



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES  
**Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**  
Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207

**Final Report on Study-03**  
**'My Village -My Town' -Technical Assistance Project**  
“Feasibility Study for Rural Connectivity including Multi-Modal Transport  
System in Char and Haor Areas”

**Chatak Upazila, Sunamganj**



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July, 2022

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## GLOSSARY

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**Hard-to-reach Villages** mean in the Study those villages that are not connected by any paved road with the respective Upazila HQ and/or Union Parishad, and to the nearest economic activity hub and social service centres. The following explanations are important for the concept of hard-to-reach villages.

- In haor areas, Villages connected with submersible roads dry season and connected with Riverine/haor routes in the monsoon season have been considered accessible and excluded from hard-to-reach villages.
- Within Upazila, Villages that need a bridge to connect have not been considered hard-to-reach villages.
- In the case of island Upazilas, villages that are accessible with paved roads from Upazila HQ have been considered accessible and excluded from hard-to-reach villages.
- In the case of villages that are connected with HBB (Herring-Bone-Bond) or Brick flat soling routes have been considered hard-to-reach villages

**Mauza** Mauza is normally the geographical expression of a unit of landmass for revenue settlement and revenue collection, whereas, the village is a human settlement within a Mauza with a strong social bond. Within a Mauza there could be more than one village.

**Union** Bangladesh has 3-tiers local government systems: District, Upazila, and Union. Union is the lowest level of local government below Upazila Parishad

**Upazila** Sub-district; the third level of government administration below division and district.

**Hat** Synonym of Bazar or market

**Walking Trail** means in the Study the village pathway or access used for walking by commuters, in most cases does not have gazetted or established or commonly used alignment, and to the most, passable by bicycle or motorbike. These village trails are not passable by motorized jeeps or mini trucks or emergency service vehicles or not even any three-wheelers.

**Unpaved Roads** have no pavement or surface material. They are usually earthen roads.

**Vulnerability** is the human dimension of risk that is defined as conditions determined by physical, social, economic, environmental, political, cultural, and institutional factors or processes that increase the likelihood of an individual or a community to the impacts of shocks and hazards.

**Climate-Resilience** is expressed as the ability of a community to resist, absorb, adapt to and recover better from the impacts of disasters like floods and landslides in a sustainable way.



## ABBREVIATIONS

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ADB	– Asian Development Bank
BBS	– Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BC	– Bitumen Carpeting
DatEx	– Data Expert (Pvt.) Limited
DECL	– Delight Engineers and Construction Ltd.
DoE	– Department of Environment
DPHE	– Department of Public Health Engineering
DPP	– Development Project Proposal
FGD	– Focus Group Discussion
GIS	– Geographic Information System
GOB	– Government of Bangladesh
HBB	– Herring-Bone-Bond
HQ	– Headquarter
HTRV	– Hard-to-Reach Village
JV	– Joint Venture
KII	– Key Informant Interview
LGD	– Local Government Division
LGED	– Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	– Local Government Institute
MVMT	– My Village My Town
NGO	– Non-Government Organization
PD	– Project Director
PMO	– Project Management Office
RCC	– Reinforced Concrete
RHD	– Roads & Highways Department
SDGs	– Sustainable Development Goals
TA	– Technical Assistance Project
UE	– Upazila Engineer
UNDP	– United Nations Development Programme
UNO	– Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UNR	– Union Road
UP	– Union Parishad
UPZ	– Upazila Road
VRA	– Village Road A
VRB	– Village Road B



## BACKGROUND

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### Context of the Project

The Government of Bangladesh made massive plans to ensure equitable development around the country. Under this development philosophy, the GoB requirements are to reduce the rural-urban divide to foster developmental benefits for all citizens. As part of this, the government declared an election manifesto on the eve of the national parliament election 2018 uniting the theme **Bangladesh on the March Towards Prosperity** aiming at transforming Bangladesh into a developed nation by 2041. Under this, villages have been considered the basic unit of prosperity for building a developed nation.

This firm commitment was declared following the light of the philosophy of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to build ‘Sonar Bangla’ (Golden Bangla) through inclusiveness, balanced, and development for all.

Following the philosophy of the Father of the Nation, the government declared its election manifesto 2018 titled ‘My Village-My Town’- Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every village. The Local Government Division under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives has prepared a comprehensive work plan to make this election commitment a reality. The Local Government Division with its two agencies, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) has undertaken a technical assistance project named ‘My Village-My Town’- Technical Assistance Project. Under this project, 36 studies and 30 guidelines are being developed on eight thematic components related to the mandate of the Local Government Division. The eight thematic components are Rural Communications, Growth Centre and Hat Bazar, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural Waste Management, Community Space and Recreation Facilities, Upazila Masterplan, Rural Housing and Capacity building of Upazila and Union Parishad. Besides this, a coordination framework is being developed among the other ministries involved in the implementation of the My Village-My Town election manifesto. It is notable to mention that a coordination committee has been formed comprising 21 ministries to implement the program in a coordinated way under the leadership of the Minister of Local Government, Rural Development, and Co-operatives.

### Context of the Report

This report is a part of the study of the component ‘Rural Connectivity’. Rural connectivity is the basic of all amenities in the villages. Rural connectivity works as the conduit that can supply a number of bare necessities such as access to the market, health, education, employment etc. In general, Bangladesh has remarkable progress in rural connectivity. Instead of this, a number of regions of the country are geographically sensitive where rural connectivity is not easy and has a lot of challenges. These regions are -Haor, Beel, Hills, Chars, islands etc. The people residing in these regions have considerably low access to civic amenities compared to other villages of the country. Therefore, the study and plan development of improvement of rural connectivity is one of the important assignments of the technical assistance project. The project undertook an Upazila-based special study on the villages of these geographically sensitive regions that are mentioned before.

This report contains the rural connectivity status and priority plan of the **Chatak** Upazila of **Sunamganj** District.





# 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE UPAZILA

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## 1.1 GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

The geographical area of Chatak Upazila is 440.48 square kilometers and has 13 unions, 287 mauzas, and 539 villages. The Upazila is 35km away from the district headquarters of Sunamganj. Chatak is partly covered by 11 haors/ wetlands and there exist 06 (Six) rivers flowing over the Upazila. The total population of Chatak Upazila is 397642 of which 197952 are male and 199690 females, the total number of households are 66724 and the average household size is 5.93 with a population density of 903 (as per population census 2011).

## 1.2 EDUCATION FEATURES

According to the information of the relevant local government offices, there are 122 government & 60 non-government primary schools in the Upazila. On the other hand, Chatak has 38 non-government high schools, 4 private colleges, 1 Vocational institute and 23 madrasahs. The literacy rate for the Upazila is 38.6 as per BBS 2011.

## 1.3 RURAL ROAD COMMUNICATIONS

Bangladesh scored in the rural accessibility index at around 87 percent among South Asian and some other African countries. Generally, the people of Bangladesh get all-weather within 2 kilometers adjacent to their living places. But the feature of rural road communications in Chatak Upazila is contrasted. There are many villages, disconnected from the developed paved road network that brings huge suffering for the people of the villages. The total rural road network of Chatak is 620.54 km and out of which, 249.10 km are paved and 371.44 km earthen.

## 1.4 AGRICULTURE, FOOD PRODUCTION, AND FISHERIES

Though the aggregate (coarse sand, stone chips & stone) business is the main source of income for the inhabitants, agriculture too has major importance for the economy of the people of Chatak. There are 64483 acres of arable land in Upazila. In the fiscal year 2010-11, the Rice production was 526, 16995 & 59696 metric tons for Aus, Aman & Boro seasons respectively. The Upazila also produced 10 metric tons of Wheat, and 8 metric tons of Garlic in the same fiscal year 2010-11. A notable quantity of vegetables is also produced here in this Upazila.

According to the BBS (2011) data, Chatak has 1882 Acre of haor, pond & dighee that produced huge metric tons of natural fish. There also exist 9 poultry & 21 dairy farms.

All the agricultural products are adequate to meet the demand of the Upazila and surpluses are sold outside of Chatak.

## 1.5 GROWTH CENTRE AND HATBAZAR

Growth Centre and Rural Hatbazar are one of the main centers of the rural economy. Hatbazar is like the heart of the development of the rural economy. Rural Hatbazar plays a role in increasing production and creating employment impacting the supply chain of agriculture and non-agriculture products. There are 45 Hatbazar and 5 growth centers in Upazila. The structural development of Hatbazar and its growth is pivotal to boosting the rural economy. Details of the growth center & hatbazar of the Upazila have been attached in [Annexure-1](#).

