

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

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

For

CW-01, CW-04, CW-05, CW-07, CW-10, CW-13 and CW-16



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

SUBMITTED TO:
THE PROJECT DIRECTOR
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June 2023

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Abbreviations

AP	: Affected Person
ARIPA	: Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017
CCL	: Cash Compensation under Law
CPR	: Common Property Resources
DDR	: Due Diligence Report
ESS	: Environmental and Social Standards
ESF	: Environmental and Social Framework
EP	: Entitled Person
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
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
KMC	: Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd.
MoLGRD&C	: Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organizations
PAH	: Project Affected Households
PAP	: Project Affected Persons
PIC	: Project Implementation Committee
PIU	: Project Implementation Unit
PMC	: Project Management Consultant
PMU	: Project Management 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
TOR	: Terms of Reference
VLD	: Voluntary Land Donation
WB	: World Bank
WBG	: World Bank Group
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 refers to two distinct but related processes. Displacement is a process by which development projects cause people to lose land or other assets, or access to resources. This may result in physical dislocation, loss of income, or other adverse impacts. Resettlement or rehabilitation is a process by which those adversely affected are assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least to restore, their incomes and living standards.

“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 or not 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 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.

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) is implementation of 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, Chaudanga, Satkhira, Natore, Sirajganj, Kushtia, Pabna and Meherpur. The anticipated time for phase-1 is five years for four districts Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chaudanga 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, seven CW have no land acquisition. This subgroup covers following Package which is CW-01, CW-04, CW-05, CW-07, CW-10, CW-13 and CW-16. This subgroup¹ covers the improvement of 12 GCM and 177.693 Km of adjacent 30 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.

Resettlement Impacts Identified

The survey result reveals that a total of 437 commercial squatter, 10 Upazila parishad and 7 Market somiti will be affected with economic displacement for relocation of business premises during the construction period. On the other hand, no resettlement impacts have been identified within the proposed alignment for upgrading of road network.

The census identified that 486 shops will require to be dismantled and accordingly 486 business operators will be affected due to shut down of shops for relocation of business during construction period. The survey also identified that 58 wage laborers and 201 tenants and 93 Vulnerable HHs will be affected from the affected shops by the project intervention. Of the total affected HHs, 1609 PAPs have been identified and will be affected by the project intervention but none of them will be physically displaced since their residential premises are not affected. A total of 93 vulnerable people have been identified during the survey, among

¹ CW-01, CW-04, CW-05, CW-07, CW-10, CW-13 and CW-16

them, 83 HHs have been identified as income under the poverty line (BDT 10,500/month), 5 people with disability and 5 HHs are headed by females.

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

No land acquisition will be required for upgrading of road network activities and GCMs 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 even during construction period in the available alternative location of the selected GCM. The shop owners and vendors will shift their business at the preferred alternative location for the time being during construction period. The project will manage the shifting process in consultation with market committee. To restore livelihood of the affected entities, LGED will provide resettlement compensations and multiple resettlement benefits including compensation for structure, transfer & 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. No resettlement site at alternative places will be required for the affected entities under these CWs.

Cost Estimate and Budget

At this stage, a provisional total for RAP implementation and other associated costs has been estimated. The total estimated RAP budget stands at BDT **90,931,434**. This budget will be finalized based on joint verification committee (JVC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) recommendation following RPF guidelines. In the end, this budget will be finalized following the recommended rate by PVAC.

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, Chaudanga, Satkhira, Natore, Sirajganj, Kushtia, Pabna and Meherpur. The anticipated time for phase-1 is five years for four districts Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chaudanga 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. It sets out the principles and objectives governing preparation and implementation of this social risks and impacts, mitigation measures in accordance with the ESS-5 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 seven packages CW-01, CW-04, CW-05, CW-07, CW10, CW-13 and CW-16. This subgroup doesn't need any land acquisition.

1.1 Sub Group and Its Resettlement Impacts

4. This RAP is prepared for seven packages (CW-01, CW-04, CW-05, CW-07, CW10, CW-13 and CW-16) 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 12 GCM and 30 adjacent roads which covers 177.693 km is implementing 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 GCM, 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 07 packages. Details of roads description of adjacent 30 roads under this subgroup are as follows:

Table 1: Component of the subgroup

CW	GCM	Road	Scheme Code	Scheme Name	Length (km)
		7roads which covers	241474001	Haibatpur-Pranpur Road	5.223

