

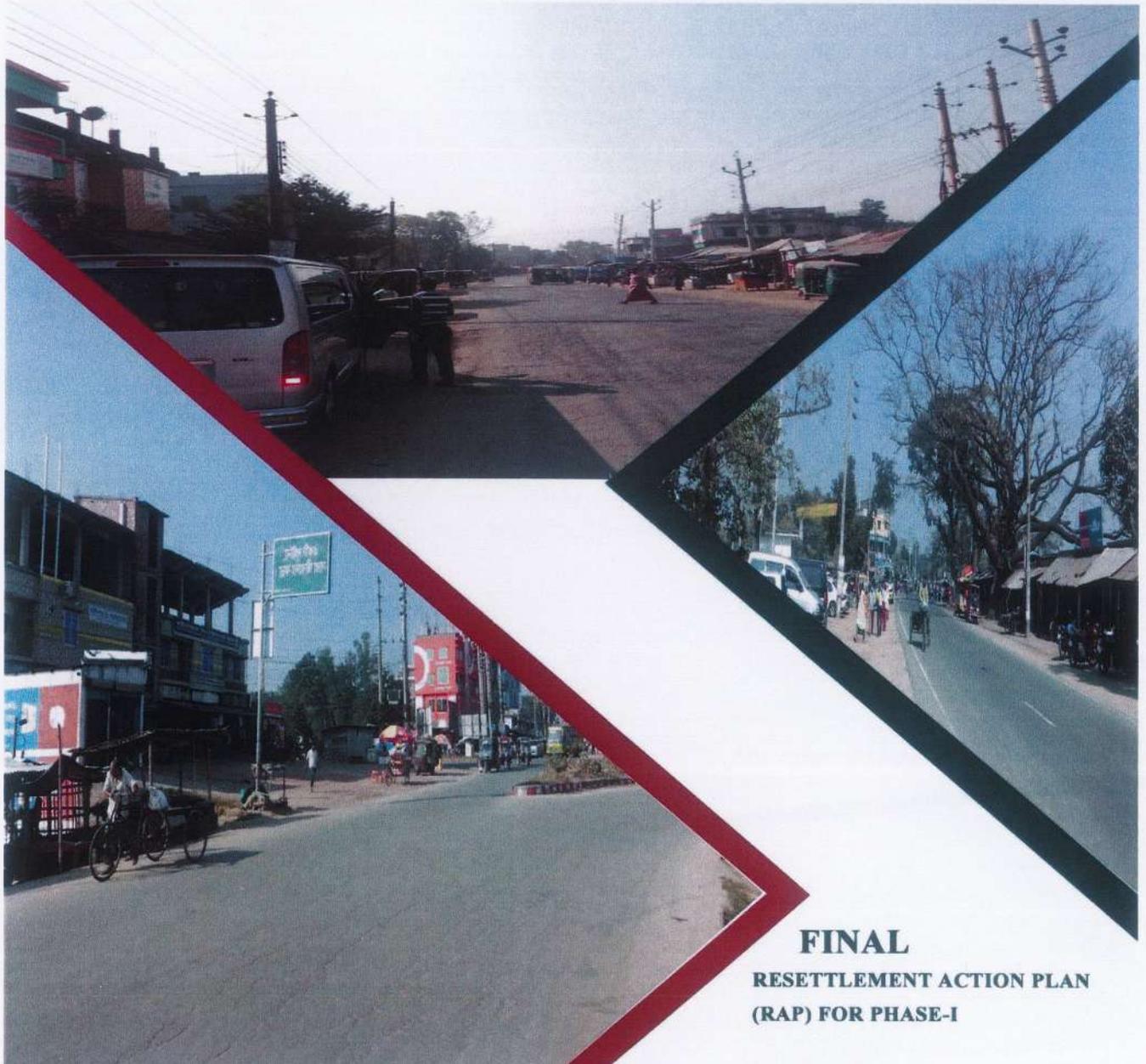


GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND BRIDGES



ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

**Environmental and Social Management for Jhenaidah - Jashore Road Section (Phase-1)  
for Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) Program**



**FINAL**  
**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**  
**(RAP) FOR PHASE-I**

**April 2023**



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## ABBREVIATION

AC Land	:	Assistant Commissioner Land
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AP	:	Affected Person
APD	:	Additional Project Director
ARIPA, 2017	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
BWDB	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
BR	:	Bangladesh Railway
BBS 2011	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics 2011
BDT	:	Bangladesh Taka
BG	:	Business Grant
BFD	:	Bangladesh Forest Department
BIN	:	Business Identification Number
BMP	:	Biodiversity Management Plan
CCL	:	Cash Compensation under Law
CMP	:	Current Market Price
CMIS	:	Computerized Management Information System
CMVs	:	Current Market Values
CoC	:	Code of Conduct
COD	:	Cut-off-Date
COVID-19	:	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CoI	:	Corridor of Impact
CPR	:	Community Property Resource
CSC	:	Construction Supervision Consultants
CRO	:	Chief Resettlement Officer
DAE	:	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	:	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DF	:	Department of Forest
DPs	:	Displaced Persons
DoE	:	Department of Environment
DPD	:	Deputy Project Director
DPM	:	Deputy Project Manager
DSM	:	Design Supervision & Management Consultant
EA	:	Executing Agency
E&SC	:	Environmental & Social Consultant
E&SSC	:	Environmental and Social Safeguard Consultant
EHS&G	:	Environmental and Health Safety Guidelines
EM	:	Entitlement Matrix
EPs	:	Entitled Persons
ESF	:	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	:	Environmental and Social Strategy
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FOB	:	Foot Over-bridge
FOs	:	Field Officers
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
GIIP	:	Good International and Industry Practices
GoB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	:	Grievance Redress Services
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HHs	:	Households
IBAS	:	Integrated Budget and Accounting. System
INGO	:	Implementing NGO
IOL	:	Inventory of Losses
IPF	:	Investment Project Financing
IGA	:	Income Generating Activities
ILRP	:	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
IR	:	Involuntary Resettlement
ITS	:	Intelligent Traffic System
J-J R	:	Jhenaidah-Jashore Road
JVC	:	Joint Verification Committee
KIIs	:	Key Informant Interviews
Km	:	Kilometer
Km <sup>2</sup>	:	Square Kilometer
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LAO	:	Land Acquisition Officer
LAPs	:	Land Acquisition Plans
LAR	:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LCS	:	Labor Contracting Society
LDT	:	Land Development Tax
LGED	:	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	:	Local Government Institutions
LHS	:	Labor Health and Safety
LO	:	Land Owner
MIS	:	Management Information System
MPR	:	Monthly Progress Report
M&E	:	Monitoring & Evaluation
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MoL	:	Ministry of Land
MoRTB	:	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
NWDP	:	National Women Development Policy
NTHHs	:	Non-Title Holder Households
OCC	:	One-Stop Crisis Cell
OSD	:	Occupational Skill Development
OFC	:	Optical Fibre Cable
OHS	:	Occupational Health and Safety
PAPs	:	Project Affected Persons
PAEs	:	Project Affected Entities
PAHs	:	Project Affected Households
PEA	:	Project Execution Agency
PD	:	Project Director
PDCPR	:	Project Displace Community Property Resources
PDPs	:	Project Displaced Persons
PDB	:	Project Displaced Business
PDEs	:	Project Displaced Entities
PDHs	:	Project Displaced Households
PDOEs	:	Project Displaced Other Entities
PIC	:	Project Implementation Committee
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PMs	:	Project Managers
PMO	:	Project Management Office
POPs	:	Pedestrian Overpasses
PRAC	:	Physical Relocation Assistance Committee
PSC	:	Project Steering Committee
PVC	:	Property Valuation Survey
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan

RAVC	:	Resettlement Assessment and Valuation Committee
RC	:	Replacement Cost
RCC	:	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RG	:	Reconstruction Grant
RHD	:	Roads and Highways Department
RMFD	:	Road Maintenance Fund Board Act
ROs	:	Resettlement Officers
RoR	:	Records of Rights
RoW	:	Right of Way
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RS	:	Revisionary Survey
RTSICP	:	Road Transport Sector Integration and Coordination Platform
RV	:	Replacement Value
SA	:	State Acquisition
SCDP	:	Safe Corridor Demonstration Program
SCMs	:	Stakeholder Consultation Meetings
SBD	:	Standard Bidding Documents
SEA	:	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEID	:	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
SEP	:	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	:	Socioeconomic Survey
SH	:	Sexual Harassment
SMVT	:	Slow Moving Vehicle Traffic
SMP	:	Social Management Plan
SMR	:	Social Monitoring Report
THHs	:	Title Holder Households
TGBs	:	Target Group Beneficiaries
TMP	:	Traffic Management Plan
TNA	:	Training Needs Assessment
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
UNO	:	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
VOPs	:	Vehicular Overpasses
WeCARE	:	Western Economic Corridor & Regional Enhancement
WB	:	World Bank





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

- i. Jhenaidah – Jashore National Highway (N-7) Project under Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) Program has been undertaken for widening and improving the condition of this highway jointly funded by Government of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh and World Bank (WB). Total length of this highway is 47.48 Km which starts at Jhenaidah Bus Terminal and ends at Chachra Circle of Jashore. To ensure climate resilience, reduce accidents and traffic jams, reduce journey and transporting time of passengers and goods, it will be developed from a 2-lane single carriageway to a 4-lane dual carriageway. This highway improvement project will include (i) separate service road for Slow Moving Vehicle Traffic (SMVT) and vulnerable users on both the sides of the carriageway and (ii) installation of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), (iii) Safe Corridor Demonstration Program (SCDP) and (iv) deployment of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS).
- ii. The existing Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared in 2015 with Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing for Daulatdia to Khulna section national highway (N-7) which was inclusive of the J-J road section. The existing RP needs to be updated as the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to meet pragmatic needs of potential users of the Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway as per the final design requirements, enactment of the ARIPA 2017 as well as environment and social standards (ESS 1, 2, 5, 7 and 10) of the World Bank (WB).

### B. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

- iii. Total land requirement is 304.310 acres. Detailed information on land acquisition is presented in Chapter-2. Out of 304.310 acres, amounts of acquired private land, govt. land and private & govt. land are 260.3104 acres, 38.342888 acres & 5.760893 acres respectively. There is a total of 3,598 affected households and entities along the road alignment. Out of which, there are total 3,471 affected HHs (including 2,036 titled HHs, 1,236 non-titled HHs & 199 encroachers), 59 Community Property Resources (CPRs) and 68 are Government and other entities. Total population getting affected is approximately 14,980 PAPs and individual affected persons 6,429. Mitigation measures are suggested as per Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), March 2020, prepared for the WeCARE project of Roads and Highways Department (RHD) and Entitlement Matrix (EM) of this RAP.

### C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

- iv. Socioeconomic profile of the affected people is presented below:
  - a. **Distribution of affected households and population by sex-** Out of total 3,471 affected HHs, Male headed HHs are 3,285 (94.64%) while female headed HHs 186 (5.36%). On the other hand, out of 14,980 population, male and female population are 7,654 (51.09%) and 7,326 (48.91%) respectively (**Figure 3-1**).
  - b. **Household size and sex ratio-** Average household size of the affected population in the project area is 4.32 while sex ratio is 1.04 (**Table 3-1**),
  - c. **Distribution of population by religion-** Populations belong to Islam, Hinduism and Christian are 13,729 (91.65%), 1,247 (8.32%) and 4 (0.03%) respectively (**Table 3-3**),
  - d. **Dependency ratio-** Dependency ratio is 42% based on calculation of dependent population  $4,431 * 100 / \text{active working age people } 10,549$  (**Table 3-4 & Para-51**),
  - e. **Education of population above 7 years-** Literate & illiterate population are 92.26% and 7.74% respectively (**Table 3-5**),
  - f. **Occupations of affected household heads-** Major primary occupations of the affected household heads include (i) businesses 64.9%, (ii) services/employments 8.53% (including 8.21% male & 0.31% female), (iii) agriculture 6.81%, (iv) household chores 3.3% for heads of the female headed household and (v) labor 3.69% (**Table 3-6**),
  - g. **Annual income of affected HHs-** the highest, medium and lowest numbers & (%) of HHs are 1,396 (40.22%), 909 (26.19%) and 47 (1.35%) respectively whose annual income ranges include (i) BDT 135,001-300,000, (ii) BDT 300,001-500,000 and (iii) BDT up to 60,000 respectively (**Annex 2, Table**

2-1),

- h. **Monthly expenditure-** the highest, medium and lowest numbers & (%) of HHs are 1,191 (34.31%), 1,015 (29.24%) and 85 (2.45%) respectively whose monthly expenditure ranges include (i) BDT 12,151-20,000, (ii) BDT 20,001-35,000 and (iii) BDT 55,000-75,000 respectively (**Annex 2, Table 2-2**),

Project impacts are another indirect aspect of socioeconomic profile that is presented below.

- **Affected Households & Businesses** - Total households are 3,471 (2,036 titled HHs, 1,236 non-titled HHs & 199 encroachers' HHs) (**Table 2-3**), out of the 3,471 HHs, the followings are included:
  - ✓ Total affected residential HHs are 616 HHs (including 507 titled HHs, 92 non-titled HHs & 17 encroachers' HHs),
  - ✓ Total affected commercial HHs are 2,304 (including 1,082 titled HHs, 1,114 non-titled HHs & 108 encroachers' HHs),
  - ✓ Total affected residential-cum-commercial HHs are 424 (including 320 titled HHs, 30 non-titled HHs & 74 encroachers' HHs),
  - ✓ Total 127 HHs will lose their secondary structures,
- **Affected Community Property Resources (CPRs)** - Total Affected Community Property Resources are 59 (including 51 titled CPRs & 8 non-titled CPRs) (**Table 2-3**),
- **Affected Government and Other Entities** - Total affected government and other entities are 68 (including 58 with title to land while 10 without title to land) (**Table 2-3**),
- **Affected Vulnerable Households** - Total affected vulnerable households are 356 including 30 Bede community HHs (**Table 2-3**),
- **Affected Labourers** - Total affected labourers are 3,747 (**Table 2-3**),
- **Affected Vendors** - Total affected vendors are 125 (**Table 2-3**),
- **Affected Tenants** - Total affected residential & commercial tenants are 122 & 2,435 respectively (**Table 2-3**),

Different information on the above-mentioned aspects are based on the baseline data. Changes can be assessed during implementation of RAP and also after completion of RAP implementation by comparing the changes with the respective baseline data.

#### D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

- v. The affected people were informed about relevant necessary information, such as, the project goals and objective, potential social and resettlement impacts on them. Eight stakeholders' consultation meetings with total 1,069 participants including 961 males and 108 females, 8 FGDs including 5 FGDs with males and 3 FGDs with females and 24 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) had been conducted from March 2022 to June 2022 to facilitate them to express their views, concerns, suggestions, etc. about the mitigation measures to be adopted in the project.

#### E. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- vi. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), March 2020 was prepared by RHD for the WeCARE project based on Legal Framework of Bangladesh government the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 and WB's ESS5 and also the gap filling measures between the ARIPA 2017 and ESS5. The RAP has been updated as per the RPF, March 2020, the ARIPA 2017 and ESS5.

#### F. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

- vii. Entitlements, assistance, and resettlement benefits will be paid based on the approved Entitlement Matrix of this RAP (**Table 4-1**).

#### G. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

- viii. Relocation options were identified based on census, IOL and socioeconomic survey and also on feedback from PAPs to be physically displaced in the project areas. The affected households would prefer to stay at nearby places for their affected residences and/or businesses for mainly reasons, such as they would like to (i) sustain income earning from unaffected land & assets and livelihoods and (ii) remain close to their neighbors and relatives. The findings show 89.06% HHs (THHs & NTHHs) losing residential land &/or

structures opted for self-relocation while the remaining 10.94% residential households urged project assistance only for relocation (**Annex-4.4, Table 4-5**). On the other hand, 84.06% of total affected businessmen (THHs & NTHHs) opted for self-relocation and remaining 15.94% opined to have project assistance to find land for their relocation (**Annex-4.4, Table 4-6**). Almost similar trend was found in case of affected residential households-cum-businessmen (THHs & NTHHs) opted for self-relocation (**Annex-4.4, Table 4-7**). All the affected owners of structures with title to land preferred cash compensation for their structures and land, which is consistent with the ARIPA 2017. On the other hand, affected squatters will be given Replacement Value (RV) by RHD for their affected structures, Out of total 59 Community Property Resources (CPRs), 51 CPRs with title to land will lose their structures and lands while 8 CPRs without title to land will lose only structures and all the CPRs (59) will require relocation..

#### H. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

- ix. Vulnerable affected households (356 HHs) as identified will be given additional support for their livelihood and income restoration. Short-term income and livelihood restoration programs have been suggested in Section 4.4 of the Chapter-4.

#### I. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

- x. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) have been established at two levels such as, (i) Field Level and (ii) Project Level for the PAPs for resolving their relevant complains following the terms and condition given in Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). In addition, two separate GRCs have also been established include (iii) GRC for resolving complaints related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH) and (iv) GRC for resolving complains related to LHS (labour health and safety) (Section 4.5 of the Chapte-4).

#### J. RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

- xi. The total estimated land acquisition and RAP implementation budget is **BDT 25,327,050,123** (BDT two thousand five hundred thirty-two crores seventy lac fifty thousand one hundred twenty-three only) (**Table 4-14**).

#### K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

- xii. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of RHD under the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) is the Executing Agency (EA). The PIU is being headed by the Project Director (PD). The PIU will have a position of the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) at the same level as Additional Project Director (APD). The CRO will be responsible for the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation as per the policy guidance, coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting. At field level, the CRO will be assisted by Project Managers (PMs) as the Resettlement Officers (RO) and Deputy Project Managers (DPM) or Field Officers (FO) and other field staff as necessary. An INGO has already been appointed. There will be a Social Safeguard team under the Constrcution Supervision Consultant (CSC) of the project. They will be responsible for supervision of Resettlement Action Plan implementation work.

#### L. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- xiii. To ensure the effective and efficient implementation of involuntary resettlement, an internal monitoring system has been planned. The INGO under the guidance of PIU will collect and analyze information for monitoring on the RAP implementation in a systematic and continuous manner. The INGO will prepare a compliance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report. Third Party External Monitoring team will verify and validate internal monitoring and evaluation report on RAP implementation.
- xiv. The PIU will collect relevant information periodically and also as and when needed and assess the progress of RAP implementation. A representative of the PIU will act as Convener (Project Manager/Additional Project Director) of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs). Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and Joint Verification Committee (JVC) appointed by RHD will establish the final compensation

prices and contracts and verify the same for payment of compensation to the affected people as per Entitlement Matrix of the approved RAP.

**M. STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP**

- xv. The following steps are suggested to be undertaken for effective implementation of RAP:
- ▶ Orientation program and training for the core officials of PIU of RHD involved in implementation of RAP. Relevant staff of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will be trained at the beginning of their deployment.
  - ▶ The INGO will facilitate joint verification of the affected properties by the DC, RHD and affected owners;
  - ▶ The INGO will assist and facilitate RHD (PIU), Deputy Commissioner (DC), Forest Department (FD), Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) & Department of Agricultural Extension, etc. and PAPs during the joint verification of the affected properties;
  - ▶ RHD will provide relevant information regarding RAP implementation to the Union Parishad Chairman, Mayor & Ward Councilors of Pourashava, Upazila and District Administrators.
- xvi. The RHD, CSC and the INGO will work to pay compensation to the vulnerable affected people as per Entitlement Matrix of the RAP. Efforts should be made to avoid the hardships experienced by those who are the least able persons to deal with emerged situation lost income, livelihood or assets.

## পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার নির্বাহী সার-সংক্ষেপ

### ক. প্রকল্পের বর্ণনা

১. Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) কর্মসূচীর আওতায় গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও বিশ্ব ব্যাংকের যৌথ অর্থায়নে ঝিনাইদহ - যশোর জাতীয় মহাসড়ক (এন-৭) উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের আওতায় ঝিনাইদহ বাস টার্মিনাল হতে যশোরের চাঁচড়া মোড় পর্যন্ত ৪৭.৪৮ কিঃমিঃ দীর্ঘ মহাসড়ক প্রশস্তকরণ ও উন্নয়নের কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের আওতায় বিদ্যমান দুই লেন সিঙ্গেল ক্যারেজওয়ে হতে চার লেন বিশিষ্ট ডুয়েল ক্যারেজওয়েতে উন্নীত করা হবে। প্রকল্পটিতে অন্যান্য যে সমস্ত অঙ্গ সমূহ অন্তর্ভুক্ত রয়েছে তা হলোঃ (ক) ধীর-গতির যানবাহন ও ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ সড়ক ব্যবহারকারীদের জন্য উভয়পার্শ্বে পৃথক সার্ভিস-লেন, (খ) অপটিক্যাল ফাইবার ক্যাবল (ও.এফ.সি) স্থাপন এবং (গ) নিরাপদ সড়ক করিডোর প্রদর্শন সহ ইন্টেলিজেন্ট ট্রাফিক সিস্টেম স্থাপন।

২. ২০১৫ সনে এশিয়ান উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের (এডিবি) আর্থিক সহায়তায় দৌলতদিয়া-খুলনা জাতীয় মহাসড়ক (এন-৭) এর অংশ হিসেবে ঝিনাইদহ-যশোর জাতীয় মহাসড়কের জন্য পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছিল। বর্তমান পারিপার্শ্বিকতার প্রেক্ষিতে মহাসড়কটির ডিজাইন পরিবর্তন, স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ আইন ও হুকুম দখল আইন (ARIPA, 2017) অনুসরণ এবং বিশ্ব ব্যাংকের পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক মানদণ্ডসমূহ [Environmental & Social Standards (ESSs) ১, ২, ৫, ৭ ও ১০] প্রতিপালনের প্রেক্ষিতে বিদ্যমান পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনাকে (Resettlement Plan) হালনাগাদ (up to date) করা অপরিহার্য বিধায় বর্তমানে নতুন এই পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা (RAP) ২০২৩ প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।

### খ. ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ও পুনর্বাসন

৩. অত্র প্রকল্পের মোট প্রয়োজনীয় ভূমির পরিমাণ ৩০৪.৩১০ একর। ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী RAP এর দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়ে উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমি ৩০৪.৩১০ একরের মধ্যে, ব্যক্তিগত জমি, সরকারী জমি এবং ব্যক্তিগত ও সরকারী জমি যথাক্রমে ২৬০.৩১০৪ একর, ৩৮.৩৪২৮৮৮ একর এবং ৫.৭৬০৮৯৩ একর রয়েছে। এই মহাসড়কের এলাইমেন্ট বরাবর মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী ও অন্যান্য অবকাঠামোর সংখ্যা ৩,৫৯৮টি, এর মধ্যে ৩,৪৭১টি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী (যাদের মধ্যে ২,০৩৬ আইনসম্মত গৃহস্থালী, ১,২৩৬ স্কোয়াটার ও ১৯৯ এনক্রোচার গৃহস্থালী), ৫৯টি কমিউনিটি প্রপার্টি রিসোর্স (সিপিআর) এবং ৬৮টি সরকারী ও অন্যান্য সংস্থা। প্রকল্পের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মোট জনসংখ্যা প্রায় ১৪,৯৮০ জন এবং ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ৬,৪২৯ জন। ক্ষয়ক্ষতি হ্রাস করার লক্ষ্যে সড়ক ও জনপথ অধিদপ্তরের WeCARE প্রকল্পের জন্য প্রণীত Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) এবং পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত Entitlement Matrix অনুসরণ করা হবে।

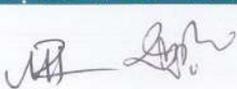
### গ. আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রোফাইল

৪. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জনগণের আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রোফাইল নিম্নে উপস্থাপন করা হলোঃ

- **ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী ও জনসংখ্যার লিঙ্গ ভিত্তিক বিভাজন** - ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পুরুষ-প্রধান ও নারী-প্রধান গৃহস্থালীসমূহের সংখ্যা ও শতকরা হার (%) যথাক্রমে ২,২৮৫টি (৯৪.৬৪%) ও ১৮৬টি (৫.৩৬%) (ফিগার ৩-১); ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পুরুষ ও নারী জনসংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ৭,৬৫৪ জন (৫১.০৯%) ও ৭,৩২৬ জন (৪৮.৯১%) (টেবিল ৩-১)।
- **গৃহস্থালীর গড় সদস্য সংখ্যা ও লিঙ্গ অনুপাত** - ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালীর গড় সদস্য সংখ্যা ৪.৩২ ও লিঙ্গ অনুপাত ১.০৪ (টেবিল ৩-১)।
- **ধর্মের ভিত্তিতে জনসংখ্যার বিভাজন** - ইসলাম, হিন্দু ও খৃষ্টান ধর্মাবলম্বী জনসংখ্যা ও শতকরা হার (%) যথাক্রমে-১৩,৭২৯ জন (৯১.৬৫%), ১,২৪৭ জন (৮.৩২%) ও ৪ জন (০.০৩%) (টেবিল ৩-৩)।
- **নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত** - ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত নির্ভরশীল জনসংখ্যা (০-১৪ বছর ও ৬৫+ বছর) হলো ৪,৪৩১ জন ও ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সক্রিয় কর্ম-ক্ষম জনসংখ্যা (১৫-৬৪ বছর) হলো ১০,৫৪৯ জন; ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জনসংখ্যার নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত হলো ৪২% (৪,৪৩১\*১০০/১০,৫৪৯=৪২%) (টেবিল ৩-৩ ও অনুচ্ছেদ ৫)।
- **সাত বছরের উর্ধ্বের জনসংখ্যার শিক্ষা হার**- শিক্ষিত ও অশিক্ষিত জনসংখ্যার শতকরা হার যথাক্রমে ৯২.২৬% ও ৭.৭৪% (টেবিল ৩-৫)।
- **ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী-প্রধানদের পেশা** - ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী-প্রধানদের মুখ্য পেশাসমূহে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হলো (১) ব্যবসা ৬৪.৯%, (২) চাকুরী ৮.৫৩% (এর মধ্যে ৮.২১% পুরুষ ও ০.৩২% নারী), (৩) কৃষি ৬.৮১%, (৪) গৃহস্থালীর কাজ-কর্ম ৩.৩%, (৫) শ্রমিক ৩.৬৯% (টেবিল ৩-৬)।
- **ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালীর বার্ষিক আয়** - বার্ষিক আয়ের ভিত্তিতে সর্বোচ্চ, মধ্যম ও সর্বনিম্ন গৃহস্থালীর সংখ্যা ও শতকরা হার (%) হলো যথাক্রমে ১,৩৯৬টি (৪০.২২%), ৯০৯টি (২৬.১৯%) ও ৪৭টি (১.৩৫%) যাদের আয়-স্তর হলো যথাক্রমে (১) ১৩৫,০০১ – ৩০০,০০০ টাকা, (২) ৩০০,০০১ – ৫০০,০০০ টাকা ও (৩) ০ – ৬০,০০০ টাকা (এনেক্স-২, টেবিল ২-১)।
- **ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালীর মাসিক ব্যয়** - মাসিক ব্যয়ের ভিত্তিতে সর্বোচ্চ, মধ্যম ও সর্বনিম্ন গৃহস্থালীর সংখ্যা ও শতকরা হার (%) হলো যথাক্রমে ১,১৯১টি (৩৪.৩১%), ১,০১৫টি (২৯.২৪%) ও ৮৫টি (২.৪৫%) যাদের মাসিক ব্যয়ের স্তর হলো যথাক্রমে (১) ১২,১৫১ – ২০,০০০ টাকা, (২) ২০,০০১ – ৩৫,০০০ টাকা ও (৩) ৫৫,০০১ – ৭৫,০০০ টাকা (এনেক্স-২, টেবিল ২-২)।

ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ জনিত প্রকল্পের প্রভাব, সামগ্রিক পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক প্রভাব, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত অবকাঠামো ও ব্যবসা সমূহ সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী যা কিনা পরোক্ষভাবে আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রোফাইলকে নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নে উপস্থাপন করা হলোঃ

- **ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী ও ব্যবসা**- মোট গৃহস্থালীর সংখ্যা হলো ৩,৪৭১টি (এর মধ্যে ২,০৩৬টি আইনসম্মত গৃহস্থালী, ১,২৩৬টি স্কোয়াটার এবং ১৯৯টি এনক্রোচার/আগত দখলকারী) (টেবিল ২-৩), যাদের মধ্যে থাকবে-
  - ✓ মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত আবাসিক গৃহস্থালীর সংখ্যা হলো ৬১৬টি (এর মধ্যে ৫০৭টি আইনসম্মত গৃহস্থালী, ৯২টি স্কোয়াটার এবং ১৭টি এনক্রোচার/আগত দখলকারী)।






- ✓ মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যবসায়িক গৃহস্থালীর সংখ্যা হলো ২,৩০৪টি (এর মধ্যে ১,০৮২টি আইনসম্মত গৃহস্থালী, ১,১১৪টি স্কোয়াটার এবং ১০৮টি এনক্রোচার/আগত দখলকারী।
- ✓ মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত আবাসিক সহ ব্যবসায়িক গৃহস্থালীর সংখ্যা হলো ৪২৪টি (এর মধ্যে ৩২০টি আইনসম্মত গৃহস্থালী, ৩০টি স্কোয়াটার এবং ৭৪টি এনক্রোচার/আগত দখলকারী।
- ✓ মোট ১২৭টি গৃহস্থালী যাদের শুধু গৌণ অবকাঠামো হারাবে।
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত কমিউনিটি প্রপার্টি রিসোর্স (সিপিআর)- মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত কমিউনিটি প্রপার্টি রিসোর্স (সিপিআর) সংখ্যা হলো ৫৯টি (এর মধ্যে ৫১টি হলো আইনসম্মত সিপিআর এবং ৮টি নন-টাইটেস্ট সিপিআর) (টেবিল ২-৩)।
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সরকারী ও অন্যান্য সংস্থাসমূহ- মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সরকারী ও অন্যান্য সংস্থা হলো ৬৮টি (এর মধ্যে ৫৮টি আইনসম্মত ও ১০টি নন-টাইটেস্ট) (টেবিল ২-৩)।
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বিপদাপন্ন/ঝুঁকিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী — মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বিপদাপন্ন/ঝুঁকিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালীর সংখ্যা হলো ৩৫৬টি এদের মধ্যে ৩০টি বেদে সম্প্রদায়ের গৃহস্থালী অন্তর্ভুক্ত (টেবিল ২-৩)।
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত শ্রমিক — মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত শ্রমিকের সংখ্যা হলো ৩,৭৪৭ জন (টেবিল ২-৩)।
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ভেঙের — মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ভেঙের সংখ্যা হলো ১২৫ জন (টেবিল ২-৩)।
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ভাড়াটিয়া — মোট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত আবাসিক ও বাণিজ্যিক ভাড়াটিয়া হলো যথাক্রমে ১২২ ও ২,৪৩৫ জন (টেবিল ২-৩)।

উপরে উল্লেখিত তথ্যসমূহ এই প্রকল্পের বেইজলাইন তথ্যাবলীর উপর নির্ভর করে করা হয়েছে। পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার বাস্তবায়ন কালে ও বাস্তবায়ন উত্তর উক্ত বেইজলাইন তথ্যের সাথে তুলনা করে পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা নিরূপণ করা সম্ভব হবে।

#### ঘ. তথ্য অবমুক্তকরণ, পরামর্শ ও অংশগ্রহণঃ

৫. মার্চ ২০২২ থেকে জুন ২০২২ পর্যন্ত ৮টি স্টেইকহোল্ডার পরামর্শ সভায় মোট ১,০৬৯ জন (৯৬১ জন পুরুষ ও ১০৮ জন নারী) অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন, ৮ টি ফোকাস-দলীয় আলোচনা (FGDs) এর মধ্যে ৫টি পুরুষদের সাথে ও ৩টি নারীদের সাথে এবং ২৪টি মুখ্য তথ্যদাতা সাক্ষাৎকার [Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)] পরিচালিত হয়েছে যার মাধ্যমে প্রকল্পের লক্ষ্য, উদ্দেশ্য, সম্ভাব্য সামাজিক ও পুনর্বাসন প্রভাব এবং ঝুঁকিসমূহ সংক্রান্ত প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যাবলী প্রকল্পে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গকে অবহিত করা হয়েছে। পাশাপাশি অংশগ্রহণকারীদেরকে সঞ্চালিত করে তাদের মতামত, উদ্বেগ/উৎকণ্ঠা ও পরামর্শ, বিশেষ করে ক্ষয়ক্ষতি লাঘব করার ক্ষেত্রে তাদের মতামত ও বিবেচনাকেও গুরুত্ব সহকারে শোনা ও লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে।

#### ঙ. নীতি এবং আইনী কাঠামোঃ

৬. পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা হালনাগাদ করা হয়েছে উপরে উল্লেখিত পুনর্বাসন পলিসি ফ্রেইম-ওয়ার্ক ২০২০-এর আলোকে। এই দুইটি ডকুমেন্ট প্রণয়নে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দখল আইন ২০১৭ এবং বিশ্ব ব্যাংকের ESF ও ESS5 এবং উভয়ের পার্থক্য পূরণ পূর্বক গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ ও ব্যবস্থা অনুসরণ করা হয়েছে।

#### চ. প্রাপ্যতা, সহযোগিতা ও সুবিধাদি

৭. পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার অনুমোদিত Entitlement Matrix অনুসারে প্রাপ্যতা, সহায়তা ও পুনর্বাসন সুবিধাদি প্রদান করা হবে (টেবিল ৪-১)।