## 2 LOCATION OF THE UPAZILA

Chatak Upazila of Sunamganj district in the North-Eastern part of the country. The location has been shown on the map. The Upazila is situated close to the Indian border and causes flash floods during monsoon coming from uphill Meghalaya where is Cherrapunji, the wettest place on earth, resulting in waterlogging within the haor basin. Flash floods induce severe impacts on both the built and the natural environment. The effects of flash floods can be catastrophic and show extensive diversity, ranging from damages to buildings and infrastructure to impacts on vegetation, human lives, and livestock.

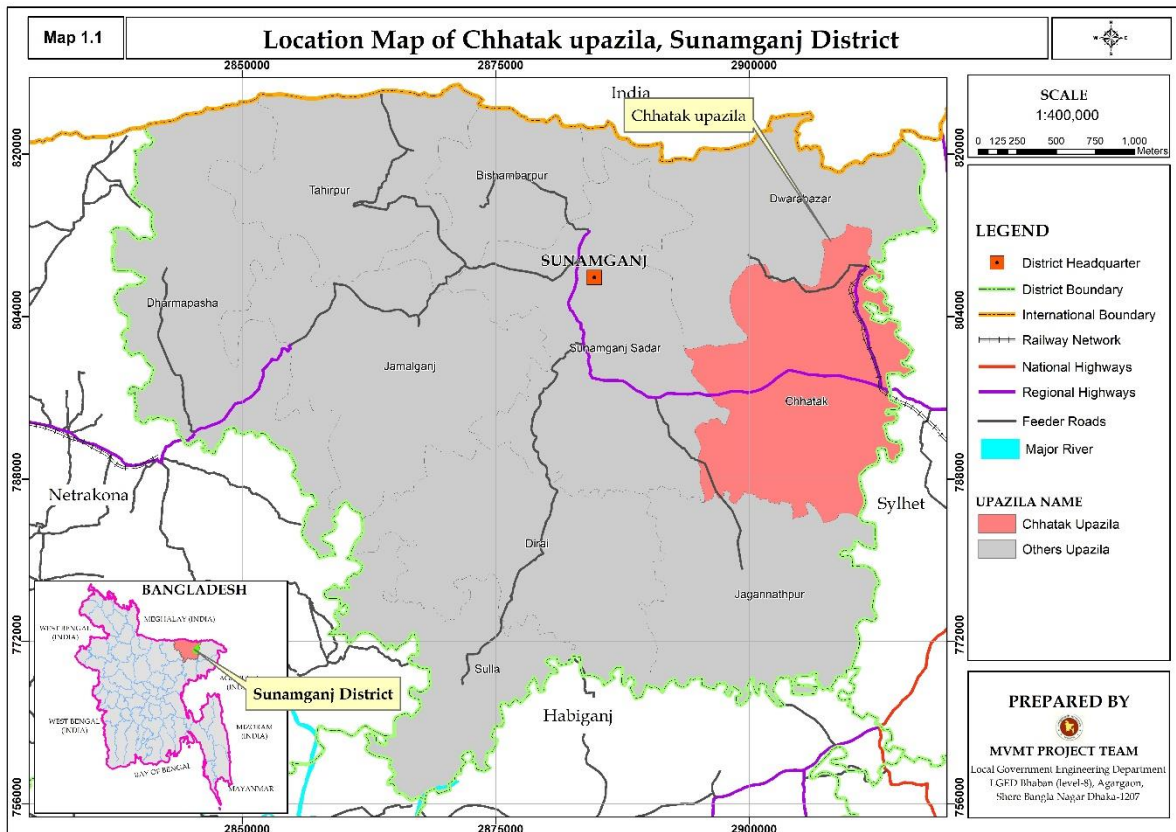


Figure 1: Upazila Location Map

### 3 APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

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#### 2.1 STUDY TEAM COMPOSITION

A team consisting of Senior Rural Road Infrastructure Specialist, Associate Rural Infrastructure Specialist, and Assistant Engineer engaged by the Project Management Office (PMO) conducted the study. On the other hand, A team consisting of Deputy Team Leader cum Rural Infrastructure Engineer, Junior GIS expert, and Junior Engineer engaged by consulting firm (datEx & DECL JV) conducted the study. A participatory approach to review the database and identify priority transport infrastructure needs (‘sub-projects) was instrumental. At the stakeholder consultation meeting held in each district, the database was reviewed, and priority needs were identified and mapped working together with the LGI representatives and LGED technical team. LGED and LGI representatives surveyed each Upazila for the collection of detailed observations and validations of the proposed priority needs.

#### **Stakeholder Consultation Meeting**

- Hard-to-reach Village Database and database of sub-projects reviewed
- Prioritization of sub-projects for each Upazila with LGI and LGED representatives
- Hard-to-reach villages and priority sub-projects mapped in the LGED GIS Map

#### 2.2 STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in 72 Upazilas of haor areas, 3 Upazilas of Beel areas, 8 Upazilas of Char areas, and 4 Upazilas of Island areas during the period from December 2021 to June 2022. Apart from this, the PMO team conducted the study in 50 Upazilas of Haor areas, and the rest of the Upazilas of Haor, Beel, Char, and Island areas are conducted by the consulting firm team. The Upazila technical staff of LGED supported in organizing stakeholder consultation meetings and in database review and mapping the Hard-to-reach villages and population during this study period. They also supported the field work and authentication check by visits to the sub-projects in their respective Upazila and looking at the feasibility of some proposed sub-projects from technical, social, and environmental perspectives.

#### 2.3 DATABASE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

The study applied both qualitative (e.g., focused group discussions and in-depth case study fieldwork) and quantitative (structured and semi-structured interviews) approaches and methods in reviewing and conducting fieldwork in all the haor areas to understand the need and impact of rural accessibility in remote village contexts. The most applied methods in the reviewing and conducting fieldwork were:

- Key Informants Interview (KII)
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- Case Study for authentication check and individual sub-project feasibility study.

- ❖ Review the Hard-to-reach village database at the ‘Stakeholder consultation meeting’ participated by local government representatives such as the UP chairman and members, Upazila chairman, vice-chairman, and UNO.
- ❖ FGD and KII were conducted using a checklist. Composition in the FGD included local community people: male and female, teachers, local farmers, traders, and students depending on availability.
- ❖ KIIs of Union Chairman, Upazila chairman, UNO male and female, and teacher depending on availability.
- ❖ Authentication and feasibility check by visits to the sub-projects reviewed and listed for the 40 selected case study unions under the MVMT project.
- ❖ Survey with GPS machine and Google apps in collecting Hard-to-reach village locations, landmarks, chainage at gaps, village road at sections vulnerable to land erosion damage, narrow existing width or sharp slope location.

## 2.4 PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA OF SUB-PROJECTS

Prepare a priority list of sub-projects by Upazilas that includes gazette ID roads and non-gazette roads (No ID) with attributes like name and number of villages and population. The criteria used in the prioritization are described below.

- Population, travel time needed from the remotest villages to the Upazila HQ, road type, and cost per km per 1000 population are the indicators weighted giving a value in a formula.
- Priority is given to single connection with no alternative transport road and multi-modal transport route to connecting the villages with Upazila HQ and Union Parishad, growth centre and important markets and social service centres; villages with a higher population and travel time get higher weightage;
- Priority is given to roads, ghats, and collection points that will facilitate agricultural diversification, reduce transportation costs, ensure a fair price and create a farm and non-farm employment and income;
- Priority is given to roads development and inland waterways dredging that will enable year-round mobility of the general public and villagers, in particular, health workers, teachers and students, and tourists to facilitate tourism development, quality education, and better health service in the district and region;
- Special priority is given to sub-projects of roads, Riverine routes/inland waterways that will mainstream deprived communities living in the hard-to-reach villages;
- Identified sub-projects with more cost-effectiveness than others using per km per 1000 population cost for each sub-project;
- Every sub-project(s) is to be climate-resilient, sustainable, and cost-effective.

## 2.5 WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PRIORITIZATION

The approaches and methodologies of the Study for reviewing database and prioritization are synthesized in the diagrams below, noting that the proposed sub-projects of roads in the databases are prioritized based on weightage calculated on the set criteria (as shown in the diagram). People’s demands and local needs are reflected in the prioritization which was

determined by the Study, working together with LGI representatives and LGED field-level technical staff at the stakeholder consultation meetings held in each Upazila.

