

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
Local Government Engineering Department

**Western Economic Corridor & Regional Enhancement Program
(WeCARE) Phase-I:**

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP-4)

For

CW-09, CW-11, and CW-12



**Western Economic Corridor & Regional
Enhancement Program (WeCARE) Phase-I:
Local Government Engineering Department**

SUBMITTED TO
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| Contents | |
| Abbreviations | III |
| Glossary | IV |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | VI |
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Subgroup and Its Resettlement Impacts | 1 |
| 1.2 Socio-Economic Profile..... | 2 |
| 1.2.1 Project Cut-off Date..... | 3 |
| 2 RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS | 4 |
| 2.1 Introduction..... | 4 |
| 2.2 Magnitude of Resettlement Impacts..... | 4 |
| 2.2.1 Use of Affected Structure | 4 |
| 2.3 Impact on Structure..... | 5 |
| 2.3.1 Impact on Primary Structure..... | 5 |
| 2.4 Impact on Secondary structure | 5 |
| 2.4.1 Impact on Wage Labor | 6 |
| 2.5 Impact on Vulnerable People..... | 6 |
| 2.6 Categories of Trees from different CWs..... | 6 |
| 2.7 Categories of Losses Based on Entitlement Matrix..... | 7 |
| 3 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION..... | 8 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 8 |
| 3.2 Outcomes of Consultation Meetings..... | 9 |
| 3.3 Incorporation of Consultations outcomes | 10 |
| 4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK..... | 13 |
| 5 RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION..... | 21 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 21 |
| 5.2 Livelihood Impact and Risks | 21 |
| 5.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration | 22 |
| 5.4 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies..... | 23 |
| 5.5 Rehabilitation Measures..... | 24 |
| 5.5.1 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups | 25 |
| 5.5.2 Gender Considerations | 25 |
| 6 RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION BUDGET..... | 26 |
| 6.1 Introduction..... | 26 |
| 6.2 Compensation Assessment Methodology | 26 |
| 6.3 Cost & Budget of GCM | 29 |
| 6.4 Cost and Budget for tree | 31 |
| 7 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS | 34 |
| 7.1 Institutional Arrangement | 34 |
| 7.2 Roles and responsibility of INGO/Consulting Firm: | 34 |
| 7.3 Project Management and Supervision Consultant | 37 |
| 7.4 Capacity Building | 37 |
| 7.5 Guidelines for Bid Documents | 37 |
| 7.6 RAP Implementation Time Schedule | 38 |
| 7.7 Committee Formed to Deal with RAP Implementation | 38 |
| 7.7.1 Grievance Redress Committee..... | 38 |
| 7.7.2 Joint Verification Committee | 42 |
| 7.7.3 Property Valuation Advisory Committee | 42 |
| 7.7.4 Resettlement Advisory Committee | 43 |

List of Table

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1: Component of the subgroup..... | 1 |
| Table 2: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Households | 2 |
| Table 3: Cut-off date..... | 3 |
| Table 4: Total entities affected by the project..... | 4 |
| Table 5: Use of affected structure | 4 |
| Table 6: Impact on Structure..... | 5 |
| Table 7: Quantity of affected primary structures. | 5 |
| Table 8: Quantity of affected secondary structures..... | 5 |
| Table 9: Number of Wage Labor | 6 |
| Table 10: Number of vulnerable | 6 |
| Table 11: Tree table for Different CW..... | 7 |
| Table 12: Categories of losses based on Entitlement Matrix | 7 |
| Table 13: Summary of Consultation Meetings and FGDs | 8 |
| Table 14: Measures taken as of Consultations outcome. | 10 |
| Table 15: Livelihood Restoration Options..... | 24 |
| Table 16: Rate for calculating the budget of RAP. | 26 |
| Table 17: Details of Compensation for structure and other resettlement benefits | 29 |
| Table 18: Budget for affected trees..... | 31 |
| Table 19:Resettlement and Tree Budget summary | 32 |
| Table 20: Budget by GCM for different CW | 32 |
| Table 21: Budget for the Tree of different CW | 33 |
| Table 22: RAP Implementation Time Schedule | 38 |

List of Annex

| |
|--|
| Annex 1: CW wise impact, SES, budget summery and detail budget |
| Annex 2: Pictures of the Stakeholders Consultation Meeting |
| Annex 3: List of the affected Households (HHs) |
| Annex 4: List of the Affected Tenants |
| Annex 5: List of the Affected Wage Labour |
| Annex 6: List of the Affected Vulnerable HHs |
| Annex 7: Tree cutting Information. |
| Annex 8: Details budget for each GCM |
| Annex 9: Entitlement Matrix |
| Annex 10: Legal Framework |
| Annex 11: Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) |

Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|--|
| AP | : Affected Person |
| CCL | : Cash Compensation under Law |
| CPR | : Common Property Resources |
| ESS | : Environmental and Social Standards |
| ESF | : Environmental and Social Framework |
| EP | : Entitled Person |
| FGD | : Focus Group Discussion |
| GCM | : Growth Center Market |
| GoB | : Government of Bangladesh |
| GRM | : Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| GRC | : Grievance Redress Committee |
| GBV | : Gender based Violence |
| IDA | : International Development Association |
| IoL | : Inventory of Losses |
| IP | : Indigenous Peoples |
| LGED | : Local Government Engineering Department |
| NGO | : Non-Governmental Organizations |
| PAH | : Project Affected Households |
| PAP | : Project Affected Persons |
| PIC | : Project Implementation Committee |
| PIU | : Project Implementation Unit |
| PSC | : Project Steering committee |
| PVAC | : Property Valuation Advisory Committee |
| RAP | : Resettlement Action Plan |
| RCS | : Replacement Cost Study |
| RPF | : Resettlement Policy Framework |
| ROW | : Right of Way |
| RV | : Replacement Value |
| SES | : Socio-economic survey |
| SEP | : Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| VLD | : Voluntary Land Donation |
| WB | : World Bank |
| WeCARE | : Western Economic Corridor & Regional Enhancement Program |

Glossary

“Census” is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.

“Cut-off date” is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

“Involuntary resettlement”

“Involuntary resettlement” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location and causes adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons due to Involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, i.e., Resettlement is considered involuntary when the affected persons or communities who lose assets do not have the right to refuse the government's right to land acquisition on land that results in displacement.

“Land acquisition” refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

“Livelihood” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource- based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

“Project affected persons” (PAPs) means persons (or communities) who are impacted by involuntary resettlement as defined below.

Replacement Cost refers to a type of compensation given to those who are being displaced from their land or homes. The replacement cost is an amount assessed for the affected properties which is sufficient to purchase alternative land or asset in an open market plus all transaction costs involved in receiving compensation and replacement of lost assets.

“Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

“Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

“Security of tenure” means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

Informed consent means the people involved are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences and freely agree to participate in the project. Power of choice refers to the people involved have option to agree or disagree, without adverse consequences imposed formally or informally by others.

Vulnerable households in Bangladesh refers to those HHs are facing heightened risk of poverty, food insecurity, and other hardships due to factors like low income, limited access to resources, physically challenged, aged (60 years more), female headed HHs, environmental challenges, and social inequalities.

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) is implementing the Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement Program (WeCARE Program) with the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) and the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) as the main implementing agencies with the support from the World Bank (WB). This program is planned to be implemented in three phases over 10 years in 10 districts including Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, Chuadanga, Satkhira, Natore, Sirajganj, Kushtia, Pabna and Meherpur. The anticipated time for phase-1 is five years for four districts Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chuadanga while phase-2 and 3 is expected to be next five years.

There are four components of the program while the LGED components are comprised of Component 2: Upgrading secondary and tertiary roads and complementary logistics infrastructure and services: Component 3: Project Implementation Support and Sustainability: Component 4: COVID-19 Relief and Recovery.

Project Description

There is total 16 contract packages (CW) under phase -1 of WeCARE project to be implemented by LGED. Of the 16 CWs, fifteen CWs have no land acquisition. This subgroup covers following Package which is CW-09, CW-11, and CW-12.

This subgroup¹ covers the improvement of 6 Growth Centre markets (GCMs)² and **105.571** Km of adjacent 16 roads under the project area. This RAP is prepared following RPF of WeCARE for this subgroup components to guide resettlement and the consequent preparation and implementation.

All three CWs are located in the Chuadanga district, with CW-9 having three GCMs in Jamjami and Munshigonj UP, which follow Alamdanga Upazila. CW-11 is covered by one GCM and is located in Hizolgari UP and Chuadanga Sadar Upazilas. CW-12 has two GCMs, located in Dugdugi UP and Karpasdanga UP, respectively, following Damurhuda Upazila.

Identified Resettlement Impacts

The census and inventory of loss (IOL) result reveals that a total of 173 commercial squatter, 01 Union parishad-owned structure will be affected at the selected five Growth Center Markets (GCMs) and one GCM under CW-9 (Jamjami) had no impact on the structure because of it is situated on the Government plain land. On the other hand, no land acquisition and resettlement impacts have been identified within the proposed **105.571** km alignment of adjacent 16 roads for upgrading of road network.

The survey also identified that 06 wage laborers and 13 tenants and 23 vulnerable HHs (Household with physical disabilities 01, Under poverty line 22, Female HH Headed 00 and

¹ CW-09, CW-11, CW-12,

² Out of these six GCMs one GCM (Jamjami) under CW-9 has no impact due to this GCM is situated on plain land.

Elderly Headed³ 00) will be affected. On the other hand, the census and IOL survey found that there are no PAPs on the roads - survey, impact of road rehabilitation limited to width of existing road.

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

No land acquisition will be required for upgrading of road network activities and GCMs since impact of road rehabilitation and construction of GCM limited to width of existing road and within existing government GCM boundary. None of the affected shop owners and vendors need any permanent relocation during or after constructions of GCM. Indeed, the GCM activities will be carried out even during construction period in the available lands within the remaining land of GCM or alternative available land within the vicinity of the project activities for these vendors to shift to. The shop owners and vendors will shift their business at the preferred alternative location along the GCM area for the time being (minimum 6 months) during construction period and they will be provided notice before 90 days ago by LGED. It is to note that all the proposed GCMs have available land along with the constructions area, so they do not need to relocate alternative places for running their business. The project will manage the shifting process in consultation with market committee. No resettlement site at alternative places will be required for the affected entities under these CWs.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The overall responsibility of environmental and social performance of RAP implementation of the WeCARE will rest with the PIU. Aside from the PIU Safeguard Specialist and RAP implementing NGO/consulting firm, the PIU will engage Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) to supervise the contractors including social safeguard management requirements and measures on their execution of construction-related, infrastructural development and other activities that have significant negative social impacts identified in the RAP. During implementation of the program, LGED, consulting firms, contractors and relevant officials will be **trained** on ESF. As per the proposal, efforts will be made to complete the RAP implementation process in about 9 months' time including a margin of 03 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the implementation.