CW	GCM	Road	Scheme Code	Scheme Name	Length (km)
CW-1	Haibatpur	30.073/ 57 km Jashore Sadar under the Jashore district	241474002	Haibatpur –Uttar Lolitadha Road	2.834
			241475101	Sahabajpur- Manikdha	0.769
			241473029	Daulatdihi R&H Kashim UP Office Rd	5.225
	Churaman kati		241472014	Churamankati GC- Kayemkhola GC via Bagdanga, Jhowdia Bazar, Chandutia Rd	11.374
			241474005	Churamankati Rail gate - Bardhana beel Rd	2.39
			24145216	Churamankati Bazar – Cantonment Rd	2.258
CW-4	Gorpara	03 roads which covers 31.29 km Sharsha Upazila under the Jashore district	241902001	Sharsha GC - Gorpara GC Road	9
			241902005	Gorpara G.C.-Bangdah G.C Road	9.29
			241902006	Benapole (GC)-Bahadurpur- Ramchandrapur-Goarpara Road	13
Cw-5	Ruhita	03 roads which covers 32.75/33 km Monirampur Upazila under the Jashore district	241472003	Pulerhat RHD – Goaldah – Rajgonj GC Road	6.20
			241612007	Pulerhat RHD-Rajgonj GC Road	12.34
			241612012	Rajgonj GC-Khordo GC Road	2.30
			241612022	Rajgonj-Keshabpur Road Upto bakultola Road	1.46
			241382005	Chingra-Rajgonj via Trimohoni Up (Keshabpur Portion)	7.70
			241613021	Nalta Bazar More- Trimohoni Bazar Road Upto Hazrakati Road.	2.75
CW-7	Katakhali	05 roads which covers 18.07/25km Magura Sadar Upazila under the Magura district	255573004	-Ichakhada Bazar-Hazipur Road,	4.2
	Alamkhali		255572006	Alaipur-Khamarpara GC via Fulbari Bazar Road	6.84
			255572007	Dhalahara Bazar R&H - Alokdia GC Road.	3.35
			Alokdia	255572008	Bujruk Sreekundi R&H - Alukdia GC Rd.
	255572014			Dhalahra Bazar R&H - Binodpur G.C Road.	1.32
		02 roads which cover	218552007	Uthali R&H to Addulbaria GC.	10

CW	GCM	Road	Scheme Code	Scheme Name	Length (km)
CW-10	Andulabar ia	16.74km Jibonnagar Upazila under the Chaudanga district	218552008	Banka R&H Andulbaria GC Road via Minhajpur hat.	6.74
CW-13	Narikelbar ia	02 roads which cover	244192005	Jhenaidah (Hamdah) – Narkelbaria GC Road	10.65
	Hatgopalpur	20.5/22km Jhenidah Sadar Upaziala under the Jhenaidah district	244192009	Narkelbaria GC – Hatgopalpur GC Road via Kushobaria Hat	9.85
CW-16	Kola	05 roads which cover 26.km Kaligonj Upazila under the Jhenaidah district	244332003	Sala Bhora Bazar (RHD)-Kola GC Road	13.2
			244332013	Bethuly High Scholl -Kola GC Road-	4.68
			244334069	Kola-Sarabaria Road Khalkula Borobari - Dasbaisha Bridge Road	3.45
	Barobazar		244332010	Sadikpur Trimohoni – Arpara Bazar	3.94
			244334067	Dhaka - Khulna R&H (Mithapokur) - Pirojpur Primary School Road	3
Total					177.693

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

6. The census and inventory of losses survey identified 437 households with a total population is 1609. The average HH size is 3.68 which are lower than the national average HH size of 4.06 in 2016. Among the affected households less than 2% are headed by females and more than 98% are headed by male that significantly varies with the statistical data of the World Bank 2018 (84.20% Male headed and 15.80% female headed HHs). It is seen that 36.05% males and 32.82% females are in working age (15 to 60A total of 93 vulnerable people has been identified during the survey, among them, 85 HHs have been identified as income under the poverty line (BDT 10,500/month).

Table 2: Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Households

Socio-economic information		Male	%	Female	%	Total	Grand Total
Household	HHH	432	98.86	5	1.14	437	3.68
	Family Member	880	54.69	729	45.31	1609	
Age category	Up to 15	206	12.80	164	10.19	370	1609
	15 to 60	580	36.05	528	32.82	1108	
	More than 60	94	5.84	37	2.30	131	

Socio-economic information		Male	%	Female	%	Total	Grand Total
Marital status	Married	512	31.82	482	29.96	994	1609
	Unmarried	363	22.56	226	14.05	589	
	Widow/ Widower	5	0.31	21	1.31	26	
Educational status	Illiterate	82	5.10	90	5.59	172	1609
	Up to HSC	704	43.75	589	36.61	1293	
	Honors and above	94	5.84	50	3.11	144	
Income level	Up to 10500	82	18.76	3	0.69	85	437
	10500-30000	308	70.48	2	0.46	310	
	Above 30000	42	9.61	0	0.00	42	
Religion	Islam	371	84.90	5	1.14	376	437
	Hindu	61	13.96	0	0.00	61	

1.2.1 Project Cut-off Date: Title and Non-Title Holder

- The World Bank's ESS 5 on Involuntary Resettlement is relevant for this project which requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks are mitigated, and livelihoods of the displaced persons are restored. The unavoidable impacts related to project implementation was identified through census and socio-economic survey. Consultation meeting has been held at every GCM and disseminated project information, rolled of the project and the affected people, compensation payment procedure, cut-off date, etc. A comprehensive resettlement action has been prepared for the affected people to compensate them following the ARIPA 2017 and WB ESS 5.
- 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 center during consultation meetings. The cut-off date was declared during conducting consultation meetings in the respective GCMs. All the GCM were video filmed before conducting survey to prevent further fraudulent claims

Table 3: Cut-off date for non-titled

CW	GCM	Date
Cw-01	Haibatpur	25.08.2022
	Churamankati	21.08.2022
CW-04	Gorpara	17.08.2022
CW-05	Ruhita UP	21 July 2022
CW-07	Alomkhali Bazar	22.08.2022
	Katkali Bazar	22.08.2022
	Alokdia Bazar	23.08.2022
CW-10	Andulbaria	27.07.2022
CW-13	Hatgopalpur	19 May, 2022
	Narkelbaria	19 May, 2022
CW-16	Barobazar	30 June, 2022,
	Kola Bazar	30 June, 2022.

