE-3
SURVEY FORM

বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড

Flood & Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP)- Project 1

প্রকল্পেরসীমানার মধ্যেঅবস্থিত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি ও পরিবারের আর্থ-সামাজিক জরিপ

সাধারন তথ্য

০.১	জরিপ আইডি নম্বর	
০.২	বিভাগ	
০.৩	জেলা :	
০.৪	উপজেলা/ থানা :	
০.৫	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (ইউপি):	
০.৬	বর্তমানে স্থায়ীভাবে বসবাসরত গ্রাম:	
০.৭	মৌজা:	
০.৮	প্লট নম্বর.	
০.৯	পরিবার প্রধানের নাম:	
০.১০	পিতা/ স্বামীর নাম:	
০.১১	মাতার নাম:	
০.১২	জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র নম্বর.	
০.১৩	সাব প্রজক্ট:	
০.১৪	সাবপ্রজেক্ট **Component**	
০.১৫	SES জরিপকৃত?	

I Census

1. General Household Data

1.1	উত্তরদাতা কি পরিবারের প্রধান (হাঁ অথবা না)	Y I N
১.২	পরিবার প্রধানের লিংগ কি ? (পুরুষ অথবা মহিলা)	F I M
১.৩	পরিবার প্রধানের বয়স কত?	
১.৪	পরিবার প্রধানের বৈবাহিক অবস্থান কি? [০]বিবাহিত নয়; [১]বিবাহিত; [২]আলাদা হয়ে যাওয়া[৩]তালাকপ্রাপ্তা; [৪]বিধবা	0 I 1 I 2 I 3 I 4
১.৫	**পরিবার প্রধানের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা**কি? [০] নিরক্ষর ; [১] কিছু প্রাইমারী ; [২] প্রাথমিক স্কুল সার্টিফিকেট ; [৩] কিছু জুনিয়ার স্কুল , কারিগরী শিক্ষা ; [৪] জুনিয়ার স্কুল সার্টিফিকেট , কারিগরী শিক্ষা ষ; [৫]অন্যান্য (যেমন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ব্যবসা অথবা শিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ কলেজ)	0 I 1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5
1.6	পরিবার প্রধানের ধর্মীয় অবস্থান কি? [১] ইসলাম [২] হিন্দু [৩] খ্রিষ্টান [৪] অন্যান্য (নিম্নে উল্লেখ করুন)	1 I 2 I 3 I 4

১.৭ পরিবার প্রধান কোন উপজাতীয় ভুক্ত? | 1 I 2 I 3

[১] মূল বাংলাদেশী ; [২] চর বাংলাদেশী ; [৩] অন্যান্য (নিম্নে উল্লেখকৃত)

অন্যান্য : ______________________________

১.৮ আপনি কত বছর যাবৎ এ জমিতে বাস করছেন ?[১] ১-৫ বছর; [২] ৬-১০ বছর; [৩] >১০ বছর | 1 I 2 I 3

১.৯ আপনি কি নদী ভাংগনের কারনে অন্য জায়গায় আশ্রয়ী ? | Y I N

১.১০ নদী ভাংগনের কারনে আপনি কত সময় ধরে অন্য জায়গায় আশ্রয় নিয়েছেন? | 0 I 1 I 2 I 3+

১.১১ পরিবার প্রধানের পেশা :

১.৮.১	কৃষি শ্রমিক	
১.৮.২	কৃষি	
১.৮.৩	ব্যবসা	
১.৮.৪	দিনমজুর	
১.৮.৫	গৃহিনী	
১.৮.৬	বেকার	
১.৮.৭	ছাত্র	
১.৮.৮	অবসর গ্রহন	
১.৮.৯	রিক্সা ভ্যান চালক	
১.৮.১০	চাকুরী	
১.৮.১১	অন্যান্য	

১.১২ পরিবারের কতজন সদস্য রোজগারের জন্য কাজ করে:

পুরুষ	মহিলা

১.১৩ পরিবারের প্রধানের বাৎসারিক আয় টাকা [১] <১২০০০; [২] ১২০০০-১৫০০০; [৩] >১৫০০০ | 1 I 2 I 3

১.১৪ পরিবার প্রধান ছাড়া অন্যান্যদের বাৎসারিক আয় টাকা [১] ০-৪৮০০০; [২] ৪৮০০০-১০৮০০০; [৩] >১০৮০০০ | 1 I 2 I 3

১.১৫ একত্রে মোট বাৎসারিক আয় টাকা [১] ১০০০-৬০০০০; [২] ৬০০০০-১২০০০০; [৩] >১২০০০০ | 1 I 2 I 3

১.১৬ প্রতি মাসে মোট ব্যয় টাকা [১] ১০০০-৫০০০; [২] ৫০০০-১০০০০; [৩] >১০০০০ | 1 I 2 I 3

১.১৭ পরিবারের অবস্থান: [১] ধনী ; [২] মধ্যবর্তী ; [৩] দরিদ্র | 1 I 2 I 3

১.১৮ পরিবারের কতজন সদস্য প্রতিবন্ধী/ অক্ষম অথবা অনেকদিন যাবৎ রোগাক্রান্ত?

১.১৫.১	পুরুষ	
১.১৫.২	মহিলা	

১.১৯ পরিবারটি কি দুস্হ্য পরিবার (মহিলা প্রধান অথবা বৃদ্ধ প্রধান অথবা দরিদ্র) | **Y I N**

১.২০ আপনার পরিবারে কতজন পুরুষ বাস করে , বয়সঅনুযায়ী সংখ্যা ?

১.২০.১	১.২০.২	১.২০.৩	১.২০.৪	১.২০.৫	১.২০.৬
০ - ৪ বছর	৫ - ১৪ বছর	১৫ - ২৪ বছর	২৫ - ৪৫	৪৬ - ৫৯	৬০ +

১.২০ ধ পরিবারের মোট পুরুষের সংখ্যা

১.২১ আপনার পরিবারে কতজন মহিলা বাস করে , বয়সঅনুযায়ী সংখ্যা ?

১.২১.১	১.২১.২	১.২১.৩	১.২১.৪	১.২১.৫	১.২১.৬
০ - ৪ বছর	৫ - ১৪ বছর	১৫ - ২৪ বছর	২৫ - ৪৫	৪৬ - ৫৯	৬০ +

১.২১ ধ পরিবারের মোট মহিলার সংখ্যা

১.২২ পরিবারের মোট সদস্য সংখ্য

১.২৩ পরিবারে খানার সংখ্যা

II IOL Form

2. Affected Land/Crops/Trees

মোট জমি/ জমির মালিক

২.১

	২.১.১	২.১.২	২.১.৩	২.১.৪	২.১.৫
মৌজার নাম					
দাগ নম্বর					
থতিয়ান নম্বর					
জমি ব্যবহারের শ্রেণীবিভাগ					
জমির আকার					
জমির উচ্চতা					
মালিকের ধরন					
প্রভাবিত জমির এলাকা					
জমির মূল্য					

*১ জমির ব্যবহার : ১-বাসস্থানের জমি; ২-চাষকৃত জমি; ৩-পুকুর; ৪-পরিত্যক্ত জমি; ৫ নিখোঁজ জমি; ৬-অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্টকরণ)

*২ উচ্চতা : ১: বন্যা প্লাবিত নয়; ২: ১-৩ ফুট বন্যা প্লাবিত; ৩: ৩-৬ ফুট বন্যা প্লাবিত; ৪: ৬-১০ ফুট বন্যা প্লাবিত; ৫: >১০ ফুট বন্যা প্লাবিত (সাধারণ বন্যার সময়)

*৩ মালিকানা : ১: নিজস্ব ; ২: খাস ; ৩ নিজস্ব নয় ; ৪ লীজকৃত; ৫ সরকারী জমি

২.২ a তোমার পরিবারের অধিকৃত সম্পত্তি আইনগত বৈধ কিনা?

Y I N

২.২ b যদি ২.২ উত্তর নাবোধক হয় তবে তাদের কি নতুন আইনগত কাগজপত্র তৈরী করার জন্য কোন সহযোগীতার প্রয়োজন কিনা? (Y or N)

Y I N

2.3 তোমাদের সকল ধরনের ফসল অথবা বাগান যা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে তার জমির পরিমান কতটুকু?উত্তর দাও যতগুলি সুসংগত. খরিপ ১, খরিপ ২ এবং রবি ফসলের জন্য বিস্তারকৃত।

	ফসল	Area (decimales)
2.3.1	B. Aus (HYV)	
2.3.2	B. Aus (LV)	
2.3.3	T. Aus (HYV)	
2.3.4	T. Aus (LV)	
2.3.5	T. Aman (HYV)	
2.3.6	T. Aman (LV)	
2.3.7	Boro (HYV)	
2.3.8	Boro (Hybrid)	
2.3.9	Wheat	
2.3.10	Maize	
	ডাল	
2.3.11	মসুর।	
2.3.12	খেসারী	
2.3.13	মুগডাল	
2.3.14	কাল ছোলা	

2.3.15	মটর	
2.3.16	মটরকলাই	
	তৈলবীজ	
2.3.17	সরিষা	
2.3.18	নারিকেল	
2.3.19	তিল	
	মসলা	
2.3.20	মরিচ	
2.3.21	পিয়াজ	
2.3.22	রসুনGarlic	
2.3.23	আদা Ginger	
2.3.24	হলুদ Turmeric	
	Vegetables	
2.3.25	আলু Potato	
2.3.26	টমেটো Tomato	
2.3.27	বাধাকপি CaBWDBge	
2.3.28	ফুলকপি Cauliflower	
2.3.29	Spinach	
2.3.30	Amaranthas	
2.3.31	Bottle gourd	
2.3.32	Snake gourd	
2.3.33	করলা Bitter gourd	
2.3.34	মিষ্টি লাউSweet gourd	
2.3.35	লাউWhite gourd	
2.3.36	পেপে Ribbed gourd	
2.3.37	পটল Pointed gourd	
2.3.38	ঢেড়শ Okra	
2.3.39	বেগুন Brinjal	
2.3.40	সীমCountry bean	
2.3.41	কশা Cucumber	
	Fiber crops	
2.3.42	পাট Jute	
2.3.43	তুলা Cotton	
2.3.44	ইক্ষু Sugarcane	
2.3.45	অন্যান্য Other	

2.4 What number by type and productivity of trees are affected? (answer as many as relevant)

		চারার সংখ্যা	ফল ধরেনা এমন গাছের সংখ্যা	ফল ধরে এমন গাছের সংখ্যা
	Fruit			
2.4.1	আমMango			
2.4.2	কাঁঠাল Jackfruit			
2.4.3	লিচু Litchi			
2.4.4	তেতুল Tamarind			
2.4.5	আমড়া Amra			
2.4.6	আতা Atta			
2.4.7	মেওয়া Sarifa			