#### ছ. স্থানান্তর ও পুনর্বাসন

৮. এই প্রকল্পের এলাইনমেন্ট বরাবর সম্পাদিত শুমারী, ক্ষয়ক্ষতির তালিকা প্রণয়ন (IOL) ও আর্থ-সামাজিক জরিপের ফলাফল এবং প্রকল্পে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গের আবাসন/বাণিজ্যিক জমি থেকে অনৈচ্ছিকভাবে অন্যত্র সরে যাওয়া সম্পর্কিত মতামত, দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি ও প্রতিক্রিয়ার ভিত্তিতে স্থানান্তর ও পুনর্বাসন অপশন সনাক্ত করা হয়েছে। অধিগ্রহণের বাহিরে থাকা জমি, সম্পদ ও জীবিকার উৎসসমূহ হতে আয় উপার্জনকে টেকসই করা এবং প্রতিবেশী ও আত্মীয়দের সাথে নৈকট্য অব্যাহত রাখার প্রেক্ষিতে উপরে উল্লেখিত ফলাফল থেকে দেখা যায় যে, ৮৯.০৬% স্বত্বাধিকারী (আইনসম্মত) ও স্বত্ব বিহীন (স্কোয়াটার/নন-টাইটেস্ট) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পরিবার যাদের বাড়ির ভিটা ও/বা আবাসিক অবকাঠামো ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে তারা স্ব-স্থানান্তর পদ্ধতিকে স্বাধীনভাবে বেছে নিয়েছেন। অবশিষ্ট ১০.৯৪% ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী প্রকল্পের সহায়তায় স্থানান্তর ও পুনর্বাসনের প্রত্যাশা ব্যক্ত করেছে (এনেক্স-৪.৪, টেবিল ৪-৫)। অপরদিকে, ৮৪.০৬% স্বত্বাধিকারী (আইনসম্মত) ও স্বত্ব বিহীন (স্কোয়াটার/নন-টাইটেস্ট) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী যারা ব্যবসায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছেন তারা স্ব-স্থানান্তর অপশন দিয়েছে এবং ১৫.৯৪% প্রকল্পের সহযোগিতায় স্থানান্তর করার প্রত্যাশা ব্যক্ত করেছে (এনেক্স-৪.৪, টেবিল ৪-৬)। স্বত্বাধিকারী (আইনসম্মত) ও স্বত্ব বিহীন (স্কোয়াটার/নন-টাইটেস্ট) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালী যাদের আবাসিক ও ব্যবসা যৌথভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছেন তারা স্ব-স্থানান্তর পদ্ধতিকে স্বাধীনভাবে বেছে নিয়েছেন (এনেক্স-৪.৪, টেবিল ৪-৭)। বাংলাদেশে বিশেষ করে এই প্রকল্প এলাকায় ক্রয় যোগ্য পর্যাপ্ত জমির দুস্প্রাপ্যতার প্রেক্ষিতে 'জমির পরিবর্তে জমি' অপশনটি বাস্তবসম্মত বলে মোটেও গণ্য হয় নি। ফলে, সকল ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমি ও অবকাঠামোর মালিক তাদের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির ও অবকাঠামোর জন্য আইনসম্মত/নগদ ক্ষতিপূরণ অগ্রাধিকার ভিত্তিতে দাবী করেছেন যা স্বাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দখল আইন ২০১৭-এর সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ। সর্বমোট ৫৯টি কমিউনিটি প্রপার্টি রিসোর্স (সিপিআর) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে, তন্মধ্যে ৫১টি কমিউনিটি প্রপার্টি রিসোর্স (সিপিআর)-এর ভূমি ও অবকাঠামো ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে। অপরদিকে ৮টি সিপিআর-এর শুধু অবকাঠামো ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে। সকল সিপিআর-এর অবকাঠামো স্থানান্তরের প্রয়োজনীয়তা রয়েছে।

#### জ. আয় ও জীবিকা পুনরুদ্ধার পরিকল্পনা

৯. শনাক্তকৃত ৩৫৬ বিপদাপন্ন/ঝুঁকিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালীসমূহকে অতিরিক্ত সহায়তা প্রদান করার মাধ্যমে জীবিকা ও আয় পুনরুদ্ধারে উৎসাহিত করা হবে। স্বল্প-মেয়াদি আয় ও জীবিকা পুনরুদ্ধার কর্মসূচী এই পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার চতুর্থ অধ্যায়ের ৪.৪ সেকশনে উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।



## ঝ. অভিযোগ নিরসন পদ্ধতি

১০. প্রকল্পে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিগণের জন্য অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি দু'টি স্তরে প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়েছে: ১. মাঠ পর্যায়ে ও ২. প্রকল্প পর্যায়ে। এছাড়া (৩) যৌন নির্যাতন/শোষণ ও নিপিড়ন/যৌন হয়রানি এবং (৪) শ্রমিকের স্বাস্থ্য নিরাপত্তা সংক্রান্ত দু'টি পৃথক অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়েছে। অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটিসমূহের কর্ম-পরিধি ও কার্যাবলী বিস্তারিতভাবে পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার চতুর্থ অধ্যায়ের ৪.৫ সেকশনে উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

## ঞ. পুনর্বাসন খরচ ও বাজেট

১১. সর্বমোট ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ও পুনর্বাসন বাজেট হলো: ২৫,৩২৭,০৫০,১২৩ টাকা (দুই হাজার পাঁচশত বত্রিশ কোটি সত্তর লক্ষ পঞ্চাশ হাজার একশত তেইশ টাকা মাত্র)।

## ট. পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক বিন্যাস

১২. সড়ক পরিবহন ও সেতু মন্ত্রণালয়ের আওতায় সড়ক ও জনপথ অধিদপ্তরের WeCARE প্রকল্পটির “প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিট (PIU)”, বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা হিসেবে পরিগণিত হবে। প্রকল্প পরিচালক প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিটের প্রধান হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন। প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিটে অতিরিক্ত প্রকল্প পরিচালক পদ মর্যাদার একজন প্রধান পুনর্বাসন কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন। পলিসি গাইডেন্স অনুযায়ী তিনি সমন্বয়, পরিকল্পনা, পরিবীক্ষণ ও প্রতিবেদন প্রণয়নের দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন। মাঠ পর্যায়ে প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপক (PM) পুনর্বাসন কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে প্রধান পুনর্বাসন কর্মকর্তাকে সহযোগিতা করবেন এবং উপ-প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপক, মাঠ কর্মকর্তা এবং অন্যান্য মাঠ পর্যায়ের ষ্টাফগণ পুনর্বাসন কর্মকর্তাকে প্রয়োজনীয় সহযোগিতা প্রদান করবেন। পুনর্বাসন কার্যক্রম ও পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ইতোমধ্যে একটি এনজিও-কে নিয়োজিত করা হয়েছে। এই প্রকল্পের নির্মাণ তদারকি পরামর্শক সংস্থার অধীনে একটি সামাজিক সুরক্ষা/সেফগার্ড দল অন্তর্ভুক্ত থাকবে। পুনর্বাসন কার্যক্রম ও পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে এই দল তদারকির দায়িত্ব পালন করবে।

## ঠ. পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন

১৩. অনৈচ্ছিক পুনর্বাসনের কার্যকর ও দক্ষ বাস্তবায়ন নিশ্চিতকরণে একটি অভ্যন্তরীণ পরিবীক্ষণ ব্যবস্থার পরিকল্পনা করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিটের তত্ত্বাবধানে পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নকারী এনজিও পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের পদ্ধতিগত ও ধারাবাহিক কার্যাবলীসমূহের প্রাসঙ্গিক ও প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য ও উপাত্ত সংগ্রহ ও বিশ্লেষণের মাধ্যমে পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়নের ব্যবস্থা করবে। পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নকারী এনজিও কমপ্ল্যেন্স পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন প্রতিবেদন প্রণয়ন করবে। প্রকল্পের বাহিরের তৃতীয় কোন পরিবীক্ষণ টিম RAP বাস্তবায়নের উপর গৃহীত অভ্যন্তরীণ পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন রিপোর্ট যাচাই করবে।

১৪. পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের অগ্রগতির অবস্থা নিরূপণ/মূল্যায়ন করার জন্য প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিট পর্যায়ক্রমে প্রয়োজন অনুসারে প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্য ও উপাত্ত সংগ্রহ করবে। প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিটের (PIU) প্রতিনিধি, প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপক (PM) ও অতিরিক্ত প্রকল্প পরিচালক (APD) যথাক্রমে মাঠ ও প্রকল্প পর্যায়ের অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটিসমূহের আহবায়ক হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন। প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপক (ক) যৌন নির্যাতন/শোষণ ও নিপিড়ন/ যৌন হয়রানি এবং (খ) শ্রমিকের স্বাস্থ্য নিরাপত্তা সংক্রান্ত দু'টি পৃথক অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটিতে আহবায়ক হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন। সড়ক ও জনপথ অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক প্রতিষ্ঠিত সম্পদ মূল্যায়ন উপদেষ্টা কমিটি (PVAC) ও/বা যৌথ তদন্ত কমিটি (Joint Verification Committee (JVC) চূড়ান্ত ক্ষতিপূরণের পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ ও যাচাই করবে। সম্মত ও নির্ধারিত সময়সূচী মোতাবেক অনুমোদিত Entitlement Matrix অনুযায়ী ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদান নিশ্চিত করা হবে।

## ড. পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করার জন্য যে পদক্ষেপসমূহ গ্রহণ করতে হবে।

১৫. পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার কার্যকর/ফলপ্রসূ বাস্তবায়নের জন্য নিম্নবর্ণিত পদক্ষেপসমূহ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করার পরামর্শ দেয়া হলোঃ

- সড়ক ও জনপথ অধিদপ্তরের প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিটের মূল কর্মকর্তাদের মধ্য থেকে যারা পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের কাজে নিয়োজিত থাকবেন তাদের জন্য অবহিতকরণ কর্মসূচী ও প্রশিক্ষণ অত্যন্ত অপরিহার্য। নির্মাণ তদারকি পরামর্শক সংস্থার সংশ্লিষ্ট স্টাফদের কর্ম-স্থলে পদায়নের পূর্বে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা হবে।
- পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নকারী এনজিও ৪ ধারা নোটিশ জারির পূর্বেই প্রয়োজনীয় প্রস্তুতি গ্রহণ করবে যাতে জেলা প্রশাসক, সড়ক ও জনপথ অধিদপ্তর, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তর, বন অধিদপ্তর, কৃষি বিপণন অধিদপ্তর, কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তর ও সংশ্লিষ্ট ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিগণ কর্তৃক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সম্পদের যৌথ তদন্ত তালিকা প্রণয়ন কাজে প্রয়োজনীয় সহযোগিতা করতে পারে।
- পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নকারী এনজিও-এর দায়িত্ব হলো, বিস্তারিত পরিমাপ জরিপ পরিচালনা করা, সময়মত ও নিরপেক্ষ পদ্ধতিতে যথার্থ ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের সাথে প্রয়োজনীয় শলা-পরামর্শ করবে।
- সড়ক ও জনপথ অধিদপ্তরের পক্ষ হতে পুনর্বাসন কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নে মূল স্টেইকহোল্ডারদের ও বাস্তবায়নকারী এনজিও-এর ভূমিকা ও দায়-দায়িত্ব সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যান, পৌর-সভার মেয়র ও ওয়ার্ড কাউন্সিলর, উপজেলা ও জেলা প্রশাসনকে যথা সময়ে অবহিত ও প্রদান করা হবে।

১৬. সড়ক ও জনপথ অধিদপ্তর, নির্মাণ তদারকি পরামর্শক সংস্থা ও পুনর্বাসন বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা পুনর্বাসন-কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার Entitlement Matrix অনুযায়ী ঝুঁকিগ্রস্ত গৃহস্থালীকে ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানের প্রয়োজনীয় কাজসমূহ করবেন। ফলে আয়, জীবিকা বা সম্পদ হারানোর প্রেক্ষিতে যাদের অত্যন্ত দুরাবস্থায় পড়ার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে তাদেরকে উক্ত পরিস্থিতি থেকে উত্তোরণের ক্ষেত্রে সামর্থ্যবান করা যায়।

# 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

1. Under the Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) program, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) through Road and Highways Department (RHD) is implementing the upgradation of the existing Jhenaidah to Jashore section of National Highways (N7) under the program in Phase-1 through GoB fund and the World Bank (WB) financing.

## 1.2 RATIONALE FOR UPDATING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

2. The proposed J-J road project is passing through urban, semi-urban and rural areas of three Upazila (Sub-district) namely Jhenaidah Sadar, Kaliganj and Jashore Sadar. The Resettlement Plan (RP)/ (RAP) was prepared in 2015 for the development of Daulatdia to Khulna section comprising the proposed section of J-J highway. The study was carried out 7 (seven) years ago with Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding and there is not only change in funding agency from the ADB to the World Bank (WB) but also there is additional requirement of the proposed RoW due to design consideration and a new land acquisition act was enacted by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in 2017, namely, “The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act, (ARIPA). Further, the WB has issued an Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) containing detailed environmental and social Standards (ESS 1 through 10) in 2017 required to be adopted for the project. Accordingly, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared in 2020 for the project. Considering all these changes, the existing RAP needs to be updated in accordance with the provisions and processes of RPF.

## 1.3 THE PROJECT

3. The upgrading of national highway (N-7) will be from 2-lane single carriageway to a climate-resilient 4-lane dual carriageway. The total length of the road is approximately 47.48 Km starting from Jhenaidah Bus Terminal to Chachra Circle of Jashore. This road is connecting Natore, Pabna, Kushtia districts to Jashore, Khulna and Satkhira districts. It starts from Jhenaidah Bus Stand and ends at Chachra Circle (mor) in Jashore. The 4-lane highway traverses on Jhenaidah Sadar, Kaliganj Upazila and Jashore Sadar. Additional measures adopted in the project are given briefly below. Details about additional measures are presented in **Annex-3 (Table 3-13)** of the RAP.

4. The salient features of improvement/upgradation of the proposed highway are summarized below:

- ▶ Widening of existing 2-lane national highway to 4-lane national highway configuration;
- ▶ Construction of Slow-Moving Vehicles Traffic (SMVT) lane on both sides;
- ▶ Realignment at the congested areas;
- ▶ Raising embankment height, and widening of cross drainage structures and provision of road side drains in urban areas;
- ▶ Construction of widened bridges and culverts including a few new cross drainage structures;
- ▶ Construction of Vehicular Overpasses (VOPs), Pedestrian Overpasses (POPs), Railway Over Bridges (ROBs), and Flyover at big bazar areas and grade U-turns;
- ▶ Improvement of bus stop/bus shelter, Foot Over-bridges (FOBs), pedestrian crossing, rumble strips, footpath-cum storm water drains and road intersections improvements;
- ▶ Compensatory plantations and additional plantation; and
- ▶ Improved road furniture with safety provision.

5. The proposed RoW width of the project road at urban and rural areas varies according to final design of project road. No provision for borrow-pits has been considered within RoW adopted. The land acquisition requirement has been kept to the minimum for development of the road meeting the design standards.

6. As shown in **Figure 1-1**, the highway has been divided in 3 (Three) contracts, namely Contracts 1, 2 & 3 and the starting chainage and ending chainage for each contract is given in **Table 1-1**.

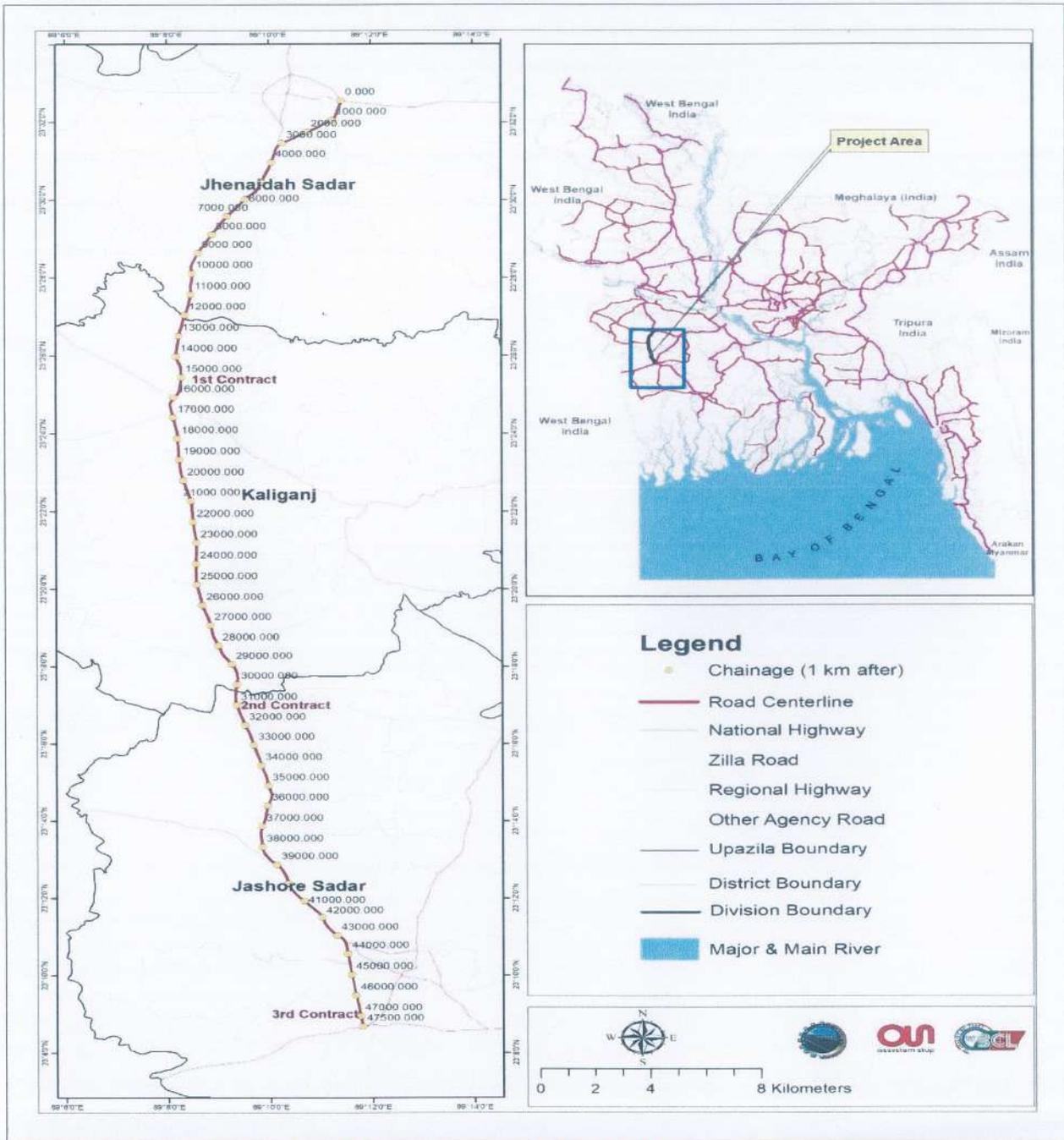


Figure 1-1: Project Location Map of Proposed Area in the J-J Road Project

#### 1.4 CO-OPERATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

7. As listed in **Table 1-1**, implementation of RAP will require cooperation from the administration at different levels, of affected Union Parishad, Union Land Office, Assistant Commissioner (AC Land) Office, Upazila Land Settlement Office, Upazila Parishad, Upazila Nirbahi Office (UNO), Pourashava, Zila Parishad and Deputy Commissioner (DC) Offices. They are having significant roles in land acquisition, for effective implementation of the project and implementation of RAP as well.

Table 1-1: Contract Wise Affected Upazilas, Unions and Mouzas under the Project

Contract	Chainage (Km. + M.)	District	Upazila	Union/Pourasabha
Contract- 1	0 +000 - 15 +900	Jhenaidah	Jhenaidah Sadar	Moharajpur, Surat, Naldanga, Pourasabha
			Kaliganj	Kaliganj Union, Pourasabha

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**Table 1-1: Contract Wise Affected Upazilas, Unions and Mouzas under the Project**

Contract	Chainage (Km. + M.)	District	Upazila	Union/Pourasabha
Contract -2	15+900 – 31 +700	Jhenaidah	Kaliganj	Rakhalgachhi, Roygram, Bara Bazar, Pourasabha
		Jashore	Jashore Sadar	Haibatpur
Contract-3	31+700 – 47+480	Jashore	Jashore Sadar	Haibatpur, Pourasabha, Churamonkathi

## 1.5 SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFIT

8. The expected socioeconomic benefits are summarized below:

- ▶ Improved connectivity to local road network as well as to regional and international road transport corridors facilitating smoother and speedier transportation of goods and services;
- ▶ Reduced vehicle operating costs resulting in lower transport costs for freight and passengers;
- ▶ Wider access of the local people to improved basic amenities and basic services such as markets, health facilities, schools, workplace, administrative services and so on;
- ▶ Minimized road accidents and increased travel comforts;
- ▶ Savings in road maintenance costs.

The above-mentioned benefits can be tangibly measured by comparing baseline situation and post project scenario through an evaluation study during operation phase

## 1.6 METHODOLOGY

### 1.6.1 DATA GENERATION

9. Data were generated through formal and informal group discussions, Key Informant Interviews, stakeholders' consultation at different Bazars. More specifically, census, IOL and socioeconomic survey have been conducted with 3,598 PDPs/PDHs/PDEs from March 2022 to January 2023. Collected data from the field has been checked, entered into computer, computed and analyzed for preparation of this RAP.

### 1.6.2 CENSUS AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

10. The census and inventory of Loss (IoL) survey were conducted in contracts 1, 2 & 3 within demarcated RoW for all affected households, shop owners, squatters, encroachers, vendors, tenants, wage labourer, irrespective of title to the land. Width of ROW varies based on location and elevation of the road. Census and IOL covered affected HHs, businesses and entities within demarcated alignment. The Resettlement enumerators used a census and IOL form approved by RHD and went house to house within the RoW for collecting information from the household head or his/her senior proxy. All landowners, structure owners, businessmen, tenants, pond owners, vendors, and community property managers were covered by the census and IOL survey. Census and IOL survey were undertaken from March 2022 to January 2023.

### 1.6.3 SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

11. The Socioeconomic Survey (SES) was conducted simultaneously while carrying out census and IOL survey for all households (100%) and owners of affected businesses. This SES established baseline information on major economic activities, detailed livelihood sources and incomes, assets owned, and other socioeconomic indicators in the project affected area. Structure marking and Video Filming were also done during census and IOL survey from March 2022 to January 2023.

### 1.6.4 PROPERTY VALUATION SURVEY

12. Property Valuation Survey (PVS) based on current market value, was conducted for the affected land, structures, trees and other properties by collecting information from knowledgeable persons from the project affected mouzas. In this regard prices of the affected properties were collected from potential sellers and buyers, deed writers, religious leaders, teachers, etc. Minimum five persons were interviewed in a mouza. Government rates were also collected from the Sub-Registrar's Offices for land, PWD for structures and concerned Forest Department for trees. Replacement costs of all assets, land, structures, trees, crops, and others have been determined based on Property Valuation Survey. Current market price of structures has been determined based

on market survey with assistance from Public Works Department (PWD). PWD excludes depreciation cost while determining market price of structures. That is, market price of structures is lower than current market price without depreciation cost. However, DC provides market price and 100% premium as CCL for structures which makes the total compensation for structures higher than replacement value. Besides, affected owners will be allowed to take away salvageable house construction materials free of cost. If the CCL is lower than RC, then difference (Top Up) will be paid by the project (Section 4.6 in Chapter 4 of the RAP). PVAC will further verify the compensation amount to the PAPs before payment and will ensure that compensation is at least equal to replacement value. Detailed information on the rates of land, structures, trees, crops, etc., is presented in Subsections 4.6.3 of Chapter 4.

### 1.6.5 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING

13. Eight (8) stakeholders' consultation meetings, 11 (Eleven) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 24 Key Informant Interviews were conducted during the study period from March 2022 to June 2022. Details of minutes of these consultation meetings is presented in **Annex-3.3 (Tables 3-4 through 3-11)**.

### 1.6.6 CUT-OFF-DATE

14. Commencement date 22nd March 2022 of census survey has been established as social cut-off date for non-titled affected HHs and persons. How it was disseminated among the affected HHs and PAPs has been described in details in section-4.1 of Chapter 4. On the other hand, service of notice under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be cut-off date for the legal owners of the property to be acquired.

### 1.7 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

15. The land owned by RHD and other government agencies were preferred to use for implementation of the project to minimize use of private land for this project. Alignment was adjusted to avoid sensitive structures or locations to the extent possible (e.g., Kazi Nazrul Islam College, Monument on the grave of Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar, and a flyover is proposed in Jashore Cantonment area. Impacts identified during stakeholders' consultation meetings, conducting Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII), and census, IOL and socioeconomic survey entail compensation, assistance, allowance, and grants as mitigation measures. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) considering type of losses, entitled persons, entitlements or compensations to prepare of the RAP has been followed to reduce the social risks and impacts.

### 1.8 STRUCTURE OF RAP

16. This RAP has been structured as follows:

**Chapter-1** presents (i) project description and rationale for updating resettlement action plan;

**Chapter-2** presents overall impacts, degree of impacts on residential houses, affected businesses, vulnerable households and groups and affected CPRs due to land acquisition.

**Chapter-3** contains two sections, Section 3.1 presents the socioeconomic profile of the affected households and businesses, Section 3.2, presents findings of different relevant stakeholders' consultations, information disclosure and participation of different relevant stakeholders.

**Chapter-4** contains eight sections as follows:

Section-4.1 presents the relevant legal and policy framework related to land acquisition and resettlement activities associated with the project.

Section-4.2 presents entitlement matrix and benefits for each category of impact.

Section-4.3 focuses on magnitude of and mitigation for loss of land.

Section-4.4 focuses on Income restoration, rehabilitation and Gender.

Section-4.5 contains Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM).

Section-4.6 focuses on the Resettlement costs and budget.

Section-4.7 presents institutional arrangements required for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Section-4.8 focuses on monitoring and evaluation of process of resettlement planning.

## 2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

17. This chapter mainly focuses on land acquisition and resettlement of project displaced persons (PDPs)/households (PDHs) due to loss of land (homesteads, commercial land, agricultural land, pond, etc.), loss of residential and commercial structures, structures of Community Property Resources (CPRs), and loss of other assets, loss of trees, standing crops and fish-stock, loss of income and livelihoods, etc.

### 2.2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

18. There is a requirement of 304.310 acres of land acquisition for implementation of the J-J Road Project. Land acquisition for the project is being executed as per the ARIPA 2017. Efforts have been made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts through decrease in amounts of acquired land to 16, 8.5 & 26 acres in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Finally, 3.882 acres of additional land have been acquired under LAP 3 in the Contract 3. As a result, amount of land increases from 51.125 acres to 55.008 acres under LAP 3 of Contract 3. Common impacts and risks of land acquisition is presented at **Annex-1 (Table 1-1)**.

### 2.3 CONTRACT WISE OVERALL IMPACTS

19. The degree of impacts due to land acquisition (LA) and involuntary resettlement (IR) has been assessed and determined based on the Census and IOL data. In this context, there are two types of impacts are taken into consideration, such as (i) Land acquisition impacts including impacts on affected land structures and (ii) impact on resettlement and relocation which is determined based on availability of residual or any other homestead land. Location specific major LA impacts on 5 markets under Contracts 1, 2 & 3 are shown in **Annex-1 (Figures 1-1, 1-2 & 1-3)**.

### 2.4 KEY IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

20. It is found that structures and various businesses are getting affected due to land acquisition (Figures 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 & 2-4). In addition to this, residential areas within the proposed RoW are likely to be affected.

21. **Table 2-1** summarizes contract & LAP wise amount of land (in acre) by ownership of acquired land in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 for developing the proposed highway. About 94.700 acres (31.14%), 136.675 acre (44.94%) and 72.935 acres (23.967%) are being acquired in Contract 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Out of 304.310 acres of land, private land is 260.3104 acres (85.541%), private and government jointly 5.760893 acres (1.893%) and government land 38.34288 acres (12.60%) (see **Table 2-1**).

Table 2-1: Contract Wise Land Ownership (in Acre) Details along the Proposed Highway Alignment					
Contract	Private land	Private & Govt. Land	Government Land	Total Quantity	%
<b>Jhenaidah District</b>					
Contract-1 (LAP-1)	82.023	2.726	9.951	94.7	31.12
Remaining part of Contract- 1* & Contract-2 (LAP-2)	118.4504	1.053116	17.275604	136.675	44.913
<b>Subtotal (Contract-1 + Contract-2)</b>	<b>200.4734</b>	<b>3.779116</b>	<b>27.226604</b>	<b>231.375</b>	<b>76.033</b>
<b>Jashore District</b>					
Contract-3 (LAP-3)	44.48903	1.471695	9.254275	55.215	18.144
Contract-3 (LAP-4)	15.34792	0.510082	1.862003	17.720	5.823
<b>Subtotal (Contract 3 including LAPs 3 &amp;4)</b>	<b>59.83695</b>	<b>1.981777</b>	<b>11.11628</b>	<b>72.935</b>	<b>23.967</b>
<b>Total (Acres)</b>	<b>260.3104</b>	<b>5.760893</b>	<b>38.34288</b>	<b>304.310</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>85.541</b>	<b>1.893</b>	<b>12.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

22. Contract-1 and major part of Contract-2 (excluding approximately 800m.) are in Jhenaidah District while the minor part of Contract-2 (approximately 800m.) and Contract-3 are in Jashore District. The LAP-1 & LAP-2 are being executed by DC, Jhenaidah while LAP-3 & LAP-4 are being executed by DC, Jashore. **Table 2-2** shows that the highest amount of acquired land is 91.235 acres of "Vita" (30.00%) followed by 64.487 acres (21.21%)

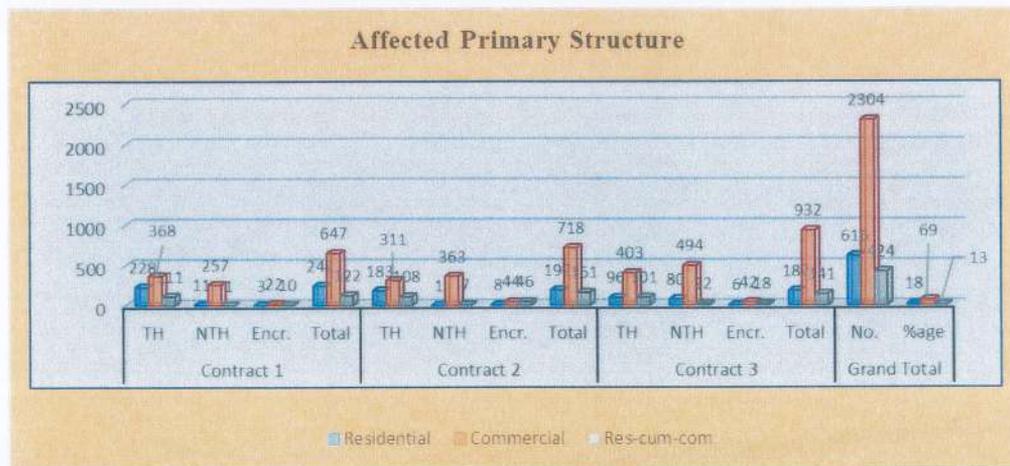
Nal/cropped land and further followed by 55.589 acres (18.28%) homestead and *bastu* land. The lowest amount land is 0.225 acre bamboo clump. Detailed information on amounts & percentages of land by types of acquired land in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 is presented in **Table 2-2**.

Type of Land	Land to be Acquired (acre)				Total Amount of Land (acre)	Percentage (%) of Total Land
	Contract-1 LAP-1	Contract-2 LAP-2	Contract-3 LAP-3      LAP-4			
Homestead /Bastu	14.315	24.303	15.290	1.681	55.589	18.27
Vita	27.108	44.305	16.552	3.270	91.235	29.98
Nal / Cropped	20.723	33.829	8.017	2.125	64.694	21.26
Bamboo Clump	0.047	0.131	0.000	0.047	0.225	0.07
Garden	6.107	6.250	4.942	1.987	19.286	6.34
Pond	2.889	2.862	0.395	1.339	7.485	2.46
Water Body / Ditch	0.217	4.745	0.508	1.526	6.996	2.30
Fallow Land	1.884	3.561	1.465	2.227	9.137	3.00
Commercial	5.395	8.338	5.911	3.209	22.853	7.51
CPR	1.472	4.119	0.982	0.309	6.882	2.26
Others	14.542	4.234	1.153	0.000	19.929	6.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.700</b>	<b>136.675</b>	<b>55.215</b>	<b>17.720</b>	<b>304.310</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

### 2.5 IMPACTS BY CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS/UNITS

23. **Figure 2-1** represents Contract wise distribution of affected households losing primary structures. According to Census and IOL survey, out of 3,344 households losing primary structures, title holder HHs are 1,909 (57.09%) which lose homesteads and structures, 1,236 NTHs (36.10%) will lose their affected structures built on the government land, and encroachers' HHs are 199 (5.95%).



**Figure 2-1: Affected Primary Structure**

24. **Figure 2-2** shows that 1,456 and 446 title holder households are affected fully and partially respectively. A total of 569 & 138 residential THHs will be affected and displaced fully and partially respectively. A total of 416 & 177 THHs, which will lose businesses fully and partially respectively while a total of 471 & 131 THHs will be affected through displacement from their residential-cum commercial premises fully and partially respectively.