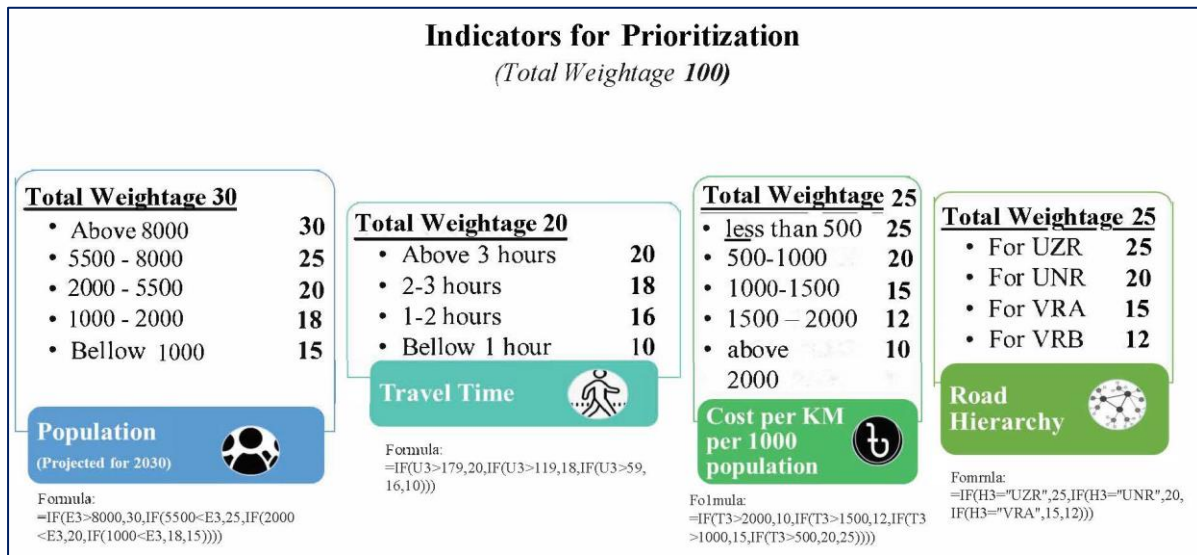


Figure 2: Prioritization indicators & their weightage values

## 2.6 MAPPING HARD-TO-REACH VILLAGES & POPULATION

- With the active support of LGED technical staff, first, draw every priority listed MVMT roads and Hard-to-reach villages on the LGED GIS map in presence of the union Chairman and members who know the sub-project and are the best. This was not in scale but approximation was reached by triangulation. Then digitized on screen using GIS, validate with Google map, and checked with data and information on important features and points collected using GPS during field visits.
- There were challenges in deciding on starting node and/or zero chainage of the non-gazette (No ID) road because not all non-gazette sub-projects were visited and surveyed by the Study team.

## 2.7 WRAP UP MEETING

Wrap up the fieldwork progress at each district holding a meeting chaired by the Executive Engineer, LGED, and participated by all Upazila engineers of the respective district. On completion of the fieldwork, this was conducted to share issues and updates to the district Executive Engineer for feedback and action, as necessary.

## 2.8 VALIDATION WORKSHOP

On completion of data analysis and drafting of the database and mapping, the Study outputs were shared with the respective districts and Upazilas for final review. The later validation workshop was held at the respective district on the Draft Report to share and validate the findings. This was participated by the LGED Division, District and Upazila officials, and technical staff.

## **2.9 NATIONAL WORKSHOP**

The Draft Report is finalized, incorporating comments received from the validation workshop, LGED head office staff, and the PMO office. A National Level workshop was held at LGED HQ for sharing and disseminating the results of the Study.



## 4 DESCRIPTION OF WETLANDS

### 3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE HAORS/ WETLANDS

The Upazila has a small portion of flash flood zone that covers near 40-50% of its land area. The roads within the flood zone become inundated during monsoon, which requires attention to take relevant measures during road construction and maintenance.

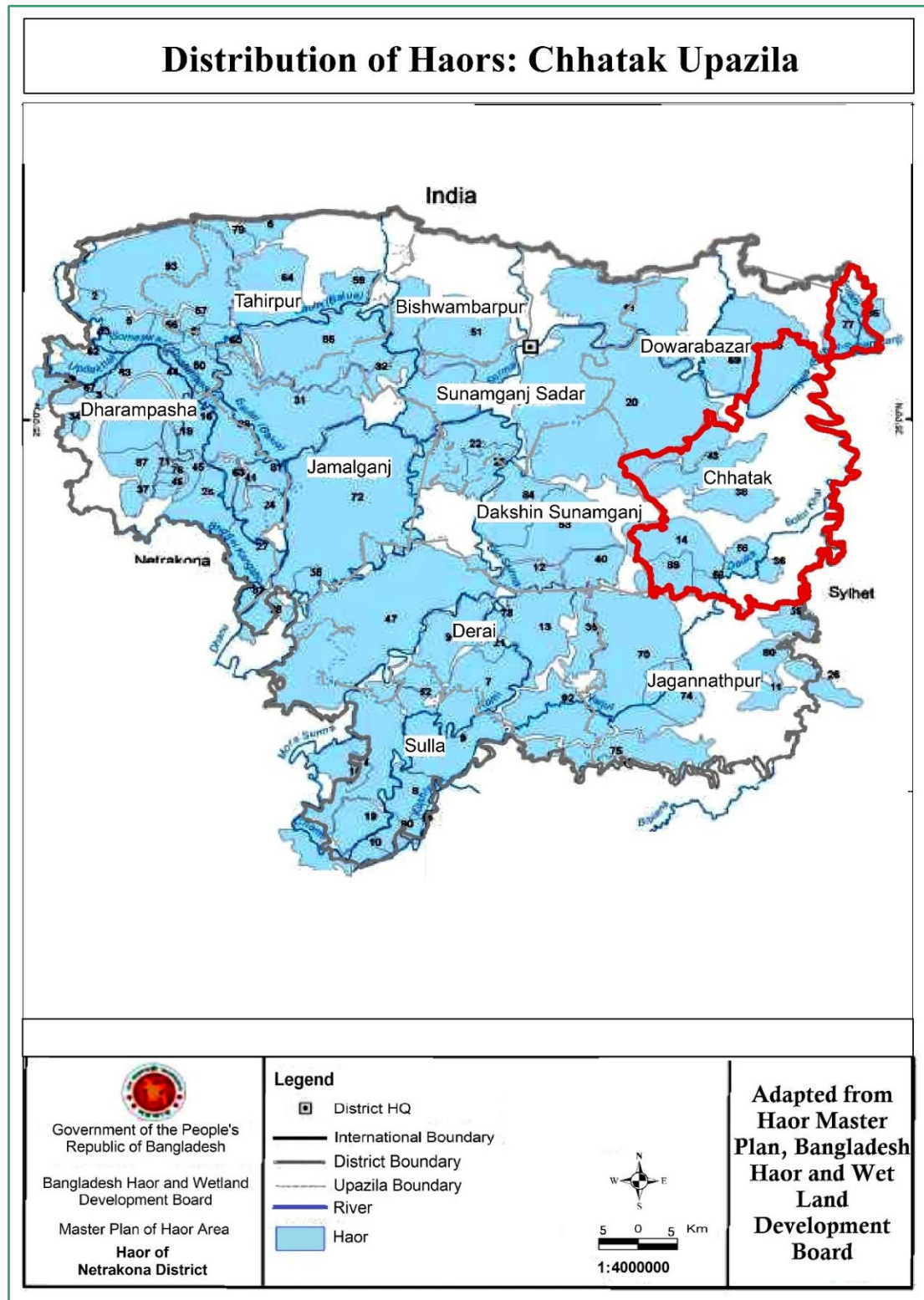


Figure 3: Haor Distribution Map



### 3.2 HAOR/ WETLAND CATEGORY

However, in the north of the Upazila, it is Foot Hill and most of the area is within floodplain range. Therefore, road or other infrastructure development in this Upazila does not have any major environmental consequences.