2.4.8	কামরাংগা Kamranga			
2.4.9	জলপাই Jalpai			
2.4.10	আমলুকি Amloki			
2.4.11	বরইBaroi			
2.4.12	ছবেদা Chabeda			
2.4.13	ডেওয়া Dewaphal			
2.4.14	জাম্বুরা Jambura			
2.4.15	জামরুলJamrul			
2.4.16	জাম Jam			
2.4.17	কটবেল Katbel			
2.4.18	নারিকেলCoconut			
2.4.19	বেল Betel-nut			
2.4.20	তাল Palm (tal)			
2.4.21	পেয়ারা Guava			
	Timber/Fuelwood			
2.4.22	সেগুন Segun			
2.4.23	কড়ই Koroi			
2.4.24	বাবলা Babla			
2.4.25	ছাটিম Chatim			
2.4.26	হিজলHijal			
2.4.27	কদম Kadom			
2.4.28	মেহগুনি Mahogoni			
2.4.29	পিটালী Pitali/Latim			
2.4.30	শিমুল Shimul			
2.4.31	শীলকরাই Silkaroi			
2.4.32	সিরিশ Sirish			
2.4.33	শিশু Sisso			
2.4.34	ইউকালিপ্টাস Ukaliftas			
	Groves			
2.4.35	কলা Banana			
2.4.36	বাঁশ Bamboo			
	Medicinal			
2.4.37	অর্জনArjun			
2.4.38	বহেরাBohera			
2.4.39	নীম Nim			
	Herb			
2.4.40	পেপে Papaya			
	Vegetables			
2.4.41	সজনা Sajna			
2.4.42	অন্যান্য Others			

2.5 ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমি কি ভাড়াকৃত এবং/অথবা বন্ধককৃত এবং/অথবা লীজকৃত? Y I N

2.6 যদি ২.৬ এর উত্তর হাঁ হয় : ______________________

	দাগ নম্বর (CS/RS/BS)	ব্যক্তির নাম	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	ঠিকানা
২.৬.১				
২.৬.২				
২.৬.৩				
২.৬.৪				

3. Affected Structures

৩.১

No. of structure by area		
আবাসিক	সংখ্যা (No.)	
	এলাকার পরিমান (Area sft.)	
	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা (Area affected)	
	ধরণ (Type)	
পায়খানা	সংখ্যা (No.)	
	এলাকার পরিমান (Area sft.)	
	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা (Area affected)	
	ধরণ (Type)	
রান্নাঘর	সংখ্যা (No.)	
	এলাকার পরিমান (Area sft.)	
	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা (Area affected)	
	ধরণ (Type)	
টিউবওয়েল /ডিপ টিউবওয়েল	সংখ্যা (No.)	
	এলাকার পরিমান (Area sft.)	
	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা (Area affected)	
	ধরণ (Type)	
স্থায়ীভাবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত জীবজন্তুর খোঁয়ার অথবা প্রবাল	সংখ্যা (No.)	
	এলাকার পরিমান (Area sft.)	
	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা (Area affected)	
	ধরণ (Type)	
Other (specify)	সংখ্যা (No.)	
	এলাকার পরিমান (Area sft.)	
	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা (Area affected)	
	ধরণ (Type)	

১ পাকা (Pucca) = ঢালাইকৃত/সিমেন্টের মেঝে+ইটের দেয়াল + ঢালাইকৃত ছাদ
২ সেমি পাকা (Semi-pucca) = ঢালাইকৃত/সিমেন্টের মেঝে+ইটের দেয়াল + টিন (ঢেউটিন)/ টাইলস ছাদ;
৩ কাঁচা (Kutcha) = মাটির মেঝে + টিন অথবা বাঁশ + টিনের তৈরী ছাদ;
৪ খড়ের ঘর (Thatched) = মাটির মেঝে + বাঁশ অথবা খড় + খড়ের তৈরী ছাদ

3.2 একই জমিতে পুনরায় অবকাঠামো তৈরী করা যেতে পারে কিনা ? (Can the structure(s) be rebuilt further back on the same land?) Y=Yes; N=No

৩.২.১	আবাসিক	Y I N
৩.২.২	পায়খানা	Y I N
৩.২.৩	রান্নাঘর	Y I N
৩.২.৪	টিউবঅয়েল /ডিপ টিউবঅয়েল	Y I N
৩.২.৫	স্থায়ীভাবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত জীবজন্তুর খোঁয়ার	Y I N
৩.২.৬	অন্যান্য অবকাঠামোনির্দিষ্টকরণ	Y I N

3.3 অবকাঠামো পুনরায় তৈরী/ স্থানান্তর করতে কত সময় লাগবে? (How long will it take to rebuild/relocate the structure(s)? (days)

		দিনের সংখ্যা
৩.৩.১	আবাসিক	
৩.৩.২	পায়খানা	
৩.৩.৩	রান্নাঘর	
৩.৩.৪	টিউবঅয়েল /ডিপ টিউবঅয়েল	
৩.৩.৫	স্থায়ীভাবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত জীবজন্তুর খোঁয়ার	
৩.৩.৬	অন্যান্য অবকাঠামোনির্দিষ্টকরণ	

4. Other Livelihood Impacts

৪.১ তোমার পরিবারের যেকোন ব্যবসা অথবা জীবিকা নির্বাহের কার্যাবলী কি প্রকল্পের কারনে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ? (Y=Yes, N=No)

যদি না হয় তাহলে ৫ নম্বরে যেতে হবে- ***- Resettlement Options section*** | Y I N

৪.২ যদি উত্তর হাঁ হয়, কোন ধরনের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যবসা অথবা জীবিকা নির্বাহের কার্যাবলী? যতটা সম্ভব সুসংগত উত্তর দাও? (Y=Yes, N=No)

৪.২.১	দোকান/ ষ্টোর	Y I N
৪.২.২	টি ষ্টল রেস্টুরেন্ট	Y I N
৪.২.৩	তাঁতের ফাক্টরী	Y I N
৪.২.৪	ডেনরী/ গৃহপালিত পশুপাখির খামার/বেকারী	Y I N
৪.২.৫	মুরগীর খামার	Y I N
৪.২.৬	মাছের পুকুর	Y I N
৪.২.৭	চাল/ আটার মিল	Y I N
৪.২.৮	সমিল	Y I N
৪.২.৯	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্টকরণ): ____________	Y I N

৪.৩

	Category	Area (sft)
ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসার মূখ্য অবকাঠামোর শ্রেণীবিন্যাস কি ?	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5	
ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসার গৌন অবকাঠামোর শ্রেণীবিন্যাস কি ?	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5	

পাকা (Pucca) = ঢালাইকৃত/সিমেন্টের মেঝে+ইটের দেয়াল + ঢালাইকৃত ছাদ
সেমি পাকা (Semi-pucca) = ঢালাইকৃত/সিমেন্টের মেঝে+ইটের দেয়াল + টিন (ঢেউটিন)/ টাইলস ছাদ;
কাঁচা (Kutcha) = মাটির মেঝে + টিন অথবা বাঁশ + টিনের তৈরী ছাদ;
খড়ের ঘর (Thatched) = মাটির মেঝে + বাঁশ অথবা খড় + খড়ের তৈরী ছাদ

৪.৪ ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসার প্রধানের লিংগ (M or F) | M I F

৪.৫ আপনার পরিবারের কতজন লোক ব্যবসা অথবা জীবিকা নির্বাহের কার্যাবলীর সংগে সম্পৃক্ত?

		লোকসংখ্যা
৪.৫.১	পুরুষ	
৪.৫.২	মহিলা	

৪.৬ আাপনার পরিবারের বাইরের লোকজন কি ব্যবসা অথবা জীবিকা নির্বাহের কার্যাবলীর জন্য কাজ করে? (Y=Yes, N=No)

৪.৭	যদি ৪.৬ এর উত্তর হাঁ হয়, কতজন লোক (আপনার পরিবারের লোকজন ছাড়া) ব্যবসার জন্য কাজ করে?	Y I N
		No. of people
	4.7.1 পুরুষ	
	4.7.2 মহিলা	
4.8	ব্যবসায় / জীবিকার জন্য কাজে সম্পৃক্ত লোকজন কি টাকা রোজগার করে?(Y=Yes, N=No)	Y I N
4.9	যদি ৪.৮ এর উত্তর হাঁ হয়, মোট কত আনুমানিক মাসিক মজুরি (টাকা) আপনি পরিশোধ করেন?(যেমন সকল লোক যারা ব্যবসায় / জীবিকার জন্য কাজে সম্পৃক্ত থাকে)	
4.10	ব্যবসায় / জীবিকার জন্য কাজে গড়ে মাসে কত টাকা আয় (টাকা) হয়?	
4.11	ব্যবসাটি কি নিবন্ধীকৃত? Y=Yes or N=No	Y I N
4.12	ব্যবসায় / জীবিকার জন্য কার্যাবলীর সময়কাল কি ?	
	4.12.1 প্রতি দিনের কত ঘন্টা	
	4.12.2 প্রতি সপ্তাহের কত দিন	

5. পুনর্বাসন সম্পর্কীয়ঃResettlement Options

5.1	যদি আপনার পরিবারের নিজস্ব/ব্যবহারকৃত জমি প্রকল্পের কারনে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয় তাহলে কোন ধরনের ক্ষতিপূরণ আপনার কাছে বেশী গ্রহনযোগ্য? [1] স্থানান্তরের জন্য ক্যাশ ; [2] জমি পুন:স্থাপন (same size and productive quality); [3] স্বেচছায় দান	1 I 2 I 3
5.2	যদি আপনার পরিবারের অধিকারভুক্ত অবকাঠামো প্রকল্পের কারনে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয় তাহলে কোন ধরনের ক্ষতিপূরণ আপনার কাছে বেশী গ্রহনযোগ্য? [1] স্থানান্তরের খরচের জন্য ক্যাশ; [2] উপকরণ (যেমন একইরকম উপকরণ, পুনরায় তৈরী করার জন্য সহযোগীতা ইত্যাদি) [3] ক্ষতিপূরণ না নেওয়া।	
5.3	সর্বচ্চো গ্রহনযোগ্য পূনবাসনের সাইট	
	5.3.1 একই এলাকাSame locality	
	5.3.2 কাজের/মার্কেট/রাস্তার পাশের জায়গা	
5.4	সর্বচ্চো গ্রহনযোগ্য পূন:স্থাপনের সাইট	
	5.4.1 গ্রাম/ প্রতিবেশীর সাথে পূন:স্থাপন	
	5.4.2 এককভাবে পূন:স্থাপন (প্রকল্পের সহযোগীতায়)	
	5.4.3 স্বাধীনভাবে নির্বাচন (কেবলমাত্র ক্যাশ ক্ষতিপূরণ)	

III SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data

6.1 আপনি কি এই গ্রামে জন্মগ্রহন করেছিলেন? ________________

6.2 যদি না হয় তাহলে কখন আপনি এখানে এসেছেন? ________________

6.3 পূর্বে আপনি কোথায় বাস করতেন? ________________

6.4 পরিবার প্রধান এবং তার পতি/পত্নী কি শিক্ষিত(যেমন তাহারা কি বাংলা লিখতে ও পড়তে পারে)? (Yes=Y; NO=N)

6.4.1	পরিবার প্রধান	
6.4.2	পরিবার প্রধান এর পতি/পত্নী	

6.5 আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের শিক্ষা

		Male	Female
6.5.1	নিরক্ষর		
6.5.2	কিছু প্রাইমারী		
6.5.3	প্রাথমিক স্কুল সার্টিফিকেট		
6.5.4	কিছু জুনিয়ার		
6.5.5	জুনিয়ার স্কুল সার্টিফিকেট		
6.5.6	অন্যান্য (যেমন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ব্যবসা অথবা শিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ কলেজ)		

6.6 আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের পেশা কি?