2 Resettlement Impacts

2.1 Introduction

9. 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. There will be a sum of structure affected during the project intervention. All the affected structure is on government land. 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

10. The survey result reveals that a total of 437 squatters are affected by loosing of business structures at that allocated GCM and no impact identified for upgrading of road network. The degree of resettlement impacts has been considered as low. Apart from these impacts, there will be one structure affected owned by Upazila Parishad.
11. The census identified that 657 structure will require to be dismantled and accordingly 486 business operators will be affected temporarily by losing their business as the business operators have to shift their business for construction work and will return to the market after upgrading the GCM. The survey also identified that 58 wage laborers and 201 tenants will be affected from the affected shops by the project intervention. Total 93 of affected people have been identified as vulnerable considering their income level. Of the total affected HHs, 1609 PAPs have been identified and will be affected by the project intervention but none of them will be physically displaced since their residential premises are not affected. 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	437
B	Number of Upazila Parishad	10
B1	Number of markets Somiti	7
C	Total number of Project Affected Units (A+B)	454
D	Total number of persons affected from entities	1609
E	Total number of structures	657
F	Number of tenants affected	201
G	Number of business loss (own+ tenants)	486
H	Number of wage labourer affected	58
I	Vulnerable HHs	93
J	Vendor Affected with temporary structure without fence	19

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.2.1 Use of Affected Structure

12. Impact by use of structure shows that all the affected structures are used commercially. Total 535 shops have been identified by the IOL survey which are operated by 486 businessmen. Of the business operators, 285 businesses are operated by shop owners, and 201 bossiness by tenants. Due to temporary closing of business 58 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	535
2	No. of Structure owners	No	454
3	Affected Business Operator	No	486
3.1	Business running by owner	No	285
3.2	Business running by tenants	No	201
4	No. of wage labour affected	No	58
5	Vendor affected with temporary structure without fence	No.	19

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.3 Impact on Structure

13. The IOL survey identified that total 592 primaries commercial structures and 65 secondaries structures will be affected that covered 119901.5 floor area. Total 657 commercial structures belong 454 owners. Detailed of the impacts shows in the following tables.

Table 6: Impact on Structure

Total Entities	Affected by only Primary Structures	Affected by only secondary structure	Total	Floor Area (sft)
454	592	65	657	119901.5

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.3.1 Impact on Primary Structure

14. Various categories of commercial structures have been identified within the proposed area. These include Pucca (concrete roof with bricks wall), Semi-pucca (CI sheet roof with bricks wall), Tin-made (CI sheet roof and fence), Katcha (CI sheet roof with wooden/bamboo fence), and Thatched (straw roof with bamboo fence). Out of the total affected structures (115438.5 sft) major quantity is Semi-pucca (52661.5 sft) followed by Katcha (42705 sft), pucca (9905 sft), and tin-made (10167 sft).

Table 7: Quantity of affected primary structures

S.L	Category of structure	Unit	Total	
			No	Quantity
1	Pucca	Sft.	36	9905
2	Semi-pucca	Sft.	270	52661.5
3	Tin-made	Sft.	94	10167
4	Katcha	Sft.	192	42705
6	Total	Sft.	592	115438.5

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.4 Impact on Secondary structure

15. Of the total 65 secondary structure, 50 veranda covering 3928 sft area is highest. There are also boundary wall, RCC pillar, toilet and tube well that will be demolished by the project.

Table 8: Quantity of affected secondary structures

Type	Code	No.	Quantity
Bench	Rft	1	10
Boundary Wall	Rft	1	40
RCC Pillar	Nos.	2	136
Sanitary Toilet	Nos.	5	7
Slab Toilet	Nos.	1	1
Tin Shade	Sft	3	535
Tube well	Nos.	1	2
Veranda	Sft	50	3928
Water Pump	Nos.	1	2
Total		65	4661

2.5 Temporary Loss of Income from Affected Business

16. As per the census and IOL data, there are total 486 affected business owners operating their business in 657 structures.

Table 9: Number of business units affected

	Affected persons losing business structures	Number of affected business structure	Affected persons losing business income
Total	437	657	486

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.5.1 Impact on Wage Labor

17. As per the census, total 58 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 10: Number of Wage Labor

Affected wage laborers/employees by location	Number of wage laborers
Churamankati Bazar	1
Haibatpur	0
Ghorepara	0
Ruhita Bazar	1
Alokdia Bazar	0
Alomkhali	0
Kathakhali	0
Andulbaria	0
Hatgopalpur	29

Affected wage laborers/employees by location	Number of wage laborers
Narikelbaria	7
Baro Bazar	15
Kola Bazar	5
Total	58

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.6 Impact on Vulnerable People

18. Total 93 vulnerable people found during the IOL survey including income poverty, female-headed, disabled-headed. They will be taken care of them including resettlement benefits, Income livelihood restoration program, skill development training, and linkage with different GO/NGO programs following the RPF of this project.