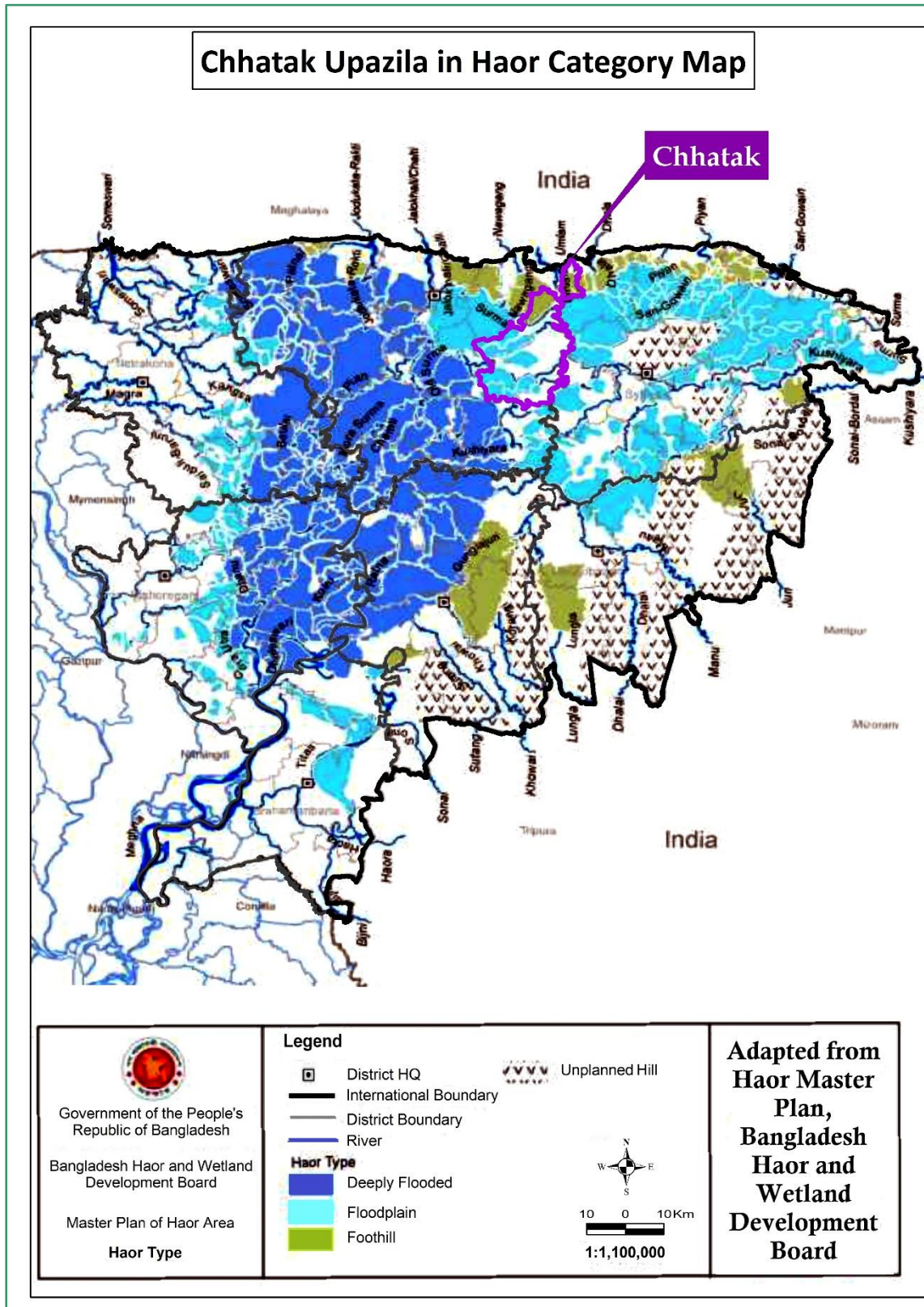


Figure 4: Haor Category Map.

### 3.3 BIO-ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Bio-ecological characteristics map of the Upazila has been shown below. The map shows that more than half of the area is under Sylhet Hills & is partially a part of Himalayan Piedmont Plain. The other areas are under Haor Basin. Therefore, adequate openings for the road and road structures should be maintained.

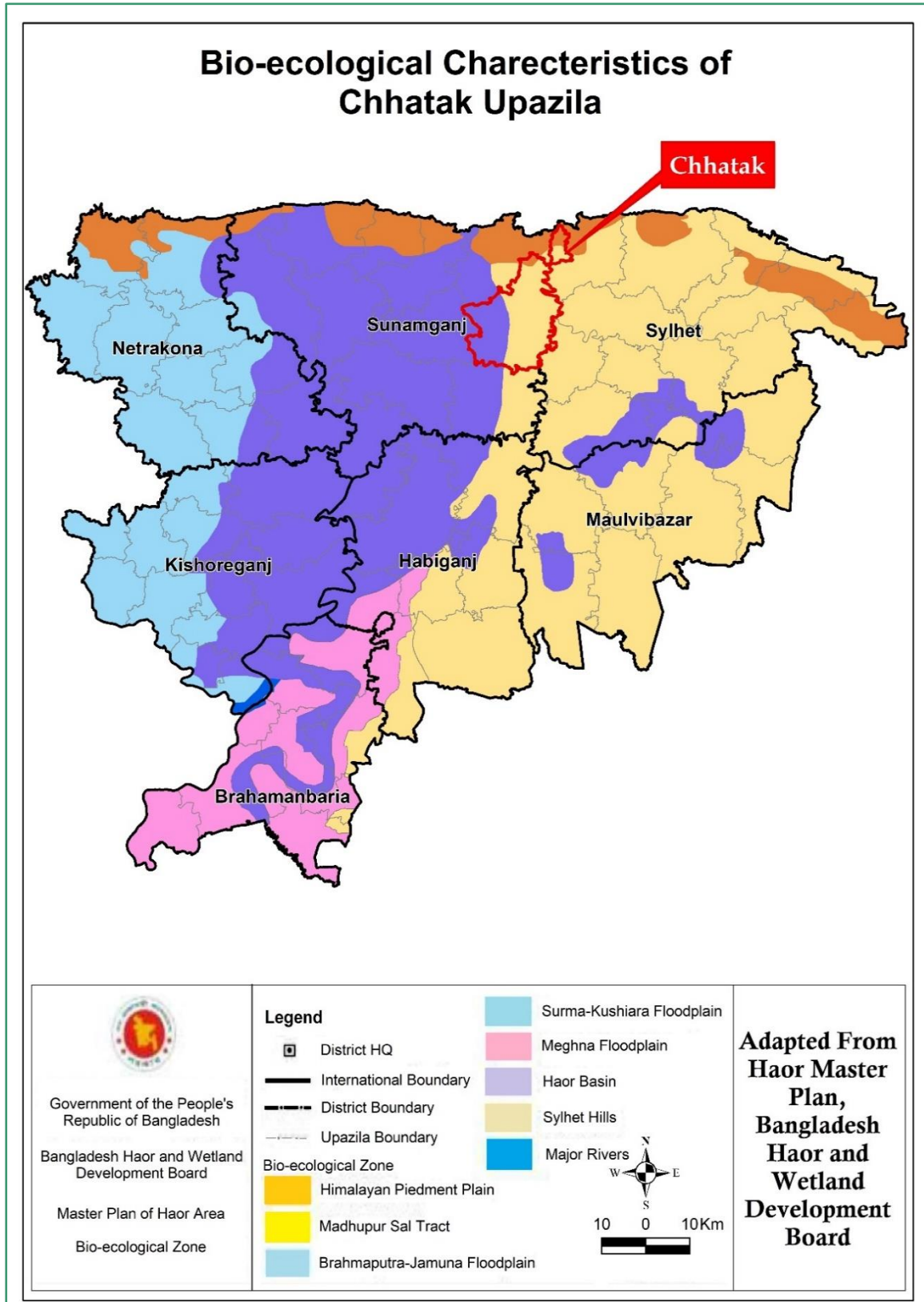


Figure 5: Bio Ecological Characteristics Map

## 5 RURAL ROAD CONNECTIVITY TO THE VILLAGES

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### 4.1 SUMMARY OF THE VILLAGE CONNECTIVITY

The feature of rural road communications in Chatak Upazila is contrasted. Out of 492 villages, only 7 villages are disconnected from the developed paved road network which brings huge suffering for the people of those village. The total rural road network of Chatak is 620.54 km and out of which, 249.10 km are paved and 371.44 km earthen.

*Table 1: Total villages in the unions and their connectivity*

SL No	Union	No of Villages	Connected Villages	Hard-to-Reach Villages
1	Bhatgaon	40	37	3
2	Chhatak	19	18	1
3	Dakshin Khurma	41	40	1
4	Dular Bazar	52	51	1
5	Islampur	34	34	0
6	Jawar Bazar	34	34	0
7	Kalaruka	61	61	0
8	Noarai	43	42	1
9	Saidergaon	58	58	0
10	Saila Afzalabad	51	51	0
11	Sing Chapair	22	22	0
12	Uttar Khurma	37	37	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>492</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>7</b>

## 4.2 VILLAGES AND THEIR CONNECTIVITY – UNION LEVEL

The consultant arranged a meeting at the Upazila conference room with and all the UP Chairman & their secretaries. The team interviewed a representative of each union and collected data about the HTRV.

