

6



Previous Condition of the Climate Victim



Constructed Buildings for Climate Victim

7



Previous Condition of the Climate Victim



Constructed Buildings for Climate Victim

8



Previous Condition of the Climate Victim



Constructed Building for Climate Victim

8



Protection Embankment beside Bakkhali River



Primary School with Pond and Ghatla



3D View of Bakkhali Bridge connecting Cox's Bazar city to the Khurushkul project



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Khurushkul Special Ashrayan Project

(The largest climate-victim rehabilitation project of the world)



Ashrayan-2 Project
Prime Minister's Office
Dhaka, Bangladesh
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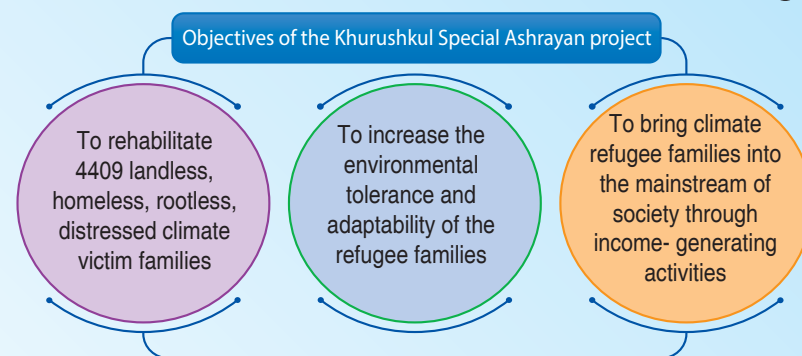


② Khurushkul Special Ashrayan (Shelter) Project

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the effects of climate change. Flood, cyclone, river erosion, storm and tidal surge are very common phenomena of the country and these natural calamities destroy the lives and properties in every year. After the liberation of Bangladesh, the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman took the initiative to rehabilitate the landless and homeless people. According to the Article 15 of the Constitution of Bangladesh every citizen of the country has the right to get shelter. In 1997, the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina instructed to take a project named “Ashrayan” to rehabilitate the landless, rootless, distressed and helpless people who are affected by the climate induced disasters.

Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the visionary leader approved the “Bangladesh Climate Change strategy and action plan” in 2009. Bangladesh is the first developing country to adopt this integrated action plan. The Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) was established with the Government funding in the financial year 2009-10. “The Climate Trust Act 2010” was formulated to ensure environmental protection with mitigation and adaptation modalities as well as protecting the lives and property of the people. Despite of being one of the most populous countries in the world, Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has announced to ensure housing for all landless and homeless people of Bangladesh.

The coastal areas of Bangladesh are different from the rest of the country because of their unique geo-physical characteristics and different socio-political consequences that often limit people’s access to endowed resources and perpetuate risk and vulnerabilities. The people living in the coastal area of Bangladesh are more vulnerable to natural disasters and highly affected by climate change with problems including salinity and water logging, soil erosion, flooding and cyclones. In this consequence a Special Project named “Khurushkul Special Ashrayan Project” has been taken in the Fiscal Year 2014-15 to improve the socio-economic condition of the cyclone and tidal wave affected people of the South-Eastern district named Cox’s Bazar which is very much related to achieve the SDG 13. This project will also contribute in achieving SDG 1 & 2. Under this special project, 139 multi-storied building will be constructed to rehabilitate 4409 climate victim families so that they would be able to lead a happy prosperous life. This special project is the largest climate victim rehabilitation project in the world.