GRC, JVC, and PVAC have been formed on April 24, 2022, to compensate the affected persons/families for the land acquisition, structure, tree, business, and other impact during the project implemented by LGED with the financial assistance of the World Bank. Committees will take effective measures solving complaint from affected persons within a short period of time and maintaining transparency.

³ According to BBS, People aged 60 years and above are considered as senior citizens/elderly people. The United Nations also uses 60 years to refer to elderly people. This line, which divides younger and older cohorts of a population, is also used by demographers in Asian and Pacific regions.

(<http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/PopMonographs/elderlyFinal.pdf>, page 2)

Cost Estimate and Budget

At this stage, a provisional total for RAP implementation and other associated costs have been estimated. The total estimated RAP budget stands at **BDT 25,346,056**. This budget will be finalized based on joint verification committee (JVC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) recommendation following RPF guidelines.

1 Introduction

1. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared by Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) in accordance with the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) along with the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) legal policy and World Bank's (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), specifically Environmental and Social Standard-5 (ESS-5) "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land and Involuntary Resettlement".
2. The program will cover 10 districts including Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, Chuadanga, Satkhira, Natore, Sirajganj, Kushtia, Pabna and Meherpur. The anticipated time for phase-1 is five years for four districts Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chuadanga while phase-2 and 3 is expected to be next five years. LGED will develop and upgrade complementary logistics infrastructure and services including rural markets in selected growth centers; and upgrade secondary and tertiary road network serving selected markets. There are four components in this program and among them component 1 will be implemented by RHD; component 2 and Component-3 will be implemented by LGED; and component 4 will be jointly implemented by LGED and RHD.
3. Its sets out the principles and objectives governing preparation and implementation of this social risks and impacts, mitigation measures in accordance with the RPF requirements. The aim is to ensure that adverse socio-economic impacts of the programs on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately mitigated, and the PAPs are not worst off as a result of project interventions. This RAP is for the project subgroup which includes four packages CW-09, CW-11, and CW-12. This subgroup does not need any land acquisition.

1.1 Subgroup and Its Resettlement Impacts

4. This RAP is prepared for three packages (CW-09, CW-11, and CW-12) to guide resettlement and the consequent preparation and implementation of the project by LGED under the Western Economic Corridor & Regional Enhancement Program -LGED (WeCARE-LGED) financed by the World Bank.
5. This subgroup covers 6 GCMs and 16 adjacent roads which cover **105.571** km and will be implemented to improve connectivity, market, and infrastructure improvement under WeCARE Program. Most of the shops in all the GCMs are made of CI sheet roof and brick wall. For the improvement of those GCMs, some business premises will be affected temporarily while there is no impact on the houses or productive land for upgrading of road network of these 03 packages. Details of roads description of adjacent 16 roads under this subgroup are as follows:

Table 1: Component of the subgroup

| CW | GCM | Road | Scheme Code | Scheme Name | Length (km) |
|-------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| CW-09 | Munshigonj | 3 Roads which covers 24.55km Upazila | 218072005 | Gholdari G.C-Munshiganj | 8.80 |
| | | | 218073025 | Jehala UP-Kumari UP | 9.25 |
| | Gokulkhali | | 218073035 | Panchlia Bazar-Nagdah | 6.50 |

| | Jamjamihat | Alamdanga, District Chuadanga | | UP Office Road | |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|-----------|---|---------|
| CW-11 | Hijolgari | 6 Roads which covers 22.89km under Upazila Chuadanga Sadra, District Chuadanga | 218232002 | Sarajgonj G.C- Alamdanga (Sadar Portion) | 5.287 |
| | | | 218232006 | Sarajgonj R&H- Gholdari G.C (Sadar Portion) | 4.646 |
| | | | 218232005 | Badorganj R&H- Andulbaria G.C (Sadar Portion) | 3.075 |
| | | | 218233003 | Hizolgari G.C-Kotali- Begumpur UP | 3.917 |
| | | | 218234022 | Choto Solua-Boldia Battalla | 2.297 |
| | | | 218234026 | Boldia Madrasha- Boalia | 3.671 |
| CW-12 | Dugdugihat Karpasdanga | 3 Roads which covers 29.32km under Upazila Damuhuda, District Chuadanga | 218312009 | Lokhnathpur RHD- Karpasdanga GC Road via Subolpur Ferrygha. | 5.70 |
| | | | 218313005 | Damurhuda - Laxmipur Hat | 9.67 |
| | | | 218313001 | Karpashdanga Up- Jagonnathpur G.C | 13.95 |
| Total Roads | | 12 | | Total length | 105.571 |

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

6. The SES survey identified 173 households with a total population of 527. The average HH size is 3.0 which is lower than the national average at 4.06 per households. Among the affected households 0% are headed by females and 100% are headed by male that significantly varies with the statistical data of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics⁴, Women and Men in Bangladesh, page 21, 2022, (84.60 % Male headed and 15.40% female headed HHs). It is seen that 42.12% males and 29.60% females are in working age (15 to 60). A total of 23 vulnerable HHs have been identified during the survey, among them, 22 HHs have been identified as income under the poverty line (BDT 10,500/month and 01 HH with physical disabilities)

Table 2: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Households

| Socio-economic information | | Male | % | Female | % | Total | Grand Total |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Household | HHH | 173 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 173 | 3.0 |
| | HH Member | 304 | 57.69 | 223 | 42.31 | 527 | |

⁴

https://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/b343a8b4_956b_45ca_872f_4cf9b2f1a6e0/2022-06-13-04-42-f063cb30c78ea58d75bd29f0056af636.pdf

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Age category | Up to 15 | 66 | 12.52 | 59 | 11.20 | 125 | 527 |
| | 15 to 60 | 222 | 42.13 | 156 | 29.60 | 378 | |
| | More than 60 | 16 | 3.04 | 8 | 1.52 | 24 | |
| Marital status | Married | 186 | 35.29 | 147 | 27.89 | 333 | 527 |
| | Unmarried | 116 | 22.01 | 70 | 13.28 | 186 | |
| | Widow/ Widower | 2 | 0.38 | 6 | 1.14 | 8 | |
| Educational status | Illiterate | 28 | 5.31 | 24 | 4.55 | 52 | 527 |
| | Up to HSC | 263 | 49.91 | 194 | 36.81 | 457 | |
| | Bachelor degree and above | 13 | 2.47 | 5 | 0.95 | 18 | |
| Income level | Up to 10,500 | 22 | 12.72 | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | 173 |
| | 10500-30,000 | 141 | 81.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 141 | |
| | Above 30,000 | 10 | 5.78 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | |
| Religion of the HHH | Islam | 151 | 87.28 | 0 | 0.00 | 151 | 173 |
| | Hindu | 22 | 12.72 | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | |
| | Christian | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | |

==

1.2.1 Project Cut-off Date

7. Consultation meeting has been held at every GCM and disseminated project information, role of the project and the affected people, compensation payment procedure, cut-off date, etc.

Cut-off dates are applicable for the affected people in terms of assessment of compensation and preventing fraudulent claims. Date of commencement of census and inventory of losses survey are the cut-off dates for the squatters. Cut-off date was established for every growth centre during consultation meetings. The cut-off date was declared during conducting consultation meetings in the respective GCMs. All the GCMs were video filmed before conducting survey to prevent further fraudulent claims.

Table 3: Cut-off date

| CW | GCM | Date |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Cw-09 | Gokulkhali | 12.10.2022 |
| | Munshigonj | 18.10.2022 |
| | Jamjami | 12.10.2022 |
| CW-11 | Hijolgari | 14.11.2022 |
| CW-12 | Dugdugi | 26.10.2022 |
| | Karpasdanga | 14.11.2022 |

2 Resettlement Impacts

2.1 Introduction

8. Census and Inventory of Loss (IOL) were conducted to determine the overall impact of the project. There will be no land acquisition for this project component. 173 squatters will be losing commercial structures only. In case of impact on structures or other assets, adequate compensation and resettlement benefits will be paid following the RPF for LGED under WeCARE project.

2.2 Magnitude of Resettlement Impacts

9. The survey result reveals that a total of 173 commercial squatters are affected by loss of business structures at that allocated GCM and no impact has been identified for upgrading of road network.
10. The survey also identified that 06 wage laborers and 13 tenants will be affected from the affected shops by the project intervention. Total 23 HHs have been identified as vulnerable considering their income level. Tables below shows the EPs by impacts.

Table 4: Total entities affected by the project.

| Sl. No. | Project Impacts | Total |
|---------|---|-------|
| A | Number of squatters Losing commercial Structure | 173 |
| B | Number of Union parishad owned structure | 1 |
| C | Total number of Project Affected Units (A+B) | 174 |
| D | Total number of persons affected | 527 |
| E | Number of tenants affected | 13 |
| F | Number of business loss (own +tenant) | 172 |
| G | Number of wage labourer affected | 6 |
| H | Vulnerable HHs | 23 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.2.1 Use of Affected Structure

11. Impact by use of structure shows that all the affected structures are used commercially. Total 173 shops have been identified by the IOL survey which are operated by 172 businessmen and remaining one Shop/Business is close. Due to temporary closing of business 06 wage laborers will be affected by losing their employment. Table below shows the impacts by affected structures by market.

Table 5: Use of affected structure

| SL No | Impacts | Unit | Total |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| 1 | Affected shops | No | 173 |
| 2 | No. of Structure owners | No | 174 |
| 3 | Affected Business Operator | No | 172 |
| 3.1 | Business running by owner | No | 158 |
| 3.2 | Business running by tenants | No | 13 |

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|----|---|
| 4 | No. of wage labour affected | No | 6 |
| 5 | Business Close | No | 1 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.3 Impact on Structure

12. The IOL survey identified that total 177 primary commercial structures and 39 secondary structures will be affected that covered sft 22744.22 floor area. Total 216 commercial structures (primary and secondary) belong to 174 owners, 173 households and 1 Union Parishad. Detailed of the impacts shown in the following tables.