Table 11: Number of vulnerable

Type of vulnerable	Total
People with physical disabilities	5
Under Poverty Line	83
Female HH Head	5
Total	93

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.7 Categories of Losses Based on Entitlement Matrix

19. 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 loses. As there is no land acquisition, all the commercial structures are measured as non-titled. Therefore, physical displacement of the people from their place of residence will not take place. There are total 115,438.5 sft from 592 primary structures which is owned by 454 squatters. Due to impact on the commercial structure 486 business operators will be affected temporarily, Total 201 tenants and 58 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

Sl #	Losses Items	Unit	Total
1	Primary Structures	Sft.	115,438.5
2	Secondary Structures	Sft.	4, 661
3	Compensation for business losses	Nos.	486
4	Wage Labour	Nos.	58
5	Loss of Income from rented-out commercial premises	Nos.	201
6	access to rented-in commercial premises	Nos.	201
7	Vulnerable household.	Nos.	93

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

3 Consultation and Participation

3.1 Introduction

20. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) now implementing rural connectivity, market, and infrastructure improvement in the four (4) WeCARE Program Districts, namely Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chaudanga in phase 1. The stakeholder's consultation meetings (SCMs) for seven packages covers the improvement of 12 GCM and the widening of 30 roads adjacent to the road network under the project area. twelve meeting was held, at the 12 GCM. During preparation of RAP, LGED has conducted 12 consultation meetings and workshops with different stakeholders. The discussion and the concerns and responses are extensively documented in SEP. 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-01	Churamankati	21 July 2022	Churamankati UP Office, Jashore Sadar, Jessore	UP Chairman, UP Members, Sociologist, LGED, Businessman, Journalist	53	03	56
CW-01	Haibatpur	25 July 2022	Haibatpur UP Office, Jashore Sadar, Jashore	UP Chairman, UP Members, Sociologist, LGED, Businessman, LCS members	106	02	108
CW-04	Gorpara	17.08.2022	Nizampur UP office, Sarsha Jashore	UP Chairman & Members, Businessman and Community leaders	71	05	76
CW-05	Ruhita UP	21 July 2022	Ruhita UP office, Monirampur, Jashore	UP Chairman, UP Members, Sociologist, LGED, Jashore SAE, LGED, Monirampur Jashore, Businessman and Journalist	44	06	50
CW-07	Alomkhali Bazar	22.08.2022	Alamkhl Bazar, Magura Sadar, Magura	Members, Businessman and Community leaders	40	0	40

CW	GCM	Date	Venue	Main Participants Groups	No. Participants		
					M	F	T
CW-07	Katkhali Bazar	22.08.2022	Katkhali Bazar, Magura Sadar, Magura	Members, Businessman and Community leaders	42	02	44
CW-07	Alokdia Bazar	23.08.2022	Bogia UP Office, Alokdia Bazar, Magura Sadar, Magura	Members, Businessman and Community leaders	77	01	78
CW-10	Andulbaria	27.07.2022	Andulbaria UP office	UP Chairman & Members, Businessman and Community leaders	98	02	100
CW-13	Hatgopalpur	19 May, 2022	Pddokor Union Parishad Hall Room, Sadar Upazila, Jhenaidah	PAPs, Local community along with LGED personnel and LGED consultants, NGO workers, Local Chairman, Local Businessman, Local Elites etc.	68	7	75
CW-13	Narkelbaria	19 May, 2022	Narkelbaria, Ghorsal Union Parishad Hall Room, Sadar Upazila, Jhenaidah	PAPs, Local community along with LGED personnel, Consultants, NGO Workers, Local Chairman, Local Businessman, Local Elites etc.	51	4	55
CW-16	Barobazar	30 June 2022,	Barobazar GCM and Adjacent Road, Kaliganj Upazila, Jhenaidah	Local community along with LGED personnel and LGED consultants, NGO workers, Local Chairman, Teachers, students, freedom fighter, public representatives,	66	5	71

CW	GCM	Date	Venue	Main Participants Groups	No. Participants		
					M	F	T
				local politicians, Businessman, Local Elites 70 to 80 participants.			
CW-16	Kola Bazar	30 June 2022.	Kola Old Union Parishad Hall Room, Kaliganj Upazila, Jhenaidah	Local community along with LGED personnel and LGED consultants, NGO workers, Local Chairman, Teachers, students, freedom fighter, public representatives, local politicians, Businessman, Local Elites 40 to 50 participants.	45	4	49
Total					761	41	802

3.2 Outcomes of Consultation Meetings

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

3.2.1 Proposed outcomes from the 12 consultations meeting.

22. The Following issues were discussed by the audience:

- ☐ Adequate compensation such as business loss, loss of structure, livelihood, loss of employment, tenants should be provided . The amount is sufficient to replace assets in an open market and also supplement transaction costs .
- ☐ The Non-titled persons will be affected and should consider for resettlement supports
- ☐ All the internal roads of the Growth Center should be made by RCC/CC or unblock.
- ☐ Road should be wide, full carpeting and pedestrians' facilities for local peoples.
- ☐ Load bearing capacities should be calculated before construction.
- ☐ The local laborers to be given priority in the project work.
- ☐ Grievance mechanism must be communicated in clear terms.
- ☐ Arrangement for alternative means of communication for ease of the elderly, disabled, pregnant women and children.
- ☐ People expressed concerns over the influx of migrant workers for the project's construction work and their possible engagement in illicit sexual relationships with women and children