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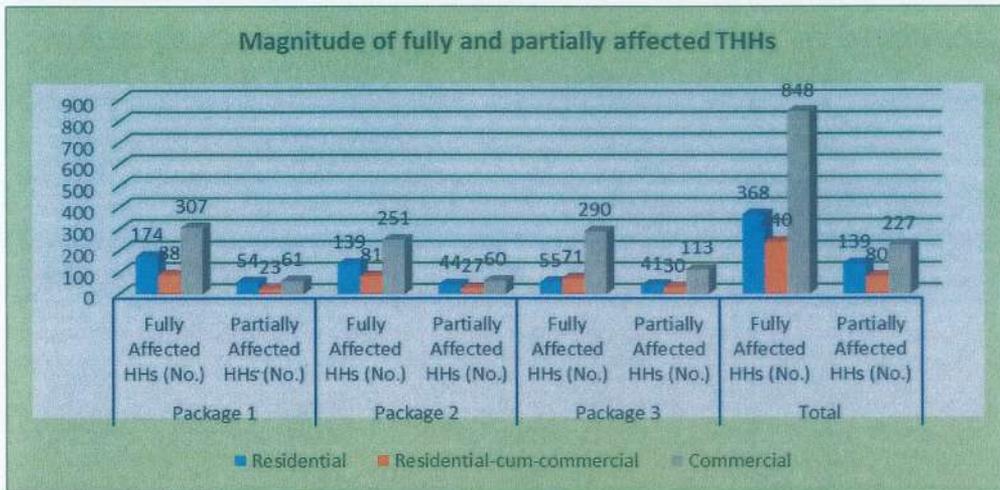


Figure 2-2: Magnitude of Fully and Partially Affected HHs

25. Figure 2-3 shows that 1,182 and 54 non-title holder households are affected fully and partially respectively. A total of 90 & 2 residential NTHHs will be affected and displaced fully and partially respectively. A total of 1,067 & 47 NTHHs, which will lose businesses fully and partially respectively while a total of 25 & 5 NTHHs will be affected through displacement fully and partially respectively.

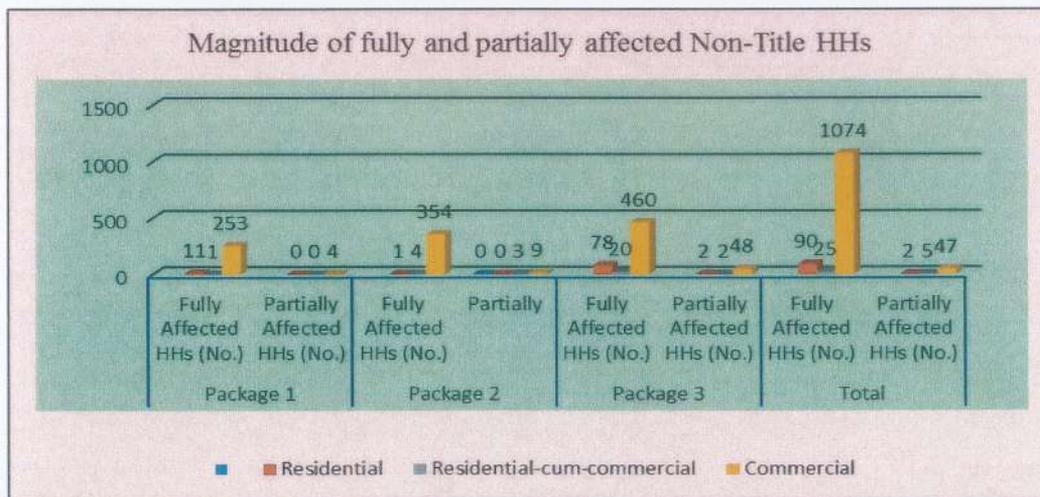


Figure 2-3: Magnitude of Fully and Partially Affected NTHHs

26. Figure 2-4 shows that 138 and 61 Encroacher HHs are affected fully and partially respectively. A total of 8 & 9 residential Encroacher HHs will be affected and displaced fully and partially respectively. A total of 89 & 19 Encroacher HHs, which will lose businesses fully and partially respectively while a total of 41 & 33 Encroacher HHs will be affected fully and partially respectively Detailed information on affected encroachers' households is presented in Figure 2-4.

27. A total of 3,598 households/units/entities are identified in the project area. Out of 3,598 affected households/entities, 3,471 households, 59 CPRs and 68 government offices/agencies will be affected. A total of 14,980 affected people belongs to 3,471 households. Total 1,815 households (including 572 title holder HHs, 1,086 non-titled HHs and 157 encroachers' HHs) will loss business income due to the project. Total 1,280 households (including 898 THHs, 264 NTHHs and 118 encroachers' HHs) will loss rental income due to the project. A total of 2,435 tenants of commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures will lose their businesses/shops in rented in structures. Besides, 122 tenants of residential structures to be acquired will have to shift from their rented in residential structures due to the project. There are 59 affected Community Property Resources (CPRs) on Private Land and/or on Govt. Land while there are 68 affected other entities in the project. Overall project impacts are summarized in Table 2-3.

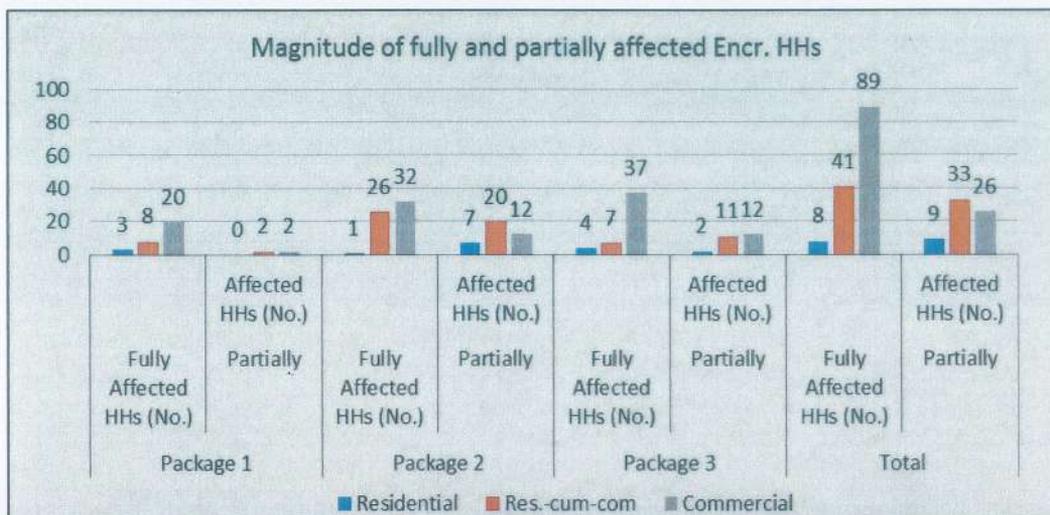


Figure 2-4: Magnitude of Fully and Partially Affected Encroachers

28. Explanations on comments given in Table 2-3 are briefly presented here. Table 2-3 just contains overall project impacts. This table has nothing to show impacts as per entitlements categories. However, impacts and corresponding entitlement categories have been organized in Table 4-1. In addition to this, Annex-6 (Table 6-1) presents details on other resettlement benefits with necessary breakdown also show impacts and corresponding entitlement category. Physical relocation of residential & commercial structures and structures used for the both purposes, CPRs and also other relevant infrastructures is presented in paras 114 through 116 in page 39.

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Unit	Unit/Quantity			
			Contract-1	Contract-2	Contract-3	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
<b>INVOLUNTARY LAND ACQUISITION (LA) FOR THE PROJECT</b>						
A	Amount of Land to be acquired (acre)		94.700	136.675	72.728	304.310
<b>IMPACT OF LA ON HOUSEHOLDS, UNITS AND ENTITIES</b>						
B	Affected Households Losing Primary Structure.	No.	1,011	1,071	1,262	3,344
	Affected Households Losing Secondary Structure.	No.	44	52	31	127
	<b>Affected Households</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>3,471</b>
	Affected Community Property Resources (CPRs)	No.	24	15	20	59
	Affected Govt. Offices/Agencies and others	No.	19	21	28	68
	<b>Total Affected HHs, Units</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>3,598</b>
	Project Affected Population Belong to Affected HHs	No.	4,732	4,893	5,355	14,980
	Individual Affected Persons (Tenants, Laborers & Vendors)	No.	2,051	2,106	2,272	6,429
C-1	Affected THHs Losing Residences	No.	228	183	96	507
C-2	Affected THHs Losing Own Commercial Structures	No.	368	311	403	1,082
C-3	Affected THHs Losing Own Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	No.	111	108	101	320
	<b>Total THHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1909</b>
	Sum of C-2 & C-3-Affected THHs Losing Business/Shops in Own Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	No.	479	419	504	1,402
	Affected THHs Losing Business/Shops in Own Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	No.	456	89	27	572
D-1	Affected NHHs Losing Residences	No.	11	1	80	92
D-2	Affected NTHHs Losing Own Commercial Structures	No.	257	363	494	1,114
D-3	Affected NTHHs Losing Own Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	No.	1	7	22	30
	<b>Total NTHHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1236</b>
	Sum of D-2 & D-3-Affected NHHs Losing Business/Shops in Own Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures Built on Govt. Land	No.	258	370	516	1,044
E-1	Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Residences	No.	3	8	6	17

Table 2-3: Overall Project Impacts in Contracts 1, 2 &amp; 3 within RoW

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Unit	Unit/Quantity			
			Contract-1	Contract-2	Contract-3	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
E-2	Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Commercial Structures	No.	22	44	42	108
E-3	Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	No.	10	46	18	74
<b>Total Encroachers' HHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures</b>		No.	35	98	66	199
Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Business/Shops in Own Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures Without Title to Land		No.	32	90	35	157
F	Total TH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures	No.	327	234	338	899
G	Total NTH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures	No.	24	69	171	264
H	Total Encroachers Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures	No.	13	61	44	118
I	Affected Tenants of Rented in Residential Structures (Affected Persons)	No.	58	37	27	122
J	Affected Tenants (Affected Persons) Losing Business/Shops in Rented in Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	No.	728	719	988	2,435
K	Affected Community Property Resources on Private Land	No.	21	11	19	51
	Affected Community Property Resources on Govt. Land Requiring Relocation	No.	3	4	1	8
	<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>
	Other Entities with Title to Land	No.	15	20	23	58
	Other Entities without Title to Land	No.	4	1	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>68</b>	
L	Total Affected Laborers	No.	1,222	1,334	1,191	3,747
M	Total Affected Vendors	No.	43	16	66	125
N	Total Affected Vulnerable Households	No.	151	109	96	356
O	Total Affected Tree	No.	20,950	10,199	3,119	34,268

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

## 2.6 MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ON PRIMARY STRUCTURE LOSING HOUSEHOLDS IN CONTRACTS 1, 2 AND 3

29. Contract wise degree of land acquisition and resettlement impacts on affected structures of (i) title holder households and (ii) non-title holder households in Contracts-1, 2 & 3. Degree of impacts has been determined taking into account of floor areas (in sft.) of affected primary structures by type of structures (such as, a. pucca, b. semi-pucca, c. tin-made and d. katcha structures) based on house construction materials. Details are given in Annex-1 (Table 1-2 & 1-3).

### 2.6.1 AFFECTED TITLE HOLDER HOUSEHOLDS

30. In Contracts 1, 2 & 3 number of affected primary structures are broadly categorized as (i) pucca, (ii) semi-pucca, (iii) tin made and (iv) katcha structures. It is found that one affected household may lose more than one type of structures, such as, (i) pucca & semi-pucca; (ii) pucca & tin made; (iii) semi-pucca & tin made, etc., due to land acquisition. It is found that (i) Pucca 1120 nos., (ii) Semi-pucca 645 nos., (iii) Tin-made 381 nos. and (iv) Katcha 243 nos. THHs will lose their different types of residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures. Degree of impact of land acquisition on title holder households in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 are given in Annex-1 (Table 1-2).

### 2.6.2 AFFECTED NON-TITLE HOLDER HOUSEHOLDS

31. In Contracts-1, 2 & 3 number of affected primary structures are broadly categorized as (i) pucca, (ii) semi-pucca, (iii) tin made and (iv) katcha structures. It is found that one affected household may lose more than one type of structures, such as, (i) pucca & semi-pucca; (ii) pucca & tin made; (iii) semi-pucca & tin made, etc., due to land acquisition. It is found that (i) Pucca 152 nos., (ii) Semi-pucca 282 nos., (iii) Tin-made 389 nos. and

(iv) Katcha 515 nos. NTHHs will lose their different types of residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures. Degree of impact of land acquisition on title holder households in Contracts-1, 2 & 3 are given in **Annex-1 (Table 1-3)**.

### 2.6.3 AFFECTED ENCROACHERS' HOUSEHOLDS

32. In Contract-1 numbers of affected encroachers' households are 35, in Contract-2 numbers of affected encroachers' households are 129 and in Contract-3 numbers of affected encroachers' households are 35, out of which households will lose their primary structures while 10 affected households will lose their secondary structures only.

### 2.7 AFFECTED GOVERNMENT AND OTHER ENTITIES

33. Total 59 CPRs including 24, 15 and 20 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively and total 68 other entities including 19, 21 and 28 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively will be affected. Detailed list of CPRs and government and other entities is presented in **Annex-1 (Table 1-4)**.

### 2.8 NATURE OF IMPACTS OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURES

34. **Table 2-4** presents quantity of affected primary structures by type of structure based on construction materials in the project area. Total floor areas of affected HHs primary structures 3,322,082 sft of which pucca structure with 2,181,405 followed by semi-pucca structures with 735,597 sft, further followed by tin made primary structures with 271,433 sft and katcha structures with 133,646 sft in the project area. Total floor areas of affected CPRs primary structures 162,965 sft of which pucca structure with 133,455 sft followed by semi-pucca structures with 25,334 sft, further followed by tin made primary structures with 1,944 sft and katcha structures 2,232 sft in the project area. Detailed is presented in **Table 2-4**.

Sl. No.	Affected Primary Structure	Unit	Title HHs	Nontitle HHs	Quantity
<b>Affected of Primary HHs Structures</b>					
1	Pucca	Sft	2,125,238	56,167	2,181,405
2	Semi-pucca	Sft	641,702	93,895	735,597
3	Tin Made	Sft	170,142	101,291	271,433
4	Katcha	Sft	76,743	56,903	133,646
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,013,826</b>	<b>308,256</b>	<b>3,322,082</b>
<b>Affected of Primary CPRs Structures</b>					
1	Pucca	Sft	81,279	52,176	133,455
2	Semi-pucca	Sft	16,980	8,354	25,334
3	Tin Made	Sft	700	1,244	1,944
4	Katcha	Sft	1,247	985	2232
<b>Total</b>			<b>100,206</b>	<b>62,759</b>	<b>162,965</b>

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

### 2.9 HOUSEHOLDS AND CPRS LOSING SECONDARY STRUCTURES

35. Summary quantity of secondary structures on private land and government land (such as, latrines/toilets, tube wells, drains, boundary walls, etc.) of titled and non-titled HHs and titled and non-titled CPRs were found to be affected in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 due to the project. Contract wise detailed information about affected secondary structures of titled & non-titled HHs and CPRs is presented in **Annex-1 (Table 1-6)**.

### 2.10 IMPACTS ON TREES AND CROPS

36. Trees of various species are affected in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 due to the project. Contract wise different species of affected trees on both private land and government land/RHD land are divided into seven broader categories namely (i) Beautification 818 nos., (ii) Medicinal 955 nos., (iii) Timber 3,635 nos., (iv) (v) Fruits 18,575 nos., (vi) Bamboo 3,179 nos. and (vii) Banana 6,665 nos. Out of 34,268 affected plants & trees, 9,428 large trees, 5,368 medium trees, 8,165 small trees and 11,307 saplings in the project area. Land acquisition will

cause a total of 34,268 trees of various species and sizes to be felled and removed. Details about Contract wise affected trees are presented in **Table 2-5** Error! Reference source not found. and **Annex-1, Tables (1-6 & 1-7)**.

**Table 2-5: Distribution of Affected Trees by Category in Contracts 1, 2 & 3**

Sl. No.	Type of Trees	Large	Medium	Small	Sapling	Total
i	Beautification	8	46	761	3	818
ii	Medicinal	31	87	830	7	955
iii	Timber	954	917	995	769	3,635
iv	Fruits	4,564	2,679	3,760	7,571	18,575
v	Bamboo	1,560	805	588	226	3,179
vi	Banana	2,310	834	1,231	2,731	7,106
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,428</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>11,307</b>	<b>34,268</b>

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

## 2.11 IMPACTS ON BUSINESS

37. **Table 2-6** shows contract wise affected businesses operating by titled, non-titled, encroachers, tenants and vendors in the project alignment. Detailed information about Contract wise affected small, medium and big businesses is presented in **Table 2-6** and **Annex-1 (Table 1-5)**.

**Table 2-6: Impacts on THs, NTHs, Encroachers, Tenants and Vendors are Operated business in the Project Alignment**

Project Impacts on	Unit/Quantity														
	Contract 1					Contract 2					Contract 3				
	T	NT	Enc.	Ten	V	T	NT	Enc.	Ten	V	T	NT	Enc.	Ten	V
Small Business	257	211	26	597	43	56	303	74	589	16	16	375	18	813	66
Medium Business	173	47	6	131	0	29	67	16	130	-	9	83	17	175	-
Big Business	26	0	0	0	-	4	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>66</b>

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

Note: T, NT, Enc., T & V stand for Title holder, Non-Title holder, Encroacher, Tenants and Vendor respectively

T=Title holder, NT=Non-Title holder, Enc.=Encroacher, T=Tenants and V=Vendor

38. **Table 2-7** shows that a total of 1,281 households including 899 Title holder, 264 Non-Title holder and 118 Encroachers' households will lose rental income due to the project. The highest number of households is 597 THHs (including 203, 155 and 239 THHs in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively), which will lose rental income from affected commercial structures while 249 NTHHs (including 24, 67 and 158 NTHHs in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively) & 66 encroachers' households (including 7, 29 and 30 Encroachers' HHs in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively) in the project area. Contract wise detailed information on the THHs, NTHHs, and encroachers' households losing rental income from residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures is presented in **Table 2-7** below and **Annex-1 (Table 1-5)**.

**Table 2-7: Rental Income Loss of TH Owners of Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures**

Sl. No.	Type of Rented Out Structure	No. & (%) of Affected THHs													Grand Total	
		Contract-1			Contract-2			Contract-3			Total			HHs	%	
		T	NT	Enc.	T	NT	Enc.	T	NT	Enc.	T	NT	Enc.			
1.	Residential	34	0	1	14	1	2	11	5	0	59	6	3	68	5.31	
2.	Commercial	203	24	7	155	67	29	239	158	30	597	249	66	912	71.19	
3.	Residential-cum-Commercial	90	0	5	65	1	30	88	8	14	243	9	49	301	23.50	
<b>Total</b>		<b>327</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

Note: T=Titleholder, NT=Non-Titleholder and Enc.= Encroacher

## 2.12 IMPACTS ON EMPLOYEES

39. It was found that total 3,747 employees will lose income BDT 42,239,120 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 due to the project. Out of 3,747 employees, 2,397 employees (63.97%) are unskilled while 1,350 employees (36.02%)

are skilled employees. Detailed information about Contract wise skilled and unskilled employees working less than six months and more than six months are presented in **Annex-1 (Table 1-8)**

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

Note: Skilled laborers include (i) carpenter, (ii) mason, (iii) barber, (iv) blacksmith, (v) driver, (vi) mechanic, (vii) rickshaw driver, (viii) tailor, (ix) imam, (x) cobbler, (xi) kabraj, etc.

## 2.13 IMPACTS ON TENANTS

40. **Table 2-8** shows that total 2,542 tenants will be affected in the project areas including Contracts 1, 2 & 3. Out of 2,542 affected tenants, the highest 1,731 tenants (68.10%) will be affected due to acquisition of commercial structures followed by 689 tenants (27.10%) will be affected due to acquisition of residential-cum-commercial structures while the lowest affected tenants 122 (4.80%) will be affected due to acquisition of residential structures. Contract wise detailed information about affected tenants of residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures is presented in **Table 2-8 and Annex-1 (Table 1-9)**.

Type of Tenant	No. of Tenants				
	Contract-1	Contract-2	Contract-3	Total	%
Tenant of residential structures	58	37	27	122	4.77
Tenant of commercial structures	490	513	743	1,746	68.28
Tenant of residential-cum-commercial structures	238	206	245	689	26.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>30.92</b>	<b>29.74</b>	<b>39.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

## 2.14 IMPACTS ON HOUSE OWNERS' RENTAL INCOME

41. **Table 2-9** shows that 1,281 HHs including title holder, non-title holder households and encroachers' households have rented out residential, commercial and commercial-cum-residential structures to tenants. These rented out structures in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 will be affected due to the project. Consequently, these affected owners will lose rental income. Out of 1281 renters, 912 structure owners (71.19%) who rented out commercial structures will lose monthly rental income followed by 301 owners (23.50%) will lose monthly rental income from residential-cum-commercial structures and 68 owners (5.31%) will lose monthly rental income from residential structures (**Annex-1, Table 1-5**).

Type of Owners of Rented Out Structures		No. of Owners Rented Out Structures to Tenants				
		Contract-1	Contract-2	Contract-3	Total	%
Owner of residential structures	Title Holder	34	14	11	59	86.76
	Non-Title Holder	0	1	5	6	8.82
	Encroachers	1	2	0	3	4.41
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>51.47</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>
Owner of Commercial structures	Title Holder	203	155	239	597	65.42
	Non-Title Holder	24	67	158	249	27.33
	Encroachers	7	29	30	66	7.24
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>25.66</b>	<b>27.52</b>	<b>46.82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>
Owner of residential-cum-Commercial structures	Title Holder	90	65	88	243	80.73
	Non-Title Holder	0	1	8	9	2.99
	Encroachers	5	30	14	49	16.28
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>31.56</b>	<b>31.89</b>	<b>36.54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>-</b>	

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

### 2.14.1 VULNERABILITY STATUS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

42. Total 356 households including the 30 Bede HHs (special vulnerable community) have been identified as vulnerable households through census and IOL survey. The highest vulnerable households are 181 (50.84%)

man headed households under poverty line (annual income BDT 135,000 and below) followed by 71 (19.94%) woman headed households and 66 (18.54%) elderly (>64 years) man headed households further followed by the 6 disabled man headed households (1.69%). The highest vulnerable HHs is 151 VHHs (42.42%) in Contract 1 followed by 109 VHHs (30.62%) in Contract 2 and the lowest vulnerable HHs is 96 VHHs (26.97%) in Contract 3 in **Table 2-10** below) and (**Annex-1, Table 1-10**).

**Table 2-10: Distribution of Vulnerable Households under Contracts 1, 2 & 3**

Category of Vulnerable Households	Contract-1		Contract-2		Contract-3		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Woman headed households	41	27.15	5	4.59	25	26.04	71	19.94
Disabled woman headed households	2	1.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.56
Disabled man headed households	2	1.32	0	0.00	4	4.26	6	1.69
Elderly (>64 years) man headed households	32	21.19	17	15.60	17	18.09	66	18.54
Man headed households under poverty line (annual income BDT 135,000 and below)	74	49.01	57	52.29	50	52.08	181	50.84
Bede HHs	0	0.00	30	27.52	0	0.00	30	8.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>42.42</b>		<b>30.62</b>		<b>26.97</b>		<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census, IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March - September 2022

43. Considering the socioeconomic vulnerabilities of the affected households, specific provisions and special measures have been incorporated in the updated RAP to ensure that they are not marginalized in the process of project development.

### 3 BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

44. Chapter 3 contains two sections including 3.1 socio-economic data and analysis and 3.2 consultation, information disclosure and participation

#### 3.1 SOCIOECONOMIC DATA AND ANALYSIS

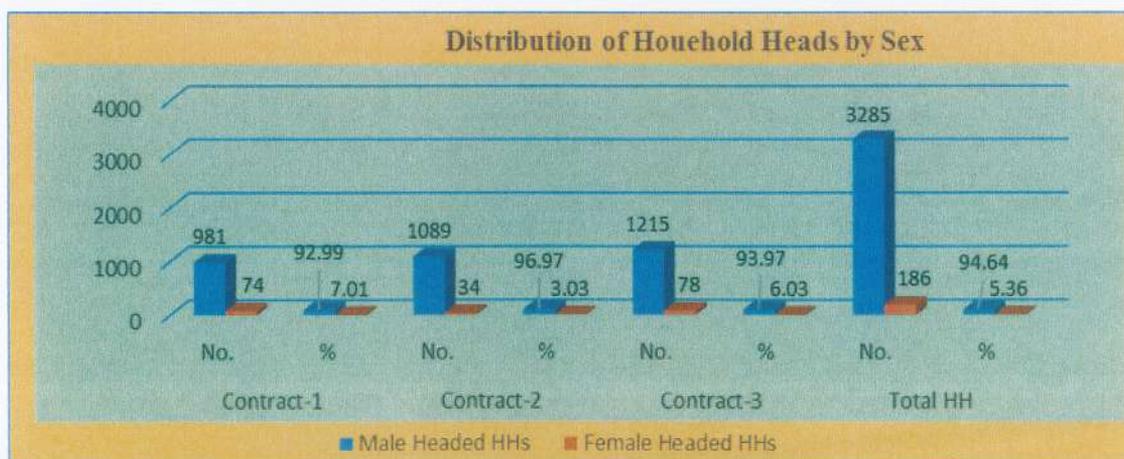
45. This chapter presents the socioeconomic profile of the affected households in the project areas. There is no project affected ethnic minority people or indigenous peoples in the project areas. Demographic characteristics, status of income and expenditure and poverty situation of the project affected households are included in their socioeconomic profiles.

##### 3.1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN PROJECT AFFECTED AREA

45. Key demographic characteristics include contract wise diverse heterogeneous dimensions/aspects (e.g., household heads by sex; population by sex; religion; age composition; marital status; etc.). Against such background, how can key characteristics be summarized in one Table? For convenience of presenting both homogenous and heterogeneous dimensions on demographic characteristics the previous Figures and/or Tables have been kept in the final RAP. Key demographic characteristics are presented below.

##### 3.1.1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX

46. **Figure 3-1** shows that a total of 3,471 households are likely to be affected in the project due to land acquisition for the proposed project. Total affected households are 1,055 (30.39%), 1,123 (32.35%) and 1,293 (37.25%) households in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Out of 3,471 households, 3,285 households (94.64%) are male headed while 186 households (5.36%) are female headed in the project areas. **Figure 3-1** presents Contract wise distribution of male headed and female headed households. The highest male headed HHs (96.97%) and the lowest male headed HHs (92.99%) are found in Contract-2 and Contract-1. On the other hand, the highest female headed HHs (7.01%) and the lowest female headed HHs (3.03%) are found in Contract-1 and Contract-2.



**Figure 3-1: Contract wise Distribution of HHS by Sex**

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2022 – August 2022

##### 3.1.2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX

47. Findings of census and IOL survey presented in **Table 3-1** show that affected male population 7,654 (51.09%) is higher than that of affected female population 7,326 (48.91%). The highest difference between male (51.91%) and female (48.09%) population is found in Contract-2. Average sex ratio is 1.04 in the project area i.e., there are 104 males per 100 females in the project area. This sex ratio (1.04) is higher than that of national sex ratio (1.03) (BBS, 2011). Average household size is 4.32 in the project area (including 4.49, 4.36 and 4.14 in Contracts 1, 2 and 3 respectively).

Table 3-1: Contract Wise Distribution of Affected Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio within RoW

Particulars	Contract-1		Contract-2		Contract-3		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male Population	2,396	50.63	2,540	51.91	2,718	50.76	7,654	51.09
Female population	2,336	49.37	2,353	48.09	2,637	49.24	7,326	48.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>100.00</b>
% (population)	31.59		32.66		35.75		100.00	
Household Size	4.49		4.36		4.14		4.32	
Sex ratio	1.03		1.08		1.03		1.04	

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

48. **Table 3-2** that 2,124 (61.19%) affected households belong to 4–6 member household size with moderate average HH size 4.65 followed by 1,051 (30.28%) affected households which belong to 1–3-member household size with low average HH size 2.61. The lowest 296 (8.53%) affected households belong to >6-member household size with the highest average HH size 7.95. Contract wise distribution of affected households and population by household size are presented in **Table 3-2**. Average household size of each household size range is given in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: Contract Wise Affected Households and Population by Household Size within RoW

HH Size Range	No. of Affected Population by Household Size								Average HH Size	
	Contract-1		Contract-2		Contract-3		Total			
	No. HHs	Population	No. HHs	Population	No. HHs	Popn.	No. HHs	%		Popn.
1 to 3	273	703	325	852	453	1,187	1,051	30.28	2,742	2.61
4 to 6	673	3164	702	3,273	749	3,448	2,124	61.19	9,885	4.65
> 6	109	865	96	768	91	720	296	8.53	2353	7.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>4.32</b>

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2022 –August 2022

### 3.1.3 RELIGION

49. **Table 3-3** presents Contract wise affected population by religion. Islam (91.65% followers) is found as the main religion followed by Hinduism (8.32% followers) in the project area. According to the Bangladesh Population and Demographic Indicators 2018, 88% of are Muslim and the remaining are of other religions in Bangladesh.

Table 3-3: Contract Wise Affected Population by Religion within RoW

Religion	Distribution of affected Population by Religion			Total	
	Contract-1	Contract-2	Contract-3	No.	%
Islam	4,311	4,462	4,956	13,729	91.65
Hinduism	421	431	395	1,247	8.32
Christian	0	0	4	4	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

### 3.1.4 AGE COMPOSITION OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

50. **Table 3-4** present the population pattern of the affected households. Out of 14,980 affected population, the highest affected population 7,462 (49.81%) which belongs to the age range 15 to 45 years followed by 3,087 (20.61%) of population belongs to 46 - 64 years age range. Affected population belongs to 5-14-years age range is 2,514 (16.78%). Detailed information on age-wise distribution of population in the Contracts 1, 2 & 3 is given in **Table 3-4** below.

Table 3-4: Age Composition of the Affected Population in Contracts-1, 2 &amp; 3 within RoW

Age Range (Years)	Affected Population						Total Affected Male and Female Population				Grand Total	
	Contract-1		Contract-2		Contract-3		Male		Female			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Popn.	%	Popn.	%	Population	%
0-4	185	171	159	170	151	168	495	6.47	509	6.95	1,004	6.70
5-14	375	372	490	401	472	404	1,337	17.47	1,177	16.07	2,514	16.78
15 to 45	1,126	1,228	1,188	1,183	1,285	1,452	3,599	47.02	3,863	52.73	7,462	49.81
46 to 64	552	436	519	485	619	476	1,690	22.08	1,397	19.07	3,087	20.61
65 and above	158	129	184	114		137	533	6.96	380	5.19	913	6.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>7,654</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

51. **Table 3-4** shows that dependent population is 4,431 includes three are ranges (a) 0-4 years, (b) 5-14 years and (c) 65 years and above (including 1,004; 2,514 and 913 respectively). on the other hand, people of working (economically productive) ages include two age ranges- (i) 7,462 persons belong to 15 to 45 years and (ii) 3,087 persons belong to 46 to 64 years age range. **Table 3-4** shows total working age population in Contracts 1, 2 and 3 is 10,549 including 7,462 and 3,087. Total dependency ratio refers to ratio of dependent population and the active working age population in the project area. As a result, dependency ratio is found 42 only (calculated as  $4,431 \times 100 / 10,549$ ).

52. **Figure 3-2** shows Contract wise marital status of male and female population in Contract-1, Contract-2 and Contract-3 of the J-J road project. Legally marriageable ages for the first marriage are 21 years for the males and 18 years for the females in Bangladesh. But the Child Marriage Act 2017 allows girls less than 18 years to marry with the consent of their parents. The marital status among the surveyed affected population in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 show that mostly the marriages are solemnized within the marriageable age. Slightly above fifty seven percent (57.11%) men and 59.64% women are married while 8.63% men and 6.60% women are unmarried in the project area. Men and women below the first marriage ages among men and women are 32.90% and 26.84% respectively. However, a graphical presentation of marital status is presented in **Figure 3-2**.

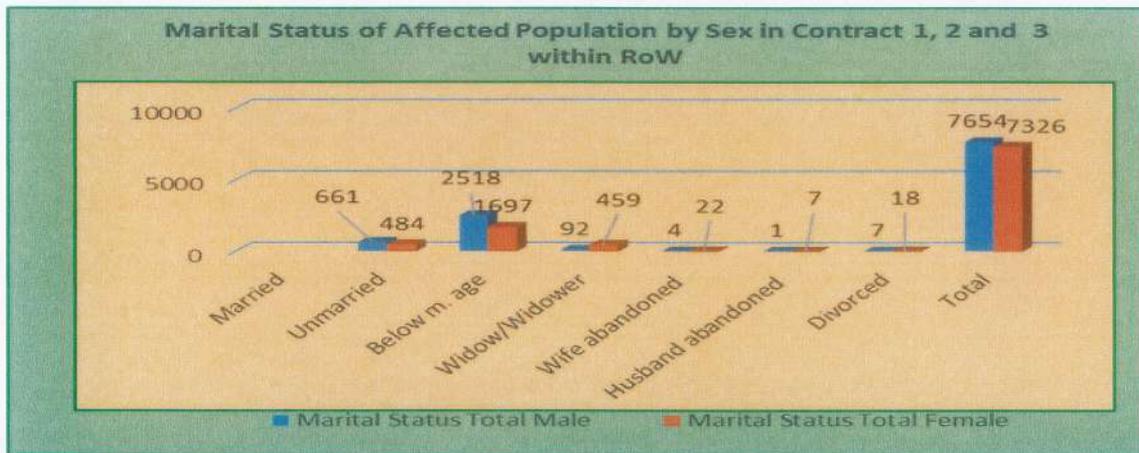


Figure 3-2: Marital Status under the Project Area

### 3.1.5 EDUCATION

53. The literacy rate in Bangladesh is 75%. The literacy rates in Jhenaidah and Jashore Districts are 62% and 80.49% respectively. Literacy rate is higher in Jashore District. The total literacy rate is 92.260% and total illiteracy 7.74%. Literacy rate is higher among the female population comparison to male population with education level up to class ten in the Contracts 1, 2 and 3. On the contrary, literacy rate is higher among the male population comparison to female population with education levels (SSC, HSC, BA/equivalent, M/equivalent in the Contracts 1, 2 and 3. Detailed information on education levels of affected population 7 years and above by Contract is presented in **Table 3-5**.