Khurushkul Special Ashrayan Project at a glance

- 1 Total project cost : Tk. 18003.90 million (USD. 211.81 million) [1 USD = 85 BDT]
- 2 Project location : Cox’s Bazar
- 3 Source of money : Government of Bangladesh (GoB)
- 4 Total land : 102.62 Hectare
- 5 Project areas:
 - Zone-1 : Residential area (45.16 Hectare)
 - Zone-2 : Buffer area (0.81 Hectare)
 - Zone-3 : Tourist area with Sheikh Hasina Tower (38.44 Hectare)
 - Zone-4 : Dry Fish Processing Zone and Sales Center (18.21 Hectare)

Construction of infrastructures in the residential area

- **Description of Multistoried Building (Five-storied)**
 - Number of buildings : 139 (Construction of 20 buildings has already been completed)
 - Cost of construction of each building Tk. 71.5 million (USD 0.84 million)
 - The number of unit on each floor : 8 nos
 - Ground floor is kept vacant for community activities
 - Number of flat in each building : 32 nos
 - Net per unit usable area : 37.74 sqm + Common use: 13.94 sqm = Total areas : 51.68 sqm
- **Electricity supply and substations Installation Works**
 - Construction cost : Tk. 144.79 million (USD 1.71 million)
 - Construction of 33 KV line : 29.77 Km
 - Construction of 11 KV line : 1 Km
 - Number of Transformer : 387 nos

④ ● Water supply system

- Construction cost : Tk. 640.8 million (USD 7.54 million)
- Number of Over ground Reservoir : 17 nos
- Number of Centrifugal pump : 38 nos
- Number of Water Treatment Plant : 08 nos
- Number of Deep Tube well : 17 nos

● Effluent and Waste Treatment Plant

- Capacity : 150 cum/hr, Construction cost : Tk. 731.60 million (USD 8.60 million)

● Tourist Zone

- It will be implemented through Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism.

Relation with SDG: The project is related with SDG 1-8 and 13

● Climate Resilient Building

- Life span for each building is considered 50 years
- Structural design is considered following the parameter of BNBC (Bangladesh National Building code)
- Basic wind speed-260 km/h (from basic speed map of BNCC) [Highest wind speed was 220 km/h in the year 1994]
- Earthquake-Consider Moderate earthquake zone as per code (Normally 5 to 7.5 Richter scale)
- Salinity- Followed Special guideline for saline zone in both design and construction level.
- Pre-cast pile (0.35*0.35 meter) foundation considered; length varies from 16.20 meter to 30.50 meter.

● Protection Embankment

Embankment Design Level = 7.00 m (free board level 2.00 m) [Highest tidal surge was 5.78 m in the year 1994]

- Length of protection Embankment : 4.774 km
- Construction Cost Tk. 2800.00 million (USD 32.94 million)

● Internal small bridge, Ghatla, Pond, Canal and Playground

- Number of Pond: 03
- Number of Ghatla : 09
- Length of Canal : 2.50 km.
- Number of Playground : 14
- Number of internal bridge : 03

● Construction of Bridge over Bakkhali river

- 595.00 Metre Bridge with 2.3 km approach road to connect Cox’s Bazar city and the project area.

⑤ ● Sustainability and Livelihood by Income Generating Activities

- Fishing
- Processed fish sale
- Sales Center
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Police Station
- Fire Service and civil defence station
- Community clinic
- Afforestation
- Dry fish processing
- Packaging Industry
- Tourism activities
- Direct supervision by the Prime Minister’s Office

● Construction of 04 Cyclone Shelters

- Construction cost : Tk. 118.63 million (USD 1.40 million)
- Ground floor of all 139 buildings are kept vacant for community activities. In case of tidal surge or cyclone this will be used as cyclone shelter.

● Solar Panel

- Provision of Solar Panel is ensured in all 139 buildings. Construction cost : Tk. 291.56 million (USD 3.43 million)

● Rain Water Harvesting System

- Provision of Rain Water Harvesting is ensured in all 139 buildings. Construction cost : Tk. 186.85 million (USD 2.20 million)

● Afforestation and Jhaubon

- Department of forest is assigned to create green vegetation costing of Tk. 19.72 million (USD 0.23 million)

● Construction of fire service and civil defence station

- Work will be implemented by the Security Services Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

● Construction of 2 Jetties

- Work will be implemented by the Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority.

● Construction of police outpost

- Work will be implemented by the Public Security Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

● Helipad construction

- Armed Forces Division has already completed the construction work of 2 helipads.