Table 6: Impact on Structure

| No. of CWs | Total Entities | Primary Structures | Secondary structure | Total | Floor Area (sft) |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------|
| 3 | 174 | 177 | 39 | 216 | 22744.22 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.3.1 Impact on Primary Structure

13. Various categories of commercial primary⁵ structures have been identified within the proposed area. Semi-pucca (CI sheet roof with bricks wall), Tin-made (CI sheet roof and fence), *Katcha* (CI sheet roof with wooden/bamboo fence). Out of the total affected primary structures (19567.012sft), major quantity is katcha (11686.78 sft), followed by semi- pucca (3577.6 sft), and tin-made (4302.63 sft).

Table 7: Quantity of affected primary structures.

| S.L | Category of structure | Unit | Total | |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| | | | No | Quantity |
| 1 | Semi-Pucca | Sft. | 15 | 3577.6 |
| 2 | Tin Made | Sft. | 33 | 4302.63 |
| 3 | Katcha | Sft. | 129 | 11686.78 |
| | Total | Sft. | 177 | 19567.012 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.4 Impact on Secondary structure

14. Of the total 39 secondary⁶ structure, 38 verandas covering 31,77.21 sft area is highest. There is also one (1) deep tubewell will be dislocated by the project.

Table 8: Quantity of affected secondary structures.

| Type | Code | Total |
|------|------|-------|
|------|------|-------|

⁵ Primary structures are defined as the main structures of the shop like pucca, semi-pucca, tin made (see the table no 7) which are located in the alignment.

⁶ Secondary structures are addressed as the outside of the shop but linked to the shop, such as the boundary, tube well, veranda, and toilet, (see the table 8) which are located in the alignment.

| | | No | Quantity |
|----------------|------|----|----------|
| Deep Tube well | Nos. | 1 | 1 |
| Varanda | Sft | 38 | 3177.21 |

2.4.1 Impact on Wage Labor

15. As per the census, total 06 employees of shops/commercial enterprises have been identified who will lose their income due to the project. It is to be noted that only regular (monthly salaried) wage laborers have been enlisted during the survey. Daily wage earners/day laborers are not engaged by a particular shop owner. They work on 'no work no pay' basis. Therefore, day laborers will not get resettlement assistance from the project.

Table 9: Number of Wage Labor

| | Efficiency of the laborer/employee | Quantity |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------|
| CW-9 | Gokulkhali | 0 |
| | Munshiganj | 0 |
| | Total | 0 |
| CW-11 | Hijolgari Bazar | 0 |
| | Total | 0 |
| CW-12 | Dugdugi Bazar | 5 |
| | Karpasdanga Bazar | 1 |
| | Total | 6 |
| RAP-4 | Total | 6 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.5 Impact on Vulnerable People

16. Total 23 vulnerable HHs⁷ found during the IOL survey including under poverty line, and with physical disabled-headed and no elderly household & female-headed, was found. They will be taken care of them including resettlement benefits, Income livelihood restoration program, skill development training, and linkage with different local GO/NGO programs.

Table 10: Number of vulnerable

| Type of vulnerable | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| People with physical disabilities | 1 |
| Under Poverty Line | 22 |
| Total | 23 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.6 Categories of Trees from different CWs

17. It is to be noted that the Census and IOL survey has identified there are 16 roads cover in **105.571 km** which is surrounded by five GCMs. As per the census and IOL survey there

⁷This RAP covers the following four categories of households as vulnerable: physically challenged households, female-headed households, elderly households (60 years of age or more), and those with monthly incomes below the poverty level (10,500 BDT). The households that satisfied these four requirements were identified as vulnerable in this RAP. If any HHs meet more criteria, they will be considered as vulnerable under anyone category for one-time grants.

are 1224 trees standing beside both side of the road alignments. Out of the (1224) trees there are (958) large trees and (266) medium tress found in the proposed area. The government owns the entire road network, which is controlled by the Deputy Commissioner (DC)'s office. As a result, the DC's office owns all the trees on this property.

Table 11: Tree table for Different CW

| Type | CW-9 | CW-11 | CW-12 | CW-15 | Total |
|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Large | 362 | 65 | 472 | 59 | 958 |
| Medium | 180 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 266 |
| Total | 542 | 65 | 558 | 59 | 1224 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.7 Categories of Losses Based on Entitlement Matrix

18. There is a fixed entitlement matrix adopted in the resettlement policy framework for all the package of WeCARE program. This sub-group only five of entitles are applicable considering category of losses. There is no land acquisition for the non-titled commercial structure and compensation will be assessed and paid as of their impacted assets. There is in total **19,567.01** sft from 177 primary structures which is owned by 174 squatters. Due to impact on the commercial structure 172 business operators will be affected temporarily, Total 13 tenants and 06 wage laborers will also be affected due to dismantling of the business premises. Table below shows the overall impacts on the structure as per entitlement matrix.

Table 12: Categories of losses based on Entitlement Matrix

| Matrix No # | Losses Items | Unit | Total |
|-------------|--|------|-----------|
| 1 | Primary Structures | Sft. | 19,567.01 |
| 2 | Secondary Structures | Sft. | 3,177.21 |
| 3 | Compensation for business operator | Nos. | 172 |
| 4 | Wage Labour | Nos. | 6 |
| 5 | Loss of Income from rented-out commercial premises | Nos. | 13 |
| 6 | Access to rented-in commercial premises | Nos. | 13 |
| 7 | Vulnerable household | Nos. | 23 |
| 8 | Trees | Nos | 1224 |

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

3 Consultation and Participation

3.1 Introduction

19. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is now implementing rural connectivity, market, and infrastructure improvement in the four (4) WeCARE Program Districts, namely Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chuadanga in phase 1. The stakeholders' consultation meetings (SCMs) covers the improvement of 6 GCMs and the widening of 16 roads adjacent to the road network under the project area. During the preparation of RAP, LGED has conducted 6 consultation meetings with different stakeholders. The summary of consultation meeting is given below:

Table 13: Summary of Consultation Meetings and FGDs

| CW | GCM | Date | Venue | Main Participants Groups | No. Participants | | |
|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|--|--|------------------|----|----|
| | | | | | M | F | T |
| CW-09 | Gokulkhali | 12 October 2022, 12 October 2022 | Jamjami UP office Alamdanga, Chuadanga | UP Chairman, Members, LGED officials, Business community, local elites and influentials | 58 | 10 | 68 |
| | Munshigonj | 18 October 2022 | Munshigonj Bazar, Alamdanga, Chuadanga. | UP Members, LGED officials, Business community, local elites and influentials. | 39 | 0 | 39 |
| | Jamjami | 12 October 2022 | Jamjami UP office Alamdanga, Chuadanga | UP Chairman, Members, LGED officials, Business community, local elites and influentials | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| CW-11 | Hijolgari | 14 November 2022 | Hijolgari Bazar, Chuadanga Sadar, Chudanga | UP Chairman & Members, Businessman and Community leaders, Law enfouching agency, Teacher and others community people | 34 | 2 | 36 |
| CW-12 | Dugdugi | 26 October 2022 | Haoly UP office and Damurhuda, Chuadanga | UP Chairman, Members, Businessman, local elites and influentials. | 33 | 07 | 40 |
| | Karpasgdanga | 14 November 2022 | Karpasgdanga UP office Damurhuda, | UP Chairman, Members, LGED officials, | 79 | 01 | 80 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|-----------|--|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Chuadanga | Businessman, local elites and influentials | | | |
| Total | | | | | 271 | 25 | 296 |

3.2 Outcomes of Consultation Meetings

20. During preparation of RAP, LGED has taken stakeholders opinion and those are incorporated with the entitlement matrix. Consultations have been conducted with the affected PAPs, local stakeholders, and beneficiaries while their feedback and suggestions have also considered this RAP. The summary of outcomes is given below-

21. The following issues were discussed by the audience:

- ❑ Growth Center Market (GCM) facilities will be o include cold chain facilities, an all-weather shed for agricultural products, a parking area for wholesale buyers' trucks, restrooms with separate stalls for men and women, childcare and breastfeeding areas, Internet kiosks, a medical center with a laboratory for detecting food adulteration (lactometer, formalin testing kit, weighing machine, etc.), and green space for socialization.
- ❑ Requesting the installation of a hygienic slaughterhouse near the market. Creating a larger entrance path for improved GCM for car and rickshaw mobility.
- ❑ Requires efficient drainage. Providing the GCMs with adequate lighting and CCTV systems to guarantee security.
- ❑ Beware of fraud and hire only qualified candidates.
- ❑ Local workers will get priority in project work. Market demands for water supply infrastructure.
- ❑ The tranquillity of the neighbourhoods should be taken into consideration when building the growth center market.
- ❑ Requesting separate bathrooms for men and women.
- ❑ It is advised to take action to reduce noise and dust during the construction phase.
- ❑ Arrangements for youngsters, the elderly, the disabled, and those who are pregnant with children to use alternative communication methods.
- ❑ People voiced worries about the influx of migrant laborers needed for the project's construction work as well as their potential involvement with sex crimes against women and children.
- ❑ Offices for the Bazar Bonik Samity, the Workers Union, the Market Management Committee, and female entrepreneurs, among others.
- ❑ A housing society focused on the growth center might be possible, and that idea needs to be developed right away.
- ❑ For the convenience of the surrounding population, a suitable "boat landing platform" should be built if the GCMs or neighbouring marketing facilities are by the side of a river or canal.

- ❑ The Social Welfare Division or the Youth Development Department may operate IT-based training centres and other training facilities in the Growth Centres.
 - ❑ For the convenience of the neighbourhood, mosques or other religious institutions nearby should be improved or strengthened.
 - ❑ A community centre where residents might congregate for social occasions like weddings and other celebrations.
 - ❑ In this region of Bangladesh, women are at ease working from home, and the public despises them for doing manual labor. As a result, there would be little involvement of women in road construction projects.
 - ❑ After trees beside the highway are cut down, reforestation will happen right away. Tree cutting would be bad for the habitat of the birds.
 - ❑ Along the route are numerous private clinics that produce a lot of medical waste. These must be properly disposed of and integrated into the growth centre development.
22. During consultation with different stakeholders including land and different structure owners, squatters, CPR management and wage earners etc., LGED has registered all the concerns raised by the potential affected people.

3.3 Incorporation of Consultations outcomes

23. The feedback received from the stakeholder consultation meetings have been considered in the RAP. The entitlement matrix has been revisited regarding compensations items and rates based on the consultation meetings. The suggestion provided on the design shared with the design team and has been incorporated as well. The Design team and safeguards consultants also shared the design with the local stakeholders and beneficiaries to get consent for effective planning and implementation.