SL#	Education Level	Contract-1		Contract-2		Contract-3		Project Road Grand Total		
		Male Population	Female Population	Male Population	Female Population	Male Population	Female Population	Population	% of Population	Literacy/ Illiteracy Rate
i.	Up to IV or Ebtedayee Madrasha	326	375	371	365	341	372	2,150	14.35	15.65
ii.	Primary Certificate	186	195	235	273	230	290	1,409	9.41	10.25
iii.	Class VI-VII	140	156	220	219	211	220	1,166	7.78	8.49
iv.	JSC Exam	229	228	267	265	237	263	1,489	9.94	10.84
v.	Class IX-X	228	291	219	259	318	393	1,708	11.40	12.43

*[Handwritten signatures]*

Official Use

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Table 3-5 : Contract Wise Distribution of Affected Population (7 Years and Above) by Education Level

SL#	Education Level	Contract-1		Contract-2		Contract-3		Project Road		
		Male Population	Female Population	Male Population	Female Population	Male Population	Female Population	Grand Total		
								Population	% of Population	Literacy/ Illiteracy Rate
vi.	SSC Exam or equivalent/Dakhil	287	268	286	208	304	271	1,624	10.84	11.82
vii.	HSC Exam or Equivalent/Alim	280	215	228	175	484	349	1,731	11.56	12.60
viii.	B.A. or Equivalent/ Fazil	164	88	154	82	59	25	572	3.82	4.16
ix.	M.A. or Equivalent/Kamil Pass	144	82	154	51	163	73	667	4.45	4.85
x.	Higher education	28	17	15	7	30	10	107	0.71	0.78
xi.	Others (Hafiz)	14	2	10	2	21	4	53	0.35	0.39
<b>Literate</b>		<b>2,026</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>12,677</b>	<b>84.63</b>	<b>92.26</b>
<b>Illiterate</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>7.74</b>
<b>A. Total Population (above 7 years)</b>		<b>2187</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2322</b>	<b>2139</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>2433</b>	<b>13,741</b>	<b>91.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>B. Total Population (below 7 years)</b>		<b>209</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>8.27</b>	
<b>(A+B). Grand Total Population</b>		<b>2,396</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

### 3.1.6 OCCUPATION

54. According to results of census and IOL survey, household heads are engaged in diverse occupations as their primary occupations in the project area. **Table 3-6** shows that the highest primary occupation of affected male households (2,129 household heads [64.97%]) is businesses followed by service/employment of the 269 male household heads (8.21%) and further followed by agriculture of 223 male household heads (6.81%). Detailed information about primary occupations of affected household heads is presented in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6: Contract Wise Distribution of Affected Household Heads by Primary Occupation in J-J Road Project

Primary Occupations	Primary Occupation of Household Heads			Total	
	Contract-1	Contract-2	Contract-3	No.	%
Agricultural Farming	42	78	103	223	6.81
Business (Male)	613	738	778	2,129	64.97
Business (Female)	14	6	16	36	1.10
Service (Male)	88	69	112	269	8.21
Service (Female)	6	2	2	10	0.31
Household Chores (Female)	39	22	47	108	3.30
Retired Employee	4	9	7	20	0.61
Doctor/Village Doctor	8	5	10	23	0.70
Kabiraj	0	2	2	4	0.12
Daily Labor (Unskilled)	32	42	47	121	3.69
Daily Labor (Unskilled) (female)	2	1	1	4	0.12
Labor (Skilled)*	36	40	30	106	3.23
Migrant Workers at Abroad	14	6	14	34	1.04
Maid Servant	4		3	7	0.21
Managing Household with House Rent by Man	17	5	6	28	0.85
Managing Household with House Rent by Woman	2	1	2	5	0.15
Rickshaw puller	8	15	11	34	1.04
Teacher	19	13	26	58	1.77
Driver	17	21	17	55	1.68
Imam	0	1	1	2	0.06
Fisherman	0	0	1	1	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and IOL Survey March – August 2022

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\*Note: Skilled laborers include (i) carpenter, (ii) mason, (iii) barber, (iv) blacksmith, (v) driver, (vi) mechanic, (vii) rickshaw driver, (viii) tailor, (ix) imam, (x) cobbler, (xi) kabraj, etc.

55. Table 3-7 shows that the highest primary occupations of other active members of affected households are household chores of the housewives (81.75% followed by businesses operated by men (6.30%). Detailed information about primary occupations of other active members of affected households is presented in Table 3-7 below.

**Table 3-7: Contract Wise Distribution of Primary Occupations of Other Members of Affected HHs in J-J Road Project**

Primary Occupations	Primary Occupation of Household Heads			Total	
	Contract-1	Contract-2	Contract-3	No.	%
Agricultural Farming	10	12	24	46	0.89
Business (male)	104	126	94	324	6.30
Business (female)	2	10	6	18	0.35
Service (male)	88	56	66	210	4.08
Service (female)	22	8	14	44	0.86
Household chores (female)	1,310	1,370	1,526	4,206	81.75
Retired Employee	0	1	3	4	0.08
Migrant Workers at Abroad	19	22	10	51	0.99
Daily Labor (Unskilled) (male)	34	35	27	96	1.87
Daily Labor (Unskilled) (female)	0	3	0	3	0.06
Labor (Skilled)*	21	0	0	21	0.41
Managing household with house rent by man	0	0	4	4	0.08
Managing household with house rent by woman	0	0	1	1	0.02
Village Doctor/Doctor (male)	4	4	0	8	0.16
Village Doctor/Doctor (female)	0	3	5	8	0.16
Kabiraj	0	1	0	1	0.02
Driver	17	14	3	34	0.66
Rickshaw puller	4	2	1	7	0.14
Teacher (male)	11	18	12	41	0.80
Teacher (female)		9	8	17	0.33
Maid servant	1	0	0	1	0.02
Lawyer	0	0	0	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

### 3.1.7 INCOME STATUS

56. It has already mentioned earlier that the primary occupations of the 1,414 male household heads (66.32%) are businesses and of the 179 male household heads (8.40%) is service/employment.

### 3.1.8 INCOME AND POVERTY

#### 3.1.8.1 ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL

57. There are 3,471 affected households in the J-J road project area (Annex-2, Table 2-1). The highest households are 1,395 (40.19%) whose annual income range is BDT 135,001 to BDT 300,000 with average annual income BDT 223,291. The annual income-range of 910 (26.22%) households is BDT 300,001 to BDT 500,000. Their average annual income is BDT 399,995 only. Annual income up to BDT 135,000 has been considered as the highest ceiling of poverty determination in the proposed project. Out of 3,471 affected households, 335 households (9.65%) including 11 Bede households have annual income within BDT 135,000. In addition to this, 21 Bede households have also been identified as special vulnerable households whose annual income range are slightly above BDT 135,000. That is, total 30 Bede households are vulnerable households. These affected households can be considered poor and vulnerable households based on their annual income level. These households are entitled to get special support as per entitlement matrix of the RAP for the project. Detailed information on households' annual income is presented in (Annex-2, Table 2-1).

### 3.1.8.2 MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

58. In the J-J road project area, the highest households are 1,191 HHs (34.38%) whose monthly expenditure range is BDT 12,151 to BDT 20,000. These HHs have average monthly expenditure BDT 16471.17. Monthly expenditure range of the 1,012 HHs (29.21%) is BDT 20,001 to BDT 35,000. These HHs have average monthly expenditure BDT 26,438.79. Monthly expenditure ranges of the 718 HHs (20.73%) is up to BDT 1,2150. These HHs have average monthly expenditure BDT 9,115.55. Overall, average monthly expenditure of the affected households is BDT 26,580.42 only. Detailed information on households' monthly expenditure is presented in Annex-2 (Table 2-2).

### 3.1.9 POVERTY AND GENDER DYNAMICS

#### 3.1.9.1 OVERVIEW

59. Bangladesh is experiencing rapid socio-economic change marked by increasing rates of landlessness and impoverishment. The consequences of this change vary according to the socio-economic class of the households and the gender of household members. It is found from the socio economic survey, that 107 women (affected households' heads) and 4,198 women (affected households' members) do household chores including preparing and cooking foods, look after babies, minor children and family members along with various activities at their houses. They have very limited access to economic activities outside their houses.

60. The census and socio economic survey of the J-J road network found that 48 Female Household Heads and 2,768 females who are members of affected households are housewives.

61. From the survey findings, it is easily understandable that working age's females stay at home and do the household chores and/or look after the household chores and continue various activities as housewives. They have very limited access to economic activities outside their homesteads. The World Bank ESS5 and ESS7 set out requirements of income and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation of the poor and vulnerable groups due to the project. It can be worth mentioning that among vulnerable groups women can be disproportionately affected by relocation and resettlement due to their predominant responsibilities in maintaining the congenial atmosphere at households to possible extent and doing all household activities.

62. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has provisions of payment of resettlement benefits for female-headed households and more generally women and girls affected by the project as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM). Detailed information about the matter is presented in Chapter-8 (see sub-section on Gender Considerations).

63. According to calculation of "Poverty Line of HH Income under Khulna Division", the HH size of Khulna division is 4.44 in 2011 and the per capita income is 6,626/month, as per BBS 2016, the monthly income of the rural areas under Khulna division increased and stood 11,479/month. Therefore, the poverty line is defined at annual income BDT 135,000 per household under rural and peri-urban areas respectively under Khulna Division (Base Lower/Below Poverty Line [BBS-2016]). There are 356 identified vulnerable households in Contracts 1, 2 & 3. Out of 356, a total of 181 affected vulnerable households (50.84%) belong to under poverty line, 71 female headed vulnerable households (19.94%) and 66 elderly (>64 yr.) male headed HHs (18.54%) belong to this income range in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 and 30 Bede households (special community) (8.47%) which also belong to Contract 3. During construction period, project sponsor will appoint local people especially from the vulnerable group and women who are capable to work for avoiding Labor Influx.

64. Consultations carried out with different stakeholders and local communities, share the GBV risk of the project with the relevant stakeholders by the E&S consultant and want to know about the potential risk and mitigation measures of gender-based violence (GBV). It has been discussed that most gender based violence is occurred on women and girls by men. It is ensured that the GRM at each level will be available to receive, record and investigate all GVB related complaints.

65. Contractor will organize awareness raising campaign on SEA/SH in project and trainings, organize stakeholder consultations with project actors and community members to inform them properly about the potential GBV risks and project activities to address GBV related issues.

66. The project may potentially exacerbate the existing risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) or create new risks (outlined in the SEA/SH mitigation plan) with activities under the project which may compound the broader contextual risks present at community level. Project-related risks include potential labor influx for which the contract(s) would need to set up labor camps. This will require assessing and putting necessity mitigation measures taking into account the extent to which the neighboring communities have the capacity to absorb labor influx. In an effort to reduce the potential risks associated with World Bank financed activities and to identify key interventions that may support effective SEA/SH mitigation, prevention and response.

### 3.1.9.2 INFORMAL SETTLERS

67. **Table 3-8** shows that Census and IOL Survey identified 1,236 squatters and including 269, 371 and 596 squatters located on RHD land/Govt. land in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Out of 1236 squatters, 1,114 (90.13%) squatters losing commercial structures including 258, 363 and 494 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. The 92 NTHs (7.44%) squatters will lose residential structures including 11, 1 and 80 squatters will lose in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. However, a very few squatters 11 will lose residential-cum-commercial structures including 1, 8 and 2 structures in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively.

Utilization Type of Squatters' Structures	No. & % of Squatters							
	Contract-1		Contract-2		Contract-3		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residential Structures	11	4.09	1	0.27	80	13.42	92	7.44
Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	1	0.37	7	1.89	22	3.69	30	2.43
Commercial Structures	257	95.54	363	97.84	494	82.89	1,114	90.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

## 3.2 CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND PARTICIPATION

68. This section presents consultation, information disclosure and participation. The Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (SEID) provides an opportunity for stakeholders to participate in the project design, planning, and implementation through discussion, raising their concerns and giving suggestions. During the period from February 2022 to June 2022, a wide range of relevant stakeholders were informed of details of the J-J road project, requirement of acquisition of private land, and potential environmental and social impacts related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and mitigation measures following the GoB law (the ARIPA 2017) and World Bank ESF and ESS5. The ESSs of funding agencies ESS10 of WB discuss the importance of open and transparent engagement with the project stakeholders through Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (SEID). This section discusses in brief about SEID.

69. The objective of SEID meetings is to identify and adopt a constructive discussion with the identified stakeholders and PAPs by adopting a systematic approach, and to assess the interest of the stakeholders/PAPs in the project. To identify the valued environment component (VEC) or social issues in the project area, and to ensure that the relevant environmental and social information has been disclosed, discussed and their views has been incorporated in the project suitably.

### 3.2.1 STAKEHOLDERS

70. **The key stakeholders** of this project are Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and owners of affected land, owners of affected structures, affected commercial and business enterprises, daily wage earners, poor, pro-poor, squatters, vulnerable persons and groups, women, women's groups, underprivileged groups, driver transport workers group etc. Details on classification of project stakeholders are attached in **Annex-3 (Table 3-1)**.

### 3.2.2 APPROACH AND METHODS

71. The ARIPA 2017 and the World Bank's ESS5 & ESS10 have been followed in carrying out consultation and participation process. The approach for discussion on the J-J road project, potential social impacts of land acquisition and consultation with gathered stakeholders through facilitating them for active participation so as to get their concerns, views, suggestions and relevant inputs for minimizing the adverse effects.

### 3.2.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

72. The Stakeholders' Consultation has been carried using different tools such as, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Spot discussion during the census survey, holding Stakeholder Consultation Meetings with the stakeholders/PAPs at selected locations. Two separate checklists have been developed for conducting the Stakeholders' Consultation Meetings and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) including gender for updating.

73. These meetings were carried out from March 2022 to December 2022 for ESIA of J-J highway (Refer which has been recently completed in Phase-1 of the WeCARE program. The project affected persons were identified based on alignment proposed by the Design Engineer. The location, venues, date, and time were informed to the stakeholders through announcement, miking, distribute leaflets, etc. Details on consultation process are attached in **Annex-3 (Table 3-2)**.

### 3.2.4 IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF LOCATION AND VENUES

74. In consultation with Project Manager (PM), RHD, the following venues for conducting the 8 (eight) stakeholders' consultation meetings were carried out from 12/4/2022 to 15/6/2022 during the study. The location, venue, date and time were informed to the potential stakeholders through announcement with mike (loud speaker), distribution of leaflets and brochures in the affected areas, etc.

Sl. No	Venue	Date	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Jhenaidah Central Bus Terminal Area (Bantu Mia Villa)	12/4/2022	69	0	69
2.	Moharajpur Union Parishad Auditorium, Jhenaidah	13/4/2022	271	15	286
3.	Kaliganj Pura Auditorium, Kaliganj, Jhenaidah	19/4/2022	289	70	359
4.	Baro Bazar Union Parishad Auditorium, Kaliganj, Jhenaidah	20/4/2022	172	13	185
5.	Nearby Banyan Trees at Jame Mosque, Laodia, Jhenaidah district	27/5/2022	24	0	24
6.	Jame Mosque, Salabhora in Jhenaidah district	27/5/2022	15	0	15
7.	Auditorium, Hoibatpur Union Parishad, Barinagar, Jashore	11/6/2022	48	3	51
8.	Satiantola Alia Madrasha, 7 No. Churamankathi Bazar, Jashore	12/6/2022	73	7	80
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>961</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,069</b>
<b>Participants of FGD and KIIs</b>					
9.	FGD		42	75	117
10.	KII		21	10	31
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>148</b>
11.	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,024</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,217</b>

#### 3.2.4.1 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

75. Total of forty (40) events have been organized in the consultations, public participation, and information disclosure process. Out of a total, twenty four (24) KIIs followed by eight (8) SEID, eight (8) FGD have been organized along the project area between March 2022 and August 2022.

76. During the stakeholders' consultation process the following has been brought forward such as, pertinent project related information; project objectives and benefits; land acquisition (LA) and resettlement for the proposed development and LA process; requirement of relocation of Utilities, CPR, etc. gender-based violence issues; skill development requirement under livelihood restoration program for poor and vulnerable; labor influx during the construction phase; trees removal for developing the road section; pedestrian safety; pollution arising from the movement construction equipment and vehicle movement; Prevalent diseases along the road.

77. In total 1,217 people participated and discussed the program and project interventions of this program – WeCARE. The number of men participated in SEID is 1024 and women participation was 193 for J-J Highway. The participated during discussed on different environmental and social issues such as Underpass, Pedestrian overpass, and foot over Bridge for pedestrian are to be provided; realignments, road safety; culverts and bridges, tree removal and utility shifting, etc. It is also noted that no indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified in the project area. Details are presented at **Annex-7 (Table 7-2)**.

### 3.2.4.2 DISSEMINATION OF PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION IN THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING AND OUTCOME

78. The following information was disseminated in the consultation meeting:
- ▶ Importance of proposed development of Jhenaidah – Jashore road section;
  - ▶ This highway is very important as it has been linked with three land ports i.e.;
  - ▶ Benapol, (ii) Bhomra, (iii) Darshona and extensive road networks with different Districts and Upazilas under Khulna, Barishal and Rajshahi Divisions as well;
  - ▶ The ITS will provide the opportunity to authorities to take necessary action such as availability of ambulance within shorter time gap, police patrolling etc.;
  - ▶ Last but not the least, number of accidents will decrease to big extent.

#### Land Acquisition Impacts and Issues:

79. It was discussed in these stakeholders' consultation meetings that there was a requirement of acquisition of 373.13 acres of land as per approved amount of land acquisition for implementation of the project. Finally, 304.310 acres (+) are being acquired for the project.

#### Social and Resettlement Impacts, Risks and Mitigation Measures:

80. Acquisition of land will affect persons, households, businesspersons and some other entities including Community Property Resources (CPRs), such as mosques, madrasas, temples, schools, colleges, etc. Compensation for affected land, homesteads, water-bodies including ponds, structures, trees, CPRs, etc., will be given as per the ARIPA 2017 & the project's RPF which has been prepared and approved as per WB's ESF and ESS5. Individual Consultant, RHD described the Regulatory Framework and Guidelines of the GoB and WB. As mentioned, that the affected persons, households and entities will be assisted and compensated for their different losses due to land acquisition and implementation of the project (**Annex-3.1**).

#### Resettlement & Rehabilitation Specialist of E&S Consultant Briefed about the Followings:

81. Project Displaced Persons (PDPs) and Project Displaced Entities (PSEs) will lose their land, buildings, structures, business, ponds schools, colleges, mosques, madrasa, mondir, graveyards, trees and crops. A compensation package in this RAP have been developed as per the ARIPA 2017 and RPF Entitlement Matrix for all types of loses encountered by all the PDPs/PDHs/PDCPRs get their compensation properly. Compensation will be given as per Entitlement Matrix of the updated RAP.

82. **Outcome of Open discussion:** The participant's perceptions on land acquisition procedures, compensation payment mechanisms, relocation requirements, negative and positive social and environmental impacts on the project, and alternative solutions were recorded. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted, regarding specific project impacts and issues related to their livelihoods.

- ▶ Land acquisition causes potential affected households to lose agriculture land, homestead, water bodies including pond, residential and commercial structures,
- ▶ PDPs requested for fair compensation not only for the land and loss of income, but also for other assets,
- ▶ Participants highlighted that widening the road will lead to fell down a number of 100 years old trees which is the heritage of the area and requested the project team to develop a mitigation plan,
- ▶ Vulnerable PAPs, safety of female workers, new skill trainings for the vulnerable groups etc.
- ▶ Participants expressed their concerns for land acquisition, physical displacement of residential and commercial structures due to the project, Entitlement matrix (Table 4-1) clearly presents how different impacts of loss of land, residences and businesses will be mitigated.

Existing mouza rate of land is not sufficient compare to current market value. It is to be noted that to fill up the gap between mouza rate and current market value, the ARIPA 2017 has a provision of providing CCL at three times of mouza rate (i.e., market price plus 200% premium).

- ▶ Expecting compensation based on the current market value,
- ▶ Participants raised their concerns that there will be influx of labors during construction which may cause impacts on the community females as well as female workers.
- ▶ Safety of community women and female workers must be ensured while influx of labors will be happened during project construction.
- ▶ Participant requested to construct adequate numbers of Underpasses and Foot over bridges at appropriate locations (e.g., in vicinities of schools, madrassas, areas of bazars and hats etc.),
- ▶ A proper drainage system should be there to stop water logging, which will save crop and stop land sliding.

83. The participants expressed their concerns that they will be deprived of fair and adequate compensation if compensation amount is determined based on recorded category of land by DC ignoring the actual category of land. Details are given at **Annex-3 (Tables 3-4 through 3-11)**. A regular interaction was maintained with the design consultant team and PIU and informed them about the feedback received on project design from the stakeholders during stakeholder's consultation process. Accordingly, additional measures adopted in the project design, which are given below and details are presented in **Annex-3 (Table 3-13)**.

- ▶ Design team added Vehicle Overpass (VOP) at Tetultola Bazar and foot Over Bridge (FOB) at Tetultola mor
- ▶ The team also made some adjustment and proposed VOP, Intersection etc in the sensitive areas at Alhera mor, Jhenaidah
- ▶ They made requisite adjustment in the design like providing realignment, proposed Toe wall to avoid L.A, Curve Improvement and Pedestrian Over Pass (POPs), VOPs etc.
- ▶ Passenger shades are provided & VOP are proposed in Churamonkathi mor, beside that flyover in cantonment area is provided in the design
- ▶ Design team made requisite adjustment in the design like providing realignment, proposed toe wall to avoid LA, Curve Improvement and POPs, VOPs etc. according to PAPs demand in Moharjpur Union, Jhenaidah.
- ▶ Also the team proposed necessary safety with cautionary signs and including road safety and proposed POP & VOP in Barobazar area.
- ▶ The team proposed adequate facilities for drainage on both sides with cross drainage structures to minimize flood and water logging in Baro bazar.
- ▶ Curve improvement, in Bhutiargati Chutlia mor, and POP at Bishoyekhaili in Jhenaidah sadar have been proposed in the design. Necessary precaution mitigation measures have been suggested in the ESMP.

### 3.2.5 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KII)

84. Twenty-four Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) have been conducted with secondary stakeholders such as public administrator, local government representatives (UP Chairmen, Members), Local influential personalities and other people who will be playing an important role in the project. Comments have not been attributed to any individuals. The name of individuals attributed comments in previous version of RAP have been excluded in the final RAP. The followings are concerns, expectations, opinions were expressed by the stakeholders:

#### Concerns:

- ▶ Loss of homestead and structures
- ▶ Loss of business centre
- ▶ Loss of restaurant and kabab house
- ▶ Loss of livelihood
- ▶ Having no remaining alternative income source
- ▶ Loss of rented out commercial structures built on own land
- ▶ The activities of Jagorani Chakra Foundation will be affected due to land acquisition
- ▶ Displacement from land, which may cause landlessness
- ▶ Road updating will affect the social and environmental condition, people will lose land, structures, business, agricultural land, forest, fruit trees, ponds, school, mosque and other establishments, and
- ▶ Huge quantity of old trees needs to be cut down.

#### Expectations:

- ▶ Fair/adequate compensation for lost commercial land and structures
- ▶ Assistance to start business at alternative place, and
- ▶ Expectation of getting jobs

#### Opinions/suggestions:

- ▶ Suggests for a pollution free safe and secured road
- ▶ Slow-moving vehicle (SMV) shall have to strictly prohibit from the highway, a separate land is required
- ▶ The road can be widened along the western side of the bazar using available government land
- ▶ Keep provision for underpass or foot over bridge for crossing students and the people who comes to prayer in the mosque regularly
- ▶ Suggestion for effective drainage system and necessary bridge over the pool and culvert
- ▶ Simultaneously plantation will be needed. Local people are suffering from water logging; drainage system need to be updated to save them. Sufficient underpass and over pass is required.

Details are presented in **Annex 3-4 (Table 3-12)** and list of Key Informants is attached in **Annex-7 (Table 7-3)**.

### 3.2.6 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDS)

85. Eight Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out with different groups of affected people focusing on information and environmental and risks and social issues. The 117 participants (42 males and 75 females) of FGDs provided feedback/suggestions and their expectations to mitigate the impacts. Recommendations to mitigate impacts have been proposed based on analysis of the relevant data and information. Their views are as follows:

- ▶ The project activity must not create water logging in their living areas,
- ▶ The safety and security of a female labor is to be ensured at the construction yard during construction phase,
- ▶ Toilet for male and female should be in opposite direction,
- ▶ Skill training and credit support for the poor and restoration of livelihoods.
- ▶ The participants demanded construction of overpass/underpass in suitable location nearby the School and Bazar areas to avoid the traffic accident and easy crossing,
- ▶ Adequate compensation demanded,
- ▶ Implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan,
- ▶ Current market value of the structure on GoB land demanded,
- ▶ Notice for at least 3-4 months before relocation,
- ▶ Payment of compensation before displacement,
- ▶ Payment of moving/shifting allowance,
- ▶ Employment opportunities for the eligible woman laborers during implementation of the project demanded,
- ▶ Equal wage for woman laborers during construction work demanded,
- ▶ Vulnerable HHs would have additional benefits,
- ▶ Display adequate safety signs and diversion mark during construction, especially in the location of school, mosque and bazar,
- ▶ Requested to stop the slow moving vehicle (e.g., Alom Sadu and 3 wheelers) in the highway,
- ▶ Raising a labour welfare fund to assist the injured drivers and their family

The details on consultation with special community is given at **Annex-3.5** and FGDs is presented in **Annex-3.6** and lists of FGDs' participants are given at **Annex-7 (Table 7-3)**.

### 3.2.7 MEETING WITH SPECIAL COMMUNITY GROUP

86. The consultants held a meeting with "Bede people" a special community. They live in Baro bazar, adjacent to the J-J road, and all of them are Muslim and underprivileged. Their ancestors settled at this area many years ago after purchasing land. According to them, there are 212 Bede families in this area. The local people have known them as Bede community. They maintain strong family bonding among them. However, they would like to introduce themselves as local Muslim. In addition to this, they want to change their traditional business and to involve in other businesses due to contemporary decline of scope of their hereditary occupations. They have stated that they are in need to be involved in such new occupations, which will facilitate them to improve their standard of living (discussed in details in Chapter 8). The project has affected the 30 Bede households and their one (1) masjid (mosque). Out of the affected 30 Bede HHs, two (2) HHs has already relocated at Ashrayon Project (Cluster Village Project)<sup>1</sup>. As stated that majority of them will stay in their own houses after building on their purchased land. They were informed that they would have to relocate their houses without any delay after they are given compensation for their affected structures. However, they told that they would remove their structures after receiving compensation and buying land to build new houses. Health care for their children and civil rights for themselves. The details are given in **Annex-3**.

### 3.2.8 DISCUSSION ON RELOCATION OPTIONS

87. Results of consultation meetings on relocation options and strategies of affected residential households

<sup>1</sup> The secretary of Bede Community informed the consultants that the honourable Prime Minister has granted houses for the Bede families at the "Ashrayon project" established at Jagannathpur, about two & half miles away from the location of the 30 affected Bede families. The local administration helped the 59 willing and selected Bede families to get allocation of houses at the Ashrayon Project. However, two (2) affected Bede families could manage to get shelters at the Ashrayon Project.

and businesses at Bishoykhali Bazar, Kaliganj Bazar, Baro Bazar, Bari Nagar Bazar and Churamonkathi Bazar are presented in Section 4.3 of the Chapter 4.

### 3.2.9 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

88. For active involvement of Project Displaced Persons (PDPs), Project Displace Households (PDHs) and other stakeholders, the project information was disseminated through meetings and personal contacts. All the following important information have been disseminated based on RPF.

- ▶ Awareness and understanding of ESS5;
- ▶ Activities, policies, strategies, objectives, and results among general public;
- ▶ Participatory development, ensuring a greater two-way flow of information, and
- ▶ Transparency and accountability in ESS5 of WB operations.

89. The Project design, benefits and adverse environmental and social impacts were discussed with the displaced persons and their community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the Project's overall compensation process. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the specific project impacts and their livelihood aspects. The provisions of the WB policy ESS5 and Government Act ARIPA 2017 on land acquisition were also disclosed.

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

90. Chapter 4 contains eight sections including 4.1 legal policy framework, 4.2 entitlements, assistance and benefits, 4.3 relocation and resettlement, 4.4 income and livelihood restoration plan, 4.5 grievance redress mechanism, 4.6 resettlement costs and budget, 4.7 institutional arrangements for RAP implementation and 4.8 monitoring and evaluation.

### 4.1 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

91. It is to be noted that how legal policies can be applied depends on better understanding of Legal and policy framework. Consequently, legal policy framework has been summarized here. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 is the principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh. The RPF<sup>2</sup> presents land acquisition and requisition processes, determination of value of acquired land and assets (structures, trees, crops and other damages, payment of compensation to tenants as per the agreement and the ARIPA 2017. Salient points of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 (Act No. of 2017) [21<sup>st</sup> September 2017] are presented in **Annex-4.1**. Land Acquisition process is presented at **Annex-4 (Table-4-1)**.

#### 4.1.1 LAND REQUISITION POLICY OF BANGLADESH

92. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)<sup>3</sup> of WeCARE Program presents land acquisition policy of Bangladesh as per the ARIPA 2017. Contractor will arrange of its own the land for engineering facilities, stake yards, labor camps, etc., as mentioned in ESMP.

#### 4.1.2 THE WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL STANDARDS

93. The RPF 2020<sup>4</sup> presents objectives of ESS5, applicability of ESS5 and RHD requires to ensure ESS5 requirements and provisions due to involuntary land acquisition and resettlement in general and not resorting forced eviction of the affected households and businesses from the ROW for implementation of the project.

#### 4.1.3 GAPS BETWEEN THE WORLD BANK'S ESS5 AND THE ARIPA 2017 AND GAP FILLING MEASURES

94. The key gaps of the ARIPA 2017 vis-à-vis the World Bank ESS5 are presented in Table 05 of RPF 2020.

#### 4.1.4 ELIGIBILITY AND CUT-OFF-DATES

95. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by “cut-off” dates. There will be two cut-off-dates in this Project. The first cut-off-date is for titled owners only to be notified by the DC under Section 4 of the ARIPA 2017 informing the landowners of the Project right-of-way. This will be done once Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) are submitted by RHD to respective DCs. The second cut-off-date is called the “social cut-off-date”-based on the census for identification and eligibility for all “non-land” related entitlements. The social cut-off-dates were set during the survey and disclosed publicly in the consultation meetings, through miking (loudspeaker), posted on the public notice boards, concerned Union Parishad Offices, Municipalities Offices and also during household-level interviews in the concerned affected villages and communities. More specifically, notice on cut-off date was officially circulated to the respective offices<sup>5</sup>. Cut-off date was circulated in the two (2) local daily newspapers and three (3) national newspapers in March 2022. Social cut-off date for

<sup>2</sup> RPF 2020, pages 26-29.

<sup>3</sup> Subsection 3.2 Land Requisition Policy of Bangladesh describes land requisition policy in the RPF 2020, Page 30.

<sup>4</sup> RPF 2020, pages 30-32.

<sup>5</sup> (1) The Chief Engineer, RHD, Sarak Bhaban Tejgaon, Dhaka, (2) Additional Chief Engineer, RHD, Khulna Zone, (3) Superintendent Engineer, RHD, Road Circle, Jashore/Kustia, (4) DC, Jhenaidah/Jashore District, (5) Superintendent of Police, Jhenaidah/Jashore, (6) Mayor, Jhenaidah, Kaligonj/Jashore Municipality, (7) XEN, RHD, Road Division, Jhenaidah/Jashore, (8) Chairman, Jhenaidah Sadar/Kaligonj/Jashore Sadar Upazila Parishad, (9) UNO, Jhenaidah Sadar/Kaligonj/Jashore Sadar Upazila and (10) Chairman, concerned Union Parishad.

non-titled affected households and persons is March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2022. In this project, the household level census and IOL was conducted during the period from March 2022 to January 2023 for eligibility for any non-titled persons such as squatters or other informal settlers. Non-title holder affected persons will be given assistance, allowances, grants and resettlement benefits from the project as per entitlement matrix.

96. The census has identified and established the households living in the project area, including the squatters/informal settlers on RHD land and will be affected by the project. It has also established a record of all losses at household level, including structures, trees and communal structure. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled for compensation from DCs or any assistance from RHD. Details on RHD experience and commitments to resettlement are attached as **Annex-4.4**.

#### **4.1.5 RHD WILL ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOLLOWINGS FOR DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS**

97. The RPF 2020 presents that RHD will ensure the followings for different interventions. The RPF should be reviewed and consulted by the RAP implementing NGO and social and resettlement team of the Construction and Supervision Consultant (CSC) as and when required for the interventions including (a. Project Design, b. Compensation and Benefits for Affected Persons, c. Public Services and Facilities, d. Vulnerable PAPs, e. Small Ethnic Communities, f. Affected Women and Female Headed Households, g. Community Engagement, and h. Grievance Mechanism. (See RPF, 2020, pages 33 to 36).)

98. The RAP has been prepared based on the social impact assessment and meaningful consultation with the affected persons. The RAP contains entitlements to restore losses, institutional mechanisms and schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, grievance redress mechanisms, and results monitoring mechanisms. RAP included measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- ▶ Informed about their options and entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation;
- ▶ Consulted on resettlement options and choices; and
- ▶ Provided with resettlement alternatives.

#### **4.1.6 GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP)**

99. Any negative project impact on vulnerable female-headed households will be treated on a priority basis. Women's focus groups discussions have been conducted to address specific women's issues. Details on Gender Action Plan are given at **Annex-4 (Table 4-2)** and **Annex-8**.

#### **4.1.7 COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURE**

100. RHD will ensure that the properties (land, structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced by the Project will be compensated at their full RC determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) as per the RAP. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods, resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households are explained below.