- ❑ Arrangement of Drainage System and dedicated Solid including plastic and liquid waste dumping place and their effective management by turning garbage into renewable energy.
 - ❑ 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.), Green Space for socializing etc.,
 - ❑ Office space for Bazar Bonik Samity, Workers Union, Market Management Committee, Woman business operators, etc.
 - ❑ There could be some provision of developing a Housing Society centering the Growth Center – and that needs to be conceived now.
 - ❑ If the GCM or nearby marketing facilities are by the river/canal side, than a proper 'Boat landing Platform' should be constructed for ease of the local community.
 - ❑ The Growth Centers may have IT based training Centers, and other training facilities run by Social Welfare Division/Youth Development department.
 - ❑ Improvement or capacity building of nearby Mosque/religious entity for the ease of the local community
 - ❑ Dedicated hygienic slaughter house in the market area
 - ❑ Community Center where the local community could gather for social events like wedding etc.
 - ❑ Solar Street Lights; small cold storages using solar panel for preservation of seeds etc.
 - ❑ CCTV coverage of the Market, important establishments including transport parking areas.
 - ❑ In this part of Bangladesh women are comfortable working at homestead and the society look down to women who work in the field. As such, participation of women in road construction project would be low.
 - ❑ Afforestation to immediately follow chopping of trees along the highway. Chopping of trees would adversely affect the bird habitat.
 - ❑ Many private clinics are located along the highway generating large amount of medical waste. These needs to be disposed of safely and needs to be integrated with the overall growth center development.
23. 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. All the issues and responses are attached with the Annex.

3.3 Incorporation of Consultations outcomes

24. The feedbacks 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.

4 Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

4.1 Introduction

25. 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 even during construction period in the available alternative location of GCM.
26. Non titled PAPs have been affected by the subgroup, all the affected HHs are squatters affected by commercial structures. Due to this impact, 486 shops and 58 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. 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. No resettlement site at alternative places will not require for the affected entities under these CWs.

4.2 Livelihood Impact and Risks

27. The impact identified is only related to temporary economic displacement. In this regard, the impacted squatters anticipated temporarily income loss due to loosing current business during construction period. According to the livelihood assessment, affected businessman want to continue their business in alternative places within the GCM for the time being during the construction period. The project has taken care of their suggestions and developed a livelihood and relocation strategy to minimize project impacts.
28. They want to enhance more skill on their current profession, and they requested skill development support along with other IGA including technical training (motor mechanical, mobile repairing), tailoring, beauty parlor training, agriculture, homestead farming, poultry, fisheries etc., for their family members. If proper planning for income and livelihood restoration is not taken, implementation of the project may severely affect the livelihood of the PAPs. Owners may fail to utilize their money in income generating alternatives. These occurrences may push the affected people into conditions worse than before the project began. Quick payment of compensation and other benefits as per policy and proper planning and guidance by the Social Consulting Firm concerning the utilization of compensation money by the affected people will improve the chances for the restoration of livelihoods.

4.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration

29. According to the survey, about 454 entities, including 437 structure owner, 201 tenants and 58 wage labour, are going to be affected due to the project interventions for seven packages. All the displaced structure and business entities will be paid compensation following the Entitlement Matrix
- Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by PAVC.

- 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.
- Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials, trees and harvest crops and fish stock 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 labour 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 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.

Project Relocation Strategy:

30. According to the results of IoL survey and livelihood assessment, there are some pucca, semi pucca, tin made and katcha shops, and pucca 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.

- 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 GCM. The shop owners and vendors will shift their business in consultation with market committee at the alternative location during construction period. After reconstruction of the premises, fresh allocation based on consensus with the Market committee will be done and preferably in a cluster manner. After reconstruction of the premises, fresh allocation based on consensus with the Market committee will be done and preferably in a cluster manner. Therefore, very minimum impact on the affected business and livelihood might be occurred. For facilitating the vendors doing business under the common business sheds, construction activities will be stopped on the weekly “HAT” (Bazar) date.

- If any business operator opines to move elsewhere temporarily beyond the GCM, project will provide associate assistance for their business relocation. The shop operators will have access to GCM after improvement of the sheds/marketplace.

4.4 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 also 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 and female-headed households. In addition, the 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 (UNO - 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. According to the survey, the major income generating sources of the project area are small business, agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The project will consider the present IGA sources and will prepare a mitigation plan following the needs assessment of the PAPs. Table below shows the present IGA sources of the project area.
34. For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the Social Consulting Firm will specifically assess the needs and skills base of the displaced PAPs of age between 15 to 45 years. The Social Consulting Firm will prepare a list of suitable members of affected households eligible for income restoration intervention with their relevant profile and submit it to the PD for approval. LGED will decide about the ILRP program (Short term or long term) suitable for the vulnerable PAPs. The short-term and long-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RAP will be organized as mentioned in the table below.

Table 14: 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.	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

35. Local people in the project area, whose livelihood will be affected by the project, will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction.

36. The project will mobilize available local resources to better or at least restore the livelihoods of the PAPs. The project will communicate with development partners and NGOs with ongoing activities in the project area and recommend them to include PAPs in their programs. The 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. 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.

4.5 Rehabilitation Measures

37. Necessary rehabilitation measures for the vulnerable PAPs have 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 mechanical, mobile repairing, computer, 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 arranged through this project etc.