Table 14: Measures taken as of Consultations outcome.

| Issues identified | Measures taken |
|---|--|
| Adequate compensation such as business loss, loss of structure, livelihood, loss of employment, tenants should be provided | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of income from displaced commercial premises- One time Assistance BDT 2,500 and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500 • loss of regular wage income for 30 days @ BDT 8,000 • Loss of income from rented -out commercial premises/ One time Assistance @ BDT 2,500 and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500 three months rental cost. • Loss of income from access to rented-in commercial premises |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>One time Assistance @ 2,500 and transitional allowance @ 7,500 three months rental cost. And Actual shifting assistance @ BDT 5,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income restoration grants for three months @ 5000 • Special Assistance of a one-time payment @ 5,000 for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed, and poor household. • Income restoration Training (Structure owners+ tenants+ wage labour) • Seed grant @BDT 15000/HH |
| Labor Influx and GBV Risks Management | <p>The number of labour workers will be less than community/local resident. The risks of labor influx and GBV are therefore very low and managed with close supervision against laborers' code of conduct. The PIU will instruct the civil works contractor to engage local labor as many as possible and build makeshift toilets and sanitation system in the construction area to ensure safe and healthy working environment. The contractor will be also asked to take safely measures during construction. The PIU will be supervising the contractor to ensure the influx of workers and followers cannot lead to adverse social and environmental impacts on local communities.</p> |
| Expansion of Growth Center Market (GCM) facilities, covering-construction of cold chain facilities, all weather shed for dumping agro products, vehicle parking area for wholesale buyer's trucks, gender segregated toilets, childcare/breastfeeding centers, Internet kiosks, medical center with a laboratory corner for checking food adulteration (lactometer, formalin Testing kit, weighing machine etc.), | <p>Issues shared with design team to consider/include this feedback in the GCM design.</p> |

Green Space for socializing etc.

Office space for Bazar Bonik Samity, Workers Union, Market Management Committee, Woman business operators, etc

Issues shared with design team to consider/include this feedback in the GCM design

GCM or nearby marketing facilities are by the river/canal side, then a proper 'Boat landing Platform' should be constructed for ease of the local community

Issues shared with design team to consider/include this feedback in the GCM design

4 Legal Framework

Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) of the World Bank

Since October 2018, all World Bank Funded Investment Project Financing (IPF) are required to follow the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) consisting of ten (10) Environment and Social Standards (ESS). These ESSs set out their requirement for the borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with any project. The ESSs support the borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability, assist them in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations, enhance transparency and accountability and ensure sustainable development outcome through ongoing stakeholder engagement. Among the 10 standards, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. LGED has prepared this RAP following the guidelines suggested under ESS5.

Objectives of ESS 5

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Applicability of ESS 5

ESS5 will apply as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as 'linked' or 'associated facility'. These ESS requirements and provisions apply to all components of LGED that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- (a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law.
- (b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures.
- (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project.
- (d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date.
- (e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible.
- (f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.
- (g) Land rights or claims to land, or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- (h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

Gaps Between ESS5 and ARIPA 2017 and Gap Filling Measures

The following are the key gaps of the ARIPA, 2017 vis-a-vis the World Bank ESS5 are presented in Table below.

Table 96: Gaps between GOB policies/act and ESS5

| SL. No. | Gaps between WB ESS 5 and ARIPA 2017 | Gap filling measures/actions |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1 | Gaps with regard to avoidance and minimized project impacts | The project designs adopted aimed to minimize. Impacts and adjusted tracks and station design further to reduce impacts and risk. |
| 2 | ARIPA 2017 does not require preparation of resettlement plan or resettlement action plan (RAP); | RAP/s will be prepared for all sub-projects. interventions and without the approval of RAP/s by the bank, construction works will not be started. |
| 3 | ARIPA 2017 recognize title owners only; informal settlers are not covered. DC declare cut-off date only for titleholders | All affected persons including titled, non-titled, encroachers will be identified for the compensation and assistance at full replacement cost. Cut-off date for non-title holder will be consider the date of census survey. |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 4 | Existing acts and methods of assessments do not ensure full replacement costs and transitional support | If the compensation according to the ARIPA 2017 does not meet the replacement cost, additional top-up payments will ensure replacement cost at current. Market price together with transitional support. |
| 5 | Consultation with affected communities not legally required under ARIPA 2017 | Extensive consultations will be carried out during all phases of the project. A separate SEP will be prepared. |
| 6 | The affected landowners can object to the acquisition in the beginning, but once hearing is done and settled, there is no scope of further complaint during the acquisition process. | There is a provision of four-tier grievance redress mechanism in the project. 1st level GRC is local GRC (LGRC), 2nd level is district GRC, 3rd level is PIU level and final are PSC level. People will first approach to LGRC and will request to forward case to district GRC if not settled at LGRC. If required, GRC will be forwarded to 3rd and 4th level. Aggrieved person may go to court at any level of grievance mechanism for verdict. |
| 7 | Relocation assistance or support allowed for title holders only under ARIPA 2017. No support is allowed for the squatters/illegal occupants | Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance and support from the project irrespective of titled, non-titled, encroachers etc. |
| 8 | Income and livelihood restoration assistance is restricted only to additional 100% compensation | The project benefits include income and livelihood restoration, including training for alternative incomes, and seed grants for small businesses. Vulnerable people will be also included livelihood restoration program |
| 9 | There is no policy against land restriction and force eviction | Forced eviction and land restriction are not allowed in this project. However, the exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by DC will not be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of ARIPA 2017 and the provisions of this ESS and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process. |
| 10 | ARIPA 2017 do not consider / recognize impacts imposed by the associated facilities. The act even does not explicitly cover restriction of access as an impact that would require compensation or resettlement | A common approach will be taken, and impact and risk assessment will be conducted for the associated facilities as well. Impact and risk assessment will be also conducted for any kind of “restriction of access” by the project. |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 11 | ARIPA 2017 does not have any provision to give special attention to the vulnerable groups like women, disables, ultra-poor or disadvantaged group | Special attention will be taken by the project for the vulnerable groups for i.e., additional grant, livelihood training, job opportunities during construction etc. |
| 12 | There is no provision for voluntary land donation | ESS5 clearly describes voluntary land donation procedures. + |

Entitlement Matrix

| <u>Unit of Entitlement</u> | <u>Entitlements</u> |
|--|---|
| <u>Impact category 1: Acquisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) land</u> | |
| <u>Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.</u> | ● <u>Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 200% premium.</u> |
| | ● <u>Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by PVAC.</u> |
| | ● <u>If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED.</u> |
| | ● <u>If the remaining land is unusable, the compensation provided will be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).</u> |
| <u>Impact category 2: Requisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) land</u> | |
| <u>Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.</u> | ● <u>Rental price of land as determined by DC with consultation with the landowners and LGED following the guideline of ARIPA 2017</u> |
| | ● <u>Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by PVAC, if any assets other than the land is affected and required relocation.</u> |
| | ● <u>If the land or assets are leased to third party, compensation to the third party and income loss to the owners will be paid as recommended by DC</u> |
| | ● <u>If the remaining land is unusable, the compensation provided will be calculated based on the total land requisitioned (i.e., the actual land required plus the remaining unusable land).</u> |
| | ● <u>Requisition can be maximum of 2 years</u> |
| | ● <u>Land has to be returned to the owner as original condition, otherwise compensation has to be paid as decided by DC and landowner.</u> |

Impact category 3: Loss of residential, commercial structures with title to land

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Cash compensation under law(CCL) which includes 100% premium or RV whichever is higher</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as top-up.</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>LGED in collaboration with PIU, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</u> |

Impact category 4: Loss of residential, commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Non-titled persons owners, vendors and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) built on GoB land as found during census</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Replacement value of the structure as determined by PVAC and PIU in consultation with affected HHs.</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>LGED in collaboration with PIU, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</u> |

Impact category 5: Loss of common property resources (CPR) with or without title to land

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Legal owners (land, structures, trees or any other assets)</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 200% premium for land (title holder)</u> |
|---|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| ● Identified by DC in the process of CCL payment. | ● If RV of land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as top-up. |
| ● Socially recognized owners/non-titled (structures, trees or any other assets) affected on the ROW as identified by Census and verified by JVC. | ● Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 100% premium for assets other than land (title holder) |
| - | ● If RV of assets other than land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as top-up (title holder) |
| - | ● Replacement Value (RV) of structure, trees or any other assets other than land for non-titled holder |
| - | ● Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost |
| - | ● Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost |
| - | ● Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. |
| - | ● Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. |
| - | Or |
| - | ● Project will construct a new community property in consultation with community and / or managing committee |
| - | ● Community property cannot be demolished until new one is constructed. |
| <u>Impact category 6: Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees, bamboo and banana groves</u> | |
| ● Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment. | ● Timber trees and bamboo: RV of trees and bamboo. |
| ● Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. | ● Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. |
| - | ● Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RV for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit. |

| | |
|--|--|
| - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Banana groves: RV of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree.</u> |
| - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RV as applicable.</u> |
| <u>Impact category 7: Loss of standing crops/fish stock & Loss of leased /mortgaged in land/ponds</u> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and LGED.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 100% premium for title holder and sharecroppers</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Socially recognized owners of crops/fish stock as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>100% top-up payment on DC's CCL for legal owners and sharecroppers</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Sharecroppers</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Replacement value of crops if planted on GoB land by squatters and /or sharecroppers</u> |
| - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>1-month advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value will be paid.</u> |
| - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>RV of existing standing crops/fish stock</u> |
| - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Leaseholder with legal papers.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>RV of crops/fish stock.</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.</u> |
| - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Dislocation Allowance will be calculated according to the recommendation of PVAC and based on the current market rate.</u> |
| <u>Impact category 8: Loss of income from displaced commercial/ industrial premises (owner operated)</u> | |
| <u>Any proprietor or businessman operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 and/or during Census.</u> | <u>One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost.</u> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>Impact category 9: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce & small business, and industry) for title and non-title</u> | |
| ● Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition. | ● Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labour or as determined by PVAC |
| ● Also applicable for non-titled | ● Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the Project. |
| : | - |
| <u>Impact category 10: Loss of income from rented -out and access to rented-in residential/ commercial premises</u> | |
| Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by Census and verified by PVAC | One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months' rental cost. Actual shifting assistance |
| <u>Impact category 11: Adverse impact on host population due to relocation of PAPs</u> | |
| Households relocated to the host villages | Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by LGED. |
| <u>Impact category 12: Severally affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance</u> | |
| ● Persons losing more than 10% of their income from all sources as identified by Census and verified by PVAC | ● Income restoration grants for three months based on the average monthly income loss Skill training and credit support under income generation program. |
| ● Squatters | ● Special Assistance of a one-time payment for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and poor household as decided by RAC and/or PIU |
| - | ● All the vendors and squatters will be eligible for Skill training and credit support under income generation program. |

| <u>Impact category 13: Unforeseen adverse impacts</u> | |
|--|---|
| <u>Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation</u> | <u>Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework</u> |
| <u>Impact Category 14: Construction induced impact</u> | |
| <u>Title and non-title land structure, tree and /or any type of assets owners</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>RV of damaged land, structure, tree, crops/fish stock and /or any type of assets owners as determined by PVAC and affected land / asset owners</u> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</u> |