		Male	Female
6.6.1	কৃষিকাজ		
6.6.2	কৃষিকাজে দিনমজুর Agricultural day labor		
6.6.3	কৃষিকাজ ছাড়া দিনঅমজুরNon-Agricultural day labor		
6.6.4	গৃহপালিত পশুপাখি পালনLivestock rearing		
6.6.5	মুরগী পালনPoultry rearing		
6.6.6	মাছচাষFishing		
6.6.7	মাছ ব্যবসায়ী Fish trader		
6.6.8	চাকুরী Service		
6.6.9	ব্যবসায়ীBusiness		
6.6.10	তাতীWeaving		
6.6.11	দর্জিTailoring		
6.6.12	কামার Blacksmith		
6.6.13	কুমার Potter		
6.6.14	কাঠমিস্ত্রীCarpenter		
6.6.15	রাজমিস্ত্রীMason		
6.6.16	রিক্সা/ভ্যান/মালবাহী গাড়ী চালক		
6.6.17	নাপিতBarbour		
6.6.18	অবসরপ্রাপ্তRetired		
6.6.19	প্রতিবন্ধী/বয়স্কDisable/Old		
6.6.20	বেকার/ গৃহবধুUnemployed/ House wife		
6.6.21	ভিক্ষকBeggar		
6.6.22	ছাত্র Students		
6.6.23	শিশুChild		

6.6.24	যাযাবর Migrant		
		a	b
6.7 নিম্নলিখিত সেক্টরে পরিবারের প্রতি বৎসরে মোট আয় কত?		Household head	Household w/o HH
6.7.1	কৃষিAgriculture		
6.7.2	মাছ চাষFish culture		
6.7.3	গৃহপালিত পশুপাখি/মুরগীLivestock/Poultry		
6.7.4	Wage (Daily labour)		
6.7.5	মাছ ধরা Fishing		
6.7.6	বেতন Salary (regular)		
6.7.7	শ্রমশিল্পCraft		
6.7.8	ব্যবসাBusiness		
6.7.9	পেনসন Pension		
6.7.10	Remittance		

6.8 আপনি (অথবা আপনার পরিবারে অন্য কোন সদস্য) লোন নিয়েছিলেন? | Y I N |

6.9 যদি ৬.৮ এর উত্তর হাঁ হয় :

6.9.1	কার নিকট হইতে আপনি লোন নিয়েছিলেন? [1] NGO; [2] other people	1 I 2
6.9.2	সুদের হার কত? [1] <12.5%; [2] 12.5-15%; [3] >15%	
6.9.3	লোন নেওয়ার সংখ্যা	
6.9.4	লোন নেওয়ার পরিমান	
6.9.5	কোন সেক্টরে আপনি লোন ব্যবহার করেছেন ? [1] কৃষি Agriculture; [2] ব্যবসা Business; [3] নদী ক্ষয়জনিত কারনে Reason of Erosion	1 I 2 I 3

6.10 আপনার পরিবার কোন ধরনের খাবার গ্রহন করেন? | 1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5 |

[1] অধিকাংশ বাড়ীতে উৎপাদন/উঠানো ; [2] ৪ ভাগের ৩ ভাগ বাড়ীতে উৎপাদন/উঠানো ; [3] অর্ধেক বাড়ীতে উৎপাদন/উঠানো ; [4] ৪ ভাগের ১ ভাগবাড়ীতে উৎপাদন/উঠানো ; [5] খুব কম বাড়ীতে উৎপাদন/উঠানো, আমরা আমাদের খাবারের অধিকাংশ ক্রয় করি।

6.11 আপনার মতে প্রকল্প এলাকায় সবচেয়ে লাভজনক পেশা কোনটি (যেমন কৃষি, ব্যবসা ইত্যাদি) (list in rank order)

6.11.1 ________________

6.11.2 ________________

6.11.3 ________________

6.12 মহিলাদের জন্য সবচেয়ে গ্রহনযোগ্য আয়বর্ধক কর্মসূচী কোনটি?

6.12.1 ________________

6.12.2 ________________

6.12.3 ________________

6.13 পুরুষদের জন্য সবচেয়ে গ্রহনযোগ্য আয়বর্ধক কর্মসূচী কোনটি?

6.13.1 ________________

6.13.2 ________________

6.13.3 ________________

6.14 আপনার পরিবারের সাধারন রোগগুলি কি কি? (max 4)

6.14.1 ডিসেনটেরী Dysentery

6.14.2	ডায়ারিয়া Diarrhoea	
6.14.3	ইনফ্লুইনজা Influenza	
6.14.4	মালারিয়া Malaria	
6.14.5	কফ এবং ঠান্ডা	
6.14.6	সাধারন জ্বর	
6.14.7	বসন্ত Chicken pox	
6.14.8	কালাজ্বর Kalajar	

6.15 কার সাথে আপনি প্রথমে যোগাযোগ করেন?

6.15.1	হাতুড়ে ডাক্তার Quack	
6.15.2	ডাক্তার Doktor	
6.15.3	হসপিটাল Hospital	
6.15.4	অন্যান্যOther	

6.16 আপনার খাবার পানি উৎস কি? [1] টিউবঅয়েল [2] পুকুর ; [3] কাঁদা কূপ; [4] নদী/পুকুর ; [5] অন্যান্য

6.16.1	রান্না করার জন্য	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5
6.16.2	পান করার জন্য	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5
6.16.3	গোসল করার জন্য	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5

6.17 পানির উৎসের মালিকানার কারা?[1] নিজস্ব own; [2] প্রতিবেশী Neighbor; [3] সরকারী Government; [4] NGO; [5] অন্যান্য Other

6.17.1	রান্না করার জন্য	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5
6.17.2	পান করার জন্য	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5
6.17.3	গোসল করার জন্য	1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I 5

6.18 যদি পানির উৎস টিউবঅয়েল হয় তবে আপনি কি আর্সেনিক সম্পর্কে জানেন কি? (Y/N)

Y I N

6.19 কোন ধরনের পায়খানা আপনি ব্যবহার করেন?

6.19.1	স্যানিটারী Sanitary	
6.19.2	স্যানিটারী নয় (কাঁচা)	
6.19.3	খোলা ভূমি(no latrine)	

6.20 আপনার ব্যবহারকৃত পায়খানার মালিকানার ধরন কি?

6.20.1	নিজস্ব Own	
6.20.2	প্রতিবেশী Neighbor	
6.20.3	একত্রিত Joint	

6.21 প্রকল্প এলাকায় কাজ করে এনরকম তিনটি বড় এনজিও এর নাম লিখ?

Name of organization	Code	Working Area	Activities

Codes

Organisation		**Working Area**			
Grameen Bank	1	Vilage/Mouza	1	Health service	9
BRAC	2	Union	2	Sanitation facility	10
BRDB	3	Thana/Upazila	3	Self employment	11
ASA	4	District	4	Savings program	12
Proshika	5	Not known	5	Afforestation	13
TMSS	6			Fishery development	14
Jagoroni	7	**Activities**		Poultry development	15
Bureau Tangail	8	Credit	1	Dairy development	16
Krishi Bank	9	Human right	2	Others (Specify)	17
BRAC Bank	10	Education	3	Family planning	6
Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank	11	Nutrition training	4	Adult literacy	7
Grameen Krishi Foundation	12	Supply seed and fertilizer	5	IGA training	8

6.22 আপনি NGOএর সদস্য ? Y I N

6.23 a যদি হা হয় তাহলে কোন এনজিও (max. 3)

6.23 b আপনি এনজিও এর জন্য কোন ধরনের কার্যাবলী করেন?

6.24 আপনি এনজিও নিকট হইতে কোন ধরনের সহযোগীতা চান?

6.24.1 কারিগরী
6.24.2 আর্থিক
6.24.3 যন্ত্রপাতি
6.24.4 বীজ
6.24.5 সার
6.24.6 অন্যান্য

6.25 আপনি সরকারের নিকট হইতে কোন ধরনের সহযোগীতা চান?

6.25.1 কারিগরী
6.25.2 আর্থিক
6.25.3 যন্ত্রপাতি
6.25.4 বীজ
6.25.5 সার
6.25.6 অন্যান্য

Y I N

6.26 আপনার পরিবার কি বিদ্যুৎ ব্রবহার করেন?

6.27 যদি হাঁ হয় তাহলে বিদ্র্যতের উৎস কি?

6.27.1 Grid
6.27.2 No Grid
6.27.3 Solar Panel

IV Plot user

7. Information about affected plot users

7.1 জরিপ আইডি নম্বর.

7.2 বিভাগ

7.3 জেলা :

7.4 উপজেলা/ থানা :

7.5 ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (ইউপি):

7.6 বর্তমানে স্থায়ীভাবে বসবাসরত গ্রাম:

7.7 মৌজা:

7.8 পরিবার প্রধানের নাম:

7.9 পিতা/ স্বামীর নাম:

7.10 মাতার নাম:

7.11 জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র নম্বর.

7.12 Subproject

7.13 Subproject component:

7.13 ব্যবহৃত প্লটে সমন্বয় Coordinates of used plot

7.14 আপনার প্লটের অবস্থান কি? What is your status about the plot?

- 7.14.1 মালিক Owner
- 7.14.2 লীজ Lesee
- 7.14.3 বর্গাচাষী Sharecropper
- 7.14.4 অনুমতিছাড়া ব্যবহারকারী

7.15 যদি আপনি প্লটের মালিক না হন তাহলে কে প্লটের মালিক?

- 7.15.1 খাস জমি Khas Land
- 7.15.2 অন্যান্য Other

7.16 যদি আপনি ফসল সেয়ারকারী অথবা লীজি: আপনার উৎপাদনের সেয়ার কত?If you are a sharecropper or Lesee: What is your production share? (%)

7.17 কতদিন যাবৎ আপনি প্লটটি ব্যবহার করছেন? ([1] 1-5 years; [2] 5-10 years; [3] 10+ years) 1 I 2 I 3

7.18 প্লটের তথ্য :

Plot No.	Area total (decimal)	Area affected (decimal)

7.19 কৃষি জমিতে আপনি কত সময় ধরে ফসল উৎপাদন করেন? How many times you grow crops on the agricultural land? ([1] single, [2] double, [3] triple crops)

7.20 যদি আপনি জমি কৃসিকাজে ব্যবহার করেন , কোন ফসল আপনি জমিতে উৎপাদন করেন ? Numbers as in list

- 7.20.1 Rabi

	7.20.2	Kharif I	
	7.20.3	Kharif II	
7.21	Do you use the land for other purposes?		
	7.21.1	Forestry	
	7.21.2	Fish pond	
	7.21.3	Others (specify)	
7.22	How much money do you earn <u>per year</u> by using the plot? [1] < 6000; [2] 6000 - 12000; [3] >12000		1 I 2 I 3
7.23	Combined Total income <u>in Taka per year:</u> [1] 1000-60000; [2] 60000-120000; [3] >120000		1 I 2 I 3
7.24	Does the AH lose more than 10% of their annual income?		Y I N
7.25	What is the gender of the household head? (M or F)		F I M
7.26	Are there members of the household who are disabled, invalids or have a long-term illness, if so how many?		Y I N
	7.26.1	Number male	
	7.26.2	Number female	
7.27	Have you been forced to move due to erosion?		Y I N
7.28	If YES, how many times?		1 I 2 I 3+
৭.২৯	আপনার পরিবারে কতজন লোক বসবাস করে?		
	৭.২৯.১	পুরুষের সংখ্যা	
	৭.২৯.২	মহিলার সংখ্যা	