4.5.1 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

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

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

4.5.2 Gender Considerations

39. Compensation for lost assets including land, structure, trees, crops, etc. will be paid to actual owners irrespective of gender considerations as per RPF policy and Bangladesh Labour law 2006 policy. Compensation will be paid in joint name with women as first holder. Clearly demarcated areas including separate toilets, shaded rest areas, private breastfeeding corners, etc. for the female workers will be provided in the construction camps. Equal salary for the male and female would be ensured by LGED and the contractors during undertaking the work. Male and female will be separately consulted in different groups and their complaints will be initially resolved in the focus group discussion.

5 Resettlement and Compensation Budget

5.1 Introduction

40. 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 similar to 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.

5.2 Compensation Assessment Methodology

41. The ARIPA 2017 provides for the payment of compensation for affected assets permanently acquired, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The value of the property is calculated by conducting Local Market Rate Assessment Survey. LGED will also assess the replacement value in consultation with the authentic source and local known persons. 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 analyzing 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 attached with annex. Table shows the rate and summary budget accordingly.

Table 15: 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)				
● Non-titled persons owners, vendors and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (shift able and non-shift able built on GoB land as found during census	● 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	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	
		Varonda (sft)	250	
		Slab toilet (no)	5,000	
		· Transfer Grant (TG) @ Tk 40 per sft of floor area (maximum of Tk 10,000)	10,000	Market survey

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Category of Loss	Rate (BDT)	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LGED in collaboration with PIU, local government and RAC 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 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"> · Reconstruction Grant (RG) @ Tk 60 per sft of floor area (maximum of Tk 5,000) 		
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 allowance @ BDT 7,500 for three months rental cost.	10,000	Rate adopted from market survey assessed during IOL survey
Impact category 9: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce & small business and industry) for title and non-title				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition. ● Also applicable for non-titled . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	Temporary loss of income loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30	8,000	last six months ave. Rate assessed during IOL survey

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Category of Loss	Rate (BDT)	Remarks
	● Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the Project.	days @ BDT 8,000		
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				
● Persons losing more than 10% of their income	● Income restoration grants for three months based on the average	Income restoration grants for three months	15,000	last six months avg. Rate

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Category of Loss	Rate (BDT)	Remarks
from all sources as identified by Census and verified by PVAC ● Squatters	monthly income loss Skill training and credit support under income generation program. ● 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.	@ 5000 based on the average monthly income loss.(3*5000=150 00)		
		Special Assistance of a one-time payment @ 5,000 for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and poor household	5,000	Lumpsum
		Income restoration Training (Structure owners+ tenants+ wage labour)	2500	Lumpsum
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.	Seed grant @BDT 15000/HH	15000	

5.3 Cost & Budget

42. 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 compensation and resettlement benefits stand at **BDT 90,931,434**. Breakdown of the budget is in the Table below.

Table 16: Details of Compensation

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Estimate
1	2	3		5	6
Impact category 4/1	Loss of residential, commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)				
	Pucca	Sft.	9905	1,000	9,905,000
	Semi-Pucca	Sft.	52662	800	42,129,600

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Estimate
1	2	3		5	6
	Tin Made	Sft.	10167	400	4,066,800
	Katcha	Sft.	42705	200	8,541,000
	Thatched	Sft.	0	100	-
	Total Primary Structure & Compensation		115439		64,642,400
	Secondary Structure		0		
	Bench		10	400	4,000
	Boundary Wall		40	800	32,000
	RCC Pillar	No.	136	800	108,800
	Sanitary Toilet	No.	7	60,000	420,000
	Slab Toilet		1	5,000	5,000
	Tube well		2	17,000	34,000
	Veranda	Sft.	3928	250	982,000
	Water Pump		2	21,333	42,666
	Tin shade	Sft.	535	400	214,000
	Total Secondary Structure & Compensation		4661		1,842,466
	Total Structure Compensation		7685		66,484,866
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.	473	10000	4,730,000
Sub total of 4					71,214,866
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.	486	10,000	4,860,000
Impact category 9	Temporary loss of income loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days @ BDT 8000	No.	58	8,000	464,000
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.	201	10,000	2,010,000
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 three months rental cost. Actual shifting assistance @ BDT 5000	No.	201	15,000	3,015,000

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Estimate
1	2	3		5	6
Sub total of 10					5,025,000
Impact category 12/1	Income restoration grants for three months @ 5000 based on the average monthly income loss (3*5000=15000)	No.	93	15,000	1,395,000
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.	93	5,000	465,000
Impact category 12/3	Income restoration Training (Structure owners+ tenants+ wage labour)	No.	713	2,500	1,782,500
Sub total of 12					3,642,500
	Seed grant @BDT 15000 for each vulnerable HH	No.	93	15,000	1,395,000
Total					86,601,366
	Contingency @5% of the total budget			5%	4,330,068
	Grand Total				90,931,434

5.4 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 **90,931,434**

Table 17: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget summary

SL.	Category of Loss	Estimate
Impact category 4/1	Compensation for structure	66,484,866
Impact category 4/2	Transfer and Reconstruction Grant	4,730,000
Impact category 8	Loss of business	4,860,000
Impact category 9	Loss of wage labour	464,000
Impact category 10	Loss of Income from rented-out and rented in commercial premises	5,025,000
Impact category 12	Grants for vulnerable household	3,642,500
	Seed grant @BDT 15000 for each vulnerable HH	1,395,000
	Contingency @5% of the Sub-total	4,330,068
	Grand Total	90,931,434