5 Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

5.1 Introduction

24. No land acquisition will be required for upgrading of road network activities and GCM under CWs of this RAP. None of the affected shop owners and vendors need any permanent relocation during or after constructions of GCM. Indeed, the GCM activities will be carried out for **minimum 6 month** even during construction period in the available alternative location of GCM.
25. Non-titled PAPs have been affected by the subgroup (CW-9, CW-11, Cw-12 and CW-15), all the affected HHs are squatters affected by commercial structures. Due to this impact, 173 shops and 06 wage laborers will be affected. The shop owners and vendors will shift their business in consultation with market committee at the alternative location for the time being during construction period and LGED will provide a notice to the HHs before 90 days ago for the relocation To restore livelihood of the affected entities, LGED will provide compensations and different resettlement benefits including compensation for structure, transfer and reconstruction grant, loss of business, loss of wage laborer, loss of income from rented-out and rented in commercial premises, grants for vulnerable household, and seed grants for vulnerable HHs.

5.2 Livelihood Impact and Risks

26. The impact identified is only related to temporary economic displacement in GCM area. In this regard, the impacted squatters anticipated temporarily income loss for shifting of business. According to the livelihood assessment, business activities will be carried out in alternative places within the GCM for the time being (**minimum 6 month**) during the construction period. The project will be taken care of their suggestions and developed a livelihood and relocation strategy to minimize project impacts.
27. They want to enhance more skill on their current profession, and they requested skill development support along with other IGA including technical training. LGED will

conduct a need assessment during implementation period if required and will arrange IGA training. The vulnerable entitled persons (EPs) will also be linked with government/NGO income generating activities (IGA) programs and also tried for better job replacement.

5.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration

28. According to the survey, about 174 entities, including 172 structure owners, 13 tenants and 06 wage labor are going to be affected due to the project interventions. All the displaced structure and business entities will be paid compensation following the Entitlement Matrix
- Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by PVAC to be decided prior to CCL compensation announcement.
 - Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.
 - Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.
 - LGED in collaboration with PIU, and local government will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.
 - Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials, and trees free of cost.
 - Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.
 - One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months' rental cost.
 - Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labor or as determined by PVAC. Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the Project.
 - Income restoration grants for three months based on the average monthly income loss, skill training and credit support under income generation program. Special Assistance of a one-time payment for vulnerable household as each disabled-headed, , and poor household as decided by PIU. All the vendors and squatters will be eligible for skill training and credit support under income generation program.

Project Relocation Strategy:

29. According to the results of IoL survey and livelihood assessment, there are ~~some pucca~~, semi pucca, tin made and *katcha* shops, and semi pucca business sheds (without wall) and open business place for the vendors within the GCM area. The project will plan for improvement activities of the GCM following the existing condition of the market so that the business operators experience minimum impact. The following relocation strategy will be adopted to minimize livelihood impacts.
30. Affected business units will be relocated temporarily within the GCM area based on availability of GCM area and thereafter, the existing structures will be reconstructed/improved. Indeed, the GCM activities will be carried out even during construction period in the available alternative location of GCMs. The shop owners will shift their business for **minimum 6 month** in consultation with market committee at the alternative location during construction period.

5.4 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

31. Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the RAP. LGED will provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects to cope with business relocation. Income and livelihood restoration strategy will focus on their post-relocation situation and adopt appropriate mitigation measures to uphold their standard of living. Short-term and long-term mitigation measures have been formulated in this RAP. Affected Business enterprises will get support and compensation for loss of business for a certain time being as short-term mitigation measures from the project in terms of relocation and income restoration. In addition, vulnerable EPs will receive special support and get preference for employment in civil construction works. It is expected that the short-term measures of compensating the loss of income will largely mitigate the livelihood impacts.
32. The project has already provisioned special allowance for affected vulnerable households. In addition, LGED will initiate with the help of local administration to include all vulnerable PAPs to existing social safety net programs run by the government such as the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Program, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program, Employment Generation Programs, etc. The local government institutions (LGI) like the Union Parishads (UP - a sub-district comprised of several UPs)/Municipality identify the vulnerable households and persons for VGF, VGD and other social safety net programs. LGED will request the elected LGI representatives (Chairmen/Mayors) to include the vulnerable PAPs in the ongoing government-sponsored safety net programs through the Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs - Chief Executives of sub-district administrations). LGED will prepare lists of vulnerable PAPs and provide those to the LGI representatives and liaise with the UNOs and LGI representatives to operationalize the mechanism.
33. For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the needs assessment will be done prepared a list of suitable members of affected households eligible for income restoration intervention with their relevant profile. LGED will decide about the LIRP program suitable for the vulnerable PAPs. The short-term and long-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RAP will be organized as mentioned in the table below.

Table 15: Livelihood Restoration Options

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Short -Term ILRP | Eligible members of vulnerable households (Male or female headed) earning maximum BDT 10,500 per month and elderly/disabled headed HHs to be displaced from the project site. | Compensation for affected properties including resettlement benefits and allowance as vulnerable HHs (Male headed BDT 10,000 & female headed BDT 15,000 , and priority in employment in construction. Training on IGA with seed grant @BDT 15000/trainee |
| Long Term ILRP | Eligible members of vulnerable households and elderly/ disabled headed HH earning maximum BDT 10,500 per month to be displaced from the project site. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation for affected properties including resettlement benefits and allowance as vulnerable HHs, and priority in employment in construction. ii. Training on IGA iii. Seed grant @BDT 15000/HH iv. Market linkage v. Linkage with NGO/Financing institutions vi. Regular monitoring of activities |

34. Local people in the project area, whose livelihood will be affected by the project, will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Service Package (SP)-4 consultants (Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultancy Services) will conduct a need assessment to find out the eligible PAPs who are willing to get jobs with the project construction works. The list of the eligible PAPs identified will be shared with SP1 (Service Package) for making an opportunity of relevant works in consultation with the contractor. SP4 and SP1 will jointly monitor the labor opportunities and deployment during the construction work.
35. The project will mobilize available local resources to restore the livelihoods of the PAPs better or at least to their previous condition. The LGED will communicate with all development agencies active in the area to mobilize their resource and channel the development opportunities to all PAPs. One such initiative will be to pursuing active Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in the area to set up a credit program specific to PAPs. There are some national and local NGOs are working with credit programs. During RAP implementation, SP-4 consultants will try to make liaison with NGOs for available loan support with easy access for the PAPs for running their business and other productive activities. In such a way, the project will explore the readily available opportunities provided by the government, NGOs or any other development partners and guide the PAPs on how to benefit from these organizations and agencies.

5.5 Rehabilitation Measures

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

including motor mechanic, mobile phone repairing, computer & IT skills, beauty parlor, tailoring training, driving, and different skill development training along with employment opportunities, in construction work and assistance/loan from other ongoing development scheme, Assistance/loan arrangement through this project etc.

5.5.1 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

37. Vulnerable households ~~including women headed household, elderly headed~~ households (disabled and households below poverty line) will be entitled to:

- Additional allowance for loss of assets; and,
- Prioritized employment once civil work begins.

5.5.2 Gender Considerations

38. Compensation for lost assets including structure, trees, ~~crops~~, etc. will be paid to actual owners irrespective of gender considerations as per RPF. Compensation will be paid in joint name with women as first claimant. Clearly demarcated areas including separate toilets, rest areas with sheds, private breastfeeding corners, etc. for the female workers will be provided in the construction camps. Equal salary/wages for the male and female would be ensured by LGED for similar or comparable type of jobs with the contractors during undertaking the work. Male and female will be separately consulted in different groups and their complaints will be resolved in the focus group discussion or other appropriate mechanisms, including through the project GRM.

6 Resettlement and Compensation Budget

6.1 Introduction

39. Compensation and entitlements have been identified based on impacts and losses, as described above and in other sections of this document and they will be like those approved under development projects in Bangladesh. Following table represent compensation and entitlement matrixes for various categories of impacts so far assessed during the IoL survey. A person could be eligible for compensation/ entitlement in more than one category based on his awards determined by LGED. The LGED/implementing NGO will generate unique ID number of each EP for better implementation of the mitigation measures. A tentative budget has been prepared based on the rate collected from affected people and local influential people. This budget will be finalized by JVC and PVAC committee following RPF guideline.

6.2 Compensation Assessment Methodology

40. Table below shows the market rate of the affected structures and assets following the guideline of RPF of WeCARE. During the survey, the rate has been assessed from PWD, local stakeholders, relevant professionals, and impacted EPs as well. Previous project of LGED funded by WB as reviewed for analysing of rate. The rate is used for preparation of a tentative budget and will be finalized assessed by JVC and following the rate proposed by PVAC. **Detailed calculation for rate is with below attached with table.** shows the rate and summary budget accordingly.