#### **4.1.8 PROCEDURE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION PAYMENT TO TITLED HOLDERS**

101. The RPF presents procedure of land acquisition and compensation payment process to titled holders (Ref. the RPF, 2020, pages 26-29). In case of pending compensation of Titled EPs beyond project implementation-phase due to some dispute, RHD will consult with World Bank for financial support for disbursement of payment

#### **4.1.9 COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURE TO THE NON-TITLED PERSONS**

102. Despite the Act, 2017 has no provision to compensate affected persons without title to land, but the donors prescribe to address relocation and resettlement issues of the non-titled affected persons as per WB ESF ESS5. Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled EPs:-Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled EPs:

- ▶ As per tripartite JVS by Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and with reference to census data, a final list of verified non-titled APs will be prepared by the INGO;

- ▶ Unique individual identity number will be devised and created against the name of each non –title holder EP;
- ▶ Photograph of the EPs with devised unique EP ID No. will be taken and ID cards will be prepared and issued by PM/DPM/any nominated representative of PIU, RHD;
- ▶ The INGO will prepare entitled person file (EP file) and entitlement card (EC) for each EP;
- ▶ The INGO will assist the non-title holder EPs in opening Bank Accounts in their names, especially in names of both husband and wife, in case of married couple, if they do not have any Bank accounts. If the EP is a woman, ensure that the Bank account is in her name;
- ▶ The tenants of the residential houses and commercial premises will have to collect necessary documents (such as, receipt of house rent payment, trade license, etc.) as per the prerequisites for payment of resettlement assistance;
- ▶ The tenants require to be certified by owner of residential/commercial structure to sanguine their tenancy and/or identification. Certificate provided to the tenants by the owner of the structure which will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor of the concerned municipality;
- ▶ Wage laborers will have to collect certificates from the employers which will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor;
- ▶ EP's photograph will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor. Issuance of the EP ID card will be done jointly by the RHD and INGO representative through signing on the EP ID card; and
- ▶ The INGO will assist the Project/PIU/PMU in preparing payment debit voucher as per EP file and EC and those will be disbursed in Account Payee Cheque in public place or office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the EPs.
- ▶ The schematic view of the process of compensation payment to the non-titled EPs is presented in **Figure 4-1**

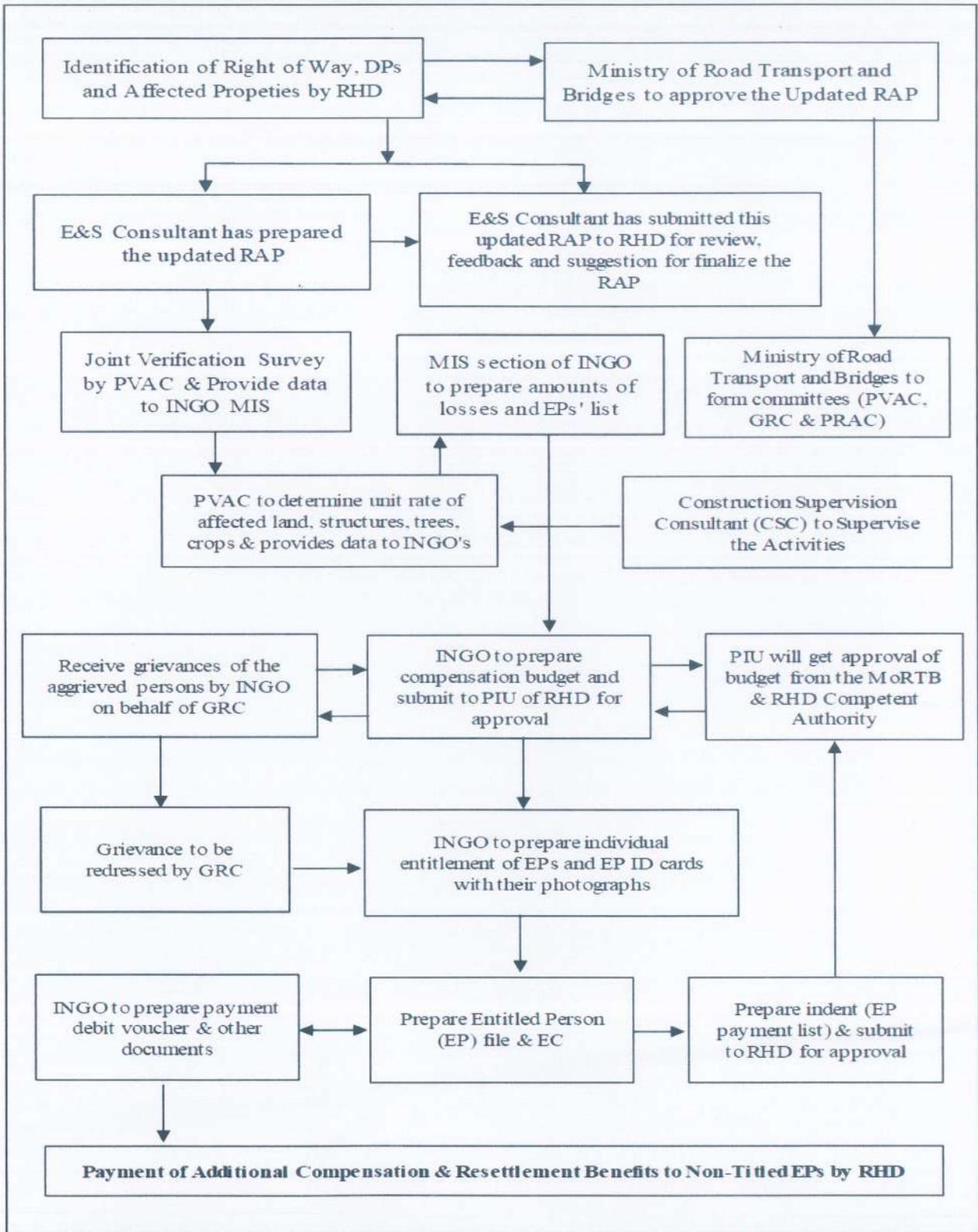


Figure 4-1: Compensation Mechanism for Non-Title Holder EPs

*[Handwritten signatures]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

**I-NGO SAMAHAR has devised the Following Payment Procedure from Integrated Budget and Accounting System (IBAS)**

<b>Step-1</b>	RHD-SAMAHAR Joint account is required for EP Payment
<b>Step-2</b>	SAMAHAR will prepare individual budget along with Indent, Individual EP File with necessary document and EP, EC and Debit Voucher. Then submit to PM, RHD, WeCARE Phase-1
<b>Step-3</b>	Indent must be approved by PD, WeCARE Phase-1
<b>Step-4</b>	As per Indent approved amount will be deposited to the joint account from IBAS
<b>Step-5</b>	SAMAHAR will prepare individual account payee cheques
<b>Step-6</b>	Cheques will be jointly signed by SAMAHAR and RHD (Nominated Persons Respectively)
<b>Step-7</b>	SAMAHAR will prepare a Payment Schedule along with respective PM for EP Payment
<b>Step-8</b>	Before starting payment, a Banner should be prepared and hang in the wall and photograph should be taken for every individual EP along with the banner.
<b>Step-9</b>	After payment SAMAHAR will inform to the Bank to honor the disbursed cheques
<b>Step-10</b>	After successful payment all EP files will be submitted to PM office with forwarding
<b>Step-11</b>	Bank Statement as per indent will be submitted to PM
<b>Step-12</b>	If EP received the payment SMS will come to the Bank opening Mobile Number.

## 4.2 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

103. This section discusses the entitlement, assistance and benefits which have been suggested in form of an Entitlement Matrix (EM). This matrix is prepared considering GoB's policies related to land Acquisition and Requisition Policy (ARIPA-2017). This section is very important for implementation of the RAP. Although it seems that, this is duplication from RPF. But, Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits subsection has been shortened considering its practical requirement & usefulness for estimating budget and also taking care of the WB comment as well.

### 4.2.1 ELIGIBILITY POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

#### 4.2.1.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

104. All these Affected Persons (APs) irrespective of Tenurial arrangements and status will be entitled to applicable compensation, assistance, allowance and resettlement benefits as per the ARIPA 2017 and/or ESS5. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared through bridging the gaps between GoB's law the ARIPA 2017 and WB ESF & ESS5. Eligibility to receive compensation and assistance and resettlement benefits will be determined and limited by the cut-off date(s) including publication of notice under Section-4 of the ARIPA 2017 for the title holder affected persons while commencement date of census and IOL survey for the non-title holder affected persons. It is worth mentioning that the absence of legal title will not bar APs from compensation and assistance as concretely mentioned in (Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix).

#### 4.2.1.2 COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

105. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared based on Entitlement Matrix of the RPF 2020 and presented in **Table 4-1**. The main contents of the EM include (i) impact category, (ii) definition of entitled persons, (iii) no. of entitled persons/degree of impacts, (iv) proposed entitlements/compensation policy. "Final Draft Common Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Prepared for the Foreign Aided Projects" under Roads and Highways Department. The title holder affected persons and non-title holder affected persons in the project will be entitled to compensation, assistance, allowances, grants etc., as per the Entitlement Matrix of the RAP.

106. The entitlement matrix for RPF was prepared in 2020 for the WeCARE Program. RPF EM presents entitlements against different losses at actual (or as recommended by PVAC) without a specific rate (e.g., in cases of RV, TG includes labor and transportation costs, RG includes land development cost and labor & transportation costs, etc.). It is problematic to determine amount of compensation and resettlement benefits based on non-specific (intangible) entitlement.

107. In 2022, RHD devised an entitlement matrix for multilateral funded projects to harmonize and standardize all pertinent concepts, documents, parameters and nomenclature, terminology and entitlement rates, survey techniques and methodologies and resettlement process related with land acquisition and resettlement activities. The RHD entitlement matrix is given in **Annex-4 (Table 4-4)**.

108. Since RHD Entitlement Matrix is comprehensive and details out clearly the entitlement/compensation for different type of losses arises from the land acquisition for the development of this highway project. Considering all the pros and cons of both the entitlement matrices, the RHD Entitlement Matrix has been found suitable to work out the RAP budgetary cost estimate. Finally, compensation estimates and RAP implementation budget have been worked out based on RPF EM. However, budget has also been worked out by applying compensation and resettlement benefit rates presented in RHD EM if the rate is not available/worked out in the RPF EM. However, efforts have been made through inclusion Column 3 in the entitlement matrix. Column 3 shows no. of households/persons. Generic entitlements have been replaced with amounts in **Table 4-1** and also subsection on budgets. Besides, **Annex-6 (Table 6-1)** presents other resettlement budget.

109. Gap analysis on resettlement benefits between RPF EM and RHD EM has been done and attached as Annex-4 (Table 4-3) and Annex-4 (Table 4-4). The entitlement matrix given in RPF document is presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix for WeCARE Program			
Sl.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	No. of Entitled Persons/Amount of impacts/Rate of compensation/grants
1.	Impact Category 1: Acquisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies [ponds]	Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in process of CCL payment	<p><b>Jhenaidah-</b> Private land 198.6615 acre Gov. land 27.226604 acre</p> <p><b>Jashore</b> Private land 60.32078 acre Gov. land 11.11628 acre</p>
2.	Impact Category 2: Requisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) land	Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL Payment.	<p>▲ Not Applicable</p> <p>▲ Rental price of land as determined by DC with consultation with the land owners and RHD following the guideline of ARIPA 2017.</p> <p>▲ Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by Pacific any assets other than the land is affected and required relocation. If the land or assets are leased to third party and income loss to the owners will be paid as recommended by DC.</p> <p>▲ 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). PVAC will determine definition of "unusable land" considering practical situation during implementation.</p> <p>▲ Requisition can be maximum of 2 years, land has to be returned to the owner as original condition, and otherwise compensation has to be paid as decided by DC and land owner.</p>
3.	Impact Category 3: Loss of residential, commercial structures with title to land	Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL Payment.	<p>▲ Total 1,909 THHs losing (i) Residences (507 THHs), (ii) Commercial Premises (1,082 THHs) and (iii) Residential-cum-commercial Structures (320 THHs)</p> <p>▲ Cash compensation under law (CCL) which include market price and 100% premium or RV whichever is higher.</p> <p>▲ If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as Top Up. However, according to result of PV survey of structures, estimated CCL amount is found higher than RV of the same. Therefore, Top Up payment for affected structure will not be required.</p> <p>▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.</p>

*MR*

*JPR*

*X*

Table 4-1: RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix for WeCARE Program

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	No. of Entitled Persons/Amount of impacts/Rate of compensation/grants	Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy
4.	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 (shiftable and non-shiftable) built on GoB land as found during census.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Squatters-1,236,</li> <li>▲ Vendors-125, and</li> <li>▲ Encroachers-199</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>▲ RHD in collaboration with RSEC, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.</li> <li>▲ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> <li>▲ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</li> <li>▲ Replacement Value (RV) of the structure as determined by PVAC and RSEC in consultation with affected HHs. According to result of PV survey, RVs for pucca, semi-pucca, tin made and katcha structures per sft are BDT 3,262.40, BDT 1,724.80, BDT 1,339.20 and 584.00 respectively.</li> <li>▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>▲ Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>▲ RHD in collaboration with RSEC, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.</li> <li>▲ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> <li>▲ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</li> </ul>
5.	Impact Category 5: Loss of Community Property Resources (CPR) with or without title to land	Legal owners (land, structures, trees or any other assets) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.  Socially recognized owners/non-titled (structures, trees or any other assets) affected on the ROW as identified by Census and verified by JVC.	<p><b>51 Titled CPRs</b></p> <p>CPR land – 5.591 acre (Jhenaidah);                      CPR land – 1.291 acre (Jashore);                      CCL – BDT 165,693,685 (Jhenaidah);                      CCL – BDT 75,104,731 (Jashore);                      RC – BDT 92,205,171 (Jhenaidah);                      RC – BDT 33,093,211 (Jashore);                      Top Up – BDT 1,704,249;                      Primary Str. – BDT 185,073,376;                      Secondary Str. – BDT 27,298,844</p> <p><b>8 Non-titled CPRs</b></p> <p>Primary Str. -BDT-116,793,229                      Secondary Str. -BDT-11,832,839</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) which includes market price and 200% premium as per the ARIPA 2017.</li> <li>▲ If RC of land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as top up.</li> <li>▲ Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes market price and 100% premium assets except land.</li> <li>▲ If RC of assets except land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as top up. Title Holder CPRs will get CCL for structures from DC Office, which will be higher than RVs as found in result of PV Survey.</li> <li>▲ 2% of land acquisition cost has been kept for reimbursement of actual amount of tax deduction at source by DC.</li> <li>▲ According to result of PV survey, RVs for pucca, semi-pucca, tin made and katcha structures per sft are BDT 3,262.40, BDT 1,724.80, BDT 1,339.20 and 584.00 respectively. Above-mentioned rates of RVs will be paid by RHD to non-titled CPRs' affected structures.</li> <li>▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.</li> </ul>

Table 4-1: RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix for WeCARE Program

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	No. of Entitled Persons/Amount of impacts/Rate of compensation/grants	Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reconstruction Grant at actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>▶ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> <li>▶ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</li> <li>▶ Timber trees and bamboo: RV of trees and bamboo.</li> <li>▶ Market price and 100% premium for trees and bamboo is BDT 71,549,634.</li> <li>▶ Fruit bearing trees without timber: If the tree is at or near fruit bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit.</li> <li>▶ Fruit bearing trees with timber: RC for the timber, and estimated current market value of the fruit.</li> <li>▶ Banana groves: RC of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree.</li> <li>▶ BDT 1,430,993 is grant/allowance for plantation (2% of RV of trees and bamboo (BDT 71,549,634))</li> <li>▶ Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RC as applicable.</li> </ul>
	Impact Category 5: Loss of timber and fruit trees, bamboo and banana groves	<p>Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL Payment.</p> <p>Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by census and verified by PVAC</p>	<p>Lump Sum-BDT- 70,000,000</p> <p>No tree/bamboo affected of the Non-titled HHs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes market price and 100% premium for title holder and sharecroppers.</li> <li>▶ Replacement Value (RV) of crops/fish stock. (BDT 10,078,800)</li> <li>▶ RV rate of standing crops BDT 60,000 per acre of land; amount cropped land is 148.35 acres; Total entitlements is BDT 8,901,000</li> <li>▶ RV rate of fish-stock BDT 100,000 per acre of land; amount of fish-pond is 11.778 acres; Total entitlements is BDT 1,177,800</li> </ul>
6.	Impact Category 6: Loss of standing crops/fish stock	<p>Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and RHD</p> <p>Socially recognized owners of crops/fish stock as identified by census and verified by PVAC, and Sharecroppers</p>	<p>Affected owner cultivator (THHs) will be enlisted during joint verification.</p> <p>NTHHs were not found as affected cultivators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Replacement Value of crops if planted (cultivated) on GoB land by squatters and/or sharecroppers.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ RV of existing standing crops/fish stock.</li> <li>▶ Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.</li> </ul>
7.	Impact Category 7: Loss of leased/mortgaged in land/ponds	<p>Lease holder with legal papers</p> <p>Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements.</p>	<p>Affected lessees and mortgagers of Land)/(Pond) will be enlisted during joint verification survey.</p> <p>NTH Lessees-and sharecroppers of (Land)/(Pond) will be enlisted during joint verification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Replacement Value (RV) of crops/fish stock.</li> <li>▶ Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.</li> <li>▶ Dislocation Allowance will be calculated according to the recommendation of PVAC and based on current market rate.</li> </ul>

Table 4-1: RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix for WeCARE Program

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	No. of Entitled Persons/Amount of impacts/Rate of compensation/grants	Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy
8.	Impact Category 8: Loss of income from displaced commercial/industrial premises (owner operated)	Any proprietor or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 and/or during census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 572 THHs as Proprietor, or Businessmen, or Artisan;</li> <li>▶ 1,086 NTHHs as Proprietor, or Businessmen, or Artisan;</li> <li>▶ 157 Encroachers' HHs as Proprietor, or Businessmen, or Artisan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 572 displaced THHs is 572*BDT 15,000= BDT 8,580,000.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 1,086 displaced NTHHs is 1,086*BDT 15,000= BDT 16,290,000.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 157 displaced Encroachers' HHs is 157*BDT 15,000= BDT 2,355,000.</li> </ul>
9.	Impact Category 9: Temporary Loss of Income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce and small business and industry) for title and non-tile	Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition.	3,747 Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the project.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for wage loss @ BDT 600 per day for 3,747 affected laborers for 30 days is BDT 600*30*3,747=BDT 67,446,000.</li> </ul>
10.	Impact Category 10: Loss of income from rented out and access to rented in residential and commercial premises	Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC	840 THHs Owners, 258 NTHHs Owners and 115 Encroachers' HHs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ One-time Assistance @ BDT 15,000 for alternate rental premise based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months' rental cost. Actual shifting cost.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 840 THHs rented out is 840*BDT 15,000= BDT 12,600,000.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 258 NTHHs rented out is 258*BDT 15,000= BDT 3,870,000.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 115 Encroachers' HHs rented out is 115*BDT 15,000= BDT 1,725,000.</li> </ul>
11.	Impact category 11: Adverse impact on host population due to relocation of PAPs	Household/person relocated to the host villages	122 Tenants of residential structures, 2,435 Tenants of commercial premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ One-time Assistance @ BDT 15,000 per tenant for alternate rental premise based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months' rental cost. Actual shifting cost.</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 122 tenants of residential structures is 122*BDT 15,000= BDT 1,830,000</li> <li>• Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for 2,435 tenants of commercial premise is 2,435 tenants of commercial premises is 2,435*BDT 15,000= BDT 36,525,000.</li> </ul> <p>Enhancement of carrying capacity of community civic amenities/utilities of host communities as per assessment by RHD.</p> <p>Estimated costs for civic amenities are as follows:</p>

Table 4-1: RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix for WcCARE Program

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	No. of Entitled Persons/Amount of impacts/Rate of compensation/grants	Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy
12.	Impact category 12: Severely affected HHs and vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance.	Persons losing more than 10% of their income from all sources as identified by census and verified by PVAC.	JVC, INGO & CSC will assess impact on host population during RAP implementation to enhance carrying capacity of community civic amenities. 356 vulnerable HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated cost for 35 tube wells is 35*BDT 55,000 = BDT 1,925,000,</li> <li>Estimated cost for 356 ring slab latrines is 356*BDT 3,673=1,307,588,</li> <li>Estimated lump sum cost for access road is BDT 2,500,000</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income restoration grants BDT 27,000 per VHH (BDT 9,000 per month* 3 months) for three months based on the average monthly income loss, skill training and credit support under income generation program.</li> <li>Special assistance of a one-time payment BDT 10,000 and BDT 15,000 for vulnerable household as each men and woman-headed, disabled-headed respectively (including disabled-headed, elderly-headed and poor household as decided by RAC and/or PIU and/or RSEC.</li> <li>All 125 vendors and 600 squatters (about 50% worst off squatters of 1,236 squatters) will be eligible for skill training BDT 4,230 per trainee and credit support under income generation program.</li> </ul>
13.	Impact category 13: Unforeseen adverse impact	Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation	INGO, CSC & JVC will assess and determine number of Households, and persons during implementation, which will be verified by PVAC	<p>Estimated amount of entitlements for assistance and grants for vulnerable HHs are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of entitlement for income restoration grants BDT 27,000* 356 VHHs= 9,612,000,</li> <li>Amount of entitlements t for one-time special assistance for 252 male VHHs (252* BDT 10,000) is BDT 2,520,000,</li> <li>Amount of entitlements for one-time special assistance for 73 female VHHs (73* BDT 15,000) is BDT 1,095,000,</li> <li>Amount of entitlements cost for one-time special assistance for 30 Bede VHHs (30* BDT 10,000) is BDT 300,000,</li> <li>Amount of entitlements for trainings of total 1,079 trainees including 356 trainees of VHHs, 600 squatters &amp; 125 vendors (1,079* BDT 4,230=4,564,009</li> </ul> <p>Entitlement will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework.</p>
14.	Impact category 14: Construction Induced Impact	Title and non-title land, structure, tree and/or any type of assets owners.	INGO, CSC & JVC will assess and determine title and non-title land, structure, tree and/or any type of assets owners during civil construction work of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RV of damaged land, structure, tree, crops/fish stock and/or any type of assets owners as determined by PVAC and affected land/asset owner. RVs of these assets have already been mentioned.</li> <li>Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

110. This section discusses the relocation and resettlement plan for the affected PAPs. Acquisition of 304.310 acres of land for the development of proposed highway has impact on physical displacement, economic displacement and both physical and economic displacement.

#### 4.3.1 AFFECTED PAPS REQUIRED RELOCATION

111. **Table 4-2, Table 4-3 & Table 4-4** show that the project interventions will cause full/partial dislocations of 616 residential HHs, 2297 business entities, 59 CPRs and 68 other entities. Some partially affected residential households will be able to stay in their residual land while fully affected residential HHs require relocation in their residual and other available land.

#### 4.3.2 PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL HHS

112. **Table 4-2** shows that total 616 residential households including 507 Residential THHs, 92 NTHHs and 17 encroachers' HHs will be affected. Out of 616 affected HHs 466 HHs (including 368 THHs, 90 NTHs and 75 encroachers' HHs) need relocation while 150 HHs (139 THHs, 2 NTHHs and 9 encroachers' HHs) do not require to relocate their structures due to the project. It is to be noted that these affected residential HHs will require to do minor repair, renovate and shift their houses in their residual land only. Contract wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of residential HHs is presented in **Table 4-2**.

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention		Units	Displacement of Affected HHs				Requirement of Relocation of Affected Residential HHs	
			Cont.-1	Cont.-2	Cont.-3	Total	Not Required	Required
Residential HHs	THHs	No.	228	183	96	507	139	368
	NTHHs	No.	11	1	80	92	2	90
	Encro. HHs	No.	3	8	6	17	9	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>466</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BCL Associates and STUP Consultants Ltd, March 2022 – September 2022

#### 4.3.3 ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT (RELOCATION OF HHS LOSING BUSINESS ENTITIES)

113. **Table 4-3** shows that total 2,304 businesses will be affected, displaced and relocated due to the project interventions. These displaced businesses include 1,082, 1,114 and 108 businesses of THHs, NTHHs and encroachers' HHs respectively. Out of 2,304 affected HHs 2,039 affected business entities need relocation while 265 business entities do not require to relocate their structures due to the project. Contract wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of businesses is presented in **Table 4-3**.

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention		Units	Displacement of Affected Entities				Requirement of Relocation of Affected Residential HHs	
			Cont.-1	Cont.-2	Cont.-3	Total	Not Required	Required
Business Entities	THHs	No.	368	311	403	1,082	227	855
	NTHHs	No.	257	363	494	1,114	5	1,109
	Encro. HHs	No.	22	44	42	108	33	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2,039</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BCL Associates and STUP Consultants Ltd, March 2022 – September 2022

#### 4.3.4 COMBINATION OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

114. **Table 4-4** shows that 424 HHs will lose both residences and businesses (residential-cum-commercial structures) due to the project. These HHs and businesses will be displaced and relocated. Out of 424 residential HHs and businesses, 320 are THHs, 30 NTHHs and 74 encroachers' HHs. Out of 424 affected HHs 338 affected HHs losing residential-cum-commercial structures need relocation while 86 HHs do not require to relocate their structures due to the project. Contract wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of residential HHs and businesses is presented in **Table 4-4**.

**Table 4-4: Displacement and Relocation of Residential HHs and Businesses**

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention		Units	Displacement of Affected Entities				Requirement of Relocation of Affected Residential HHs	
			Cont.-1	Cont.-2	Cont.-3	Total	Not Required	Required
Residential HHs & Businesses (Residential-cum-Shops)	THHs	No.	111	108	101	320	80	240
	NTHHs		1	7	22	30	2	28
	Encro. HHs		10	46	18	74	4	70
	<b>Total</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>338</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BCL Associates and STUP Consultants Ltd, March 2022 – September 2022

#### 4.3.5 DISPLACEMENT OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS) AND OTHER ENTITIES

115. Table 4-5 shows displacement of 59 CPRs including 32 mosques, 13 schools/colleges, 9 madrasah, 1 graveyard, and 4 temples and other affected entities 68 nos. including 19, 21 and 28 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Contract wise CPR list has been attached as **Annex-1 (Table 1-4)**.

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention		Units	Displacement of Affected CPRs and Other Entities				Relocation of Affected Other Entities
			Cont.-1	Cont.-2	Cont.-3	Total	Total
Community Property Properties (CPR)		No.	24	15	20	59	59
Other Entities		No.	19	21	28	68	68
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BCL Associates and STUP Consultants Ltd, March 2022 – September 2022

116. According to census and IOL survey, 3,471 HHs including 616 residential households and 2,304 business entities, 424 HHs losing Residential-cum-Commercial premises and 127 HHs losing secondary structures are to be physically and/or economically displaced due to the project. Out of 3,344 primary structures losing HHs and business entities, 16.98% partially affected and 83.02% are fully affected. Partially affected HHs' structures are affected by less than 50% of total structures and fully affected structures are considered more than 50% of their structures. Partially affected 24.35% residential HHs, 11.64% business entities, and 33.33% residential-cum-commercial HHs, which require no relocation, rather they can manage their residence/business in the same structures through minimum renovation/changes. Only the entities losing more than 50% of their structures and have no residual land, squatters and tenants will be needed relocation elsewhere.

117. Total 30 Bede households belong to Bede Community (a special community) are getting affected at Madinapara (Chainage 29+550) due to the project. The 30 Bede HHs have been considered as vulnerable special community. They will be physically displaced that needs special attention for their relocation. The displaced Bede HHs will have to purchase/develop alternative land for their relocation. In addition to this, their mosque is also affected, which will be relocated.

#### 4.3.6 RELOCATION OPTIONS

118. Relocation options were obtained and documented during census, IOL and Socioeconomic survey. Indirectly informed choice and explanation on relocation options were given. A total of 88.81% residential HHs (including 88.56% THHs and 90.22%) opted for self-relocation while only 8.51% residential households urged for project assistance **Annex-4 (Table 4-5)** for relocation. Reasons behind PAPs' preference on self-relocation over project developed relocation site is presented in para 122 in this RAP. Details are presented in **Annex-4.4**.

119. A total of 84.06% of total affected businesses of THHs & NTHHs opted for self-relocation and remaining 12.75% businesses opined for receiving project assistance **Annex-4 (Table 4-6)** to find suitable land for relocation their businesses. The table presents relocation options of affected THHs & NTHHs losing commercial land, structures and businesses on private and RHD land.

120. A total of 85.14% of total affected households (THHs & NTHHs) losing their residences-cum-businesses opted for self-relocation and remaining 11.71% opined to have project assistance **Annex-4 (Table 4-7)** to find land for relocation their residential households and businesses. Details on relocation options of affected THHs & NTHHs losing homestead & residences and/or businesses on private and RHD land are presented as **Annex-4.4**.

#### 4.3.7 PROJECT RELOCATION STRATEGY

121. Resettlement options were obtained from market survey, along with surveys of individual residential households, businesses, CPRs, etc., during the census, Inventory of Losses (IOL) and Socioeconomic Survey (SES). Subsequently, the feedbacks from the consultations have been also taken into account in designing the resettlement options that are practical and realistic in the context of the project corridor and Bangladesh (one of the most densely populated countries in the world where vacant land is scarce, in general), that at the same time also comply with the GoB and the Bank's requirements. Besides, the relocation strategy/options also take into account the feedback of the respondents from consultations: their choices, ideas and priorities. It is observed from these feedbacks that most of the affected residential households would prefer to stay at nearby places of their affected residences and/or businesses for mainly reasons, such as they would like to (i) sustain income earning from unaffected land & assets and livelihoods and (ii) remain close to their neighbors and relatives. Effectively, it was found that 88.81% of affected residential HHS, 84.06% of affected businesses and 85.14% of affected HHS losing their both residences and businesses have chosen self-relocation options (**ref. Annex 4, Tables 4-5, 4-6 & 4-7**) whereby they'd relocate at a nearby place or simply continue in the remaining unaffected land/structures by building their businesses and livelihood. Some affected households have looked for plots to purchase land in advance for their self-relocation whereby they can relocate their houses in their residual land/purchased land in the vicinity. It should be noted that in Bangladesh the linear projects do not have provision of resettlement sites considering that development of resettlement site might displace additional numbers of affected households given that existing reality due to scarcity of land as Bangladesh is densely populated. This reality is also very much true to the proposed Jhenaidah – Jashore road corridor. Therefore, this project does not keep provision of resettlement site considering the above-mentioned reality. However, the affected households/persons who prefer to relocate at nearby places, RHD will support them to find such location including on administrative/bureaucratic hassles, such as registering new land plot, negotiating the price along with paying them grants or compensation as per the entitlement matrix. RHD, with assistance from I-NGO, will also support those affected residential households and businesses, who cannot manage relocation by themselves. I-NGO will search for suitable land so that these PAPs will be able to relocate through self-relocation process. INGO will also assist them in installing tube wells and slab latrines at their relocation places. More specifically, RHD with the assistance of INGO will liaise with respective offices of other government departments for these PAPs in getting electricity, water, gas, etc., connection after their relocation.

122. Titled households, squatters' settlement and markets had been developed along the ROW over the decades in three Contracts (Contracts 1, 2 & 3) considering convenience in maintaining their life and livelihoods. During census, IOL and socioeconomic survey and consultation meetings, the potential affected people was asked to mention their relocation options. It was found that partially affected residential structures and commercial premises will be useable through minor repair/renovation works. Most of the residential households and some owners of commercial structures have residual land for relocation from five market areas described later on. They want to maintain relationships with kinship groups, and with their existing communities. Thus, displaced households, businesses and management committees of Community Property Resources (CPRs) preferred self-relocation using compensation money, assistance and allowances. The Bede community (30 HHS) will need to be given special attention and a relocation site for them to be developed. Necessary civic amenities, in case of self-managed cluster manner relocation, are to be provided to the gypsy community. Following similar project experience, the civic amenities include access road (if necessary), internal path, tube well (10:1) and slab latrine (1:1). RHD will facilitate in arranging such basic facilities as per the resettlement budget.

123. During census and IOL survey, four relocation options have been discussed e.g., (i) Self-managed permanent relocation; (ii) Relocation in suitable places with project assistance; (iii) Relocation in urban areas with project assistance; and (iv) Relocation at nearby villages with project assistance. The relocation options were determined through census & IOL survey, consultation meetings and small group discussion during preparation of this RAP. Affected shops/business institutions will be relocated in the vicinity of their own in a cluster manner for continuing economic activities uninterrupted.

124. Project Manager (PM) of PIU will work along with Individual Consultants of the project, such as the Land Acquisition Resettlement Specialist (LARS) and Social Development & Public Relations Expert to resolve relocation aspects of the displaced households and commercial premises. Necessary assistance from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), if required, will be taken during the process. PRAC, in consultation with the District and Upazila administration, will find alternative land (preferably Khash or any agency's land)

in the project area for relocation of the displaced households and shops. They can also be temporarily relocated nearby available space with permission of the concerned competent authority for the time being until the new site for their self-relocation is ready. However, displaced households and shops are encouraged for self-relocation in group manner or individual.

#### 4.3.8 SELF RELOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTITIES

125. Land acquisition in Contracts 1, 2 and 3 will cause displacement of residential and commercial entities and community properties. The five Bazaar areas along the existing highway alignment such as Bishoykhali Bazar, Kaliganj Bazar, Baro Bazar, Bari Nagar Bazar and Churamonkathi Bazar will have major impacts due to land acquisition.