জরীপকারীর নাম: ______________________ জরীপকারীর স্বাক্ষর: ______________________

স্বাক্ষীর নাম: ______________________ স্বাক্ষীর স্বাক্ষর: ______________________

পরিবার প্রধানের নাম: ______________________ পরিবার প্রধানের স্বাক্ষর: ______________________

জমির মূল্য জরীপ ফরম

(কেবলমাত্র জমি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা **(মৌজা)**র জন্য)

১। উত্তরদাতার পরিচয় ঃ

নাম ঃ____,

পিতার /স্বামীর নাম ঃ____, **পেশা ঃ**_______________

গ্রাম ঃ_______________________________, **থানা ঃ**_______________________,

২। আপনি বা আপনারা কেহ গত ১ বৎসরের মধ্যে কোন জমি ক্রয় করেছেন কি? হ্যাঁ না

উত্তর হাঁ হলে ঃ

ক) তারিখ ঃ_______________

খ) জমির অবস্থান (মৌজা, প্লট নং সহ) ও ধরণ ঃ_______________

গ) জমির পরিমাণ (ডেসিমেল) ঃ__________ **, ঘ) জমির ক্রয়মূল্য (স্ট্যাম্প বা অন্যান্য খরচ বাদ দিয়ে) ঃ**_______________

৩। আপনি বা আপনারা কেহ গত ১ বৎসরের মধ্যে কোন জমি বিক্রয় করেছেন কি? হ্যাঁ না

উত্তর হাঁ হলে ঃ

ক) তারিখ ঃ_______________

খ) জমির অবস্থান (মৌজা, প্লট নং সহ) ও ধরণ ঃ_______________

গ) জমির পরিমাণ (ডেসিমেল) ঃ_ **, ঘ) জমির বিক্রয় মূল্য (স্ট্যাম্প বা অন্যান্য খরচ বাদ দিয়ে) ঃ**______

৪। আপনার "জানামতে" নিম্মলিখিত ধরণের জমির বর্তমান বাজার দর কত?

ক্রমিক নং	ধরণ অনুযায়ী জমির বর্ণনা	জমির অবস্থান (মৌজা)	বর্তমান বাজার দর (প্রতি ডেসিমেল)	মন্তব্য
১.	বসত বাড়ী			
২.	ভিটা			
৩.	নাল/ফসলী			
৪.	বাঁশ ঝাড়			
৫.	ফলের বাগান/ কাঠের বাগান			
৬.	পুকুর			
৭.	জলাশয়/ডোবা			
৮.	অনাবাদি/পতিত জমি			
৯.	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)			

উত্তরদাতার স্বাক্ষর, সীলসহ (যদি থাকে) ঃ_______________________________

গাছের মূল্য জরীপ ফরম

আপনার জানামতে নিম্মলিখিত গাছসহ অন্যান্য গাছের (প্রকল্পে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে) বর্তমান বাজার দর কত?

ক্রমিক নং	গাছের নাম	গাছের বাজার দর (বয়স অনুযায়ী)				মন্তব্য
		উড়	মাঝারি	ছোট	চারা	
১.	**আম**					
২.	**কাঁঠাল**					
৩.	**জাম**					
৪.	**লিচু**					
৫.	**পেয়ারা**					
৬.	**তেতুঁল**					
৭.	**কড়ই**					

৮.	সেগুন					
৯.	মেহগনি					
১০.	নিম					
১১.	পায়া					
১২.	দেবদার্র					
১৩.	শিমুল					
১৪.	রেইনট্রি					
১৫.	আকাশমনি					
১৬.	বট					
১৭.	কৃষ্ণচূড়া					
১৮.	ইউক্যালিপ্ট্যাস					
১৯.	কলা					
২০.	বেল					
২১.	আমড়া					
২২.	বাঁশ					
২৩.	নারিকেল					
২৪.	সুপারি					

উত্তরদাতার স্বাক্ষর, সীলসহ (যদি থাকে) ঃ____________________________________

অবকাঠামোর প্রতিস্থাপন মূল্য জরীপ ফরম

ক্রমিক নং	অবকাঠামোর বিবরণ			অবকাঠামোর আয়তন		প্রতিস্থাপন মূল্য (টাকা)	মন্তব্য
	চাল/ছাউনি	বেড়া	মেঝে	পরিমাণ	একক*		
১	পাকা	পাকা	পাকা/ কাঁচা				
২	টিন	পাকা	পাকা/ কাঁচা				
৩	টিন	টিন	পাকা/ কাঁচা				
৪	টিন	মাটি/ খড়	কাঁচা				
৫	খড়	খড়/ মাটি	কাঁচা/ কাঁচা				
৬	পায়খানা (কাঁচা)						
৭	পায়খানা (স্লাব)						
৮	পায়খানা (পাঁকা)						
৯	টিউবওয়েল						
১০	ইঁদারা						
১১	পাতকুয়া						
১২	ড্রেন						
১৩	সীমানা প্রাচীর (খড়)						
১৪	সীমানা প্রাচীর (টিন)						
১৫	সীমানা প্রাচীর (ইটের) ৫ ইঞ্চি (পাকা)						

*অবকাঠামোর একক কোড ঃ **১. এস.এফ.টি, ২.আর.এফ.টি, ৩.সি.এফ.টি, ৪. সংখ্যা।**

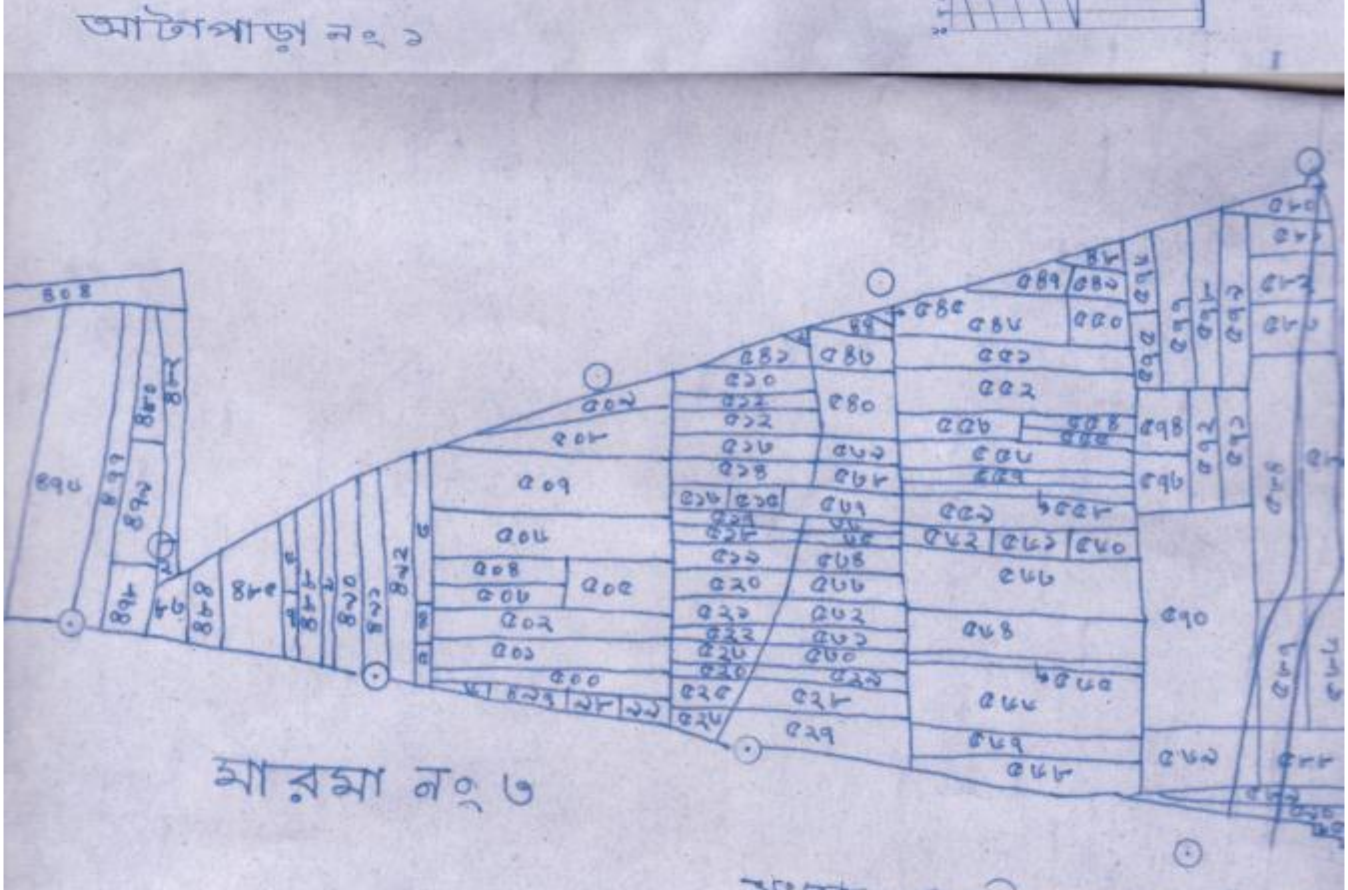
উত্তরদাতার স্বাক্ষর, সীলসহ (যদি থাকে)

ANNEXURE-4

Alignment Map

টাংগাইল জেলার নাগরপুর উপজেলায় নদী তীর সংরক্ষণ কাজ বিভিন্ন সরকারী / বেসরকারী ব্যক্তি / সংস্থার মালিকানাধীন "Flood and River bank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program" (পর্যায়-১) প্রকল্পের আওতায় নাগরপুর উপজেলায় ধলাই মৌজায় নদী তীর সংরক্ষণ কাজে প্রস্তাবিত স্থায়ী হুকুম দখলের জমির নকশা।

উপজেলা নাগরপুর
মৌজা ধলাই
জে.এল. নং ২
সিট নং ×
জিলা টাঙ্গাইল
রেঃ সাঃ নং- ৮৮
স্কেল ১৬" = ১ মাইল
১০০ লিংক = ১ চেইন
৮০ চেইনে = ১ মাইল