Table 16: Rate for calculating the budget of RAP.

| Unit of Entitlement | Entitlements | Category of Loss | Rate (BDT) | Remarks |
|--|--|-----------------------|------------|--|
| Impact category 4: Loss of residential, commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers) | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-titled persons owners, vendors, and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (shiftable and non-shiftable built on GoB land as found during census) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure as determined by PVAC and PIU in consultation with affected HHs. Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost LGED in collaboration with PIU, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs. | Pucca (sft) | 1,000 | Rate adopted from market survey and PWD rate of each category of affected shop (avg. Rate by category) |
| | | Semi-pucca (sft) | 800 | |
| | | Tin-made (sft) | 400 | |
| | | Katcha (sft) | 200 | |
| | | Thatched | 100 | |
| | | Concrete Bench | 60,000 | |
| | | Boundary Wall | 800 | |
| | | Septic Tank (Cft) | 300 | |
| | | Toilet (Nos) Sanitary | 60,000 | |
| | | Toilet Katcha | 5,000 | |
| | | Slab Toilet | 5,000 | |
| | | Tube well (Nos) | 17,000 | |
| | | Water Pump | 21,333 | |
| | | Deep Tube well | 17,000 | |
| | | Veranda (Sft) | 250 | |
| | | RCC Pillar | 800 | |

| Unit of Entitlement | Entitlements | Category of Loss | Rate (BDT) | Remarks |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer Grant (TG) @ Tk 40 per sft of floor area (maximum of Tk 10,000) Reconstruction Grant (RG) @ Tk 60 per sft of floor area (maximum of Tk 5,000) | 10,000 5,000 | Market survey |
| Impact category 5: Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees, bamboo, and banana groves | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber trees and bamboo: RV of trees and bamboo. Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RV for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit. Banana groves: RV of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RV as applicable. | Large | 8,300 | |
| | | Medium | 4,500 | |
| | | Small | 1,800 | |
| | | Plant | 60 | |
| | | Fruit-bearing trees: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, 30% of timber value for large and medium trees | 30% | |
| | | | | |
| Impact category 8: Loss of income from displaced commercial/ industrial premises (owner operated) | | | | |
| Any proprietor or businessman operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 and/or during Census. | One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost. | Loss of income from displaced commercial premises- One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional | 10,000 | Rate adopted from market survey assessed during IOL survey |

| Unit of Entitlement | Entitlements | Category of Loss | Rate (BDT) | Remarks |
|---|--|--|------------|--|
| | | allowance @ BDT 7,500 for three months rental cost. | | |
| Impact category 9: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce & small business, and industry) for title and non-title | | | | |
| <div>● Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition.</div> <div>● Regular non-titled wage earners affected by the project intervention.</div> | <div>● Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labour or as determined by PVAC</div> <div>● Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the Project.</div> | Temporary loss of income loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days @ BDT 8,000 | 8,000 | Last six months average. Rate assessed during IOL survey |
| Impact category 10: Loss of income from rented -out and access to rented-in residential/commercial premises | | | | |
| Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by Census and verified by PVAC | One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months’ rental cost. Actual shifting assistance | Loss of income from rented -out commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500 three months rental cost. | 10,000 | Rate adopted from market survey assessed during IOL survey |
| | | Loss of income from access to rented-in commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ 7,500 three months rental cost. Actual shifting assistance @ BDT 5,000 | 15,000 | Rate adopted from market survey assessed during IOL survey |
| Impact category 12: Severally affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance | | | | |

| Unit of Entitlement | Entitlements | Category of Loss | Rate (BDT) | Remarks |
|---|--|---|------------|---------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons losing more than 10% of their income from all sources as identified by Census and verified by PVAC Squatters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income restoration grants for three months based on the average monthly income loss Skill training and credit support under income generation program. Special Assistance of a one-time payment for vulnerable household as each disabled-headed, and poor household as decided by PIU All the vendors and squatters will be eligible for Skill training and credit support under income generation program. | Income restoration grants for three months @ 5000 based on the average monthly income loss. (3*5000=15000) | 15,000 | Last six months avg. Rate |
| | | Special Assistance of a one-time payment @ 5,000 for vulnerable household as each disabled-headed, and poor household | 5,000 | Lumpsum |
| | | Income restoration Training (Structure owners+ tenants+ wage labour) | 2500 | Lumpsum |
| ILRP | Eligible members of vulnerable households and disabled headed HH earning maximum BDT 10,500 per month to be displaced from the project site. | Seed grant @BDT 15000/HH | 15000 | |

6.3 Cost & Budget of GCM

41. Table below shows the replacement cost for structures affected within the right of way of the project and other benefits as per agreed policy matrix. Total budget for affected structure and resettlement benefits stands at **BDT 13,526,931**. Breakdown of the budget is in the Table below.

Table 17: Details of Compensation for structure and other resettlement benefits

| SL | Category of Loss | Unit | Quantity | Rate | Estimate |
|---------------------|--|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Impact category 4/1 | Loss of residential, commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers) | | | | |
| | Semi-Pucca | Sft. | 3,577.6 | 800 | 2,862,080 |
| | Tin Made | Sft. | 4,302.63 | 400 | 1,721,053 |
| | Katcha | Sft. | 11,686.78 | 200 | 2,337,356 |
| | Total Primary Structure & Compensation | | 19,567.01 | | 6,920,489 |

| SL | Category of Loss | Unit | Quantity | Rate | Estimate |
|-----------------------------|---|------|----------|--------|------------------|
| | Secondary Structure | | 0 | | |
| | Deep Tube Well | No. | 1 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| | Varanda | Sft. | 3,177.21 | 250 | 794,303 |
| | Total Secondary Structure & Compensation | | 3,178.21 | | 854,303 |
| | Total Structure Compensation | | | | 7,774,791 |
| Impact category 4/2 | Transfer and Reconstruction Grant (TRG) @ Tk 50 per sft of floor area with a minimum of Tk 7,000 and maximum of Tk 10,000 | No. | 173 | 10000 | 1,730,000 |
| Sub total of 4 | | | | | 9,504,791 |
| Impact category 8: | Loss of income from displaced commercial premises- One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500 for three months rental cost. | No. | 172 | 10,000 | 1,720,000 |
| Impact category 9 | Temporary loss of income loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days @ BDT 8000 | No. | 6 | 8,000 | 48,000 |
| Impact category 10/1 | Loss of income from rented -out commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ BDT 7500 three months rental cost. | No. | 13 | 10,000 | 130,000 |
| Impact category 10/2 | Loss of income from access to rented-in commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ 2500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ 7500 | No. | 13 | 15,000 | 195,000 |

| SL | Category of Loss | Unit | Quantity | Rate | Estimate |
|-----------------------------|--|------|----------|--------|-------------------|
| | three months rental cost. Actual shifting assistance @ BDT 5000 | | | | |
| Sub total of 10 | | | | | 325,000 |
| Impact category 12/1 | Income restoration grants for three months @ 5000 based on the average monthly income loss. (3*5000=15000) | No. | 23 | 15,000 | 345,000 |
| Impact category 12/2 | Special Assistance of a one-time payment @ 5000 for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and poor household | No. | 23 | 5,000 | 115,000 |
| Impact category 12/3 | Income restoration Training (Structure owners+ tenants +wage labour) | No. | 192 | 2,500 | 480,000 |
| Sub total of 12 | | | | | 940,000 |
| | Seed grant @BDT 15000 for each vulnerable HH | No. | 23 | 15,000 | 345,000 |
| Total | | | | | 12,882,791 |
| | Contingency @5% of the total budget | | 0 | 5% | 644,140 |
| | Grand Total | | 0 | | 13,526,931 |

6.4 Cost and Budget for tree

42. Table below shows the replacement cost for trees within the right of way of the project and other benefits as per agreed policy matrix. Total budget for compensation of trees stands at **BDT 11,819,126**. Breakdown of the budget is in the Table below.

Table 18: Budget for affected trees.

| CW | Type | Quantity | Rate | Budget |
|-------|--------|----------|------|---------|
| CW-09 | Large | 362 | 8300 | 3004600 |
| | Medium | 180 | 4500 | 810000 |
| | Total | 542 | | 3814600 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|------|------|-------------------|
| CW-11 | Large | 65 | 8300 | 539500 |
| | Medium | 0 | 4500 | 0 |
| | Total | 65 | | 539500 |
| CW-12 | Large | 472 | 8300 | 3917600 |
| | Medium | 86 | 4500 | 387000 |
| | Total | 558 | | 4304600 |
| TOTAL timber value | | 1165 | 0 | 8658700 |
| Compensation for fruit trees (30% of Timber value, Impact category 5.2) | | | | 2597610 |
| Sub Total | | | | 11256310 |
| 5% Contingency | | | | 562815.5 |
| Grand Total | | | | 11,819,126 |

Summary of Total Cost

43. At this stage, a provisional total for RAP implementation and other associated costs has been estimated. The total estimated RAP budget stands at **BDT 25,346,056** (GCM **13,526,931 + Tree 11,819,126**).

Table 19:Resettlement and Tree Budget summary

| SL. No. | Category of Loss | Total Estimated RC amount in BDT |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Impact category 4/1 | Compensation for structure | 7,774,791 |
| Impact category 4/2 | Transfer and Reconstruction Grant | 1,730,000 |
| Impact category 8 | Loss of business | 1,720,000 |
| Impact category 9 | Loss of wage labour | 48,000 |
| Impact category 10 | Loss of Income from rented-out and rented in commercial premises | 325,000 |
| Impact category 12 | Grants for vulnerable household | 940,000 |
| | Seed grant @BDT 15000 for each vulnerable HH | 435,000 |
| | Contingency @5% of the Sub-total | 644,140 |
| | Total, GCM Budget | 13,526,931 |
| | Tree Budget with timber value, compensation for fruit 5% contingency | 11,819,126 |
| | Grand Total | 25,346,056 |

Table 20: Budget by GCM for different CW

| CW | GCM | Estimate |
|-------|--------------|-----------|
| CW-09 | Gokulkhali | 2,061,506 |
| | Munshiganj | 2,360,955 |
| CW-11 | Hijolgari | 2,078,855 |
| CW-12 | Dudugi Bazar | 3,843,876 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| | Karpasdanga | 3,181,738 |
| | Total | 13,526,931 |

Table 21: Budget for the Tree of different CW

| Type | CW-9 | CW-11 | CW-12 | Total | Rate | Budget |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------------|
| Large | 362 | 65 | 472 | 899 | 8300 | 7461700 |
| Medium | 180 | 0 | 86 | 266 | 4500 | 1197000 |
| Sub-Total | 542 | 65 | 558 | 1165 | | 8658700 |
| Compensation for fruit trees (30% of Timber value, Impact category 5.2) | | | | | | 2597610 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 11256310 |
| 5% Contingency | | | | | | 562,816 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 11,819,126 |