126. It is noted that existing developed land suitable for relocation at affected households and businesses are scarce plenty of vacant public land is also not available at suitable location for the said purpose. Further, the residential HHs are interested to be shifted in the vicinity of their present location by re-constructing/renovating their structure to avail the continuation of the existing facilities which they were enjoying earlier for example access to the road, mutual support from the kins and other civic facilities from their community. Since, government sponsor relocation site is not feasible for the HHs affected in various locations along the route, therefore, they are encouraged permanent "self-relocation". The affected households will purchase homestead land / suitable land for developing as homestead in the vicinity of their own for relocation and resettlement. This will also minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow people to remain together within kin groups for mutual support. It is further to be noted that both the title holders and the squatters/encroachers have expressed their willingness for self-relocation. About 89% of displaced residential HHs and 84% of commercial premises have opted for self-relocation **Annex-4 (Table 4-5)** and **Annex-4 (Table 4-6)**, which have been documented in their respective IOL forms and considered their informal declaration. The affected shops on private and government land along the project road are to be relocated in a cluster manner for restoring their business and livelihood as well. Again, cluster manner relocation by themselves is encouraged for continuing business and restore livelihood. Shops affected on private lands (owner-operators and tenants) will be relocated mostly on the new structures to be constructed by the landowners while the squatters will need assistance from the project through the PRAC to find alternative land for relocation. According to the opinion of the displaced squatters as affected businessmen, they will be relocated by themselves in the vicinity if necessary, assistance is provided by the project. Considering of the magnitude of impacts on the squatters and tenant businessmen, the project can provide minimum civic amenities including internal road, drain, water supply and sanitation facilities under the contingency head of the resettlement budget, if they arrange and develop the land for self-managed relocation. Detailed information on the key factors for relocation of residential HHs and businesses are presented as **Annex-4.4**.

#### 4.3.9 FULLY AND PARTIALLY AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL HHS

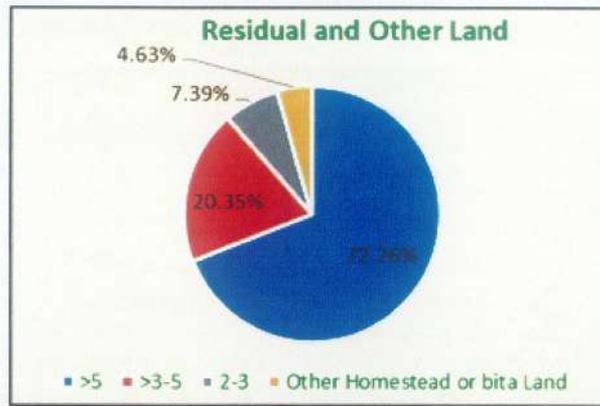
127. According to findings of Census and IOL data presented in **Annex-1 (Table 1-2)**, total 368 residential THHs will be fully affected including 174, 139 and 55 residential THHs in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. On the other hand, total 139 residential THHs will be partially affected including 54, 44 and 41 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. **Annex-1 (Table 1-3)** shows that total 90 residential NTHHs will be fully affected including 11, 1 and 78 NTHHs in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. On the other hand, only 2 residential NTHHs will be partially affected in Contract-3 only.

#### 4.3.10 FULLY AND PARTIALLY AFFECTED BUSINESSES/SHOPS

128. According to findings of Census and IOL data, total 1,088 businesses/shops of THHs (in commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures) will be fully affected including 395, 332 and 361 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. On the other hand, total 407 businesses/shops of THHs will be partially affected including 84, 87 and 136 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Total 1,092 businesses of NTHHs (in commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures) will be fully affected including 254, 358 and 480 NTHHs in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively. On the other hand, total 52 businesses of NTHHs will be partially affected including 4, 12 and 36 businesses of NTHHs in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 respectively.

**4.3.11 RESIDUAL HOMESTEAD AND VITA LAND FOR RELOCATION**

129. Impact on the PAPs, losing homestead, have been identified during inventory of losses survey including their residual land suitable for relocation. As per **Figure 4-2** out of the total 1902 THHs, 1420 HHs (74.66%) have residual land of which 1026 HHs (72.25%) have >5 decimals, 289 HHs (20.35%) have >3-5 decimals and only 105 HHs (7.39%) have 2-3 decimals residual and other homestead and vita land. As a result, majority of affected residential THHs (both residential and commercial) may relocate their residence and business on their own residual land and remaining (25.34%) will be relocated to the new place after purchasing land. Affected THH residential and businesses have also been encouraged and will duly be facilitated for self-relocation after payment of compensation and resettlement benefits. The INGO and Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will assist the PDPs to find alternative land for relocation.



**Figure 4-2: Residual and Other Land**

130. Section 4.3 of the RAP presents project impacts on residential houses/businesses and relocation strategies and plan. During reconnaissance visits and conducting census, IOL and socioeconomic survey, it was repeatedly reported by the Project Displaced Persons/Households that they are unwilling relocate at distant places from their affected residences/commercial premises. They prefer to stay nearby considering their unaffected main sources (land & assets and livelihoods) of income earnings. Reasons behind this are as follows:

- i. In some cases, partially affected residential/commercial structures will be useable through minor repair/renovation works,
- ii. Most of the residential HHs & some owners of commercial structures have residual land for their relocation.
- iii. They want to stay nearby their kinship groups and their communities,
- iv. They deserve to sustain existing patterns of group and samaj organization (supra-kinship),
- v. They know better that they will have very limited scope of livelihoods opportunities and/or facilities and will also encounter lack of locational advantages if they would have to relocate in distanced resettlement sites,
- vi. Losing easy access to their previous cultural property (such as places of worship [e.g., mosque/temple], pilgrimage centers, graveyards/cemeteries), etc.

These multiple practical factors have profound impact on non-inclusion of provision of resettlement sites in this linear project.

131. The squatters and tenant business operators will need project assistance from RHD for self-managed group relocation. The RAP budget includes compensation for this purpose as per the entitlement matrix. The concerned PAPs will move to new location after receiving compensation, typically at a nearby site/location. Concentration of the squatters and tenant businessmen are identified in five large Bazars, namely, Bishoykhali Bazar in Contract-1; Kaliganj Bazar & Baro Bazar in Contract-2 and Bari Nagar and Churamonkathi in Contract-3. Apart from these five bazars, there are also shops affected within the proposed RoW along the route. Degree of impacts at the five major bazars and potential relocation sites & options are given below:

**Bishoykhali Bazar**

132. At Bishoykhali Bazar total 276 affected HHs are affected, of which 185 HHs will lose businesses/shops, 50 HHs are losing residential premises and 8 HHs are losing residential-cum-commercial structures. Most of the residential HHs has residual land while about 35% owners of affected commercial structures have residual land at Bishoykhali Bazar.

But 185 affected businesses require assistance for relocation. The affected 185 businesses are being operated in 104 commercial premises of which 69 premises are on private land, 34 structures are on the RHD land and one is encroacher. It was revealed during the study that despite the (69) highest no. of commercial structures was

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owned by THHs, but majority of them are not directly involved in businesses, rather they have rented out their commercial structures to tenants. Some squatters (businessmen) are operating their businesses and have also rented out part of the commercial structures built on government land. Tenants have been operating different businesses in rented in commercial structures. There are 14 vendors who regularly operate their small businesses at certain places of Bishoykhali Bazar. Two mosques are also affected at Bishoykhali Bazar.

During reconnaissance visits and conducting the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey, it was repeatedly reported by the Project Displaced Persons/Households that they would relocate to residual land/purchased land nearby their affected residences/commercial premises. Then they can utilize their unaffected land & assets, and livelihoods.

These factors profoundly impact the non-inclusion of the provision of resettlement sites in this linear project. Thus, it is planned that the RHD will assist the PAPs through INGO in group and cluster relocation, including their businesses. The assistance to such PDPs will be limited to liaison with respective offices in getting utility services, such as electricity, water, gas, etc., connections, and installing tube wells and slab latrines. Assistance to be given to them in looking for suitable land for their self-relocation by RHD through the assistance of INGO.

#### **Relocation Plan:**

- ✓ Residential HHs will be relocated on residual land after getting compensation for their affected land and structures.
- ✓ The owners of affected commercial structures are planning to relocate their commercial structures on residual land.
- ✓ Owners of affected commercial land who do not have remaining land nearby the affected land are looking for suitable alternative land for relocating their commercial structures. Tenants of respective commercial structures will be relocated in the new structures as tenants.
- ✓ The squatter businessmen and tenants of commercial structures of NTHHs will need assistance from the project to find alternative land for relocation, since they have no scope to stay in the RHD right of way. These NTHH businessmen are searching alternative land in the vicinity.
- ✓ Local Union Parishad Chairman informed that there is a piece of Government land (Khash land) in the backside of Bishoykhali Bazar. Widening and straightening the J-J road will make use of the khash land which is adjacent to the highway. The Chairman has also ensured that necessary initiative for getting allocation of khas land through long-term lease agreement for facilitating relocation of affected small businesses of tenants through rental basis would be undertaken

#### **Kaliganj Bazar**

133. A total of 478 HHs will be affected at Kaliganj Bazar area. Out of 478 affected HHs, 335 HHs losing businesses/shops, 58 HHs are affected residential HHs, 58 affected vulnerable HHs, and 21 affected vendors. Besides, three mosques are also getting affected due to the proposed widening of the highway. The affected people have demanded adequate compensation for affected businesses and structures as soon as possible. They have stated that they would invest compensation money to relocate their affected businesses and commercial structures as well for re-starting businesses. About 80% of affected business belong to tenants of the rented in commercial structures at Kaliganj Bazar. It was reported that they discussed with the owners of adjacent land to know whether they would construct buildings and structures on their land or not. They will newly construct structures for earning income through renting out structures to the tenants who will use their newly constructed structures for restarting and operating businesses. Similarly, some owners of affected structures have adequate residual land who will also construct structures for renting out newly built structures in their residual and also other adjacent land. RHD with assistance from INGO and PRAC will assist them with resettlement benefits as per EM of the RAP for relocation at suitable places and not relocating again within the ROW.

#### **Relocation Plan:**

- ✓ Affected businesses and commercial structures will be relocated on their residual land adjacent to the proposed ROW after getting compensation.

- ✓ Owners of affected commercial land will look for suitable alternative land for relocating their businesses in newly constructed commercial structures after getting compensation.
- ✓ As stated by the affected tenants operating businesses in rented in commercial structures that they are planning to relocate their businesses in the new structures as tenants immediate after construction of new buildings.
- ✓ For Squatter-businessmen, two alternatives are proposed namely, (i) they will search alternative land in the vicinity, or (ii) they will become tenants in newly built commercial structures.
- ✓ The affected residential and commercial structure losing households will seek necessary cooperation of PRAC and Local Union Parishad Chairman for getting Government land (Khash land) in the vicinity for relocating their businesses.

### **Baro Bazar**

134. Baro Bazar is located on side of the proposed highway and also on the side of the Khulna-Iswardi Railway track in Contract-2 of the project. A total 360 HHs will be affected at Baro Bazar. Out of 360 affected HHs, 220 HHs losing businesses/shops, 50 are residential HHs and 28 HHs are vulnerable HHs and 16 affected vendors. Shops and fish trading shops are located on the Western Part of the Baro Bazar, which will be shifted to the Western Side of the Railway Track. Most of the structures were built on government land (land of RHD and Bangladesh Railway) where businesses are being operated. There is one affected mosque. There is adequate amount of private land in both sides of the J-J highway. Approximately, 85% tenants of commercial structures operate their businesses in their rented in structures while only 15% of businesses/shops are being operated in own commercial structures. Owners of private land adjacent to the proposed ROW are planning to construct new structures on their land to use their structures for starting businesses and/or to rent out to the tenants. The potential tenants will shift their affected businesses for restarting businesses. They will be informed and forewarned by RHD, INGO and PRAC for not to relocate again at their previous affected locations within the ROW, because adequate amount in the form of resettlement benefits as per RAP will be paid to them to encourage them to relocate suitable places out of the ROW.

### **Relocation Plan**

- ✓ The affected businesses will be relocated on the private land on both sides of the J-J highway alignment,
- ✓ Affected owners of businesses and commercial structures are searching for suitable land for purchasing to relocate of their own businesses in new constructed buildings,
- ✓ Some potential owners of private land adjacent to RoW of the project will construct buildings to rent out to tenants like pre-project time to ensure earning house rent as their income source. Consequently, tenants of affected commercial buildings will be able to shift their affected businesses in newly constructed buildings through renting arrangement. Thus, the potential tenants will use this opportunity for restarting affected businesses in rented in commercial structures.

### **Bari Nagar Bazar**

135. Total 210 HHs will be affected at Bari Nagar Bazar in Contract-3 under the project. Out of 210 affected HHs, 171 HHs will lose businesses/shops, and 12 residential HHs will be affected. There are 7 affected vulnerable HHs and 10 affected vendors. These affected businesses require relocation. Project will assist these displaced HHs/Businesses through payment of resettlement benefits as per the RAP for relocation. They will be notified and assisted by INGO, CSC and RHD for not to relocate again within the ROW.

### **Relocation Plan**

- ✓ About 25% owners of affected commercial structures at Bari Nagar Bazar have residual land. They will construct structures on residual land for relocating their affected businesses.
- ✓ Residential HHs will be relocated on residual land/other alternative land after getting compensation money for affected land and structures.
- ✓ Tenants of commercial structures will shift their affected businesses in the new structures as tenants like pre-project time.

- ✓ The squatter businessmen and tenants of commercial structures will need assistance from the project to find alternative land for relocation, since they have no scope to stay in the RHD right of way. They are searching alternative land in the vicinity. Otherwise, they will rent in structures at other market/newly constructed structures for restarting their businesses.

### Churamonkathi Bazar

136. Churamonkathi Bazar is located on both sides of Kushtia – Khulna High way near Jashore Cantonment area. Total 268 HHs will be affected due to the project. Out of which, 218 are affected businesses. Affected businesses include cloth/garment shops, stationery shops, grocery, snacks shops, tea stall, hotel/restaurants, electronic shops, fruit shops, vegetable sellers, fish trades, cobbling, and 13 vending. Besides, 12 residential households and 16 vulnerable HHs will also be affected. There are 2 affected mosques in Contract-3. It was reported that in Churamonkathi Bazar 60% of businesses/shops will be fully affected while 40% of businesses/shops will be partially affected within the RoW. About 85% of shops are being operated by the tenants while the remaining 15% of shops are being operated in their own commercial structures. Affected vendors demanded grant for temporary income loss. RHD with assistance from INGO and PRAC will assist these displaced HHs/Businesses by providing them resettlement benefits as per EM of the RAP for relocation at suitable places and help prevent encroaching their previous affected locations within the ROW in future.

### Relocation Plan

- ✓ There is adequate amount of private land available adjacent to the RoW. Those private land owners are interested to construct new structures to meet increased demand of structures for renting in.
- ✓ The owners of fully affected businesses/shops are looking for suitable nearby land for relocating their affected business/shops.
- ✓ The owners of partially affected businesses/shops will shift/relocate their businesses backward from the RoW to possible extent for taking advantage of the J-J highway.
- ✓ Affected businesses will be relocated in newly constructed structures by themselves.
- ✓ There is a huge demand of commercial structures for shifting affected businesses of the tenants. Accordingly, potential owners of land are planning to construct new buildings in the land nearby the ROW to meet that demand. Thus, affected tenants will be able to relocate/shift their businesses in newly built structures for re-starting and continue their businesses.
- ✓ The squatter-businessmen will get compensation for their affected structures. In addition, they will get business grant for their business income loss. They are planning to rent in newly constructed structures for operating their businesses in this locality.
- ✓ A considerable number of affected businessmen are planning to self-relocate by spending and investing their received compensation, assistance, allowance, grants, etc.

137. Contract wise several densely concentrated affected residual HHs and businesses and probable relocation locations are demonstrated as **Annex-4 (Figures 4-1, 4-2 & 4-3)**. Details are presented in **Annex-4.4**.

### 4.3.12 GROUP RELOCATION

138. Self-group relocation may be considered as self-relocation in cluster manner. Group relocation has been studied for the affected residential households and businesses/shops for their mutual support and cooperation. Such group relocation can be small scale with minimum 10 HHs/shops, medium scale (11-50 HHs/shops) and large scale (more than 50 HHs/shops). As discussed, titled households (residence) have residual land and they will be relocated by themselves individually. But the squatter businessmen either relocate in cluster manner, or rented in commercial spaces/structures for restoration of income and livelihood. Since the project is linear and the displaced HHs are living in scattered way along the total J-J highway alignment, therefore, group relocation is not feasible. But, if the physically displaced residential HHs can arrange self-managed group relocation, the project will provide minimum required civic amenities, such as, one tube-well for eight to ten HHs and one sanitary latrine per HH in the relocated place/locations. Necessary budget for such civic amenities may be charged from the contingency head of this RAP. Consultation meetings and group discussion specifically on relocation and livelihood restoration options will be further conducted by the INGO during implementation of the RAP. Based on the final option to be given by owners of the displaced businesses and residential HHs, the relocation strategy will be finalized.

#### 4.3.13 RELOCATION OF VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY

139. In total 30 "Bede" households (underprivileged) will be affected at about 0.5 Km away from Baro Bazar adjacent to the Jhenidah Jashore highway. The local people consider this special community as Bede Community (comparable to the Roma community in Eastern Europe). They currently follow Islam, speak Bangla as mother tongue but have distinct livelihood options such as selling trinkets, traditional medicines, and practice of hypnotic spells to cure patients in rural Bangladesh. They are also among the poorest socio-economically in Bangladesh. The affected households will be relocated from their current habitats to a nearby location which they selected. Most of the Bede HHs live in tin made houses, but a few households live in pucca and semi-pucca houses. The following are the unique aspects of the Bede Community:

- ▶ Most of their marriages are taken within Bede community.
- ▶ Their occupations include entertaining people with snake charming shows, monkey shows etc.
- ▶ They speak Bengali language,
- ▶ The Bede in Bangladesh have a different language that is called *Thar* (an oral language without any alphabet). In affected site only a few the older generation are able to speak the language at present which they do occasionally. The younger generation is no more able to speak and use Bangla instead.
- ▶ The education rate among the Bede people is very low. Only one man has an MA degree who is a teacher in a nearby school. One girl has passed HSC while few women studied between class 3 and class 8. Their children's educational rate is also low. Some children are currently studying in Madrashas. However, their attitude has been slowly changing in favor for sending their children to schools, college and madrasa so that they can receive education that would offer them better livelihood options.
- ▶ They are increasingly trying to leave their family business for other livelihood options, such as, the young Bede men at present occasionally do day laboring, pulling auto rickshaw, van, etc.
- ▶ The Bede women are willing to be engaged in sewing, handicrafts, cattle farming, poultry farming etc.
- ▶ Women are involved in selling herbal medicines, colloquially called 'totka' in Bangla which means quacks' job.

It is proposed that RHD will facilitate the Bede community in providing basic amenities, such as, installation of one tube well per ten households, one ring-slab latrine per household, narrow paved/unpaved path to their self-group relocation site to facilitate them under Impact Category-11 at Annex-6, Table 6-1). RHD with assistance from INGO, will facilitate with PRAC, LGED and Rural Electrification Board (REB) in getting required amenities. They will be given compensation, assistance, grants and resettlement benefits as per Entitlement Matrix of the RAP.

#### Relocation Plan.

As mentioned above, there are 5 bighas alternative land near their current affected locations. They would like to self-relocate to this land. They have discussed with the landowners that they are willing to purchase land by spending compensation money for their relocation after getting compensation for their houses, lands, trees, mosque, etc.

This community has a two storied Mosque located 25 feet away from their village in Bade Dihi Madina Para. The mosque was built by an Additional IGP Tourist Police Dhaka. The mosque will be affected due to this project. They would relocate the mosque just opposite side of the road. RHD will support the construction of new mosque as per RAP. It is to be noted that compensation, assistance, and grants for this affected mosque have been considered, calculated and accordingly, included in the budget.

#### 4.3.14 RELOCATION OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES

140. A total of 59 Community Property Resources (CPRs) will be affected due to implementation of the Project. Contract wise list of CPRs is attached to this RAP **Annex-1 (Table 1-4)**. Community Property Resources (CPRs) will be reconstructed by the respective CPR Management Committees as per Entitlement Matrix (EM) of this RAP. The Project Executing Agency (PEA) will take necessary measures to assist the CPR management committees to reconstruct new CPRs on the land to be selected by the CPR management committee. Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will provide necessary support in relocation of the CPRs. Location, design and other issues to reconstruct the CPRs may be recommended by the PRAC to the Management Committees of CPRs. The Project Director may deploy engineers to assist the Management Committees for preparing design for reconstruction of a very few CPRs if it is found that the Management Committees really

require such assistance regarding these matters. CPR Management Committee may utilize compensation money for purchasing alternative land, but structure compensation will be used for construction/installation of amenities of the new CPRs.

141. **Table 4-6** is the same **Annex-4 (Table 4-9)** shows that 59 Community Property Resources (CPRs) will be affected due to the project. The highest no. of affected CPRs is 32 mosques followed by 13 schools and college and further followed by 9 madrasa. The lowest no. of affected CPRs is 1 Community Centre. Contract wise details list of CPRs is presented in **Annex-1 (Table 1-4)**.

**Table 4-6: Contract Wise No. of Affected Community Property Resources (CPRs) and Degree of Impacts**

Contract	Degree of Impacts	Mosque	School & College	Madrasha	Graveyard	Community Centre	Orphanage	Temple	Total	
									No.	%
Contract 1	<25% Mild	1	3	3	0	0	0	2	9	36.00
	25-65% Moderate	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	20.00
	>65% Severe	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	11	44.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Contract 2	<25% Mild	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	13.335
	25-65% Moderate	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	13.335
	>65% Severe	9	1	0	0	1	N.B. one CPR contains an orphanage and mosque.	0	11	73.33
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Contract 3	<25% Mild	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	25-65% Moderate	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	
	>65% Severe	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	10	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	N.B. one CPR contains an orphanage and mosque in Contract-2.	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>53.33</b>	<b>21.67</b>	<b>15.000</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.67</b>		<b>6.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL and STUP, March - September 2022

#### 4.3.15 CPR (MOSQUES, SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES) RELOCATION PLAN

- ▶ Management committees of the respective affected mosques are mentally prepared for relocating mosques
- ▶ At first, some of committees have considered the residual land for relocating affected mosques while some other committees take into account the requirement of purchasing land at suitable places and selected places for the said purpose,
- ▶ They will use compensation money for affected land and mosque buildings/structures for relocating mosques on residual land/purchased land. Their mosque will be relocated at the opposite side of the road or to a nearby adjacent place.
- ▶ Some school and college management committees have stated that there are enough spaces within the school and college boundary for relocation. However, the Vice Principle of Kazi Nazrul Islam College has requested to build the structure for this college by RHD.

(Details are presented in **Annex-1 (Table 1-4)**.)

#### 4.4 INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

142. The J-J road project requires 304.103-acre land acquisition, which leads to adverse impact on income opportunities, the assets and livelihood resources of the project affected persons (PAPs). Restoration of income and livelihoods of those affected people to pre-project level is one of the most important resettlement activities. This section of the RAP contains Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP); wherein recommended the requisite measures for restoring the economic status of displaced persons at least the level they were enjoying at pre-project time.

143. The RAP has provisions for alternative income generation/skill development and other enabling strategies and special measures for the affected PAPs, particularly vulnerable PAPs. They will be able to restore their previous occupations/livelihoods or can start new venture or undertake the alternative occupations for complying the WB ESS5.

**4.4.1 LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS AND RISKS**

144. Affected persons will lose livelihood sources mainly due to loss of shops/commercial enterprises and agricultural fields. In addition, wage earners of affected businesses such as employees in shops and businesses as well as those working on the affected agricultural land will also lose their income and livelihood. A total of 1,281 owners will lose rental income from renting out residential and commercial structures to tenants; total 4,250 businessmen will lose business income and total 3,757 wage earners will lose their wage earning due to the project. More specifically, 356 vulnerable households including 30 Bede HHs will experience impact on their livelihood at various scale due to displacement from the project area. **Table 4-7** presents the type of impacts on livelihood of the businessmen, tenants, vendors and wage earners.

Type of Loss		Number of HHs
Affected Household		3,598
Loss of Income from Business	Small	3,335
	Medium	883
	Large	32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,250</b>
Loss of Rental Income	Residential	68
	Commercial	912
	Residential-cum-Commercial	301
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,281</b>
Loss of Income from Wage Earning	Skilled	1,350
	Unskilled	2397
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,757</b>
Vulnerable HHs	Female headed households, HH with disable member, Elderly h/h, udder poverty line, se verily affected	326
	Bede HHs (Special Community)	30
	<b>Total Vulnerable HHs</b>	<b>356</b>

Source: Census and IoL Survey, March 2022 –June 2022

145. They will be advised/motivated to re-invest their received compensation money at replacement cost for the following productive purposes, the vulnerable PAPs need additional support for their survival. Thus, the additional measures will also be taken to provide appropriate support for livelihood restoration especially for the vulnerable PAPs failing to cope with emerged situation associated with their relocation.

**4.4.2 APPROACH TOWARDS INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

146. The main objective of ILRP is to improve or at least restore, livelihood of affected persons, especially vulnerable HHs. The plan recognizes diminishing income and dislocation disruption of livelihoods during and after relocation. As a result, compensation and resettlement benefits, and appropriate support measures have been included for Income and livelihood restoration of the PAPs. People engaged in commercial and business activities include traders, transporters, hawkers/vendors. Those engaged in agricultural activities that includes farmers, sharecroppers and agriculture labours. Women are involved in poultry/cattle raising and *nakshi* (embroidery) work for cash income.

**4.4.3 PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROVISION UNDER RAP**

147. Affected business enterprises (Small, Medium and Large) will get compensation for their lost businesses and owners of residential structures rented out will get compensation for their lost rented out structures. The vulnerable PAPs will get training on IGA. In addition to this, they will get preference for employment in civil construction works. A provision will be in contract for engaging eligible PAPs. There are three proposed livelihood restoration provisions under the ILRP as follows:

- ▶ Income Generating Training to the PAPs
- ▶ Creation of Employment in Civil Works
- ▶ Creation of opportunities for employment in roadside tree plantation and nursing

#### 4.4.3.1 INCOME GENERATING TRAINING

##### 4.4.3.1.1 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION TRAINING STRATEGY

148. Income and short-term mitigation measures are suggested to undertake as per proposed ILRP. To ensure smooth and unhindered implementation of the ILRP training program INGO will take appropriate measures and following supporting activities as under:

- ▶ The list of trainees nominated by respective vulnerable HHs, squatters HH and individual vendors based on census and IOL survey,
- ▶ Motivate the trainees for regular participation in training sessions.
- ▶ Engage experienced and specialized facilitators from related GoB department's field offices/public/non-government sector organization as resources persons.
- ▶ Developed appropriate Training Modules and Schedules of each course considering TNA,
- ▶ Select training venue in appropriate places that trainees have better access to attend without any difficulty,
- ▶ Training venue should be confirmed in consultation with the trainees considering transport facilities and time,
- ▶ During training, subject wise handout and/or sheets with pictorial supplementary training materials to be developed and distributed among the trainees before each session in Bengali,
- ▶ Appropriate training materials should be used during training conduction,
- ▶ Banners with course title to be used during all course events in the training hall.

##### 4.4.3.1.2 TRAINING NEED ASSESSMENT (TNA)

149. The INGO will carry out Training Need Assessment (TNA) among the vulnerable PAPs, squatters and vendors for determination of sectors/topics of training. One eligible person from each vulnerable household, squatter HH and Bede HH will be nominated for the training. During Need Assessment the respective HHs and nominated trainees will be informed about potential benefits of attending the IGA training. They would also be informed about the seed grants to be provided to support as primary capital for starting business. Specific Objectives of TNA are attached in **Annex-5-1**.

##### 4.4.3.1.3 IDENTIFY ELIGIBLE TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

150. The target groups of ILRP will be finally selected among the PAPs considering the vulnerable group. The selected trainees will be head of household or, in case her/his unavailability he/she will his /her nominee (eligible member of his/her family) will to attend the training course.

151. The World Banks ESF & ESS5 and good resettlement practices (e.g., Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge project and Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project) in Bangladesh stress on the need for special attention to (i) vulnerable households and groups including. (Women headed vulnerable household, disable women headed households, disable man headed household, widow/divorced households head, elderly (>64 years) man headed households, household under poverty line (Annual income BDT 135,000/household<sup>6</sup>) and (ii) severely affected households (losing 10% and above income) due to the project during implementation of RAP.

152. Thus, implementation of RAP will have positive impact on both 356 vulnerable to improve or, at least restore their socioeconomic status. Since these households are at risk of becoming particularly disadvantage due to involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, special assistance would be provided to them to assist their rehabilitation.

153. A total of 356 vulnerable HHs including 30 Bede HHs have been identified in the Contracts-1, 2 and 3. One member of each vulnerable household belongs to different categories of vulnerable households will receive ILRP training and seed money to launch an IGA. In the project region, there are 356 vulnerable households. In addition

<sup>6</sup> Please see the section 3.3.7 Poverty and gender dynamics

to this, 125 vendors and 600 squatters will get only training (48.54% of total squatters who need more to get skill training for restoration/improvement of their livelihood). But they will not be entitled to get any seed grant and one time grant **Table 4-8**.

#### 4.4.3.1.4 PROPOSED POSSIBLE TRADE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT (OSD) TRAININGS

154. The following training course has been finalized based on demand and willingness of the potential trainees to receive particular trainings and local market demand as well:

SL.	Name of TRG	Duration	Number of participant				Batch	Remarks
			VHHs including some squatters	Squatters	Vendor	Total		
01.	Cow & Goat Rearing	02	115	195	40	350	12	
02.	Vegetable Cultivation	02	90	153	33	275	9	
03.	Poultry Rearing	02	100	169	35	304	9	
04.	Mobile Servicing	05	12	20	4	36	6	
05.	Hand Stitching	10	20	34	7	61	6	
06.	Welding	04	9	12	2	23	3	
07.	Flower Gardening	10	10	17	4	31	3	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>48</b>	

Source: Census & IoL survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd and STUP Consultant Private Ltd. March 2022 - September, 2022.

#### 4.4.3.1.5 TRAINING METHODOLOGY

155. Participatory training methodologies, interactive sessions and two ways communication will be used in conducting training. To make the training session enjoyable and lively different types of games and funs will be used. At the end of each day, a course review and feedback session of the participants will be arranged.

INGO role during training and post training monitoring are presented in **Annex-5**.

#### 4.4.3.1.6 DETAILS OF TRADE WISE PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

156. Total 1,081 trainees will receive ILRP training. The following are ILRP trainees:

- ▶ The 326 Vulnerable HHs of different categories;
- ▶ 30 Bede HHs,
- ▶ 125 vendors and
- ▶ 600 comparatively worst off squatters' HHs will receive ILRP training.

Category wise distribution of Vulnerable Households is given in **Annex-5 (Table 5-1)**.

#### 4.4.3.1.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ILRP TRAINING

157. INGO will prepare a detail monitoring plan for the training program with the help of PMU-RHD and to undertaking the following monitoring tasks. PIU/CSC will supervise the Monitoring and Evaluation Process:

- ▶ Keep records of all necessary documents of all the activities for monitoring and evaluation.
- ▶ Pre and post-test of each training course with prepared questioner.
- ▶ Field level/House level monitoring about training learning/output.
- ▶ Modification training program if required during the implementation
- ▶ Monitor the learning process of the trainees,
- ▶ Prepare Case studies

158. In case of livelihood restoration activities female should be given priority considering gender equity. To address and ensure gender equity at least 50% participant should be the female.

#### 4.4.3.1.8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF ILRP

159. RHD will be responsible for implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Programme (ILRP) through INGO field offices. PMU will coordinate the entire process.

160. Construction Supervision and monitoring Consultant (CSC) will assist RHD in supervising and monitoring the activities of the INGO at the field level. In addition, INGO will provide feedback to RHD on

program implementation as well as the lapses and gaps of implementation for corrective measures on time. Supervision consultant should be monitoring the whole implementation circle.

#### 4.4.3.1.9 EMPLOYMENT OF THE PAPS

161. The eligible PAPS will get priority in getting employment in civil construction work and also employment in road side plantation and social forestation. Details are presented as **Annex-5**

### 4.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

162. This section presents Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs). Landowners are allowed by the ARIPA 2017 to lodge their objections to acquisition of land and assets at the beginning of the legal process under section 5. The Act does not recognize affected persons without title to land. There is no mechanism to hear and redress their grievances and complaints. RHD has already established a strong public grievance redress and monitoring mechanism for Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway (N-7). As experienced in the past projects<sup>7</sup>, the following complaints and grievances were raised by the complainants:

- ▶ Disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired land,
- ▶ Determined lower value of affected assets,
- ▶ Compensation/entitlements not paid as per Entitlement Matrix,
- ▶ Complaints regarding air pollution, noise pollution, accident-prone locations, Gender Based Violence (GBV), and
- ▶ Concerns and grievances concerning sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment, labour health and safety.

163. RHD has already been established GRM. GRM adopted in this updated RAP will deal with and response to queries along with resolving/redressing complaints and grievances concerning any irregularities in the application of the guidelines for assessment and mitigation of social and environmental risks and impacts. GRM will save the aggrieved persons/parties from resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. More specifically, GRM will not pre-empt any person's/party's right to go to the courts of law.

#### 4.5.1 OBJECTIVES OF GRM

164. The fundamental objectives of the GRM are to resolve any resettlement related grievances locally and amicably in consultation with the aggrieved affected persons, parties, etc., to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans through implementing mitigation measures for identified social and environmental impacts and risks. GRM will be implemented through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which can be considered as a para-legal body<sup>8</sup>. GRC will not intervene into any matters which are lodged in the court of law. GRC facilitates conciliation and amicable resolution between the parties' involved/concerned for redressing grievances. Specific objectives of GRM are as follows:

- ▶ To resolve complaints of aggrieved persons including the PAPS at the Local Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) through a process of conciliation for amicable and congenial atmosphere as quickly as possible.
- ▶ To provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal at Project Level GRC, if grievances are not redressed at Local Level GRC.

#### 4.5.2 INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

165. Intensive information campaign on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be carried out among the PAPS, the poor and vulnerable households, their communities, beneficiaries and wider public in project affected Unions and Paurashava by the project implementation unit (PIU) and INGO. The affected people will be informed about (i) their rights and entitlements against different losses as per policy of the Resettlement Policy

<sup>7</sup> Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), RHD, March 2020 prepared for the WeCARE project., page-54

<sup>8</sup> Ibid page-54.

Framework (RPF)/RAP facilitated by the RAP implementing NGO's field level staff, (ii) the affected people can express their confusions, queries and concerns related to resettlement matters and issues in the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), (iii) INGO will make necessary efforts to resolved their initial complaints in the FGDs.