*Table 2: Union-wise connected & Hard-to-Reach Villages and their population*

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
Bhatgaon	1	Bara Mahamadpur	410	Gaglajur	1060
	2	Baratika	1847	Karampur	134
	3	Bhadgaon	2670	Satarpoy	1008
	4	Bisharadpur	696		
	5	Dakshin Masakpur	368		
	6	Guyaspur	429		
	7	Hasampur	1061		
	8	Hasnabad	342		
	9	Hayderpur	287		
	10	Islampur	213		
	11	Jahirpur	965		
	12	Jalalpur	271		
	13	Jalia	2525		
	14	Jamserpur	25		
	15	Jhiklia (Solaimanpur)	1652		
	16	Jhiklia Bade	696		
	17	Kabulpur Bhubanda	138		
	18	Kachurgaon	443		
	19	Kandala Para	503		
	20	Kauali Para	746		
	21	Khanjanpur	666		
	22	Lepa	180		
	23	Mabarakpur	51		
	24	Mandalpur	1263		
	25	Maskapur	235		
	26	Narashingpur	256		
	27	Nasaratpur	263		
	28	Pagnarpar	557		
	29	Rokantaj	577		
	30	Sampur	276		
	31	Sanjabpur	823		
	32	Singarkach	694		
	33	Sreekarpur	226		
	34	Sreematpur	902		
	35	Suktiargaon	1846		
	36	Uttar Gopalpur	166		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>25268</b>		<b>2202</b>
<b>Chhatak</b>	1	Andarigaon	907	Kazihata	1137
	2	Bakirpar	133		
	3	Brahamangaon	668		
	4	Chari Chira	799		
	5	Daxin Keshabpur	571		
	6	Dupnikhola (Barabari)	760		
	7	Kandigaon	364		
	8	Machukhali Noagaon	475		
	9	Madhukuni	375		
	10	Manikpara Mallikpur	851		
	11	Mansinagar	392		
	12	Muktirgaon	528		
	13	Nalchiri (Karirgaon)	218		
	14	Paschim Baushi	921		
	15	Purba Baushi	437		
	16	Purba Kamargaon (Bola)			
	17	Ranamangal	570		
	18	Tirarahi	636		
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>9605</b>		<b>1137</b>
<b>Dakshin Khurma</b>	1	Baje Marjad	507	Senpur	428
	2	Ballabhpur	263		
	3	Baur	795		
	4	Bhuigaon	2155		
	5	Cauwka	439		
	6	Chaga Para	430		
	7	Chandar Bari	177		
	8	Chechan	2224		
	9	Chhota Mayerkul	553		
	10	Chowka Bade	331		
	11	Dakshin Dhanpur	543		
	12	Dararpar	520		
	13	Datta Khidra	190		
	14	Dimka	211		
	15	Dinka (Purakata)	292		
	16	Haldiura	411		
	17	Hariswaran	218		
	18	Hatdulali	534		
	19	Jalgaon			
	20	Juskhai	75		
	21	Kashipur	441		



Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	22	Khurma	2584		
	23	Kirtishasan	299		
	24	Kumbhayan	774		
	25	Madan	1488		
	26	Madhabpur	254		
	27	Mahabbatpur	386		
	28	Manipur	364		
	29	Marjad	1223		
	30	Mayerkul	1451		
	31	Naogaon	948		
	32	Parashpur	556		
	33	Paschim Paranpur	290		
	34	Purba Paranpur	55		
	35	Ramchandrapur	237		
	36	Rautpur	206		
	37	Satruband	637		
	38	Seola Para	388		
	39	Sikandarpur	376		
		40	Tatar	175	
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>24000</b>		<b>428</b>
<b>Dular Bazar</b>	1	Alampur	1198	Chelarchar	603
	2	Amjashtipur			
	3	Bahubali	68		
	4	Baragupi	1353		
	5	Basantapur	1235		
	6	Bhual	421		
	7	Bubrajan	150		
	8	Buria	1320		
	9	Buria Bade	51		
	10	Chak Keshabpur	155		
	11	Chandpur	561		
	12	Chankhar Bagan	143		
	13	Chichrauli	815		
	14	Dakshin Kurshi	2537		
	15	Dakshin Rustampur	31		
	16	Dashpaika	151		
	17	Dilalpur	153		
	18	Durgapur	188		
	19	Ekakamal	123		
	20	Gobindapur	484		
	21	Gopalpur	175		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	22	Gopinathpur	748		
	23	Islampur	153		
	24	Jahidpur	2900		
	25	Jamsheerpur	95		
	26	Jati	753		
	27	Jogalnagar	1271		
	28	Kalianpur	1096		
	29	Katasala	733		
	30	Khaghata	199		
	31	Kurshi	768		
	32	Lakshmipasha	226		
	33	Madhya Rampur	570		
	34	Mainpur	1335		
	35	Mohammadpur	660		
	36	Mukter Bade	146		
	37	Mukterpur	531		
	38	Namsakpur	622		
	39	Narasingpur	705		
	40	Palpur	29		
	41	Rampur	784		
	42	Rauli	1084		
	43	Saila	480		
	44	Sasan	81		
	45	Sherpur	287		
	46	Sreekrishnapur	1154		
	47	Sulamanpur	521		
	48	Talibpur	54		
	49	Talupat	609		
	50	Uttar Krishnapur Chak	1124		
	51	Uttar Kurshi	1533		
		<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>32563</b>	
Islampur	1	Alampur	532		
	2	Bahadurpur	1666		
	3	Baishakandi	1407		
	4	Bamangaon	372		
	5	Bangaon	2007		
	6	Dakshin Ganeshpur	1774		
	7	Darogakhali	853		
	8	Dhanitila	287		
	9	Gangpar Noakot	1286		
	10	Goalgaon	889		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	
	11	Islampur	1120			
	12	Jaintapur	488			
	13	Jamura	744			
	14	Kazirgaon	512			
	15	Kuchbari	1738			
	16	Kumardani	660			
	17	Luvia	647			
	18	Mada Chandpur	1389			
	19	Madhya Ganeshpur	1337			
	20	Maulvirgaon	745			
	21	Mollah Para	1059			
	22	Niamatpur	275			
	23	Nijgaon	773			
	24	Noogaon	720			
	25	Pandab	702			
	26	Patharipur	661			
	27	Puran Noakot	691			
	28	Rahmatpur-1	2193			
	29	Rahmatpur-2	658			
	30	Rajgaon (Chowdhuri Para)				
	31	Rasnagar	223			
	32	Ratanpur	643			
	33	Saidabad	1465			
	34	Uttar Ganeshpur	1244			
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>31760</b>		
	Jawar Bazar	1	Ananta Bhairab (Rawle)	1433		
		2	Badeshwari	1208		
		3	Bagarai	394		
		4	Balaut	66		
		5	Binandapur	893		
		6	Churigaon	454		
		7	Dakshin Bara Kapan	1805		
		8	Dakshin Haripur	172		
		9	Deokapan	341		
10		Deorgaon	2438			
11		Ganipur	1054			
12		Habidpur	1107			
13		Hipatnagar	73			
14		Jaua	2071			
15		Jaua Bazar	764			
16		Jhamak	1339			



Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	17	Kaisthakona	1126		
	18	Kaitak	2487		
	19	Kaitak Digar	696		
	20	Kapala	1510		
	21	Khirdra Kapan	988		
	22	Lakshansum	2139		
	23	Mogalgaon	318		
	24	Multanpur	431		
	25	Paigaon	1364		
	26	Paschim Kharai	1493		
	27	Patali	217		
	28	Rahimpur	110		
	29	Sadarai	756		
	30	Surujpur	82		
	31	Tarapur	246		
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>31097</b>		
Kalaruka	1	Akupur	599		
	2	Arthanpur	930		
	3	Azidharpur	208		
	4	Balar Pirpur	551		
	5	Billai	275		
	6	Bubapur	1758		
	7	Chandpur	466		
	8	Gandharabapur	411		
	9	Gauripur	487		
	10	Ghargaon	296		
	11	Harishpur	1244		
	12	Hasnabad	1389		
	13	Jamrail	296		
	14	Jhaoa			
	15	Kalaruka	1335		
	16	Karachkhali	799		
	17	Karcha	489		
	18	Khairgaon	412		
	19	Khal par	287		
	20	khalpar (Part)	457		
	21	Khargaon			
	22	Kotalpur	901		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	23	Lama Para	681		
	24	Lambahati	479		
	25	Madhabpur			
	26	Malipur	447		
	27	Mamudpur	231		
	28	Mitragaon	472		
	29	Mohanpur	245		
	30	Mukirgaon (Nijgaon)			
	31	Mukirgoan	1459		
	32	Najam Pur	304		
	33	Najampur			
	34	Nanchiri	881		
	35	Nanchiri	545		
	36	Nayagaon	99		
	37	Noagaon	376		
	38	Nowka Kande	795		
	39	Nurullapur	1521		
	40	Pailanpur	278		
	41	Palpur	274		
	42	Pirpur	472		
	43	Rajapur			
	44	Rajpur	649		
	45	Rampur	433		
	46	Roysantoshpur	1877		
	47	Sahebergaon	278		
	48	Sankarpur	937		
	49	Sekh Kandi	185		
	50	Shimultala	1755		
	51	Sikandarpur	453		
	52	Sikka	334		
	53	Tajpur	604		
	54	Taluk Para	349		
	55	Tengergaon	131		
	56	Udoypur	256		
57	Uzirpur	346			
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>31736</b>		
Noarai	1	Angroka	391	Chandpur	1249
	2	Asadnagar	915		
	3	Bandargaon	353		
	4	Baragalla	1218		
	5	Bashtila	649		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	
	6	Batiyarkandi	724			
	7	Betura	660			
	8	Burairgaon	440			
	9	Cement Com.				
	10	Chankhair	1639			
	11	Char Bhara	1658			
	12	Chhit Bajnamahal	657			
	13	Dakshin Kupia	1575			
	14	Fakirtila	279			
	15	Godhabari	942			
	16	Joynagar	2147			
	17	Jurapani	770			
	18	Kachudair	971			
	19	Karailgaon	1302			
	20	Katalpur	477			
	21	Khuiadal	152			
	22	Khurma	687			
	23	Kuria	218			
	24	Laksmi Baur	3198			
	25	Mahishmara	543			
	26	Manikpur	1103			
	27	Maruatila	310			
	28	Mirjapur	787			
	29	Moula	471			
	30	Noarai Islampur	682			
	31	Paschim Noarai				
	32	Patibhag	835			
	33	Purbo Noarai				
	34	Rajargaon	2503			
	35	Rajgaon	511			
	36	Rangpur	1636			
	37	Sarpin Nagar	1658			
	38	Singarkach	916			
	39	Tingargaon	880			
	40	Ulurgaon	449			
	41	Uttar Keshabpur	467			
	42	Uttar Kupia	661			
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>36434</b>		<b>1249</b>
	Saiderga	1	Akanida Singua	193		
		2	Alampur	759		
		3	Asampur	163		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	4	Badirgaon	119		
	5	Bahubal (Goshpur)	524		
	6	Bahubugu	367		
	7	Behrajpur	807		
	8	Bilpur	1032		
	9	Bishwamvarpur	703		
	10	Brammangaon	298		
	11	Brammangaon Chak	1059		
	12	Burairgaon	361		
	13	Burairgaon Bazar	95		
	14	Chapalpara	1719		
	15	Charalkona	359		
	16	Dashghar	967		
	17	Dharan	512		
	18	Doyaroy	63		
	19	Faridpur	99		
	20	Furkan Chak	318		
	21	Gaharpur	254		
	22	Gaurangar	368		
	23	Gobindaganj Nayabazar	162		
	24	Gobindanagar	1703		
	25	Gobindapur	59		
	26	Gopalpur	162		
	27	Hailkiari	371		
	28	Hayatpur	192		
	29	Jalalpur	529		
	30	Kakura	333		
	31	Karsabarai	178		
	32	Katalpur	481		
	33	Khagaura	1121		
	34	Kharai	48		
	35	Khidirpur	218		
	36	Lakshmipur	359		
	37	Madhabpur	19		
	38	Mallikpur	1253		
	39	Mullata	1072		
	40	Naogaon	469		
	41	Paschim Chandpur	184		
	42	Paschim Suhitpur	754		
	43	Piran Nagar	34		
	44	Pirpur	1347		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	45	Purba Chandpur	570		
	46	Purba Suhitpur	259		
	47	Rail Gate	395		
	48	Sadarpur	99		
	49	Saidargaon	737		
	50	Sarmamla	304		
	51	Saudpur	483		
	52	Singua	179		
	53	Sreepur	86		
	54	Suhitpur	183		
	55	Sunarugaon	112		
	56	Takipur	452		
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>26046</b>		
Saila Afzalabad	1	Anandanagar	562		
	2	Bagain	1527		
	3	Bahadurpur	450		
	4	Bara Nashipur	757		
	5	Bara Palirgoan	1155		
	6	Barachal	397		
	7	Basanakandi	261		
	8	Bhugli	264		
	9	Binandapur	317		
	10	Brahman Julia	934		
	11	Chak Biram	330		
	12	Chalk Esabpur	320		
	13	Chhota Palirgoan	403		
	14	Deogoan	630		
	15	Gobondagonj Notun Bazar	668		
	16	Gobondagonj Puran Bazar	668		
	17	Gopalnagar	520		
	18	Gopalpur	97		
	19	Harinagar	95		
	20	Inam	706		
	21	Jagannathpur	467		
	22	Jati	145		
	23	Kalidash Para	432		
	24	Kalla	681		
	25	Khidirpur	2148		
	26	Khlogoan	424		
	27	Khlogoan Chak	106		
	28	Khola Lakshmipur	89		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	29	Khurma	108		
	30	Krishnanagar	1108		
	31	Lakshmi Narayanpur	453		
	32	Lakshmipur	224		
	33	Mirzapur	134		
	34	Nakeshwar	2281		
	35	Noapara	1196		
	36	Purbo Rampur	1335		
	37	Radhanagar	1644		
	38	Rampur			
	39	Rarigoan	297		
	40	Sadarpur	371		
	41	Sarispur	1047		
	42	Sayla	93		
	43	Sekh Para	358		
	44	Sekhpur	149		
	45	Shasan	149		
	46	Shasan Chak	177		
	47	Shibnagar	971		
	48	Shyamnagar	1033		
	49	Singua	618		
50	Sreenagar	433			
51	Tegari	535			
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>30267</b>		
Sing Chapair	1	Aslampur	133		
	2	Banikandi	2013		
	3	Chikankandi	234		
	4	Gaharpur	1051		
	5	Habipur	460		
	6	Jiapur	2349		
	7	Kaleshwar	1133		
	8	Kumarkandi	834		
	9	Lamahail	938		
	10	Mahadi	1146		
	11	Mamadpur	585		
	12	Mohadi	1338		
	13	Parganer Bazar	1236		
	14	Paschim Jagjhap	325		
	15	Sarisha Para	672		
	16	Satgoan	710		
	17	Satis	1071		

Union	Sl. No	Connected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Disconnected Villages	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)
	18	Seoter Para	1777		
	19	Sing Chapair	3329		
	20	Singcha Puran	1063		
	21	Sirajgaon Bazar	192		
	22	Sunampur	534		
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>23123</b>		
Uttar Khurma	1	Aklimnagar	220		
	2	Amertala	736		
	3	Bara Bihai	416		
	4	Bazargaon	333		
	5	Chalitarbagh	126		
	6	Charalkona	256		
	7	Choto Bihai	563		
	8	Dhargaon	320		
	9	Furkan Nagar	313		
	10	Gaburgaon	354		
	11	Gadar Mahal	356		
	12	Gatpar	269		
	13	Gauripur	40		
	14	Ghila Chhara	811		
	15	Hamidpur	87		
	16	Huliyargaon	292		
	17	Islampur	170		
	18	Jamirkhai	323		
	19	Kanchanpur	675		
	20	Lakshmipasha	363		
	21	Manjiara	281		
	22	Mohanpur	1050		
	23	Moyshapur	363		
	24	Nadampur	691		
	25	Nanchhiri	462		
	26	Nanchhiri (Langi)	670		
	27	Naya Bazargaon	95		
	28	Naya Maishapur	1291		
	29	Noagaon	413		
	30	Paranpur Chak	100		
	31	Purba Alampur	1180		
	32	Rasulpur	521		
	33	Rukhura	743		
	34	Saola	382		
	35	Seotar Para	1446		