7 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

7.1 Institutional Arrangement

44. **Formation and Responsibility of PIU:** PIU will consist of PD, DPD, XEN, and Sr. Assistant Engineers. PIU will be actively supported by the individual consultant and Assistant Engineers. PD will be the main responsible person to implement the LGED program. The PIU will ensure that implementation follows both Government rules and regulations and World Bank's ESF. The PIU will be also responsible for: (i) supervising and reviewing preparation, implementation and providing necessary advice for timely delivery; (ii) monitoring and evaluating implementation progress and suggesting necessary course corrections; (iii) resolving issues and conflicts that may emerge during implementation; (iv) facilitation coordination and convergence with other line ministries, division, and departments/agencies; and (v) keeping the PSC apprised on overall performance and key issues relating to the project.
45. **Formation and responsibility of PIC at field level:** There will be a project implementation committee (PIC) at field level. The PIU will be actively assisted by PIC. PIC will consist of LGED Local Executive Engineer (XEN), relevant Upazila Engineers (UE) and District Sociologist. PIC will be actively assisted by Consulting Firm. PIC will keep a very close coordination with PIU. As first Phase of the program will be implemented into Jashore, Jhenaidah Magura, and Chuadanga. PIC will be formed based on the implementation area. The XENs will call on the services of District Sociologist posted in each district. The XENs will be directly assisted by the Upazila Engineers (UE – one in each upazila) who will, in turn, be assisted by consulting firms. The Consultant will also assist and support PIU, when required.
46. In respect of non-compliance of legal documents, LGED district and upazila staff from PIC will assess where, and to what extent, this is causing delays in payment of CCL and the consulting firm will support all affected households including title and non-title to receive compensation and resettlement assistance according to ESS5 WB. The LGED XENs and District Sociologists with the support of Consulting firm will coordinate with the respective DC's offices. In respect of the valuation of structures and trees, the LGED, through its District Sociologists and consulting firm, will give priority to facilitating and expediting the surveys, and increase its participation in the valuation process by PWD and forest offices by providing equivalent officers in the valuation team. Where there is serious concern about the valuation levels proposed, LGED will take follow up action to achieve a satisfactory outcome.
47. The PIU will set up an escrow account in consultation with World Bank after one year but no later than 13th month from the start of compensation payment, to safeguard the unpaid compensation budget to the PAPs. The PIU will utilize the escrow account to pay compensation to the PAPs who the PIU, for varying reasons, was not able to pay.

7.2 Roles and responsibility of INGO/Consulting Firm:

INGO/Consulting Firm will support the PIU and PIC when and where required. INGO/Consulting Firm will work closely with PIC. The role of INGO/Consulting Firm will be to facilitate sound implementation of the project. The INGO/Consulting Firm will work as a link between the Project Authority and the affected persons. Implementation of RAP for affected persons will be carried out in eight (8) steps. PIU will ensure implementation of the RAP with the support of the INGO/consulting firm.

Step-1: Formation and Preparation

- Organize inception meeting with relevant stakeholders.
- Provide safeguard orientation to the team according to ESS 2, and ESS 5
- Capacity building through organizing training and workshop
- Institutional Arrangements & Logistics
- Submit inception report and require approval from RAP verification survey.

Step-2: Develop Implementation Tools/Mechanism

- Develop tools and materials for information campaigns (i.e. Booklet, Leaflet, etc.)
- Develop monitoring tools for implementation progress.
- Develop reporting format such as monthly/quarterly/semi-annual/annual.
- Develop/update GRC application form.
- Develop/update focus group meeting checklist.
- Develop format of Entitled Persons file and Entitlement Card
- Develop format of payment debit voucher
- Develop ID card format for the EPs.
- Develop computerized Management Information System (MIS)
- Develop internal server for data management, sharing and monitoring.

Step-3: Land Acquisition and VLD

- Liaise with DC office in case of land acquisition and compensation payment.
- Assist DC offices in land acquisition process.
- Assist in serving notice under section 4 and Joint Verification
- Assist in serving notice under section 7.
- Assist in preparation of LA estimate and award book.
- Assist in serving notice under section 8 by DCs.
- Assist PAPs in updating record of rights and receiving compensation.
- Assist DC office during transfer of land.
- Assist PIU with the VLD procedures suggested with RPF and ESS 5

Step-4: Social Preparation and Information Dissemination

- Formation of focused groups with various occupation groups at the field
- Information campaign
- Disclosure of RAP policy
- Regular meetings with affected people for updating record of rights and other documents for receiving compensation from DC office and LGED.

- Consult the displaced people to get ready for relocation after getting compensation.
- Develop ideas, script, and mechanism for organizing and executing awareness campaign outside the RAP implementation.
- Organize, follow-up and recap various awareness campaign.

Step-5: Payment of Compensation

- Collection of award book from the DC's office
- Collection of CCL from PAPs after getting compensation
- Prepare CCL statement as per DC's payment.
- Devise ID number for each of the entitled persons
- Preparation of EP file and EC
- Preparation indent (EP payment list)
- Opening Bank Account by the APs
- Prepare ID cards for the EPs using photograph.
- Calculate Individual entitlement based on category of losses and policy of the RAP.
- Prepare Debit voucher and other necessary documents for making payment of additional compensation and other benefits.
- Payment of additional grants and resettlement benefits
- Assist EPs in producing Grievances, if any

Step-6: Relocation/Resettlement

- Payment of resettlement benefits to EPs
- Assess relocation options of the PAPs and provide facilities in relocation choices.
- Assist APs in moving private graves (if requested by the affected households)
- Assist displaced households/EPs in relocation and resettlement.
- Support APs in retitling and updating of their record of rights.
- Implement Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)
- Develop training need assessment report & training materials for ILRP.
- Assist to relocate common public property.
- Give moral support to affected person in terms of resettlement.

Step-7: Establishment of Grievance Mechanism

- Development/finalization of format for grievance cases including.
- Assist PAPs in producing grievances.
- Conduct meetings on GRM
- Disclose GRM process among the people.
- Resolve grievances and report on monthly basis.

Step-8: Submission of Progress Report

- Generate progress reports for real-time monitoring of RAP implementation progress using user-friendly menu driven software.

- Share the draft report with project authority and relevant stakeholders.
- Incorporate feedback and response.
- Submission of final reports.

7.3 Project Management and Supervision Consultant

48. The overall responsibility of environmental and social performance including RAP and IPP (if required) implementation of the WeCARE will rest with the PIU. Aside from the PIU safeguard specialist and RAP implementing NGO/consulting firm, the PIU will engage Project Management and supervision Consultant (PMSC) to supervise the contractors including social safeguard management requirements and measures on their execution of construction-related, infrastructural development and other activities that have significant negative social impacts identified in the RAP. The PMSC will ensure adherence to the monitoring parameters including quality requirements, as well as all social safeguard measures.
49. **Contractor's social safeguard Officer:** The contractor shall have a Social Safeguard Officer on the site who will be responsible to implement all social safeguard, gender and labor issues with the guidelines of PIU/consulting firm. PIU with support of Social Safeguard Specialist and consulting firm will make sure that all contractors, workers and counterpart who are involve in project implementation receive both initial and ongoing social safeguard and gender awareness and training sufficient to ensure they are familiar with their social safeguard responsibilities under the ESMP and RPF.

7.4 Capacity Building

During implementation of the program, LGED, consulting firms, contractors and relevant officials will be trained on ESF as part of the capacity development under component 4 of this program. Environmental and social safeguards training will help ensure that the requirements of the ESSs and subsequent social safeguard are clearly understood and followed by all project personnel throughout the project period. RPF has detailed description of training which will be followed at the time of RAP implementation.

7.5 Guidelines for Bid Documents

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

Therefore, during preparation of tender documents, the PIU need to ensure that:

- All relevant RPF items relevant for contractors and firms are included in tender documents (specifications and BOQs)
- Provide clear information to potential bidders regarding social considerations for the work package/s.
- Submission of supporting documentation/materials of previous experience and

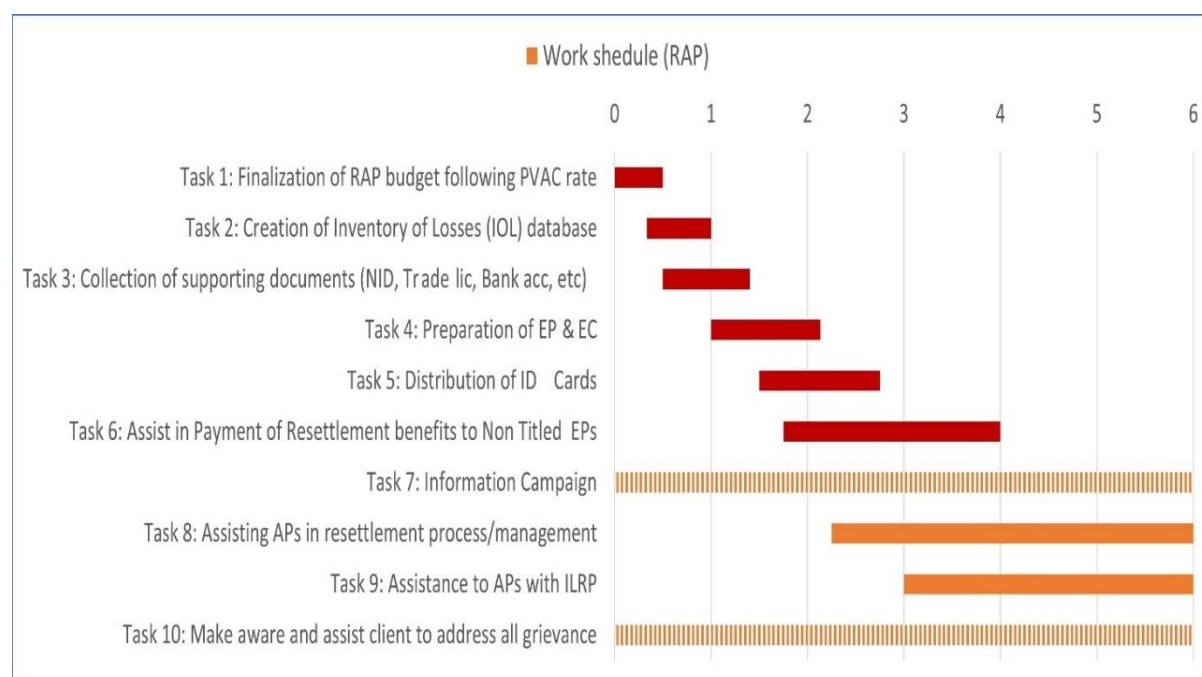
track record on RAP preparation and implementation should be mentioned in the instructions to bidders.

- Evaluation of submitted bids should include criteria for adequacy of RAP preparation and implementation responses and costing.

7.6 RAP Implementation Time Schedule

As per the proposal, efforts will be made to complete the RAP implementation process in about 6-month time for each GCM including a margin of 03 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the implementation for each CW. Stepwise activities will be followed for implementation of RAP. The activities are presented in the implementation schedule. A sample Implementation Schedule has been included.