166. The PAPs will be informed about GRM and scope of work of GRCs through public consultation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) by INGO during implementation of the RAP. They will be informed about their right to have their complaints and grievances redressed by the Field/Local Level GRC and the Project Level GRC. The Project Manager's Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the Local level GRCs. As a result, the records will be up-to-date and easily accessible on-site. Scope of Grievances/Complaints

167. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistances. However, the major grievances can include the followings:

- ▶ PAPs not enlisted during census and or JVS,
- ▶ Losses not identified correctly for the squatters/unauthorized occupants,
- ▶ Compensation/assistance not calculated/determined as per entitlement matrix; losses can be documented undervalued way,
- ▶ Magnitude of losses is not measured accurately,
- ▶ Rate of assistance, allowance, grants and resettlement benefits are not determined as per Entitlement Matrix,
- ▶ Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership in case of death of EPs (entitled persons) after receiving compensation from DC office,
- ▶ Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance,
- ▶ Immigrant construction workers including child labor/forced labor may exposed to poor/unhygienic working condition, and
- ▶ Woman workers may face gender-based violence (BGV) and/or discrimination in wage rates, poor camp/worker accommodation.

#### 4.5.3 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

168. GRM will provide an accessible, easy to use and trustworthy platform for receiving and reviewing grievances and complaints cases, carrying out necessary investigation based on the nature and magnitude of grievances, then holding hearing on the cases by involving concerning aggrieved persons and/or parties and finally facilitating overall resolution of submitted grievance/complaint cases related to the project. Major Functions of GRC. There will be various ways of submitting applications regarding grievances/complaints to GRC (Ref. **Annex-6**). Detailed description of function of GRC has been presented in ToRs of Field Level GRCs, and Project Level GRC.

#### 4.5.4 DOCUMENTATION OF GRIEVANCES AND COMPLAINTS

169. Name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the aggrieved person, issues of the grievances and process of grievance/complains redressal are carefully documented in the register. Maintaining registers properly for the received grievances and complaints, and (iii) reviewing grievances and complaints, (iv) investigation into the matters with grievances and complaints, (v) arrangement of hearing in presence of complainant, (vi) ensuring easy access of the aggrieved persons. Details on maintaining (i) intake register, (ii) resolution register, and (iii) closing register is attached as **Annex-6.1**.

#### 4.5.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

170. The Implementing NGO will assist the PIU under the guidance of PIU's Social Development Specialist (SDS) for timely grievance redress on environmental, social, and resettlement issues. INGO will also assist the SDS for registration of grievances, related disclosure and communication with the aggrieved party through the PIU designated focal person. Separate channels and mechanisms will be setup for grievances related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH) and Labor Health and Safety (LHS).

#### 4.5.6 TWO-TIER GRM

171. Honorable Minister of Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) has already approved two-tier GRMs and GRCs through gazette notification on 12 October, 2022. The Gazette clearly mentions four GRCs for

RHD: (i) Field Level GRC, (ii) Project Level GRC, (iii) GRM/GRC for SEA/SH and (iv) GRM/GRC for Labor and Health Safety. These GRCs already have been formed as given in Table 4.9. RHD has prepared the guidelines on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) (RHD June 2022) which contains a two-tier GRM system comprising of Field/Local Level and Project Level) for resolving grievances of the PAPs. Filed/Local Level GRC for resolving complaints and grievances of the PAPs, grievances can be referred to Project Level GRC for resolving grievances of the PAPs, which remain unresolved/the PAPs are not satisfied with decision at the Field Level GRC. Flowchart [Annex-6 (Figures 6-1, 6-2 & 6-3)] present process and steps at Field Level GRC and Project Level GRC (Ref. Annex-6). The two-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances of the PAPs and seek appropriate person's advice at each stage, as required.

#### 4.5.7 FIELD LEVEL GRC FOR THE PAPs

172. Composition of the Field Level GRC for the PAPs has been presented below. The Field/Local Level GRC will resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner.

##### 4.5.7.1 COMPOSITION OF THE FIELD LEVEL GRC

173. For resolving complaints and grievances of the PAPs, the Field Level GRC has already been notified through gazette notification and formed by the order of the President<sup>9</sup> of The Peoples Republic of Bangladesh in favor of the ministry of Roads and Bridges (MoRB) with representatives from (i) RHD WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project, (ii) representative of respective DC Office, (iii) Local Government Institutions (LGI), (iv) Representative of the affected people, and (v) INGO of this project. There will be one Field Level GRC under the jurisdiction of in each Project Manager (PM) of the project. Thus, a total of three (3) Field Level GRCs will be formed. Composition of Field level GRC is presented in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9: GRC Members at the Field Level

SL. No.	GRC Composition at the Field Level	Members of the GRC
1	Concern Project Manager (PM), WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project	Convener
2	Representative of Pertinent Deputy Commissioner-	Member
3	Concern UP Chairman/Paurashava Ward Councilor -	Member
4	One Female Ward Councilor of the Concern UP/ Paurashava	Member
5	Project Affected Person (PAP)/Representative of PAP	Member
6	INGO's Area Manager of WeCARE: Phase-1	Member
7	Concern Deputy Project Manager, WeCARE: Phase-1	Member Secretary

##### 4.5.7.2 THE SCOPE OF WORK AND THE TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE FIELD LEVEL GRC

- ▶ The Field Level GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances related to social, resettlement, environmental issues received from the various stakeholders of WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway (N-7) Improvement Project.
- ▶ Any grievances presented to the Field level GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing but not more than a period of 15 days. In case of complicated issues and requiring additional investigations, the grievances may be resolved by second hearing.
- ▶ GRC will receive, review and deliberate on all Grievances from any person or stakeholders. Grievances that are not related to the project will not be considered for deliberations but, the person who submitted the grievances will be notified by writing the justification of the GRC.
- ▶ GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project's resettlement policy framework, ESF and entitlements.
- ▶ The GRC will not deal with any matters related to the Acquisition and Requisition of movable and immovable property act 2017 pending in the court of law.

<sup>9</sup> Gazetted on October 12, 2022.

- ▶ All unresolved grievances, at field level should be forwarded to the higher level GRC.
- ▶ GRC meetings will be held in the respective, WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement Project Manager’s Office or other location(s) as agreed by the Committee.

#### 4.5.7.3 COMPOSITION OF PROJECT-LEVEL GRC

174. The Project-Level GRC will review all unresolved cases forwarded by the Field level GRCs. The Additional Project Director (APD) as the representative of PD will head it. The Deputy Project Director (DPD) of WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project will perform as the member secretary. The Composition of the Project Level GRC is presented in the **Table 4-10**.

**Table 4-10: Members of the Project-Level GRC**

Sl. No.	GRC Composition at the Project Level	Members of the GRC
1.	Additional Project Director (APD) of WeCARE, Phase-1	Convener
2.	Concern Project Manager (PM) of WeCARE, Phase-1	Member
3.	Individual Social Development and Public Relations Expert of the Project	Member
4.	Deputy Project Director (DPD) of WeCARE, Phase-1	Member Secretary

175. The provision of the Project-Level GRC will further establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of grievances of Project affected persons. The Project Level GRC may seek technical advice from the INGO or any external legal expert, if required. Project Level GRC may visit the field if required for resolution of complaints.

#### 4.5.7.4 THE SCOPE OF WORK AND THE TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE PROJECT LEVEL GRC:

- ▶ Project level GRC will Review, consider and settle unresolved grievances forwarded by Field level GRC.
- ▶ Any grievances presented to the Project Level GRC should ideally be resolved within one month from the date of receiving the complaints;
- ▶ In case of complicated issues/grievances, the GRC members can request additional information from the Field level GRCs or carry out field level verifications;
- ▶ Resolutions should be based on consensus among members, failing which the decision may be taken on majority vote;
- ▶ Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of resettlement policy framework, Environmental and Social framework and entitlements; and
- ▶ The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.

#### 4.5.7.5 SCOPE OF WORK OF THE GRC

176. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through complaint box at the Project Manager’s office or email, SMS, written application to convener of GRC. The INGO will assist the PIU vis-à-vis the PAPs or other stakeholders in lodging their complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRC after they are informed about the project policy and entitlements for various losses. GRCs have been setup from the date of getting concurrence from the World Bank. GRCs have already been activated to allow PAPs to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests regarding land acquisition and resettlement process. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land from unauthorized occupants will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints of the aggrieved persons regarding categorization of vulnerable affected persons, types of structures and eligibility for compensation and assistance, measurement of structures, missing of loss information, etc., within the set guidelines and provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

#### 4.5.7.6 PAP’S PETITION TO GRC

177. PAPs will be able to submit their grievances/complaints about any aspects of Resettlement Action Plan implementation and compensation. Grievances can be shared with the INGO or Project Manager’s office verbally or in written form. In case it is in verbal form, the INGO representatives at the GRC will write it down in the first instance. The PAPs will sign on the written grievances/complaints and formally submit the same to the GRC at the respective Project Manager’s offices with necessary assistance from the INGO. The field level GRC will settle

down the matter within 15 days of receiving the grievance/complaint from the PAP(s). Resolution of the GRC will be final

178. The appeal procedure for solving the grievances will be as follows:

- ▶ All complaints from the PAPs will be received at the concerned Project Manager’s office of the WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project;
- ▶ Upon receipt of complaint, Deputy Project Manager, WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah-Jashore highway improvement project (the member secretary of the GRC) will inform the convener (Project Manager) about received complaints. The convener will organize a hearing session for the complainant at the concern Project Manager’s office;
- ▶ The decision of GRC will be conveyed to the concerned PAPs with assistance from the INGO; and
- ▶ The Convener of the Field Level GRC will forward unresolved cases to the Convener of the Project Level GRC.

**4.5.7.7 PROCESSES FOR FILING GRC CASES AND DOCUMENTATION**

179. Scope of works and ToR for the Field Level GRC and Project Level GRC have already presented in **Table 4-11: Processes for Filling GRC Cases at Different Levels of GRCs** presents process for filing GRC cases and documentation of investigation and resolve grievances. In addition, one flowchart demonstrates GRM process for PAPs (**Annex-6, Figure 6-1**).

*The following steps will be followed in responding to grievances raised and lodged in relation to implementation of the RAP process.*

180. The procedural steps of resolving grievances and the grievance redress mechanism will be disseminated to the PAPs through RHD’s website, social media, public hearing/meetings, and information brochures so that PAPs will aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redress. Generally, the staffs of INGO are supposed to listen to and redress of affected aggrieved persons’ confusions, queries complaints, grievances, etc., related to resettlement. Any aggrieved PAPs can approach to the assigned staff of the INGO to seek clarification for their queries. If aggrieved person’s complaint is not within the purview of GRC (e.g., cases under arbitration) they will refer the said complain to the DC office for further action as per the ARIPA 2017 (presented in **Annex-6 (Figure 6-1)**). Thus, their confusions can be removed. Then NGO staff will provide clarification to the aggrieved affected person where applicable. The INGO and PIU will make necessary efforts to address grievances and complaints locally and resolve grievances before these are formally submitted to the GRC. If the aggrieved persons are not satisfied, then they shall be assisted by the INGO field level staff in lodging their complaints and grievances to respective Field Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The Project Manager’s Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the Field Level GRC. At this stage their complaints and grievances can be resolved through effective function and operation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The following procedures and timeline will be followed for resolving the submitted grievances and complaints:

**Table 4-11: Processes for Filling GRC Cases at Different Levels of GRCs are Given Below:**

Step 1:	<p>If verbally and/or any other forms of reported/submitted grievances are not resolved through the above-mentioned efforts, the aggrieved persons will be informed that they can submit any formal grievances and complaint to GRC directly.</p> <p>The RAP implementing NGO staff informs the PAPs of their losses and entitlements in writing and through individual contact.</p> <p>If aggrieved persons are confused, then try to resolve the problem at local level with the involvement of the PIU resettlement representative. If this is not resolved within maximum 7 days, then Step 2 will be exerted.</p>
Step 2:	<p>The aggrieved PAPs will approach the INGO staff for clarification on the provisions, loss and entitlements as per Entitlement Matrix of the RAP of the WeCARE project. If resolved &amp; satisfied, the PAPs will claim compensation, assistance and resettlement benefits from the project authority.</p> <p>If not resolved, the INGO will recommend that the PAPs will have to submit their complaints to the Field Level GRC. The concerned INGO staff assists the PAPs in filing the complaints within maximum 3 days, and then step 3 will be exerted.</p>
Step 3:	<p>The aggrieved PAPs will approach the GRC. GRC will review and evaluate applications of grievance and complaint cases to determine whether the submitted cases are within GRC’s mandate or not.</p> <p>If within GRC’s mandate, the INGO staff assists the concern GRC and the PAPs to arrange hearing at Field Level GRC within 15 days from the date of complaints being lodged.</p>

**Table 4-11: Processes for Filling GRC Cases at Different Levels of GRCs are Given Below:**

	Cases related to compensation under the ARIPA (2017) will be referred to the DC through RHD for further review and action. Decision has to be made by the DC and complainant will be informed within 14 days of the starting of the Step 3.
Step 4:	If the complaint is within the GRC mandate, the Field Level GRC will hold a session with the aggrieved person and minutes have to be recorded. A proposed action/decision will have to be made and complainant will be informed orally and/or in writing within 14 days of starting of the step 4. If complainant accepts decision and is satisfied with the decision made by Field Level GRC, then the decision will be considered as final decision from Project side. If the complainant does not accept action/decision made by the Field Level GRC, then, the Step 5 will be exerted.
Step 5:	The aggrieved PAPs may want to submit the grievance/complaint to the Project Level GRC. The INGO will assist the complainant in filing the grievance/complaint within maximum 3 days, and arrange hearing at Project Level GRC within 30 days from the date of complaints being lodged, and then Step 6 will be exerted.
Step 6:	The Project Level GRC will hold a session with the aggrieved PAPs for redressing the filed grievance/complaint. Minutes of the above-mentioned session is recorded and duly considered and approved. The approved verdict will be communicated to the complainant by PD in writing. If the complainant accepts decision and is satisfied with the decision made by Project Level GRC, then the decision will be considered as final decision from Project side. The minutes of the GRC sessions will be sent to the concern Project Manager's office for necessary action.
Step 7	If the complainant (PAP) does not accept the PIU Level GRC decision, he/she may want to submit grievance/complaint to the court of law. The INGO may inform the complainant that he/she may go to court of law for judgment.

#### 4.5.7.8 GRC RELATED TO LABOR & GBV/SEA/SH AND LHS

181. There are two separate GRM for resolving different grievances and complaints of Migrant laborers, contracted workers, woman workers, community workers, etc. through one GRC related to SEA/SH and another GRC related to labor, health and safety at Field Level. The later GRC will be concerned for promoting safety and health at work along with fair treatment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity of project workers.

#### 4.5.7.9 NECESSITY OF GRC RELATED TO GBV/SEA/SH

182. This project will require migrant laborers, contracted workers, woman workers, community workers, etc., through contract suppliers, for construction works. As a result, labor influx may be occurred in the project area. The contractor(s) will need to set up labor camps for the potential labor influx. In Bangladesh there are risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH) due to multiple reasons including misconduct of migrant workers and/or contractor's people (e.g., manifested through increased incidences of eve-teasing, illicit sex/rape), spread of STDs, mentality and mindset of patriarchal society. Thus, this project may aggravate the said status due to migrant labor influx to some extent. Women workers and women and adolescent girls in the adjacent communities may be exploited, & abused and sexually harassed. These factors underscore the requirement of mitigation measures including establishment and effective functioning of GRC related to SEA/SH. Besides, Contractors will have a grievance mechanism to deal with GBV issues. In case of minor GBV (Eve Teasing, bad touch, etc.) the Contractor GRC will hear and resolve the issue. In case of Major GBV (Rape, Acid Throw, etc.), the Service Provider will facilitate the victim to bring her/him to One-stop Crisis Cell (OCC), Police Station, Hospital and report to the PIU immediately. Focal person of GRC related to GBV/SEA/SH will be assigned to assist & facilitate the GRM.

**Table 4-12: GRC Members Related to SEA/SH**

Sl. No.	GRC Composition at the Field Level	Members of the GRC
1	Concern Project Manager (PM), WeCARE: Phase-1	Convener
2	Resident Engineer of construction supervision consultant	Member
3	Gander and SEA/SH Specialist in the PIU	Member Secretary
4	Project Manager of the contractor	Member
5	Concern Deputy Project Manager, WeCARE: Phase-1	Member

#### 4.5.7.10 THE SCOPE OF WORK AND THE TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE GRC RELATED TO SEA/SH

- ▶ The GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances related to SEA/SH issues received from the various stakeholders of WeCARE: Phase-1 and ensure confidentiality.
  - Pay attention to the grievance of the victim,

- Register his/her allegation,
- Ensure the victim that GRC is the right place to get remedy,
- ▶ The GRC will attend those cases where the perpetrator and the victim both are associated with the project work. In other cases, they will be advised/assist to lodge complain with the concerned competent authority.
- ▶ All complain will be resolved following the “survivor centric approach” giving priority to the victim’s opinions.
- ▶ Strict confidentiality of the victim’s identity and related information will be ensured by the RHD/PIU.
- ▶ The GRC/PIU will designate a SEA/SH focal person and all related grievances will be received by him/her. The focal person will (i) verify and investigate the matter, (ii) provide support to the survivor, if necessary, by drawing support from external sources such as, police, qualified NGOs for psycho-social counseling, specialized health experts/establishments for treatment of SEA/SH victims, etc. (iii) investigate the genuine of the allegation (iv) implement sanction to the perpetrator (v) And finally solve the matter.
- ▶ GRC will monitor and evaluate the total scenario and report it to the PIU.

A grievance redress flowchart for GRC related to SEA/SH is presented in **Annex-6 (Figure 6-2)**.

#### 4.5.7.11 STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED

- ▶ Allegation may be received from the survivor/Kin/others orally, over phone or in a written form.
- ▶ Follow the “survivor centric approach” giving priority to the opinions of the victims.
- ▶ Maintain strict confidentiality of the identity and other related information of the victims
- ▶ Register the allegation/case with detailed information.
- ▶ Ranking the case as major or minor.
- ▶ Depending on the nature of the case, sending the victim to a nearby medical center or to a law enforcing agency as soon as possible.
- ▶ Assistance should be reached to the victim/s within 24 hours.
- ▶ Decision should be taken up within 7 days, through an internal committee meeting.
- ▶ Collection of necessary evidence within 10 days.
- ▶ Legal assistance if required.
- ▶ Final settlement of the case within 15 days.

#### 4.5.7.12 NECESSITY OF GRC RELATED TO LABOR HEALTH SAFETY

183. Migrant workers, women workers, contracted workers, and community workers to be engaged through contract suppliers for civil construction works under the project. ESMP summarizes potential risk of labor health and safety issues and corresponding mitigation measures. To ensure quality of implementation of mitigation measures through the project wide grievance redress mechanism related to labor health and safety also requires effective role of GRC related to labor health and safety. Members of GRC related to labor health and safety and objectives and scope of GRC related to labor health and safety are presented below **Table 4-13**.

**Table 4-13: GRC Members Related to Labor Health and Safety**

Sl. No.	GRC Composition at the Field Level	Members of the GRC
1	Concern Project Manager (PM), WeCARE: Phase-1	Convener
2	Resident Engineer of construction supervision consultant	Member
3	Individual Labor Safety & Health Expert from PIU	Member
4	Project Manager of the construction contractor	Member
5	Concern Deputy Project Manager, WeCARE: Phase-1	Member Secretary

184. ESS2 on labor and working conditions requires the setting up of a complaints and grievance mechanism for project workers separate from the project wide-grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

#### 4.5.7.13 THE OBJECTIVES OF ESS2 ARE

- ▶ To promote safety and health at work,
- ▶ To promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity of project workers,
- ▶ To protect workers which includes vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and workers through contract supplier,
- ▶ To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor, and
- ▶ All types of legitimate demands of the workers will be fulfilled and their grievances will be addressed as per the prevailing national labor law.

Attached Flowchart for GRC related to Labor Health Safety in **Annex-6 (Figure 6-3)**.

#### 4.5.7.14 STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION

- ▶ LHS aspects will be explained to the workers, both at the labour camp and at the work site to aware them.
- ▶ Enforce the worker's Code of Conduct as adopted in the contractor's ESMP. This is prepared with reference to the project ESIA/ESMP, LMP and SEA/SH Action Plan.
- ▶ Aware the labourers about the health and safety issue and the precautionary measures to be taken by them to uphold a congenial and healthy atmosphere at the site.
- ▶ Ensure the availability of a "First Aid Box" both at the labor camp and at the work site. Inform the labourers and keep the labourers acquainted about its use, as and when required. Emergency drugs, gauge and bandages etc must be available in this "First Aid Box".
- ▶ Firstly the availability of PPE is to be ensured. The labourers will be made acquainted with its use.
- ▶ A proper demonstration will be held about the technique of PPE use at work.
- ▶ Ensure the availability of separate latrine for both male and female workers, potable water, waste disposal system and well ventilated & well illuminated labor camp. This will be ensured through regular monitoring.

#### 4.6 RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

185. This section presents Resettlement Costs and Budget of the project. It is to be noted that the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) will approve RAP including the budget of the project that is being prepared by the RHD after getting concurrence from the World Bank. Resettlement cost estimate for the J-J highway project encompasses costs for (i) land acquisition and (ii) assistance, allowance, grants and resettlement benefits for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and (iii) monitoring of RAP implementation. In the event of permanent acquisition of private land, cash compensation at full replacement value to purchase an equally productive plot of land in vicinities of the affected villages is included in the budget. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land i.e., stamp duty, taxes, value added tax, registration fees, etc., will be included in Replacement Cost (RC)/Value. The eligible PAPs will be compensated for any permanent improvements made to the land (e.g., irrigation structures) within ROW. This will be calculated based on the price of making the permanent improvement at current market rates for labor, equipment and materials.

186. The unit cost and valuation of acquired land and assets have been determined at the Current Market Price (CMP). that include land, structures, trees, crops, fish, etc. in this RAP as per the ARIPA 2017 and the RPF 2020. Price rate for land at Sub-Registrar's Offices for the period from 2023 to 2024 and CMP of land were collected.

187. DC will pay Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) includes market price and 200% premium for land, while market price and 100% premium for structures, trees, crops, fish stock, etc., after placement of fund by the RHD as per the Acquisition Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017. The additional benefits/resettlement benefits include assistance, allowances, and grants as per Entitlement Matrix (EM) prepared and approved following the policy and Entitlement Matrix of the RPF 2020.

188. Resettlement benefits have been determined as per "RPF Entitlement Matrix. It is to be noted that in most of the cases entitlements against different losses have not been presented clearly in Entitlement Matrix of Resettlement Policy Framework of RHD. However, Property Valuation and Assessment Committee (PVAC) will determine Replacement Value (RV) of land, structures, dismantling cost for non-shiftable structures, dislocation allowance, etc., during implementation of the RAP.

189. Resettlement benefits will be paid directly by the RHD with the assistance from the INGO. The INGO will re-assess the quantity of losses and assist the PVAC for checking, verifying and validating the eligibility of persons listed in the census and IOL survey for payment of resettlement benefits as per updated RAP budget after approval by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) and the RHD competent authority. This is an indicative budget.

##### 4.6.1 METHODOLOGY OF DETERMINING THE RATES

190. The methodology used to work out the RAP budgetary cost estimates are discussed as follows:

191. The consultant collected transacted/recorded price<sup>10</sup>, current market price<sup>11</sup> and expected price<sup>12</sup> of land from relevant sources including (a) sellers, buyers, witness, deed writers and Sub-Registrar's Office (b) local knowledgeable persons- e.g., local elected members, land brokers/mediators, teachers, imams, religious leaders, community leaders, and (c) plot owners and potential land sellers/land buyers respectively.

192. It is observed from the data that the reported market prices of land are overstated/over reported by the respondents. On the contrary, mouza rates, which are established and recognized price rates of land are indeed under reported price rates of land. To fill the gap between the transacted price and mouza rate and considering it for determining the land price for CCL in the budgetary cost estimates, a 200% premium on the mouza rates have been applied after adding as per the ARIPA 2017. In addition, project induced enhancement and inflation, at the rate 25% is added on mouza rates after taking 200% premium. It is observed that considering all these, the land price is representing the current market price of land in the project area.

193. Further, the current market price (CMP) of land by category has been determined by averaging the reported price, recorded price, and transacted price. Based on the CMP, CCL has also been worked out. Wherever, especially in urban areas the CCL based on CMP is higher, a provision of Top-Up has been considered in the land acquisition budget.

194. Price rates of different categories of structures, such as (i) pucca, (ii) semi-pucca, (iii) tin made; (iv) katcha structure, etc., were collected by market survey team from April 2022 to June 2022 in Contracts 1, 2 & 3. The data on rates of primary and secondary structures by type were collected from knowledgeable persons such as teachers, imams, and businessmen of construction materials, mason, carpenter, Public Works Department (PWD), etc. Actual costs of construction of primary structures (e.g., pucca, semi-pucca, tin made & katcha structures) and secondary structures (such as, boundary wall, toilet, verandah, stair, tube wells, etc.) were collected based on relevant detailed information on cost of construction materials used for construction of structures. RC of structures is calculated based on measured floor areas (in sq.ft.) of different types of structures and construction cost. In addition, costs for transportation and delivery of the construction materials/items to the places/sites where structures were built, cost for labor for constructing structures are also counted and considered. Thus, average replacement costs of different types of structures are calculated and determined. It is to be noted that rates of the affected primary and secondary structures under recent projects of the RHD have also been analyzed and considered to get relevant insights for assessing rates/prices of the structures. Thus, the rates of structures adopted in Sylhet -Tamabil Road Project of RHD (under implementation) has been studied and considered. Based on evaluation, the rates of primary and secondary structures determined and approved in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup> has been adopted for this project.

195. The data on rates of trees on private land and RHD land/any government land owned by local people and CPRs in the Project was collected from Key Informants including saw mill workers, timber businessmen, owners of trees, etc. through market survey conducted from April 2022 to June 2022. Besides, Forest Department has also been consulted to collect the rates based on species and girth size. Rates of trees applied in other recently road project e.g., Sylhet - Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup> have also been studied.

196. The current prices for standing crops have been determined considering the rate adopted for standing crops in other similar projects e.g., Sylhet –Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>. An amount of compensation will be made for the resettlement benefits for the standing crops of the farmers. Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

197. This updated RAP presents an estimated budget of land acquisition which entails necessary costs for involuntary resettlement for keeping adequate provision of payment of compensation, and other resettlement

<sup>10</sup> Transacted price of land is actual price of land during a year preceding the market survey of land as reported by sellers, buyers & witness and deed writers.

<sup>11</sup> Current Market Prices of land are present market rates as quoted by local knowledgeable persons- e.g., local elected members, land brokers, religious leaders, community leaders, etc.).

<sup>12</sup> Expected price rates of land are expected price of land by affected plot owners and potential land sellers/land buyers.

<sup>13</sup> Ref. Sylhet - Tamabil Road Project RAP which is prepared in the year 2019 through AIB funding for RHD

benefits (assistance, allowance, grants, etc.) against different losses such as land, structures, trees, crops, fish stock, wage losses, etc., of the affected persons due to the project interventions. Item wise costs for other resettlement benefits are calculated based on the Entitlement Matrix given in the RPF and reproduced in this RAP which is further detailed as per received comments from World Bank. The total estimated RAP budget has been worked to be **BDT 25,327,050,123** (see **Table 4-14**). This approved budget for compensation and resettlement for implementation of the project interventions will be paid by GoB. The eligible PAPs (EPs) will be provided compensation **BDT 23,800,058,141** for land including structures, trees, standing crops, and fish-stock for the title holders PAPs and CPRs by the respective DC office. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment (as applicable) and other resettlement benefits such as assistance, allowances, grants, etc., will be made through RHD PIU. The provisions in the RAP budget includes amount of top up **BDT 181,823,680** for land, RC **BDT 572,660,939** and **BDT 198,963,805** for primary and secondary structures of non-titled HHs and Non-Titled CPRs from the RHD. These are presented in **Annex-4 (Table 4-3)**. Amount of other resettlement benefits has been worked out based on the RPFs entitlement matrix to be **BDT 457,716,498** which will be paid by RHD/PIU. This makes a total resettlement budget **BDT 1,526,991,982** for RHD that includes compensation for the legal owners/title holders and CPRs (such as Top Up, Assistance and Resettlement Benefits only), and as well as informal occupants or non-titled holders. A provision of contingency at 8% in the LAP and RAP budget has been kept which will cover GAP, GRM and consultations including aware campaigns, along with operationalization of JVC, JVS, PRAC, and as well other unanticipated expenses while implementing the RAP. This contingency amount also includes 2% income tax deduction on the CCL paid by the DC office which will be paid separately by the RHD PIU to even the overall total compensation to the PAPs. This 2% income tax payment as top-up by the RHD PIU will be paid in 30 days after the DC completes compensation payment.

198. Estimated budget includes the following break down into several relevant sub-categories shown in **Table 4-14**. Item wise total cost is presented in both BDT and also BDT in Millions. Based on RPF requirement, budgetary cost estimates for resettlement benefits have been worked out and presented in **Annex-6 (Table 6-1)**.

Sl. No	Category of Loss	CCL* to be paid by DC (BDT)	Resettlement Budget to be Paid by RHD (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Total (BDT in Million)
1	Compensation for land (CCL)	10,645,171,290	0	10,645,171,290	10,645.17
	Top Up		181,823,680	181,823,680	182.00
2	Compensation for Primary & Secondary Structures of Affected Titled HHs	10,912,845,551	0	10,912,845,551	10,913.00
	Compensation for Primary & Secondary Structures of Affected Non-Titled on 1236 HHs	0	572,660,939	572,660,939	572.66
3	Compensation for Primary and Secondary Structures of Affected Titled -CPRs	397,445,596	0	397,445,596	397.45
	Compensation for Primary and Secondary Structures of Affected Non-Title-CPRs	0	198,963,805	198,963,805	198.96
4	Compensation for Standing Crops and Fishes	10,078,800	0	10,078,800	10.08
5	Loss of Trees Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) as per Law	71,549,634	0	71,549,634	71.55
6	2% of CCL value of trees or perennials as grant/allowance for plantation.	0	1,430,993	1,430,993	1.43
7	Actions, Activities Indicators, Responsibilities, Potential trainees of Budget under GBV Prevention Plan	0	1,285,550	1,285,550	1.29
8	Other Resettlement Benefits (Ref. Table Appendix A)	0	837,825,937	837,825,937	837.60
9	<b>Subtotal of sl.no. (1-8)</b>	<b>22,037,090,871</b>	<b>1,413,881,465</b>	<b>23,450,972,336</b>	<b>23,451</b>
10	Income Tax (2%)	<b>440,741,817.4</b>	<b>28,277,629.3</b>	<b>469,019,446.7</b>	<b>465.026</b>
11	Physical Contingency (2%)	<b>440,741,817.4</b>	<b>28,277,629.3</b>	<b>469,019,446.7</b>	<b>469.026</b>
12	Price Contingency (4%)	<b>881,483,635</b>	<b>56,555,259</b>	<b>938,038,893</b>	<b>938</b>
	<b>Total Budget including Income Tax (2%); Physical contingency 2% &amp; Price Contingency (4%) of Sl. No. 10 to 12</b>	<b>23,800,058,141</b>	<b>1,526,991,982</b>	<b>25,327,050,123</b>	<b>25,327</b>

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., March 2022-September 2022

\*Note: Additional 20% enhancement has been added with 3 times of Mouza Rate to cover the gap/difference due to inflation

Note: The cost of RAP budget, which is based on the RPF Entitlement Matrix is more than cost considered in the DPP to be paid by RHD. The increase in cost (BDT 842,705,415) is due to consideration of 846 squatters on the Zila Parishad Land. Total number of squatters stands 1,236 in the entire RoW. Hence, necessary approval of increased RAP budget to be needed from the Ministry of RTB after getting the concurrence of the World Bank.

Sl. No.	Description	Cost for RAP Budget as per	
		RAP Budget	DPP Budget
1.	Land acquisition	23,800,058,141	818,464,882
2.	Resettlement	1,526,991,982	684,286,567

199. The costs for different items worked in the above summary **Table 4-14** are discussed in the following section 4.6.2 through 4.6.3. Replacement Value has been determined based on property valuation including transaction costs for stamp duty and registration. RV will be re-confirmed by PVAC during implementation of RAP. Government of Bangladesh (GoB) will provide LAP and Land Budget from GOB's source. Honorable Minister of Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) will approve the budget and this RAP. All detailed calculation, and determination of budget have been presented in project files.

## 4.6.2 REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND AND ASSETS

### 4.6.2.1 REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND

200. The replacement costs for all types of affected lands have been estimated as average price rate of transacted/recorded price, current market price and expected price. Compensation of land to be paid by Deputy Commissioner (DC) has been estimated based on "Mouza Rate" which was determined and adopted in 2023-2024 for Jhenaidah and Kaliganj and in 2016-17 for Jashore by the GoB (ref. mouza rate of land collected from Sub-Registrar's Offices, Jhenaidah, Kaliganj). Mouza Rate (2023-2024) under Jhenaidah Sadar and Kaliganj Upazilas as preserved at Land Acquisition Office, Jhenaidah has been used to determine CCL. Similarly, Mouza Rate (2023-2024) for Jashore Sadar has been used to determine CCL. It is to be noted here that inflation and devaluation have been considered. Accordingly, project induced enhancement @ 25% is added on mouza rates after taking 200% premium. That is, compensation for land to be paid by DC includes market price and 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017 and 25% enhancement for cover up inflation. The total estimated cost for acquisition of land is **BDT 10,645,171,290** to be paid by DC. Amount of additional compensation on top up of DC's payment has been work out to be **BDT 181,823,680**, for acquisition of land (**Annex-6 (Table 6-2)**). An estimated Replacement Cost (RC) of land work out to be **BDT 6,169,682,347**, which is presented in **Annex-6 (Tables 6-2, 6-7 & 6-8)**.