<b>Union</b>	<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Connected Villages</b>	<b>Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)</b>	<b>Disconnected Villages</b>	<b>Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)</b>
	36	Takirai	310		
	37	Tebapur	393		
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>17414</b>		



### 4.3 MAP OF HARD-TO-REACH VILLAGES & PROPOSED ROADS

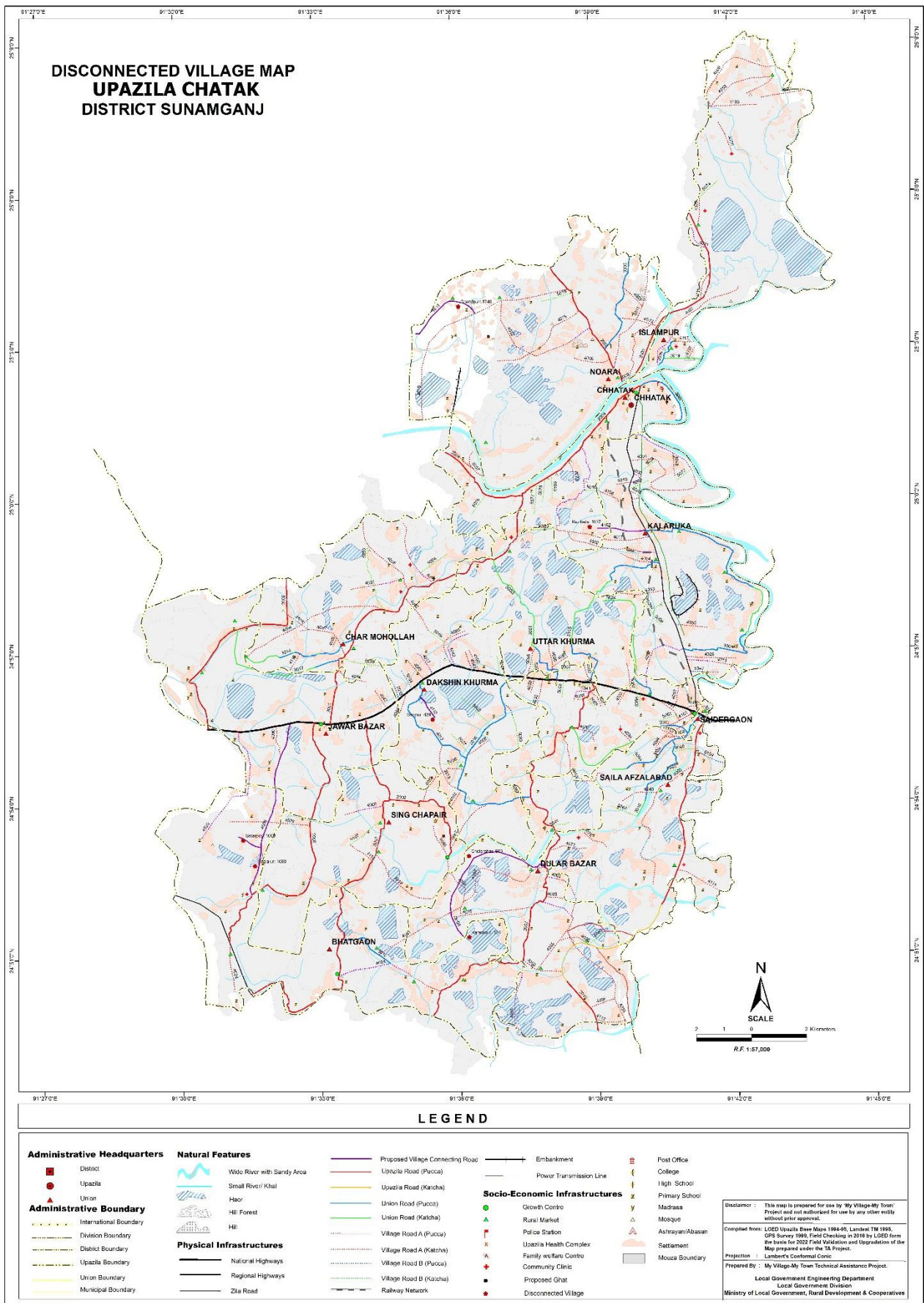


Figure 6: Upazila Map

## 6 DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

The consultant team collected data from the field on Hard-to-Reach Villages. Data were collected from those villages including population, road alignment information (*type, length, condition*), travel time, a structure required on the alignment, potential Riverine routes that can be used for a multi-modal transport system etc. The data were then analyzed, categorized, and finally used to obtain a priority list along with a map (*Figure:5*) showing prioritized roads and Hard-to-Reach Villages. The proposed Riverine & road connectivity by the UE office have been discussed in this section.

### 5.1 PROPOSED ROADWAY FOR HARD-TO-REACH VILLAGES:

At present, roads are the most dominant mode of transportation. Most of the structures were built on the rivers to make road communication effective.

*Table 3: Summary of the rural roads in the Upazila*

Total Road Length of the Upazila (KM)	Paved Length (KM)	Unpaved Length (KM)	Length of unpaved roads of Hard-to-Reach Villages (KM)
620.54	249.10	371.44	34.76

#### 5.1.1 PROPOSED ALL-WEATHER ROUTES:

There are 7 all-weather roads proposed to connect the HTRV within the Upazila. The road name, ID, road condition, and the length of the unpaved roads are as bellow;

*Table 4: Proposed all-weather roads in the Upazila*

Sl. No	Road Name	Road ID	Road Condition	Unpaved length (Km)
1	Moinpur-Aligonj	690233008	All Weather	5.15
2	Moinpur-Aligonj	690233008	All Weather	5.15
3	Noarai UP Office (Noarai Islampur)-Norsingpur Bazar via Khurma Village	690234011	Submersible	5.8
4	RHD-Kazihata Road	690234102	All Weather	1.35
5	Rawli- Monirgati- Nawgaon Primary School Road	690234110	All Weather	2.52
6	RHD-Porgona bazar via Gaglajur Village	690234006	All Weather	3.67
7	Pagnarpar-Satarpoy Village Road	No ID	All Weather	1.5

#### 5.1.2 PROPOSED ROADS FOR HARD-TO-REACH VILLAGES HAVING NO ID:

There are one road proposed to connect the HTRV within the Upazila that have no ID yet. The road name, ID, and the length of the unpaved part are as bellow;

*Table 5: Proposed roads for Hard-to-Reach Villages having No ID*

Sl. No	Road Name	Road ID	Unpaved length (Km)
1	Pagnarpar-Satarpoy Village Road	No ID	1.5

### 5.1.3 PRIORITY FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Considering resources constraint, benefited a group of people, the time required to travel & road hierarchy, a priority list has been developed (*Annexure- 2*) for the HTRV (Hard to Reach Villages). The priority score has been determined according to following

*Table 6: Considered weightage values for the prioritization*

Criteria	Weightage
Population	30
Travel Time	20
Cost per 1000 Population	25
Road Type	25
<b>Total=</b>	<b>100</b>

It has been observed that there are a number of roads that bear the same score. In these cases, the minimum budget required for providing connectivity to thousands of people- will get more priority compared to more budget-required roads. The roads bearing ID will have higher priority than the roads without ID.

## 7 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

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- Chatak Upazila is located under Sylhet Hills & is partially a part of Himalayan Piedmont Plain. The other areas are under Haor Basin. Chatak is partly covered by 11 haors/ wetlands and there exist 06 (Six) rivers flowing over the Upazila that dominate the ecosystem, and transport system of the Upazila. During monsoons, these Rivers carry a huge volume of flood water.
- As the Upazila is heavily flooded during monsoon, rural roads and structures are highly vulnerable in this Upazila.
- The Upazila has a total number of 07 Hard-to-Reach Villages. To develop rural connectivity, there are proposals for both all-weather and submersible roads. This report contains a list of roads with their priority. The priority has been determined based on Population, Travel Time, Cost per KM/1000 people & Road Hierarchy.
- This Upazila is highly vulnerable to disasters. Due to climate change, vulnerability is getting intense. The year 2022 has shown catastrophic flood that was not seen over the last 18 years (*last in 2004 similar to 1998 & 1988*). Therefore, it is highly recommended to study the road alignments before going for investment.
- Case-by-case design of roads in this Upazila considering different aspects such as exposure to floods, erosion etc. is highly recommended. A special study regarding the road and structure design of the Chatak Upazila in Sunamganj district is highly recommended.