Table 22: RAP Implementation Time Schedule



7.7 Committee Formed to Deal with RAP Implementation

GRC, JVC, and PVAC committee have been formed on 24 April 2022 to compensate the affected persons/families for the land acquisition, structure, tree, business, and other impact during the Western Economic Corridor & Regional Enhancement Program (WeCARE) Phase-1: LGED project implemented by LGED with the financial assistance of the World Bank. Committees will take effective measures solving complaint from affected persons within a short period of time and maintaining transparency.

7.7.1 Grievance Redress Committee.

Grievance Redress process will be implemented in four stages: primary level at the Upazila stage, the second at the district level, and the third at the project management stage and the fourth at the ministry of LGED stage. The GRM will also be tailored to comply with the requirements of SEA/SH and labor, consistent with the provisions in the project LMP and GBV/SEA-SH Action Plan.

Primary Stage (Upazila Grievance Redress Committee)

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| a) Upazila Engineer, LGED, Related UP. | Convener |
| b) Chairman/Member/ Councillor, related UP/ Municipal | Member |
| c) Female member/ Councillor, related UP/ Municipal | Member |
| d) Representative affected person/beneficiary person of the project area. | Member |
| e) Community organizer, LGED, related Upazila. | Member secretary. |

Scope of Work:

- Accepting the complaint of affected person and resolving it based on mutual discussion.
- Inform the affected person regarding land and/or structure acquisition, the impact of livelihood, proper compensation and also related other cooperation.
- File a complaint within one month to the convener of the grievance Redress committee after getting informed about compensation or getting an identity card.
- If the grievance is covered by the process of land acquisition law or existing law, in that case committee will suggest applying to the DC/legal authority.
- That related person should be called to the dispute resolution meeting and will have to be allowed to raise his grievance.
- If the grievance of affected person is covered by the resettlement policy, then assist to get the compensation from the project authority.
- Provide the decision within fifteen days after getting the grievance of affected person.
- Wright down all information related to the grievance of the victim.
- Inform the affected person regarding the progress of his grievance and the decision of the committee.
- Preserving Records and Informing the project director regarding all the meeting minutes related to the dispute resolution.

Second Stage (District Grievance Redress Committee)

| | |
|---|------------------|
| a) Executive Engineer, LGED, related district | Convener |
| b) Chairman/ Vice Chairman, related Upazila Parishad | Member |
| c) Upazila Engineer, LGED, Related UP. | Member |
| d) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist, Implementation Support to Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultancy Service, WeCARE Project. | Member |
| e) District Sociologist, WeCARE program, LGED | Member Secretary |

Scope of Work:

- District Sociologist, WeCARE program, will submit grievance and first stages decisions to the District Grievance Redress Committee.
- District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC) will call the meeting within fifteen days of complaint receiving.
- District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC) will provide a decision within thirty days.
- District Sociologist, WeCARE program, will incorporate the decision of the District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC) and issue the minutes of the meeting.

Third Stage (Grievance Redress Committee for Project)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| a) Project Director, WeCARE Program, phase 1, LGED | Convener |
|--|-----------------|

| | |
|---|------------------|
| b) Executive Engineer, PIU, WeCARE Program, Phase 1, LGED | Member |
| c) Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Income Restoration Specialist, WeCARE Program, Phase 1, LGED | Member |
| d) Environmental & Social Safeguards Specialist, Project Management Consultant, WeCARE Program, Phase 1, LGED | Member |
| e) Deputy Project Director, WeCARE Program, phase 1, LGED | Member Secretary |

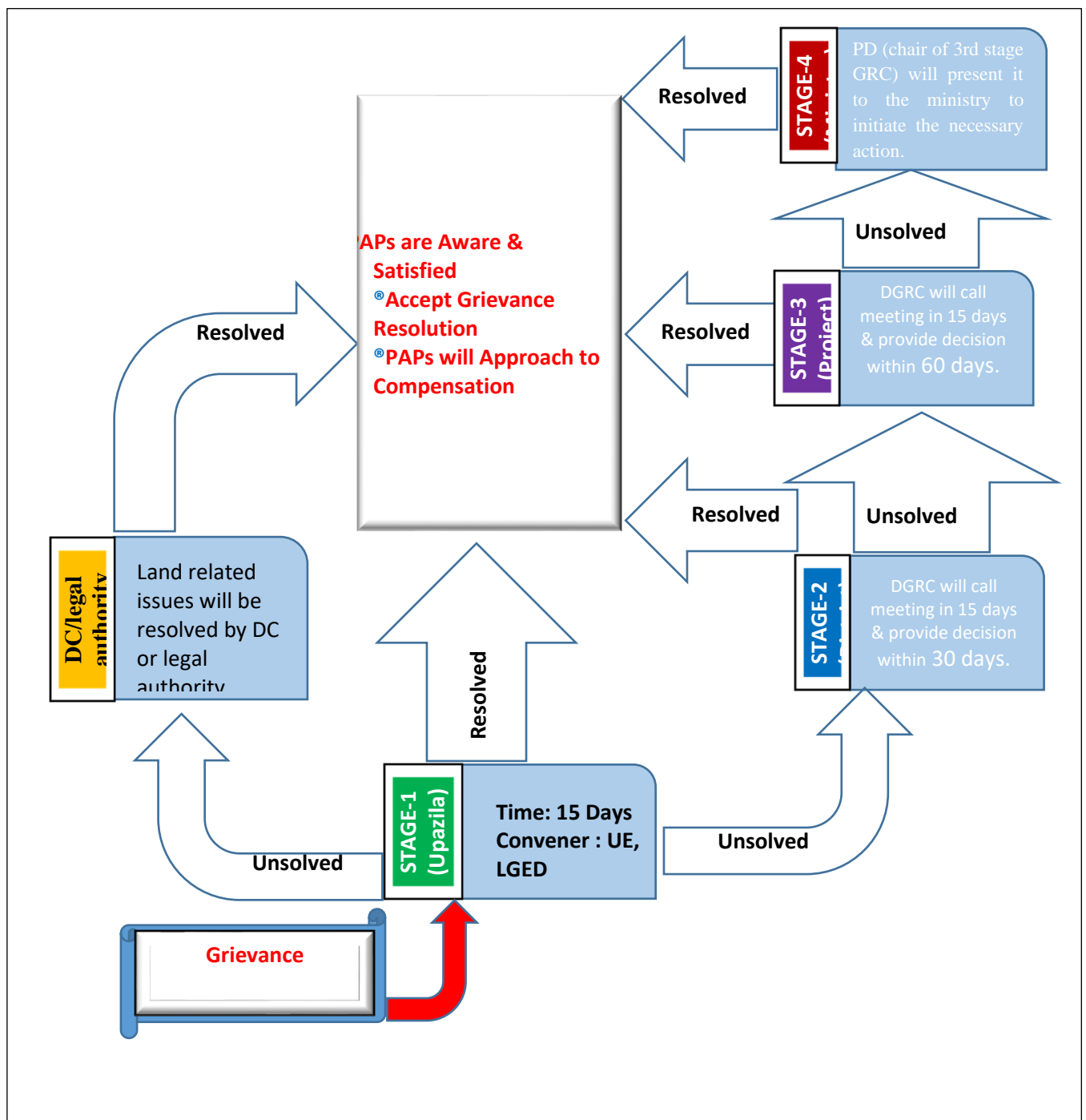
Scope of Work:

- a) Executive Engineer, WeCARE program LGED, will present the disputed decision of 1st & 2nd stages meeting to the Grievance Redress Committee for Project.
- b) Grievance Redress Committee for Project will call the meeting within fifteen days and will provide a decision within sixty days after receiving the grievance.
- c) Executive Engineer, WeCARE program LGED will take the necessary action considering the advancement of decision implementation of Grievance Redress Committee for Project.

Fourth Stages Grievance Redress

Fourth Stages Grievance Redress Committee will consist of the level of the ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative. If any grievance remains disputed at the third stage case PD (Chair of 3rd stage GRC) will present it to the ministry to initiate the necessary action.

Figure GRM uptake channels



7.7.2 Joint Verification Committee

| | |
|--|------------------|
| a) Executive Engineer, LGED related district | Convener |
| b) Land Acquisition Officer, related district | Member |
| c) Resettlement Officer, Implementation Support to Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultancy Service, WeCARE Project. | Member Secretary |

Scope of Work:

- Determining the classification of affected land or water body.
- Determination of classification, size, and quantity of affected crops, trees/Type of shrub plant.
- Determining the type of structure of affected business, residence, commercial and community property.
- Determine the entitled and non-titled ownership status for all types of affected property, Business, or structure.
- Recognizing the skilled and unskilled wage labour.
- Recognizing the affected small indigenous people.
- Providing support to implement the Resettlement Policy Framework.

7.7.3 Property Valuation Advisory Committee

| | |
|---|------------------|
| a) Executive Engineer, LGED, related district | Convener |
| b) Land Acquisition Officer, related district | Member |
| c) Resettlement Officer, Implementation Support to Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultancy Service, WeCARE Project. | Member Secretary |

Scope of Work:

- To compensate the affected persons for affected land, structure, and trees due to acquisition based on compensation policy at market rate, Identify the current market price for land, structure, tree, and other property by conducting property valuation survey and sign the list.
- To compensate for the affected properties of affected people who are residing on the land of different government agencies, the committee will revise the current market price after conducting of price survey and sign into the price list.
- Provide assistance to the project authority to improve the condition of affected people, enhance their income and production and improve their quality of life.
- Assist to ensure the benefits of affected poor victims.
- Assist in determining the exact compensation of affected property and distribute the compensation money through cheque.
- Determining the wages of the skilled and unskilled wage labour.
- Determining the compensation package after discussing with the affected small indigenous people.
- Submit the related documents/report to the related project director after conduction of the above activities following the time bound of the project.

Districts and upazilas GRCs and PVACs for each CWs (CW-09, CW-11, and CW-12) have been formed, which have been presented under **Annex 11**.

7.7.4 Resettlement Advisory Committee

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| a) Upazila Engineer, LGED, related Upazila | Convener |
| b) One Male & Female representative, nominated by related UP. | Member |
| c) 3 representatives from the different professions and affected person nominated by Related UP. (Minimum one female mandatory). | Member |
| d) Resettlement Officer, Implementation Support to Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultancy Service, WeCARE Project. | Member Secretary |

Scope of Work:

- a) Assist the implementing authority to identify the local problems and initiative to resolve it for implementing the Resettlement Plan.
- b) Any function belongs to the committee according to the GRC.