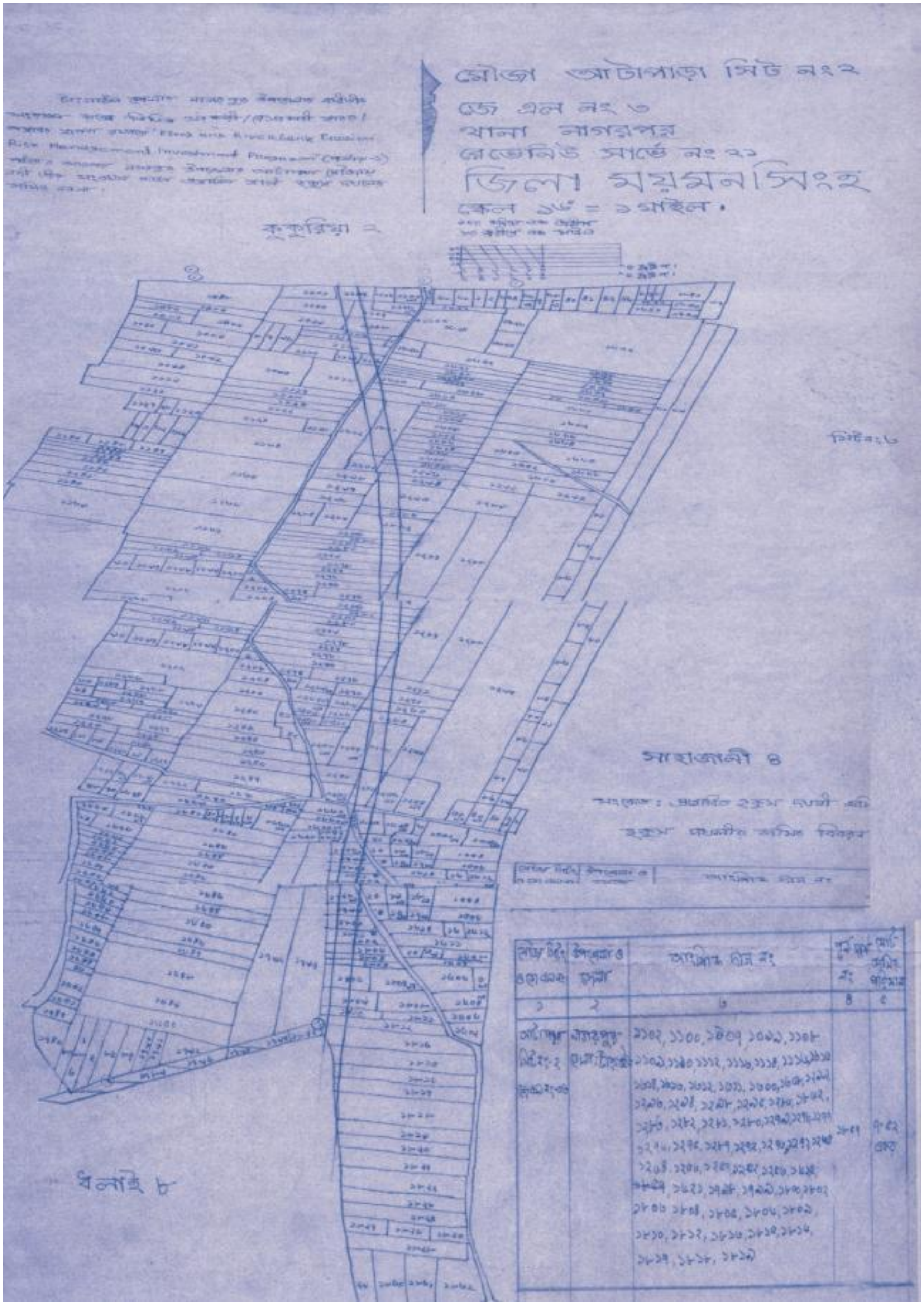


সংকেত :- প্রস্তাবিত হুকুম দখলী

হুকুম দখলীয় জমির বিবরণ:

মৌজা, সিট ও জেএল নং-	উপজেলা ও জেলা	আংশিক দাগ নং	পূর্ণ দাগ নং	মোট জমির পরিমাণ
১	২	৩	৪	৫
ধলাই জেএল নং-২	নাগরপুর জেলা: টাংগাইল	৫৮০, ৫৮১, ৫৮২, ৫৮৩, ৫৮৪, ৫৮৫, ৫৮৬, ৫৭০, ৫৮৭, ৫৮৮, ৫৫৯, ৫৬৯, ৫৯০	--	২.৪২ একর

রাজস্ব সার্ভেয়ার টাংগাইল পওর বিভাগ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল	শাখা কর্মকর্তা টাংগাইল পওর শাখা-৬ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।	উপ-বিভাগীয় প্রকৌশলী টাংগাইল পওর উপবিভাগ-২ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।	নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী টাংগাইল পওর বিভাগ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।

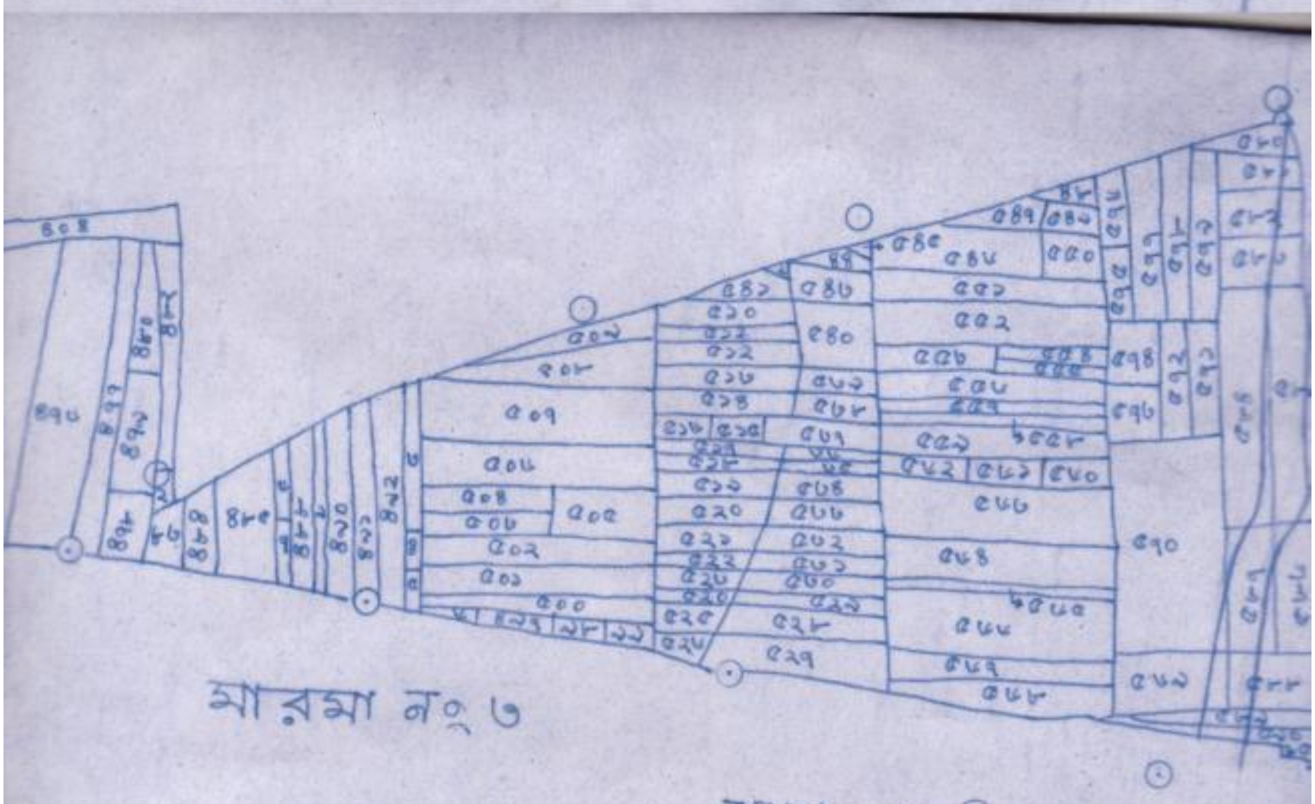


মৌজা আটাপাড়া সিট নং২
জে এল নং ৩
থানা নাগরপুর
রেভেনিউ সার্ভে নং ২১
জিলা ময়মনসিংহ
স্কেল ১৬" = ১ মাইল।
কুকুরিয়া ২
সাহাজানী ৪

টাংগাইল জেলার নাগরপুর উপজেলায় নদী তীর সংরক্ষণ কল্পে বিভিন্ন সরকারী / বেসরকারী ব্যক্তি / অন্যান্য সংস্থা কর্তৃক "Flood and River bank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program" (প্রকল্প-১) বাস্তবায়নে ব্যবহার নাগরপুর উপজেলার উক্ত মৌজায় নদী তীর সংরক্ষণ কাজে প্রস্তাবিত স্থায়ী হুকুম দখলের জমির নকশা।

উপজেলা নাগরপুর
মৌজা ধলাই
জে.এল. নং ২
সিট নং ×
জিলা টাঙ্গাইল
রেঃ সাঃ নং- ৮ ৮
স্কেল ১৬" = ১ মাইল
১০০ লিংক = ১ চেইন
৮০ চেইনে = ১ মাইল