Table 18: Budget by GCM

CW	GCM	Estimate
Cw-01	Haibatpur	0
	Churamankati	2,426,182
CW-04	Gorpara	12,946,920
CW-05	Ruhita UP	3,756,480
CW-07	Alomkhl Bazar	19449202
	Katkhal Bazar	3213945
	Alokdia Bazar	7254660
CW-10	Andulbaria	3,618,107

CW	GCM	Estimate
CW-13	Hatgopalpur	17,849,685
	Narkelbaria	9,732,293
CW-16	Barobazar	5,757,780
	Kola Bazar	4,926,180
Total		90,931,434

6 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

6.1 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 and Bank rules and regulations. 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.
45. (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.
46. **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 Chaudanga. 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.
47. 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. Where land acquisition will be involved, the LGED XENs and District Sociologists with the support of Consulting firm will coordinate with the respective DC 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 Capacity Building

50. 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 ESS and subsequent social safeguard are clearly understood and followed by all project personnel throughout the project period.

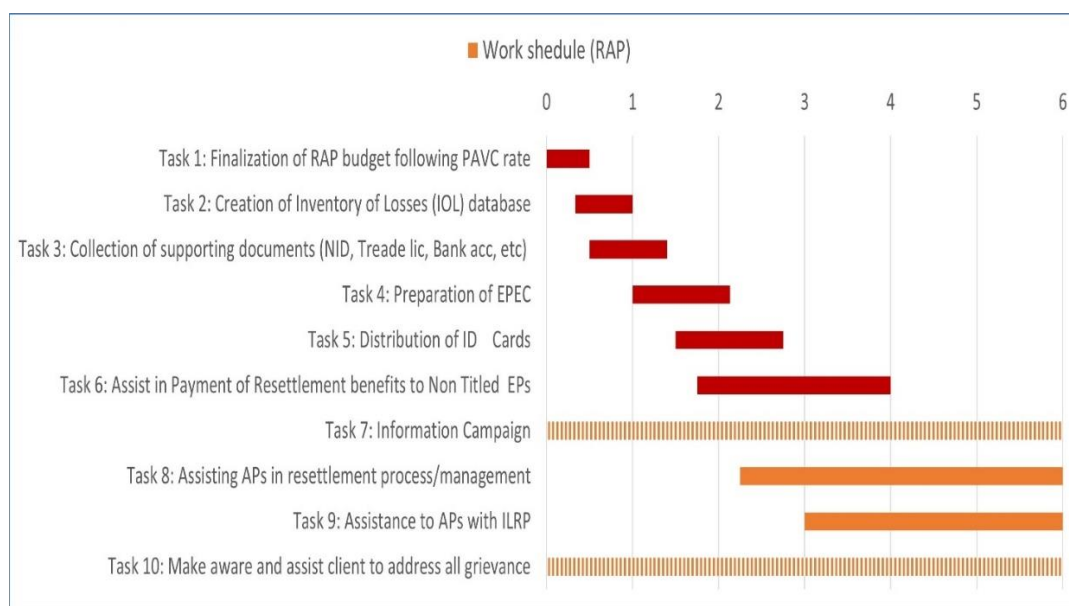
6.4 Guidelines for Bid Documents

51. Physically capable vulnerable PAPs will be given preferential opportunities to work in the project, including earth carrying, bricks carrying, guard, cook, and some other technical and non-technical jobs as per the PAPs capability and skills. Women and vulnerable groups will be given priority for available jobs. Equal wages for male and female for similar types of works will be ensured. Standard labour law of Bangladesh and International Labor Organization (ILO) will be followed during the period the PAPs are employed, as well as the entire construction and operation period.
52. 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.

6.5 RAP Implementation Time Schedule

53. As per the proposal, efforts will be made to complete the RP 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. Step-wise activities will be followed for implementation of RAP. The activities are presented in the implementation schedule. A sample Implementation Schedule has been included.

Table 19: RAP Implementation Time Schedule



6.6 Committee Formed to Deal with RAP Implementation

54. GRC, JVC, PVAC, and RAC committee 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 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.

6.6.1 Grievance Redress Committee.

55. 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.

Primary Stage (Upazila Grievance Redress Committee)

a) Upazila Engineer, LGED, Related UP.	Convener
b) Chairman/Member/ Councilor, related UP/ Municipal	Member
c) Female member/ councilor, 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.

- g) Provide the decision within fifteen days after getting the grievance of affected person.
- h) Write down all information related to the grievance of the victim.
- i) Inform the affected person regarding the progress of his grievance and the decision of the committee.
- j) 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:

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

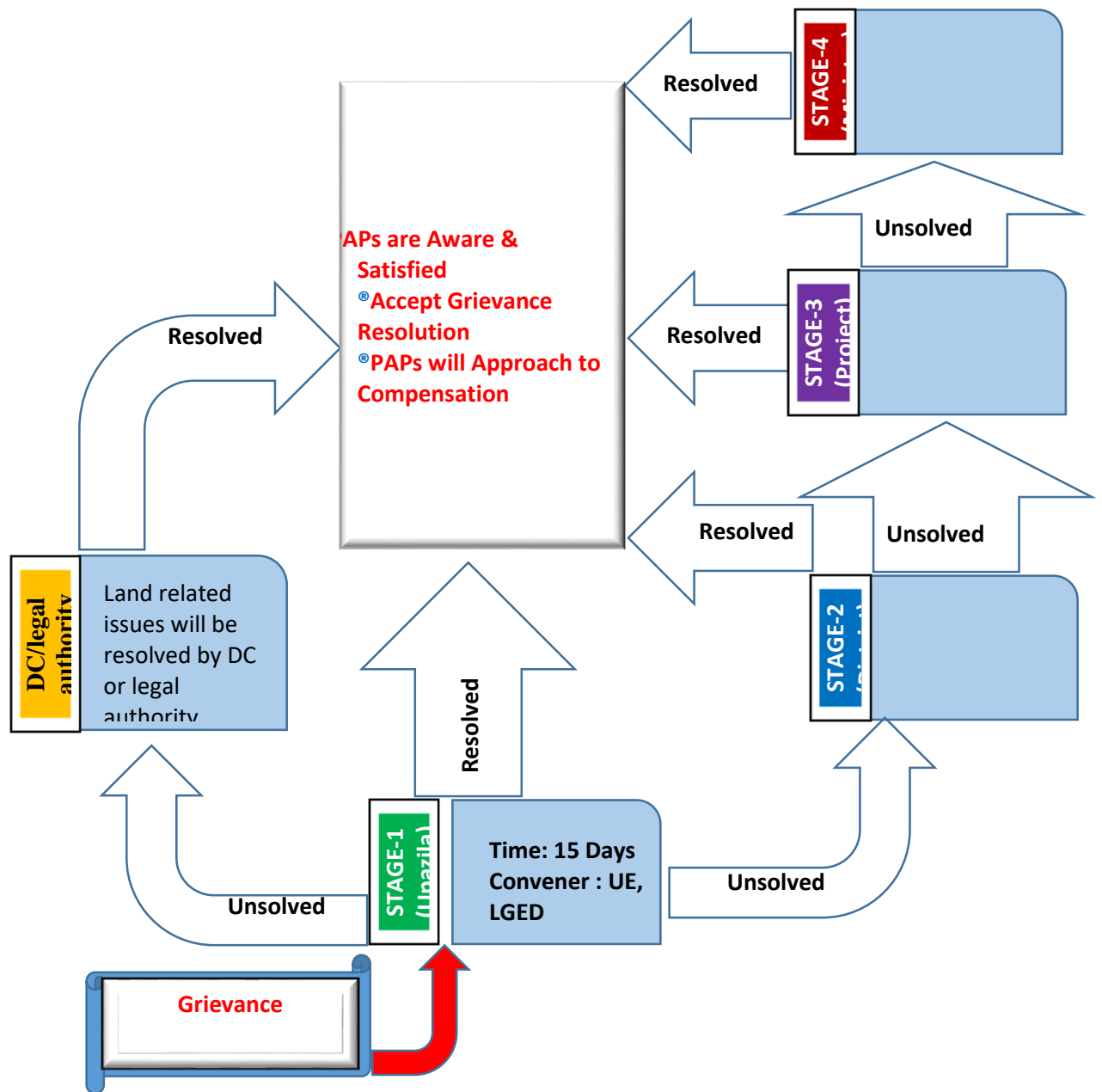


Table 20: Local GRC Contact Person

Sl	Name	Designation	District/Upazila	Mobile number	Email address
1.	Abdul Kader	Community Organizer	Jashore Sadar	0173779904	
2.	Md. Shahin Alam	Community Organizer	Sharsha	01912546674	
3.	Mrittonjoy Debanath	Community Organizer	Monirampur	01721111249	
4.	Md. Rezaul Karim	Community Organizer	Jhikargacha	01715760885	
5.	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	Community Organizer	Chowgacha	01712213626	
6.	Md. Saiful Hoque	Community Organizer	Magura Sadar	01712505971	
7.	Tarun Kumar Roy	Community Organizer	Sreepur	01913728464	
8.	Md. Moklesur Rahman	Community Organizer	Mohammadpur	01714503365	mOklesur.mdpur@gmail.com
9.	Subodh Chandra Roy	Community Organizer	Shalikha	01717724871	
10.	Md. Amirul Islam	Community Organizer	Chaudanga Sadar	01716206555	
11.	Abdul Halim	Community Organizer	Damurhuda	01945951213	mazmaasad@gmail.com
12.	Abdus Sattar	Community Organizer	Jibonnagar	01721112808	
13.	Md. Harun or Rashid	Community Organizer	Alamdanga	01944676089	ue.alamdanga@lged.gov.bd
14.	Mesbaur Rahman	Community Organizer	Jhenaida Sadar	01718845352	ue.jhenaidah-s@lged.gov.bd
15.	Md. Asaduzzaman	Community Organizer	Harinakundu	01730161879	ue.harinkund@lged.gov.bd
16.	Mrs. Eliza Naz	Community Organizer	Shailkupa	01728345706	ue.shailkupa@lged.gov.bd
17.	Md. Amirul Islam	Community Organizer	Kaligonj	01917768013	ue.kaligonj@lged.gov.bd
18.	Abdul Halim	Community Organizer	Kotchandpur	01734722605	ue.kotchandpur@lged.gov.bd

6.6.2 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.

6.6.3 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.

6.6.4 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 Resettlement Framework.