## ANNEXURE - 1

### DETAILS OF GROWTH CENTER & HATBAZAR

Sl. No	Union	Market Name	Market Category (GC=Gro wth Center, HB=Hat Bazar)	Market Listed? (Yes/ No)	Market Category (General/ Special/ Collection center)	Market Category (Wholesale/ Retail/both)	Hat Day	Chandina Viti (Number)	Chandina Viti (Land)	Chandina Viti (Shop)	Land Area (Acre)			Lease/ Khas Collecti on BDT (2020)	Lease/ Khas Collecti on BDT (2019)
											Toha	Khas	Private		
1	Afzalabad	Lakesshair Bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	35	0.19	35	0.29	0.49	0.61	11500	11500
2	Afzalabad	Bangla bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.89	0.00	0	0
3	Afzalabad	Gobindaganj puran bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
4	Bhatgaon	Aliganj bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	4.00	0.00	42000	16335
5	Bhatgaon	Hyderpur bazar	GC	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	2.86	0.00	1200	1312
6	Bhatgaon	Bumbomi bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
7	Bhatgaon	Jahirpur bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
8	Bhatgaon	Saplaganj bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
9	Charmahalla	Tatiarchar bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.45	0.00	52000	52500
10	Charmahalla	Shakaiti bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
11	Chhatak	Chatak bazar hat	GC	Yes	General Market	Both	2	103	3.00	117	0.10	0.42	0.00	1840498	1743000
12	Chhatak	Peper mill minimarket	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
13	Dakshin Khurma	Chechan bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
14	Dakshin Khurma	Kurma bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
15	Dakshin Khurma	Manikganjr bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0

Sl. No	Union	Market Name	Market Category (GC=Gro with Center, HB=Hat Bazar)	Market Listed? (Yes/ No)	Market Category (General/ Special/ Collection center)	Market Category (Wholesale/ Retail/both)	Hat Day	Chandina Viti (Number)	Chandina Viti (Land)	Chandina Viti (Shop)	Land Area (Acre)			Lease/ Khas Collecti on BDT (2020)	Lease/ Khas Collecti on BDT (2019)
											Toha	Khas	Private		
16	Dular Bazar	Dular bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	98	1.17	200	0.00	3.05	1.62	221300	240000
17	Dular Bazar	Buraia bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Wholesale	2	0	0.24	40	0.26	0.24	0.64	16525	10500
18	Dular Bazar	Moinpur bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Wholesale	2	60	0.63	60	0.22	0.00	0.88	6500	9652
19	Dular Bazar	Jahidpur bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Wholesale	2	0	0.53	50	0.27	0.00	0.82	2500	3001
20	Dular Bazar	Alampur bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
21	Dular Bazar	Mohammadganj bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
22	Dular Bazar	Zahidpur notun bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
23	Islampur	Islampur bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.32	0.00	7500	5500
24	Islampur	Sanbari bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	2.41	0.00	675	0
25	Islampur	Hadachandpur bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
26	Islampur	Madrasa bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
27	Jawa Bazar	Jawa bazar	GC	Yes	General Market	Both	2	117	0.77	117	0.03	1.89	0.00	12505000	10605000
28	Jawa Bazar	Barakapan bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
29	Jawa Bazar	Kopla bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
30	Kalaruka	Hasnabad bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	16	0.65	16	0.15	0.45	0.20	7500	7000
31	Kalaruka	Kalaruka bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	32	2.21	32	0.28	2.21	0.00	5060	4500
32	Kalaruka	Nurullapur bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
33	Kalaruka	Rampur bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0

Sl. No	Union	Market Name	Market Category (GC=Gro with Center, HB=Hat Bazar)	Market Listed? (Yes/ No)	Market Category (General/ Special/ Collection center)	Market Category (Wholesale/ Retail/both)	Hat Day	Chandina Viti (Number)	Chandina Viti (Land)	Chandina Viti (Shop)	Land Area (Acre)			Lease/ Khas Collecti on BDT (2020)	Lease/ Khas Collecti on BDT (2019)
											Toha	Kha s	Privat e		
34	Noarai	Noarai bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Wholesale	2	7	0.30	35	0.40	0.24	0.00	70000	39200
35	Noarai	Chanpur bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	1.01	0.00	32500	18300
36	Noarai	Laxmibaur bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.58	0.00	6000	6000
37	Noarai	Chowmuhoni bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.04	1.04	6000	5300
38	Sedergaon	Gobindaganj bazar	GC	Yes	General Market	Both	2	46	3.00	46	0.88	1.10	1.90	816530	3079070
39	Sedergaon	Daran bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	86	1.11	86	0.12	0.21	0.90	45000	29500
40	Sedergaon	Peerpur bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	29	2.12	29	0.36	0.77	0.85	21500	30000
41	Sedergaon	Burairgaon bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
42	Sing Chapair	Serajganj bazar	GC	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	1.74	0.00	39750	52000
43	Sing Chapair	Kmaragaon bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	2.00	0.00	60000	58200
44	Sing Chapair	Ziapur bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	1.06	0.00	4750	1899
45	Sing Chapair	Islamganj bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
46	Sing Chapair	Modiganj bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
47	Sing Chapair	Pargona bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
48	Sing Chapair	Santiganj bazar	HB	No	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
49	Uttar Khurma	Bausa bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Wholesale	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.36	0.00	2700	0
50	Uttar Khurma	Amertal bazar	HB	Yes	General Market	Both	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.70	0.00	550	0



## ANNEXURE - 2

### PRIORITY LIST FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT

SL No	Upazila	Connecting Union	Connecting Village	Village Population BBS 2011	Population 2021 (Based on BBS 2011)	Road Name	Road ID	Road Type	Road Type by Surface Condition	Total Road Length	Paved length (Km)	HBB Length (km)	Unpaved length (Km)	Total Road Length to be Developed	HBB + Unpaved in (km)	Approx. Cost of Road (Lac)	Structure/ Gap (Meter)	Cost of Structure (in Lac)	Total Cost (in lac) (Roads + Structures)	Population /KM	Tentative Budget/1000 Population (in lac)	Travel Time (in min)	Weightage for Population	Weightage for Travel Time	Weightage for Cost per 1000 Pop	Weightage for Road Type	Total Weightage	Priority
1	Chatak	Noarai	Chandpur	1249	1431	Noarai UP Office (Noarai Islampur)-Norsingpur Bazar via Khurma Village	690234011	VRA	Submersible	5.80			5.80	5.80	5.80	1044.00	0.00	0.00	1044.00	247	729.53	87.00	18	16	20	12	66	1
2	Chatak	Dular Bazar	Chelarchar	603	691	Moinpur-Aligonj	690233008	UNR	All Weather	6.65	1.50		5.15	6.65	5.15	618.00	30.00	270.00	888.00	134	1285.29	77.25	15	16	15	20	66	2
3	Chatak	Chhatak	Kazihata	1137	1303	RHD-Kazihata Road	690234102	VRA	All Weather	2.35	1.00		1.35	2.35	1.35	162.00	0.00	0.00	162.00	965	124.35	20.25	18	10	25	12	65	3
4	Chatak	Bhatgaon	Satarpoy	1008	1155	Pagnarpar-Satarpoy Village Road	No ID	VRB	All Weather	1.50			1.50	1.50	1.50	180.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	770	155.85	22.50	18	10	25	12	65	4
5	Chatak	Bhatgaon	Gaglajur	1060	1215	RHD-Porgona bazar via Gaglajur Village	690234006	VRB	All Weather	9.59	5.62		3.67	9.29	3.67	440.40	0.00	0.00	440.40	331	362.62	55.05	18	10	25	12	65	5
6	Chatak	Bhatgaon	Karampur	134	154	Moinpur-Aligonj	690233008	UNR	All Weather	6.65	1.50		5.15	6.65	5.15	618.00	30.00	270.00	888.00	30	5783.81	77.25	15	16	10	20	61	6
7	Chatak	Dakshin Khurma	Senpur	428	490	Rawli- Monirgati- Nawgaon Primary School Road	690234110	VRA	All Weather	2.52			2.52	2.52	2.52	302.40	0.00	0.00	302.40	195	616.66	37.80	15	10	20	12	57	7

\*\*\* Cost for Roads & Structures; (All Weather Rd= 120 lac/km, Submersible= 180 lac/km, Structure= 9 lac/m)  
 \*\*\* Weightage Values; (Population = 30, Travel Time= 20, Cost per KM/1000 people= 25, Road Hierarchy= 25)