আটাপাড়া নং ১



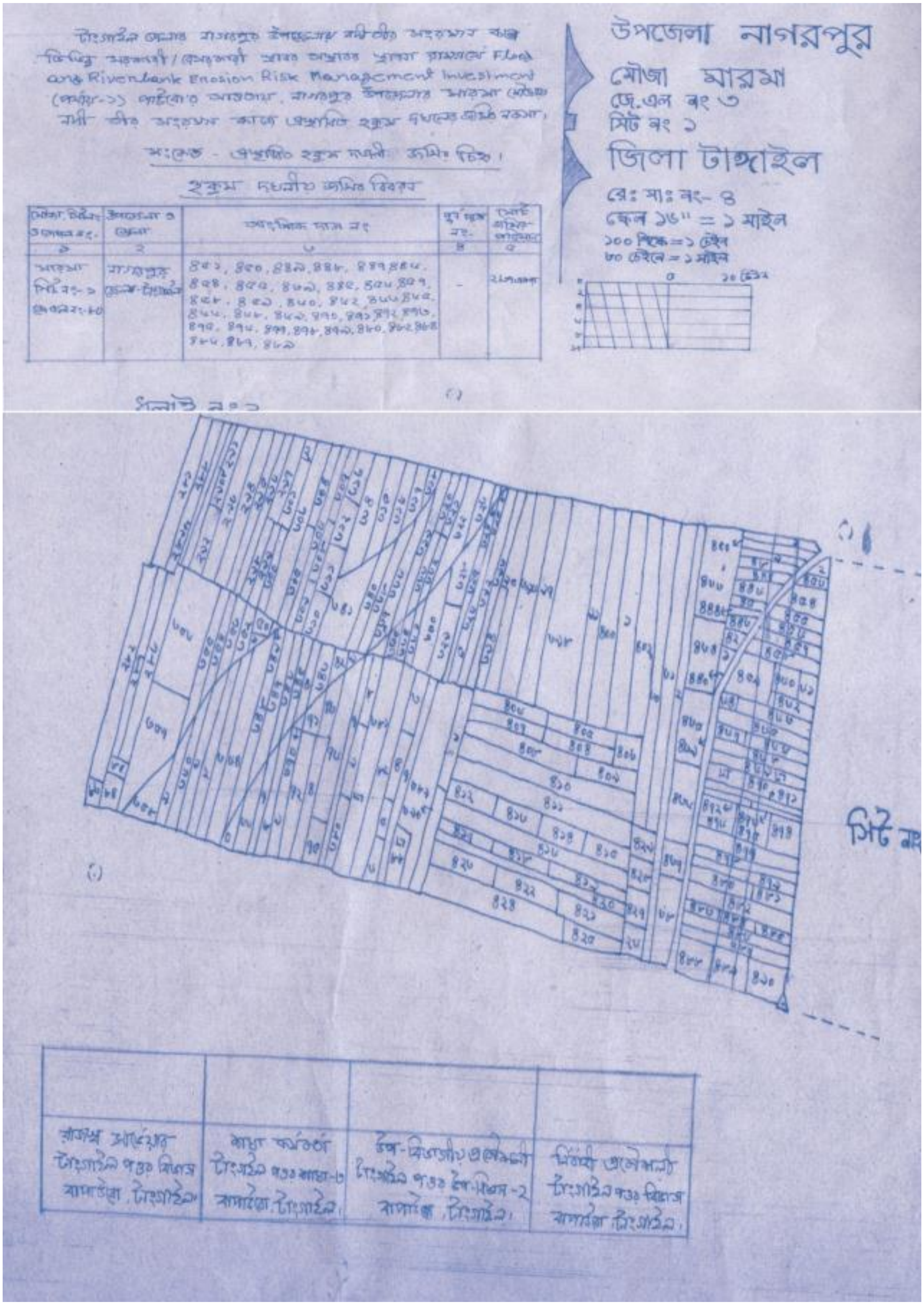
সংকেত:- প্রস্তাবিত হুকুম দখলী

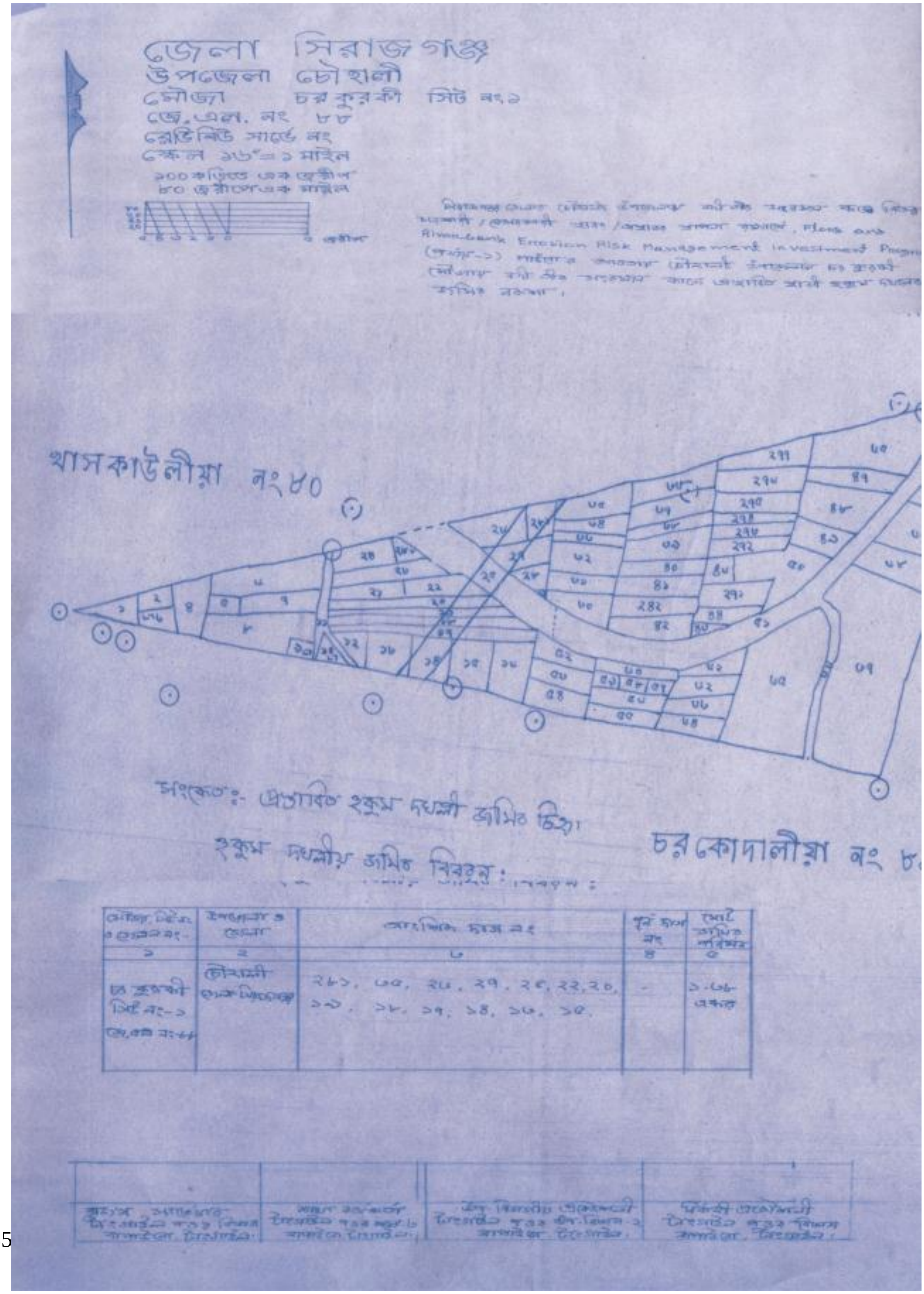
হুকুম দখলীয় জমির বিবরণ:

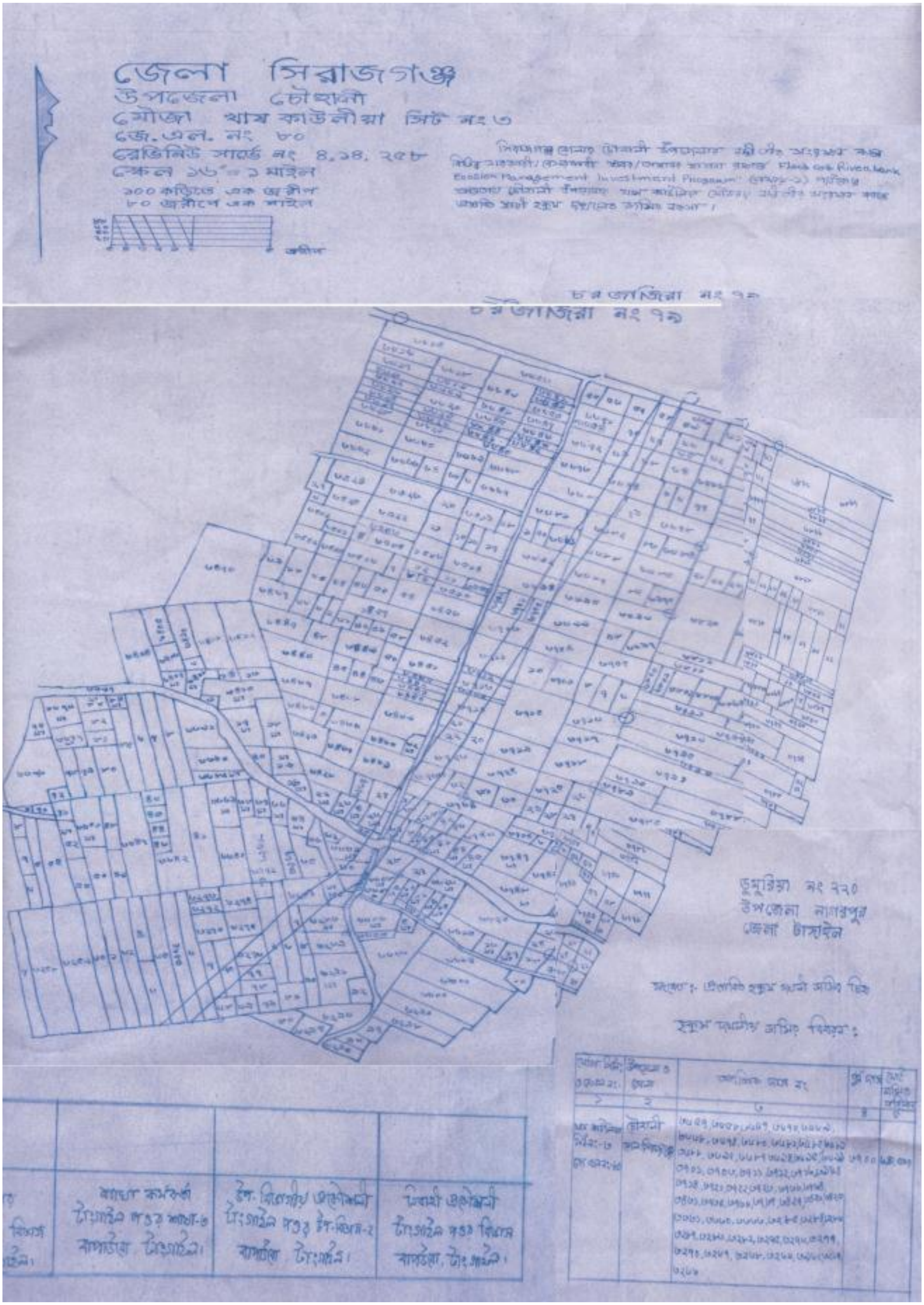
মৌজা, সিটঃ ও জেএল নং-	উপজেলা ও জেলা	আংশিক দাগ নং	পূর্ণ দাগ নং	মোট জমির পরিমাণ
১	২	৩	৪	৫
ধলাই জেএল ২/৩২	নাগরপুর জেলা: টাংগাইল	৫৮০, ৫৮১, ৫৮২, ৫৮৩, ৫৮৪, ৫৮৫, ৫৮৬, ৫৭০, ৫৮৭, ৫৮৮, ৫৬৯, ৫৬৯, ৫৯০	- -	২.৪২ একর

রাজস্ব অফিসার টাংগাইল পওর বিভাগ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল	শাখা কর্মকর্তা টাংগাইল পওর শাখা-৬ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।	উপ-বিভাগীয় প্রকৌশলী টাংগাইল পওর উপবিভাগ-২ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।	নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী টাংগাইল পওর বিভাগ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।

Annex-3

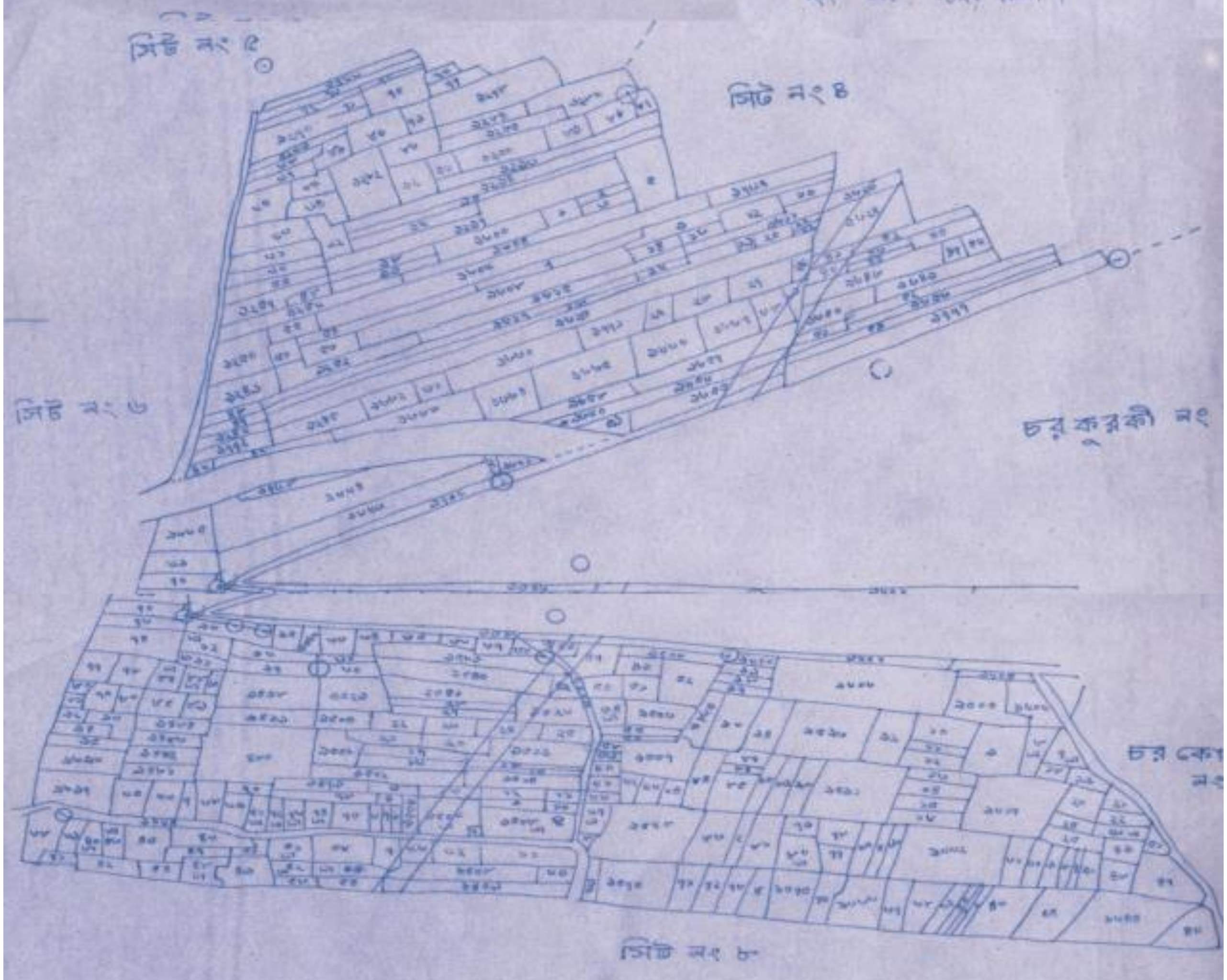



জেলা সিরাজগঞ্জ
উপজেলা চৌহালী
মৌজা চর কুরকী সিট নং ১
জে.এল. নং ৮৮
স্কেল ১৬"=১ মাইল
খাসকাউলীয়া নং ৮০
সংকেত:- প্রস্তাবিত হুকুম দখলী জমির চিহ্ন।
হুকুম দখলীয় জমির বিবরণ:
চর কোদালীয়া নং ৮
River Bank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program


জেলা সিরাজগঞ্জ
উপজেলা চৌহালী
মৌজা খাষ কাউলীয়া সিট নং ৩
জে.এল. নং ৮০
রেভিনিউ সার্ভে নং ৪,১৪,২৫৮
স্কেল ১৬" = ১ মাইল
চর জাজিরা নং ৭৯
উপজেলা নাগরপুর
জেলা টাঙ্গাইল

জেলা সিরাজগঞ্জ
উপজেলা চৌহালী
মৌজা খাস কাউলীয়া সিট নং ৭
জে.এল নং ৮০
রেভিনিউ সার্ভে নং ৪,১৪,২০৮
স্কেল ১৬" = ১ মাইল
১০০ কড়িতে এক জরীপ
৮০ জরীপে এক মাইল

সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলার চৌহালী উপজেলায় নদীতীর সংরক্ষণ কাজে বিভিন্ন সরকারী/বেসরকারী স্থাপনা অস্থায়ী স্থাপনা কর্মসূচি Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (পর্যায়-১) প্রকল্প এর আওতায় চৌহালী উপজেলায় খাস কাউলিয়া মৌজায় নদীতীর সংরক্ষণ কাজে প্রস্তাবিত স্থায়ী হুকুম দখলের জমির নকশা।



সংকেত: প্রস্তাবিত হুকুম দখলী জমির চিহ্ন .

হুকুম দখলীয় জমির বিবরণ :

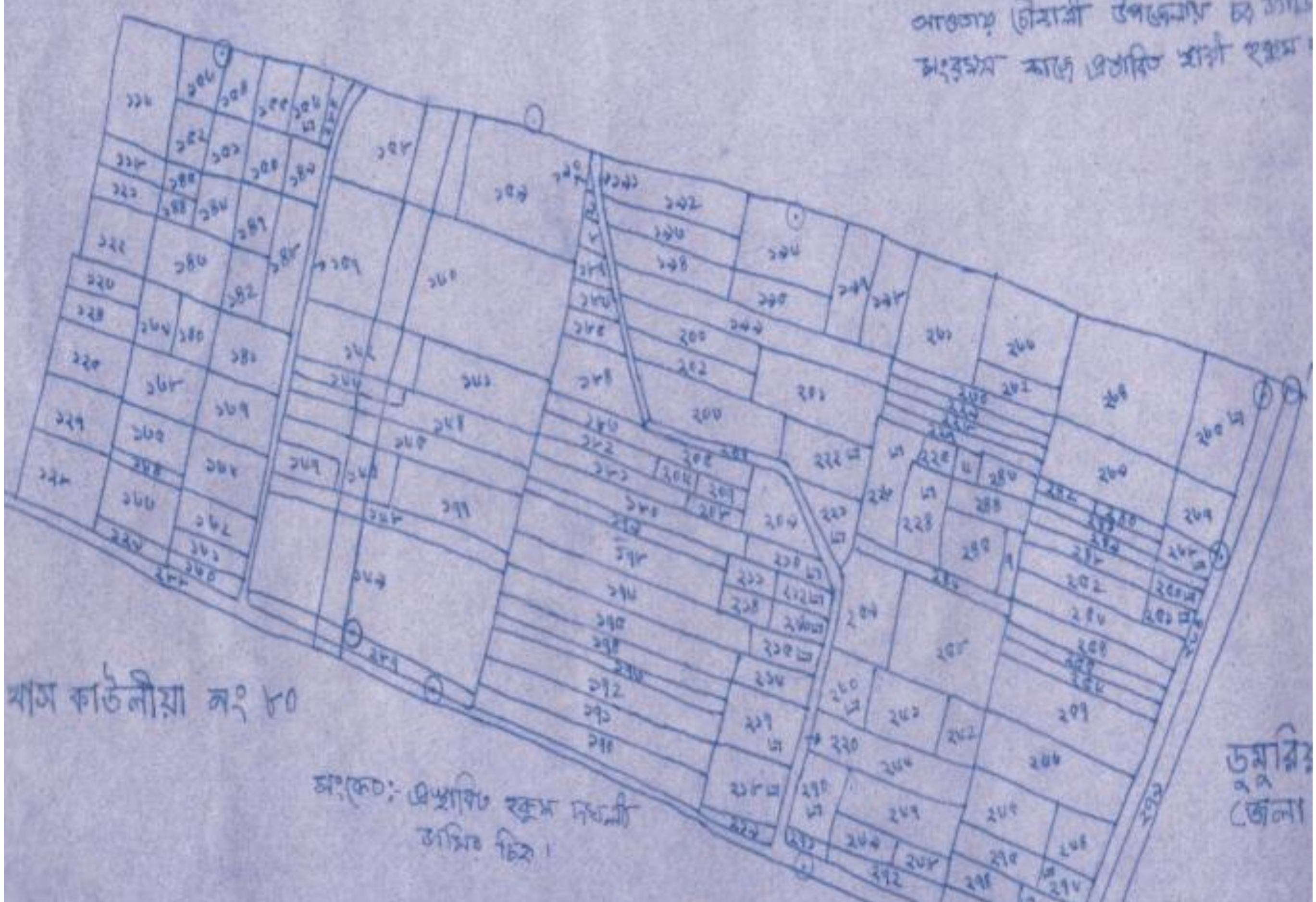
মৌজা: সিট ও জে.এল নং	উপজেলা ও জেলা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত দাগ নং	পূর্ণ দাগ নং	হুকুম দখলীয় পরিমাণ
১	২	৩	৪	৫
খাস কাউলিয়া সিট নং-৭ জে.এল নং ৮০	চৌহালী উপজেলা সিরাজগঞ্জ	[illegible]		[illegible]


জেলা সিরাজগঞ্জ
উপজেলা চৌহালী

জেলা সিরাজগঞ্জ
উপজেলা চৌহালী
মৌজা চর জাজিরা
জে.এল. নং ৭৯
রেভিনিউ সার্ভে নং
স্কেল ১৬" = ১ মাইল
১০০ কড়িতে এক জরীপ
৮০ জরীপে এক মাইল

সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলার চৌহালী উপজেলায় নদীতীর সংরক্ষণ কাজ নির্মাণ অস্থায়ী/ স্থায়ী ... "Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program" (প্রকল্প-১) শীর্ষক আওতায় চৌহালী উপজেলায় চর জাজিরা মৌজায় নদীতীর সংরক্ষণ কাজে প্রস্তাবিত স্থায়ী হুকুম দখল জমির নকশা

-ment Investment Program" (প্র...
আওতায় চৌহালী উপজেলায় চর জাজি...
সংরক্ষণ কাজে প্রস্তাবিত স্থায়ী হুকুম ...



হুকুম দখলীয় জমির বিবরণ:

মৌজা সিট নং ও জেএল নং-	উপজেলা ও জেলা	আংশিক দাগ নং	পূর্ণ দাগ নং	মোট জমির পরিমাণ
১	২		৪	৫
চর জাজিরা জেএল নং-৭৯	চৌহালী জেলা-সিরাজগঞ্জ	১৫৮, ১৫০, ১৫২, ১৫৬, ১৫৪, ১৫৫, ১৫৬, ১৫৮/১৬০ ২৮৭, ২৮৮	--	২.০৭ একর

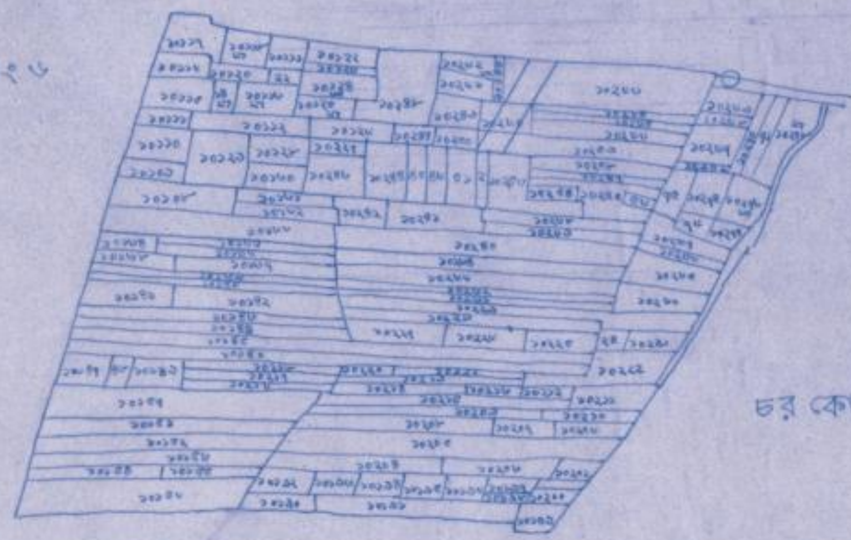
জেলা সিরাজগঞ্জ
উপজেলা চৌহালী
মৌজা খাস কাউলীয়া সিট নং ৮
জে.এল নং ৮০
রেভিনিউ সার্ভে নং ৪,১৪,২৫৮
স্কেল ১৬"=১ মাইল
১০০ কড়িতে এক জরীপ
৮০ জরীপে এক মাইল

সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলার চৌহালী উপজেলায় নদী তীর সংরক্ষণ কাজ বিভিন্ন অস্থায়ী/স্থায়ী গ্রাম/শহরের স্থানসমূহের Flood and River bank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (প্রকল্প-১) প্রকল্পের আওতায় (চৌহালী উপজেলা) ... নদী তীর সংরক্ষণ কাজে প্রস্তাবিত ভূমি হুকুম দখলের অঙ্কিত নকশা।

সিট নং ৭

সিট নং ৭

সিট নং ৬



চর কোদালীয়া নং ৮৯

নং ৯

বাকপাড়া নং ৯৫

খাস পুখুরিয়া নং ৯৪

সংকেত :- প্রস্তাবিত হুকুম দখলী জমির চিহ্ন

হুকুম দখলীয় জমির বিবরণ :

মৌজা, সিট নং ও জেএল নং	উপজেলা ও জেলা	আংশিক দাগ নং	পূর্ণ দাগ নং	মোট জমির পরিমাণ
১	২	৩	৪	৫
খাস কাউলীয়া সিট নং-৮ জেএল নং-৮০	চৌহালী জেলা: সিরাজগঞ্জ	১০২৫৬, ১০২৫০, ১০২৫৯	--	০.৫৭ একর

সার্ভেয়ার টাংগাইল পওর বিভাগ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।	ভূমি কর্মকর্তা টাংগাইল পওর সার্কেল বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।	উপ-বিভাগীয় প্রকৌশলী টাংগাইল পওর উপ-বিভাগ-২ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।	নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী টাংগাইল পওর বিভাগ বাপাউবো, টাংগাইল।

Mouza Rate from Subregistry Office

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
সাব-রেজিস্ট্রারের কার্যালয়
নাগরপুর,টাঙ্গাইল।

স্মারক নং ঃ- ২১৪

তারিখ ঃ ১৮/০৯/২০১৬খ্রি:

বরাবর,

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী,
টাঙ্গাইল পওর বিভাগ,
কলেজপাড়া,টাঙ্গাইল।

২২/০৯/১৬

বিষয় ঃ এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের সাহায্যপুষ্ট সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলার চৌহালী উপজেলায় " Flood and River Bank Erosion Risk Management Investment program (Tranche-1)" এর আওতায় প্রতিরক্ষা কাজ বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে Re-settlement plan দাখিলের জন্য জমির রেজিস্ট্রেশন এর মূল্য প্রেরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র ঃ তদীয় কার্যলয়ের স্মারক নং- এফ-২০/৫৭৫ তাং ০৬-০৯-২০১৬ ইং।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে অত্র কার্যালয়ে সংরক্ষিত রেকর্ডদৃষ্টে আপনার কার্যালয়ের প্রেরিত চিঠিতে উল্লেখিত ছক মোতাবেক চাহিত তথ্য আলাদা ফর্দে সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যগ্রহণের নিমিত্তে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তিঃ
চাহিত তথ্য ১ ফর্দ।

(মোঃ তফাজ্জল হোসেন)
সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার
নাগরপুর,টাঙ্গাইল
১৮/০৯/২০১৬

সম্পত্তির সর্ব নিম্ন বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ বিধিমালা ২০১০ অনুযায়ী অত্র কার্যালয়ে সংরক্ষিত রেকর্ডপত্র অনুযায়ী মৌজা ও শ্রেণী ওয়ারী প্রতি শতক জমির বাজার মূল্য তালিকা থেকে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য নিম্নে ছক মোতাবেক উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

ক্রমিক নং	মৌজা জে.এল নং	প্রযোজ্য সন	নামা	কান্দা	বাড়ী/ভিটি	বাগান/বাশঝাড়/পালান/ছনখোলা	পাগাড়/গর্ত/ডোবা/পুকুর	চান্দিনা
১	মারমা, ০৪	২০১৬	৩৩৯৫	১২৮০০	৩০৩০	১৩০০	১৩০০	
		২০১৫	৩৩৯৫	১০২৪৩	৩০৩০	১৩০০	১৩০০	
		২০১৪	৩৩৯৫	১০১৮৬	৩০৩০	১৩০০	১৩০০	
		২০১৩	১৫৬৩	৯৮৪৬	৩০৩০	১৩০০	১৩০০	
২	ধলাই, ০৩	২০১৬	৩০৮৩	৬২৫০	২৭০০	১০৩০	১৬০০	
		২০১৫	৩০৮৩	৬২৫০	২৭০০	১০৩০	১৬০০	
		২০১৪	৩০৮৩	৬২৫০	২৭০০	১০৩০	১৬০০	
		২০১৩	১২০০	৬২৫০	১৪০০	৮৩০	১৬০০	
৩	আটাপাড়া, ০২	২০১৬	৭৫২৪	১৪৭৩০	৮০০০	৬৬০৯	১৩৫২	
		২০১৫	৭৪৩৬	১২৬২৫	৭২৮৫	৬৬০৯	১৩৫২	
		২০১৪	৬৫৭৮	১২৫৬০	৪২৫০	১২০০	১৩৫২	
		২০১৩	৪২১১	১২২৭৩	৪১৩৩	১২০০	১৩৫২	

সংযুক্তিঃ
চাহিত তথ্য ১ ফর্দ।

(মোঃ তফাজ্জল হোসেন)
সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার
নাগরপুর, টাঙ্গাইল।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
সাব-রেজিস্ট্রারের কার্যালয়
চৌহালী, সিরাজগঞ্জ।

স্মারক নং ১৭৪ তাং ২২/৯/১৮ইং

প্রাপক:
মোঃ শাহজাহান সিরাজ
নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী
চ্যানেল খনন বিভাগ
পাউবো, টাঙ্গাইল

বিষয়: এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের সাহায্যপুষ্ট সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলার চৌহালী উপজেলায় Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk-management Investment Program এর আওতাধীন মৌজাসমূহের জমি বর্গমাপনের লক্ষ্যে Re-settlement Plan দাখিলের জন্য জমির রেজিস্ট্রেশন এর মূল্য প্রেরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র: তাহার কার্যালয়ের স্মারক নং প্রকৌ ১০/৫৭৬ তাং ৮/৭/২০১৮
উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে এই কার্যালয়ে সংরক্ষিত রেকর্ড মূলে আপনার কার্যালয়ের প্রেরিত চিঠিতে উল্লেখিত হতে মৌজাবার চাহিত তথ্য আলাদা ফর্দ সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যক্রম গ্রহণের নিমিত্তে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি:
চাহিত তথ্য ০১ ফর্দ

স্বাক্ষর
সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার
চৌহালী, সিরাজগঞ্জ।
২২/৯/১৮

সরকারি স্থাবর সম্পত্তির বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ বিধিমালা ২০১০ অনুযায়ী অত্র কার্যালয়ে সংরক্ষিত রেজিস্টার অনুযায়ী মৌজা - ও - শ্রেণী ভিত্তিক - প্রতি শতক জমির বাজার মূল্য তালিকা থেকে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য নিম্নে উক্ত মৌজার তথ্যাদি দেওয়া হলো।

ক্রমিক নং	মৌজার নাম জে.এল নং	প্রযোজ্য সাল	ধানী	বাড়ী	কান্দা	বাগান	পুকুর	খালাম	ডোবা	মন্তব্য
০১	চর জাজিরা ৭২	২০১৩	৫৬৫৬৮	-	-	-		-	-	
০২	খাস কান্দি ৮০	২০১৩	৭৪০৫৮	১৬৫৮৪	-	-		-	-	-
০৩	চর মুন্সী	"	১৭০৭৭৮	-	-	-		-	-	
০৪	চরজাজিরা	২০১৪	৭৭৮২৮	-	-	-	৪৭৭৮	-	-	
০৫	খাস কান্দি	"	৭৪০৫৮	১৬৫৮৪	-	-	৫২৪৮	-	২৪০৮	
০৬	চর মুন্সী	"	১৭৫৭৬৮	-	-	-	৫০০৮	-	-	
০৭	চরজাজিরা	২০১৫	৭৫১৭৮	৮২৭৫৮	-	-	৪৭৭৮	-	-	
০৮	খাস কান্দি	"	১১৮৭০৮	১৪১৭৫৮	-	-	৫২৪৮	-	২৪০৮	
০৯	চর মুন্সী	"	১৮৮৪৮	১৬৫০০৮	-	-	৫০০৮	-	-	
১০	চরজাজিরা	২০১৬	৭৫১৭৮	৮২৭৫৮	-	-	৪৭৭৮	-	-	
১১	খাস কান্দি	"	১১৮৭০৮	১৪১৭৫৮	-	-	৫২৪৮	-	২৪০৮	
১২	চর মুন্সী	"	১৮৮৪৮	১১৬০০৮	-	-	৫০০৮	-	-	

উপজেলা সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার

সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার
জাজিরা, শরীয়তপুর।
২২/০২/২৩

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
সাব- রেজিস্ট্রারের কার্যালয়
টাংগাইল সদর, টাংগাইল।

স্মারক নং ২৪০

তারিখ: ২১/০৭/১৬

প্রাপক,
মোঃ শাহজাহান সিরাজ
নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী,
টাংগাইল পওর বিভাগ
পাউবো, টাংগাইল।

বিষয়: এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের সাহায্যপুষ্ট সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলার চৌহালী উপজেলায় "Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program" এর আওতায় প্রতিরক্ষা কাজ বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে Re-Settlement Plan দাখিলের জন্য জমির রেজিস্ট্রেশন এর মূল্য প্রেরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র: তদীয় কার্যালয়ের স্মারক নং জল-১/৮৫৫ তাং ২২/০১/২০১৬

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে অত্র কার্যালয়ে সংরক্ষিত রেকর্ডমূলে আপনার কার্যালয়ের প্রেরিত চিঠিতে উল্লেখিত ছক মোতাবেক চাহিত তথ্য আলাদা ফর্দে সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যগ্রহণের নিমিত্তে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

মোঃ মেহের উদ্দীন তালুকদার
সাব রেজিস্ট্রার
টাংগাইল।
২৭/৭/১৬

সংযুক্তি:
চাহিত তথ্য ০১ ফর্দ

সম্পত্তির সর্ব নিম্ন বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ বিধিমালা ২০১০ অনুযায়ী অত্র কার্যালয়ে সংরক্ষিত রেকর্ডপত্র অনুযায়ী মৌজা ও শ্রেণী ওয়ারী প্রতি শতক জমির বাজার মূল্য তালিকা থেকে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য নিম্নে ছক মোতাবেক উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

ক্রমিক নং	মৌজার নাম ও জেএল নং	প্রযোজ্য সন	বাড়ী	কান্দা	নাল	পালান	ডোবা	মন্তব্য
০১	কুকুটিয়া ৭৭ ১৬২	২০২১	*২৮৫৭১	২৭২৭৫	১৭৮৫৫	৯০৬৬	১২৫০০	
		২০২০	*২৮৫৭১	২৭২৭৫	১৭৮৫৫	৯০৬৬	১২৫০০	
		২০১৯	২৮৫৭১	২৭২৭৫	১৭৮৫৫	৩৯৫০	১২৫০০	
		২০১৬	২৮৫৭১	১৭১৮১	১৪১৫৯	১৪৪১	৩০৩০	

মোঃ [illegible] উদ্দীন [illegible]
সাব রেজিস্ট্রার
টাঙ্গাইল।
২৭/৯/২১