### 4.6.2.2 ESTIMATED COST OF STRUCTURES

201. Primary and secondary structures of titled HHs, non-titled HHs, Titled and Non-titled CPRs are getting affected in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 due to the project. Census and IOL survey conducted in Contracts 1, 2 & 3 from March 2022 to September 2022 have covered different types of structures which will be affected within the ROW. Costs of structures have been assessed and determined taking into account the approved rate of recent project (ref. Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>). It may be mentioned that DC will determine price for structures based on assessment and determination of price by the Public Works Department and adding 100% premium as per the ARIPA 2017. The affected HHs, CPRs and other entities will be allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost even after payment of compensation. As a result, additional compensation on top of DC's payment will not be required. CCL will be higher than/almost equal to Replacement Cost (RC). RC stands at **BDT 10,912,845,551** for both primary and secondary structures affected on private land. Therefore, **BDT 10,912,845,551** will be paid by DC while **BDT 572,660,939** for primary and secondary structures of NTHHs (on government land) will be paid by RHD with assistance from INGO. DC will pay amount of CCL money **BDT 397,445,596** for primary and secondary structures of titled CPRs while amount of RC money **BDT 198,963,805** for primary and secondary structures of Non-Titled CPRs will be paid by RHD. Breakdown of estimated budgets for primary and secondary structures of THHs, NTHHs, and Titled & Non-Titled CPRs and other entities are presented below

### Affected Primary Structures on Private Land

202. The total estimated amount of compensation for affected primary structures of THHs is **BDT 10,391,071,768** (see **Table 4-15**) and **Annex-6 (Table 6-5)**. Detailed information on estimated budget for primary structures of THHs is presented in **Table 4-15**.

**Table 4-15: Affected Primary Structures of the Titled HHs**

Type of Structure	Floor Area (Sft.)	Rate (BDT)/Sft	CCL (including 100% premium)/RC (BDT)	Cost of Primary Structures (BDT)
Pucca	2,125,238	2,039	4,078	8,666,721,382
Semi Pucca	641,702	1,078	2,156	1,383,510,288
Tin-made	170,142	837	1,674	284,817,708
Katcha	76,743	365	730	56,022,390
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,013,826</b>			<b>10,391,071,768</b>

Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., March 2022 - September 2022

### Secondary Structures on Private Land

203. **Annex-6 (Table 6-3)** shows that rate of secondary structures on private land has been determined by adopting the rate of secondary structures applied in the Sylhet - Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>. Estimated budget for secondary structures on private land is **BDT 521,069,783**. Detailed information on quantities of secondary structures (sft./rft./cft./no.), rates of secondary structures and estimated budget are presented in **Annex-6 (Table 6-3)**.

### Affected Structures of NTHHs

204. The total estimated amount of compensation for primary structures of non-titled HHs is **BDT 514,069,284**. Replacement Cost (RC) of primary structures has been determined based on the RPF EM. Detailed information on estimated budget for primary structures of non-titled HHs is presented in **Table 4-16** and **Annex-6 (Table 6-5)**.

**Table 4-16: Affected Primary Structure for PAPs Non-Title HHs**

Type of Structure	Non-titled in sft	RC (BDT)	Total Estimated Budget (BDT) (DC)
Pucca	56,167	3,262.40	183,239,221
Semi-Pucca	93,895	1,724.80	161,950,096
Tin-made	101,291	1,339.20	135,648,907
Katcha	56,903	584.00	33,231,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>308,256</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>514,069,284</b>

Sources: Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., March 2022 - September 2022 & Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project

### Secondary Structures of NTHH

205. **Annex-6 (Table 6-3)** shows that rate of secondary structures on government land (for NTHHs) is determined based on of rate of secondary structures on private land in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>. Cost of affected secondary structures of NTHHs (secondary structures on government land) is **BDT 58,591,655**. Detailed information on estimated budget for secondary structures of NTHHs (secondary structures on government land) is presented **Annex-6 (Table 6-3)** according to ESS5, necessary mitigation measures such as resettlement benefits to reduce the impacts on displaced persons have been suggested in the RAP.

#### 4.6.2.3 REPLACEMENT COST FOR CPR STRUCTURES

206. The total estimated amount of RV for affected primary structures of CPRs is **BDT 557,015,918** including **BDT 370,146,752** for titled CPRs while **BDT 186,869,166** for non-titled CPRs. Detailed information on budget for primary and secondary structures of the tiled and non-titled CPRs is given in **Table 4-17** and **Annex-6 (Table 6-5)**.

**Table 4-17: Affected of Primary CPRs Structures (CPR/ Institute Owned)**

Type of Affected Structures	Unit	Titled CPRs (sft.)	Rate (BDT)/Sft	Non-titled CPRs (sft)	Rate RV (BDT)	Estimated budget for Primary Structures of Titled CPRs	Estimated budget for Primary Structures of Non-Titled CPRs	Estimated budget for Primary Structures of Titled & Non-Titled CPRs
Pucca	Sft	81,279	4,078	52,176	3,262.40	331,455,762	170,218,982	501,674,744
Semi-pucca	Sft	16,980	2,156	8,354	1,724.80	36,608,880	14,408,979	51,017,859
Tin-Made	Sft	700	1,674	1,244	1,339.20	1,171,800	1,665,965	2,837,765
Katcha	Sft	1,278	730	985	584.00	910,310	575,240	1,485,550
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,206</b>	<b>3,693.86</b>	<b>62,759</b>	<b>2,977.57</b>	<b>370,146,752</b>	<b>186,869,166</b>	<b>557,015,918</b>

Sources: Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., March 2022 - September 2022 & Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>

**CPRs Secondary Structures**

207. **Annex-6 (Table 6-4)** shows that rates of secondary structures are determined based on adopting the rate of secondary structures of titled CPRs and Non-titled CPRs from the Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>. Total estimated cost of budget for secondary structures of titled and non-titled CPRs is **BDT 39,131,683** including **BDT 27,298,844** and **BDT 11,832,839** for titled and non-titled CPRs respectively. Detailed information of cost of secondary structures of titled and non-titled CPRs are presented in **Annex-6 (Table 6-4)**.

**4.6.2.4 REPLACEMENT COST FOR TREES**

208. The compensation for trees (different species and size) on private land and RHD land/any government land has been assessed based on the scheduled rate of the Department of Forest. Price rate of trees of various species and size assessed, determined and recommended in recent development projects. Prices of trees have been assessed based on the market survey conducted from April 2022 to June 2022. Rates of trees which were applied in Sylhet - Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup> has been adopted as the price rates of trees in this project. The compensation for trees on private land and RHD land/any government land owned by local people (residential HHs and owners of businesses) and titled & non-titled CPRs in the Project is presented in **Table 4-18**. The estimated amount for compensation for trees is **BDT 71,549,634**. Plantation cost @ 2% stands at **BDT 1,430,993** (see **Table 4-18** **Error! Reference source not found.**). Detailed information on replacement costs for trees are given in **Table 4-18** and **Annex-1 (Table 1-7)**.

**Table 4-18: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees in Contract 1, 2 & 3**  
**Contract 1, 2 and 3: Value of Private and Govt. Trees**

Size of Tree	Contract 1		Contract 2		Contract 3		Grand Total
	Govt. Tee	Private Tree	Govt. Tree	Private Tree	Govt. Tree	Private Tree	
Large	187	5,669	48	2967	68	489	9428
Medium	184	2,444	50	2141	63	482	5364
Small	212	4,109	58	3187	93	506	8165
Sapling	25	8,875	19	1398	54	936	11307
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>21,097</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>9693</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>2413</b>	<b>34264</b>

**Contract 1, 2 and 3: Market Price and 100% premium of Trees on Private and Govt. Land**

Trees on Private/ Govt. Land	Market Price and 100% Premium			
	Contract 1	Contract 2	Contract 3	Total
Govt. Land	1,129,350	405,924	673,754	2,209,028
Private Land	43,456,978	19,946,046	5,937,582	69,340,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,586,328</b>	<b>20,351,970</b>	<b>6,611,336</b>	<b>71,549,634</b>

Sources: Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., March 2022 - September 2022 & Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

#### 4.6.2.5 REPLACEMENT COST FOR CROPS/FISHES

209. The current prices for the crops and fish stock have been determined adopting the rate by taking into account of rate for crops applied in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>. PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their affected crops and fish stock if possible. The budget for compensation of standing crops and fish stocks has been estimated based on a fixed rate for total affected cropped land and pond/low lying area. Crop and fish stock compensation @ BDT 60,000 per acre & 100,000 per acre has been adopted based on applied rate of crop & fish stock compensation in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project<sup>13</sup>. It is to be noted that Sylhet – Tamabil Project<sup>13</sup> determined rates of crops and fish-stock based their market survey and relevant data from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Department of Livestock and Fisheries. The total estimated amount for crop and fish compensation is **BDT 10,078,800**. The standing crops and fish stock values of the Project areas are presented in **Table 4-19**.

**Table 4-19: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Standing Crops and Fishes**

SL. No.	Category of Loss	Quantity (acre)	Rate per acre (BDT)	Estimated Amount (BDT)
1	Compensation for standing crops @ BDT 60000 per acre in case of cultivated area title to land and without title to land	148.35	60,000	89,01,000
2	Compensation for fish stock @ BDT 100,000 per acre in case of cultivated area titled to land and without title to land	11.778	100,000	11,77,800
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,00,78,800</b>

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. March 2022 - September 2022

#### 4.6.3 OTHER RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS

210. The other resettlement benefit budgetary cost estimates have been determined based on RPF Entitlement Matrix (EM) (ref. Section 4.2 in Chapter 4). RPF EM contains entitlements such as, dislocation allowance, transfer grant, reconstruction grant, rental assistance, grant to cover temporary loss of wage, income restoration grant, one-time special assistance for vulnerable HHs, etc., for different losses. These entitlements presented in the RPF EM at actual/intangible/not worked out concretely, which will be determined and recommended by PVAC during implementation of RAP. As a result, corresponding entitlement rates for particular losses in the RHD EM have been adopted if the rate found reasonable and justified. Overall contingency @ 8% of land acquisition and resettlement costs will also cover non-determined amount of budget for some allowance, grants, assistance, etc. presented in **Annex-6 (Table 6-1)**. Budget for resettlement benefits stands at **BDT 837,601,637** as given in **Annex-6 (Table 6-1)**.

#### 4.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

211. Roads and Highways Department (RHD) is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) of the WeCARE project under the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB). Institutional arrangements for WeCARE project consist of Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Social and Environmental Circle of RHD (RSEC) and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) to ensure efficient and smooth implementation of the project and to manage and implement the RAP as well.

212. Institutional arrangements required for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) includes capacity augmentation of RHD head office, RHD field offices, respective Deputy Commissioners offices at Jhenaidah and Jashore, appointment of INGO/consulting firm, formation of various committees like: GRC, PVAC, RAC, etc. The Additional Project Director at Head Office will have overall responsibilities related to resettlement and rehabilitation policy guidance, coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting on progress of land acquisition and implementation of RAP.

213. Secretarial Staff at Head Office will assist the APD. At the field level, the APD will be assisted by PIC. Besides, an NGO has already been appointed for the implementation of RAP. The resettlement expert of the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) would be engaged to carry out internal monitoring and evaluation of the project.

214. RHD has already established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director in Dhaka and one Additional Project Director (APD) who will be overseeing the work of three (3) Project Managers (PM),

based in the field and supervising the RAP implementation activities. The APD /PM will act as Resettlement Chief Officers and supervise the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) activities under their supervision. The APDs will be assisted by the Implementation NGO (INGO) specifically recruited to implement the day-to-day LAR activities and by the CSC resettlement experts. Details of the implementation arrangements are provided in **Table 4-20**.

Table 4-20: Implementation Arrangements		
Agency	HR Resources	Roles and Responsibilities
PIU Office in Dhaka	Project Director, RHD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overall implementation of the project;</li> <li>▶ Coordination among the high-level committees to obtain regulatory clearance/permissions;</li> <li>▶ Participate in high level meeting;</li> <li>▶ Appoint INGO for implementation of RAP;</li> <li>▶ Review of progress of project and RAP; and</li> <li>▶ Approved to release the funds.</li> </ul>
	Additional Project Director, RHD	<p>Overall responsibility for implementation of the project and of RAP as well. Key activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep good coordination with Social and Environmental Circle of RHD (RSEC);</li> <li>▶ Ensure that implementation of the RAP follows both Government and Bank rules and regulations;</li> <li>▶ Assisting the PD to appoint INGO for implementation of RAP;</li> <li>▶ Supervise and review the INGO activities and with assistance from RSEC providing necessary pragmatic advice to the INGO staff;</li> <li>▶ Support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards;</li> <li>▶ Ensure conducting resettlement training programs for EA staff for capacity building as well as field level NGOs and partner agencies capacities;</li> <li>▶ Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner’s office for land acquisition activities;</li> <li>▶ Provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the District’s office;</li> <li>▶ Distribute resettlement benefits;</li> <li>▶ Support the field data gathering for the preparation of RAP addendums and updates as and when require;</li> <li>▶ Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits;</li> <li>▶ Monitor monthly progress and Conduct internal monitoring of RAP activities and prepare monthly progress reports;</li> <li>▶ Guide staff of RHD, INGO and M&amp;E consultant on policy related issues during implementation;</li> <li>▶ Ensure timely release of fund for R&amp;R activities;</li> <li>▶ Convene grievance redress committee;</li> <li>▶ Liaise with other Government and non-Government agencies, on matters of mutual interest, related to resettlement; and</li> <li>▶ Place budget to DC’s offices.</li> </ul>
PIU Office project site (Jhenaidah and Jashore)	Project Manager (PM) PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overall implementation of the project RAP;</li> <li>▶ Liaison with District administration (DC) to support land acquisition and RAP implementation activities;</li> <li>▶ Assist the PMU on RAP implementing iNGO; in setting up a baseline and monitoring system;</li> <li>▶ Review and finalize RAP additions when necessary and Monitor activities of the NGO (iNGO);</li> <li>▶ Conduct internal monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;</li> <li>▶ Ensure the timely payments of compensation and other entitlements as per the RAP are made before physical relocation or the commencement or civil works occurs;</li> <li>▶ Participate, record and address grievances at project level;</li> <li>▶ Coordinate with the project cell to ensure availability of funds for all R&amp;R activities;</li> <li>▶ Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement Contracts and payment modality;</li> </ul>

Table 4-20: Implementation Arrangements

Agency	HR Resources	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Promote improved social and environmental performance through the effective use of management systems;</li> <li>▶ Ensure that proper implementation of Livelihood restoration plan and gender action plan including;</li> <li>▶ Grievance Redressal; and</li> <li>▶ Liaison with relevant government authorities for protecting archeological and cultural heritage sites.</li> </ul>
INGO Offices in Dhaka & Project Site (Jhenaidah and Jashore)	Team of professional staff (Team Leader, Area Managers, Data Manager) and Field and Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Day-to-day implementation of the land acquisition process and resettlement activities;</li> <li>▶ Support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards;</li> <li>▶ Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities;</li> <li>▶ Provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the District's office;</li> <li>▶ Support the PIU in the distribution of resettlement benefits;</li> <li>▶ Support the field data gathering for the preparation of RAP addendums and updates;</li> <li>▶ Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits;</li> <li>▶ Conduct internal monitoring of RAP activities and prepare monthly progress reports;</li> <li>▶ Address grievances at local level;</li> <li>▶ Act as secretary in grievance redress mechanism;</li> <li>▶ Support affected persons in filing grievances; and</li> <li>▶ Conduct livelihood and skills enhancement training program.</li> </ul>
Deputy Commissioner Office Jhenaidah and Jashore	Deputy Commissioner of Jhenaidah & Jashore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Participate in the joint verification survey;</li> <li>▶ Issues all notices related to the land acquisition process;</li> <li>▶ Conduct payment of CCL to the affected persons;</li> <li>▶ Allocate khas land and assist in identifying alternative land for relocation of sensitive groups and community structures; and</li> <li>▶ Maintain all official records and legal and administrative authority for land titles.</li> </ul>
PIU Office in Jhenaidah & Jashore	Social Development & Public Relations Expert & Land Acquisition Resettlement Specialist (Individual Consultant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Guide the land acquisition process and resettlement activities;</li> <li>▶ Help the PIU an RAP implementing NGO in setting up a baseline and monitoring system;</li> <li>▶ Review and finalize RAP addendums when necessary;</li> <li>▶ Monitor activities of the NGO;</li> <li>▶ Conduct internal monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;</li> <li>▶ Ensure that timely payments of compensation and other entitlements as per the RAP are made before physical relocation or the commencement or civil works occurs;</li> <li>▶ Consolidate monthly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by resettlement NGO into semiannual monitoring reports to be submitted;</li> <li>▶ Participate, record and address grievances at project level;</li> <li>▶ Identify areas of non-conformity with the RAP and propose corrective actions; and ensure proper documentation of the ongoing consultation process;</li> <li>▶ Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office and iNGO for land acquisition activities;</li> <li>▶ Maintain all official records and legal and administrative authority for land titles;</li> <li>▶ Supervise the INGO activities; and</li> <li>▶ Ensure proper documentation of the ongoing consultation process.</li> </ul>
	Gender Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Review and prepare the project Gender Action Plan (GAP) &amp; support PIU for its implementation;</li> <li>▶ Coordination with WB task team and PIU;</li> <li>▶ Organize/facilitate initial training of PIU staff on GBV &amp; support the PIU with the development of GBV action plan;</li> <li>▶ Develop or adapt standard operating procedures for GRM;</li> </ul>






**Table 4-20: Implementation Arrangements**

Agency	HR Resources	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Assess the need &amp; support the implementation of community consultations &amp; stakeholders' engagement to take place during upcoming implementation support missions;</li> <li>▶ Support the adaptation of code of conduct (CoC) for workers; and</li> <li>▶ Carrying out advocacy for promoting equal rights for women as skill and unskilled labor force, day-care centers at worksite etc.</li> </ul>
	COVID – 19 Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Undertake necessary tasks to develop Emergency Response and Action Plans (ERAP) for COVID-19;</li> <li>▶ Support PIU implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures and Emergency;</li> <li>▶ Response Action Plan (ERAP);</li> <li>▶ Support PIU to monitor COVID-19 situation in country and project locations; and</li> <li>▶ Training project personnel on infection prevention and response.</li> </ul>

215. Land acquisition and implementation of RAP are depended on role and responsibilities of Deputy Commissioner's office, Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and RAP Implementing NGO (INGO), which are presented in details at **Annex-6-2**.

**4.7.1 PROPERTY VALUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PVAC)**

216. It has already been mentioned earlier that Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) is considered as an important committee for settlement of entitlement, quantity of project impacts and determination of compensation rates including Replacement Cost (RC) of different properties. The MoRTB will form a PVAC for the project through a Gazette Notification. The PVAC will verify information on the impact of losses and assets collected and documented through census, IOL and socioeconomic survey conducted by E&S Consultant and also by INGO during implementation of the RAP, if required. PVAC has also been mandated to collect the Current Market Values (CMVs) for different types of affected properties through sample survey, field visit and interviewing related persons. Based on review, the PVAC will recommend the Replacement Cost (RC) for the affected properties and estimate the amount of cash compensation and grants for each PDHs/PDEs/PDCPRs separately. For the non-title holder Entitled Persons (EPs), quantities of losses, RCs, assistances, grants, etc., will be determined, finalized and recommended by the PVAC as per Entitlement Matrix of this RAP. On the other hand, quantities of losses are identified and Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) are determined by Deputy Commissioner for the title holder affected persons, only for RCs and Top-Up (difference between RC and CCL, where RC is higher than CCL), grants, assistances, etc. as per the Entitlement Matrix of this RAP will be recommended by the PVAC. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) has been established in all RHD projects. However, at present RHD has introduced Resettlement Assessment and Valuation Committee (RAVC) in donor funded projects. It is to be noted that Unit costs will be determined by PVAC considering practical requirement during implementation of RAP. It has already mentioned earlier that contingencies kept in the budgets will ensure payment of essential unit costs. The committee may consult the local resourceful/knowledgeable persons, Key Informants, and relevant government departments for determining Replacement Costs (RCs) of different types of losses due to the project.

**The PVAC will be constituted of:**

Table 4-21: PVAC Members		
Sl. No.	PVAC Members	Members of the PVAC
1.	Respective Project Manager of RHD (EE)	Convener
2.	Respective Deputy Project Manager or PD's representative (minimum AE level)	Member
3.	Representative from the Deputy Commissioner (preferably LAO or equivalent officer)	Member
4.	Resettlement Consultant or Consultant's Representative (as decided by PD)	Member, and
5.	Area Manager of INGO	Member Secretary

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

**The Terms of Reference (ToR) may include:**

- ▶ PVAC will reviews and verify the quantities of losses related to affected structures and of other properties;
- ▶ PVAC determines the replacement value/cost for all types of losses with the assistance of INGO, IA, relevant committee members and other relevant government departments/agencies. The PVAC may commission market survey for determining the replacement cost of affected properties, whenever needed;
- ▶ It will make recommendation on replacement costs of affected properties and shall submit it to EA (MoRTB) for approval;
- ▶ It will take decisions in the PVAC meeting and the decisions will be taken on two-thirds majority basis;
- ▶ For any controversy/inadequacy/complexity in the ToR of its operation, the decision of the PD shall be considered as final;
- ▶ This committee determines the amount/rates of compensation and all other entitlements of the non-title holder PDHs/PDEs/PDCPRs as Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); and
- ▶ Any other tasks as assigned in the corresponding Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the project.
- ▶ All above tasks should be carried out prior to DC declaration of compensation amount for the PAPs.

**4.7.2 PHYSICAL RELOCATION ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (PRAC)**

217. Union level Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed by the PD, PRAC will be headed by the DPM, Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE), PM Office Project Site, RHD, WeCARE (Jhenaidah and Jashore) as Convener of the committee. The INGO Area Manager will perform as Member-Secretary of PRAC. More importantly, local UP Chairman/local UP Member/Ward Councilor will participate as members of PRAC.

**Table 4-22: Membership of PRAC**

1. DPM, Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE), (PM Office, WeCARE Jhenaidah/Jashore)	:	Convener
2. Representative of the INGO (Area Manager)	:	Member-Secretary
3. Local UP Member/Ward Councilor (nominated by concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor)	:	Member
4. Sub-Assistant Engineer of PM Office	:	Member
5. Representative from displaced households/persons	:	Member

**Terms of Reference (ToR) of the PRAC:**

- (a) To provide comprehensive assistances for land search with the PAPs.
- (b) Assist the affected squatters upon their individual request or upon request from Project Affected HH (PAH) clusters for relocation and resettling on more permanent places.
- (c) Assist the PAPs to look for public land/*khaas* land in case of failure in finding out suitable alternative private lands for their relocation.
- (d) Motivate the affected squatters for permanent relocation option with the assistance of the PIU Office Project Site (Jhenaidah/Jashore), Consultant and INGO.
- (e) Formulate a similar relocation program for scattered individual commercial entities and for those in concentrated market areas in consultation with the affected businessmen/traders.
- (f) The design team will consult the whole process to synchronize the relocation program with civil construction work schedule.

A team headed by the Members Secretary of the PRAC will monitor relocation of residential HHs and businesses.

**4.7.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

218. The RAP implementation schedule is based on the principle that people affected by land acquisition and displacement due to vacating the RHD and acquired land are paid their legal compensation and due resettlement benefits prior to relocation. In terms of compensation and relocation, the implementation will be synchronized with the construction plan with particular attention to make available land for the award of the first contract. Therefore, implementation of the RAP will begin prior to the commencement of construction/engineering works.

219. The key activities in the critical path for a timely implementation of the RAP are:

- (a) Securing the RAP budget by RHD;
- (b) Recruitment of the INGO. Other important activities are the publication of the notice for land acquisition in order to launch the process of acquisition as well as setting up the PVAC in order to validate the valuation methodology and budget.

220. RHD will initiate some advance actions such as the placement of RU staff for the headquarters and the field offices, formation of PVAC, GRCs, and hiring of INGO for RAP implementation etc. The PIU will provide adequate advance notification to the APs and will pay their due resettlement benefits, after payment of CCL by DC, including relocation and income restoration/assistance prior to start of construction work. Payment of compensation will be made prior to the actual possession of the acquired lands and removal of the structures from the RoW so that APs have sufficient time to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and reestablishment of businesses.

221. As per the proposal efforts will be made to complete the RAP implementation process in about two (2) years' time including a margin of 2 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the RAP implementation. The INGO should be fielded simultaneously with the commencement of land acquisition. Step-wise activities will be followed for implementation of RAP. The activities are presented in the implementation schedule. A tentative Implementation Schedule has been included in **Table 4-23**. Details are given at **Annex-6 (Table 6-6)**.

**4.7.4 IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**

222. The implementation of the Updating RAP of Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project (N7) road into 4-lane. RAP has a separate time-bound implementation schedule, but is closely aligned with when the contractor mobilizes to the field and construction is scheduled to begin on July 01, 2022. Number of actions under sub-heading LAP and RAP implementation schedule has been reduced in the RAP. However, detailed actions under LAP and RAP implementation schedule have been given in **Annex-6 (Table 6-6)** for monitoring LAP and RAP activities properly. Zero date in the LAP and RAP implementation schedule is July 2022. Short version of LAP and RAP implementation schedule is given in **Table 4-23** below while detailed version of the same is given at **Annex-6 (Table 6-6)**.

Table 4-23:: LAP and RAP Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Activity	Implementation Period (42 Months) (Each Column Illustrates Quarter)														
		03	06	09	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	
<b>A</b>	<b>LAND ACQUISITION</b>															
1.	Notice u/s 4, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 7/LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs															
2.	Award of Compensation u/s 8; & Possession and handing over land to RHD Payment of CCL from DC and Resettlement Benefits from RHD															
<b>B</b>	<b>SOCIAL PREPARATION</b>															
1.	Information campaign; NGO assistance to APs for CCL collection															
2.	Identification of EPs/issuance of ID Cards															
3.	Formation of RAVC/JVC/GRCs/RACs															
<b>C</b>	<b>PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS</b>															
1.	Title Holder APs approach and receive Additional Grant (AG)/Top Up (RC-CCL if RC is higher than CCL)															
2.	Squatters (APs) approach and receive RC for affected residential structures and especially structures utilized for commercial purpose/shops															
<b>D</b>	<b>RELOCATION</b>															
1.	PAP mobilization and relocation for the Titled & Non-Titled PAPs)															
<b>E</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS</b>															
1.	Receiving, registering, reviewing, investigating, hearing and redressing grievances by the established GRCs.& resolve the claims of the PAPs															
<b>F</b>	<b>MIS AND MONITORING</b>															
1.	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS															
2.	Internal and External; Monitoring															
<b>G</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF ILRP</b>															
1.	Needs Assessment Survey for training; Developing ILRP; Implementation of ILRP and Monitoring of ILRP Implementation															

Note: Zero date is July 01, 2022 for LAP and RAP Implementation Schedule.

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## 4.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

223. Main objective of RAP implementation is to facilitate affected households to restore their pre-project socioeconomic status and living standard. Monitoring process has been designed to cover RAP implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the project affected households. RHD will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system as a systematic and continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing data and information about the progress as per monitoring indicators (presented in **Table 4-24**) and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the RAP implementation process. Besides, a periodic evaluation of process and outcome of RAP implementation will enable the RHD to identify lapses, procedural weakness, policy inadequacies, and institutional drawbacks to devise and implement corrective/remedial measures to achieve desired goals and objectives of the updated RAP of the project.

224. The RAP database had been prepared based on relevant data on land acquisition plan, census, IOL survey and socioeconomic survey, land market survey and consultation. In addition to this, information on CCL payment and resettlement benefit payment will become essential input of the MIS. A comprehensive and relevant database and management information system (MIS) will be established and updated periodically for monitoring various activities of RAP implementation. RHD will develop a monitoring program that covers all essential stages of resettlement including relocation and rehabilitation through progress monitoring and evaluation of intended outcomes of RAP implementation. Data to be generated through Focus Group Discussions will be an internal part of the monitoring process.

### 4.8.1 OBJECTIVES OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

225. The M&E system will serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement program as per set monitoring indicators ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements. The M&E will enable the RHD to get feedback from target population to devise corrective measures to ensure achievement of targets within schedule. The objectives of M&E will enhance the delivery capacity of the RHD and maximize benefits of RAP Contracts to the affected households and the host communities.

226. Evaluation involves the assessment of the project towards the achievement of results, milestones, and impact of the outcomes based on the use of performance indicators. Dedicated funds, trained personnel, monitoring and evaluation tools, effective data collection and storage facilities, and adequate time for effective inspection visits to the field are the prerequisites for carrying out effective monitoring and evaluation. The effective M&E system is considered as management tools to inform decision-making and demonstrate accountability.

### 4.8.2 INTERNAL MONITORING SYSTEM

227. An internal monitoring system will be established by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of RHD and INGO with the support of the CSC resettlement specialists. A set of process, outcome and baseline indicators will be developed & set and the baseline data will be gathered at the onset of RAP implementation. Indicative monitoring issues, indicators and monitoring questions for the WeCARE Project are presented in **Table 4-24**. Monitoring provides mid-line status on inputs (finance) & outputs (implemented activities); whether progress of resettlement activities achieved as per tentative set targets for certain period or not. If progress of resettlement activities is lagged behind compared to targeted activities, then reasons behind lagged behind in resettlement activities should be specifically mentioned with pragmatic remedial measures and methods.

228. Moreover, the INGO will develop a resettlement-related Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) to manage land acquisition and resettlement data (records of compensation disbursements) as well as maintaining records of consultations and registering and redressing of grievances/complaints of the Project Displaced Persons (PDPs), Project Displaced Households (PDSs) and Project Displaced Entities (PDEs). Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports [Social Monitoring Reports (SMR)] will be submitted to the World Bank.

### 4.8.3 INTERNAL EVALUATION SYSTEM

229. An internal evaluation system will be established by the PIU (RHD) and INGO with support of the CSC resettlement specialist. Evaluation will provide outcomes and impacts of resettlement activities on the PDPs, PDHs and Project Displaced Other Entities (PDOEs). Evaluation assesses (i) effectiveness of implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and (ii) impact and sustainability of Resettlement & Rehabilitation program. Evaluation aims at assessing whether implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation activities have achieved their intended goals and purposes or not. Thus, evaluation of implementation of the RAP are significant process to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives.

### 4.8.4 CARRYING OUT INTERNAL MONITORING

230. The RAP will be implemented by the Additional Project Director (APD) with assistance from Implementing NGO. Individual Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS) will work as representative of PIU, RHD. Monitoring of RAP implementation will be continued until completion of RAP implementation. Monitoring of RAP implementation covers (i) allocation and disbursement of budget, (ii) delivery of entitlements to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), (iii) relocation assistance, (iv) consultation with relevant stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, (v) grievance redress mechanism, and special any issues regarding implementation of RAP, and (vi) payment of resettlement benefits, and (vii) utilization of received compensation, assistance, allowance, grants for productive purposes by the PAPs.

Table 4-24: Monitoring Issues and Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring questions
Budget and timeframe	Allocation of fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ What are the purposes and requirements of budget (fund)?</li> <li>▶ What is the status of fund allocation to (i) executing agency and (ii) implementing agency for the pre-determined purposes?</li> <li>▶ Funds allocation for resettlement to implementing agencies on time.</li> </ul>
	Recruitment and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Social safeguard Specialist /expert appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.</li> <li>▶ What is target versus achievement of appointment and mobilization of staff required for land acquisition activities (for the filed and office level activities related to land acquisition) as per envisaged plan?</li> <li>▶ What is target versus achievement of appointment and mobilization of staff required for RAP implementation (for the filed and office level resettlement activities) as per envisaged plan?</li> <li>▶ What is achievement of imparting capacity building training to the targeted staff? (No. of staff trained). That is, capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.</li> <li>▶ How many trained staff has/have been demobilized? (No. of staff; if demobilized).</li> <li>▶ How many replaced staff has/have been mobilized? (No. of replaced staff, if mobilized).</li> <li>▶ Whether staff mobilized as replacement has been trained or not? (If yes; no. of staff).</li> <li>▶ Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.</li> <li>▶ Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices</li> <li>▶ Funds disbursement according to the resettlement action plan.</li> <li>▶ Social preparation phase as per schedule.</li> </ul>
	Handover of encumbrance free land to Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Whether encumbrance free land can be handed over to the contractor in time or not?</li> <li>▶ What is the amount of acquired land (in acre) handed over covering length (Km) of RoW?</li> </ul>
Delivery of Entitlements to PAPs	Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement Matrix;</li> <li>▶ Disbursements against timelines;</li> <li>▶ Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included;</li> </ul>

Table 4-24: Monitoring Issues and Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation cost, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule;</li> <li>▶ Documented evidence of land donation;</li> <li>▶ Documented evidence of land acquisition completed with transfer of title</li> <li>▶ Documented evidence of land requisition / rented;</li> <li>▶ Percentage of compensation paid for land acquisition /requisition or rented;</li> <li>▶ Percentage of compensation paid for the affected structures (residential/commercial/CPR)/assets/crops /trees;</li> <li>▶ Restoration of social infrastructure and services; and</li> <li>▶ Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.</li> </ul>
	Relocation of PDPs, PDHs, PDEs, etc.,	What is target versus achievement of Project Displaced Persons/Households/Entities (PDPs/PDHs/PDEs) by category of losses to relocate and reconstruct structures at new locations?
	Costs for relocation	How many relocated PDPs/PDHs/PDEs received different entitlements for relocation as per Entitlement Matrix (EM)?
	Income and livelihood restoration substitution support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ What are target versus achievement of economically displaced persons/households/entities to receive all the admissible assistance, allowance, grants and resettlement benefits as per Entitlement Matrix?</li> <li>▶ Types of training and number of participants in each;</li> <li>▶ Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men and vulnerable groups);</li> <li>▶ Number of new employment activities;</li> <li>▶ Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs;</li> <li>▶ Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs /activities;</li> <li>▶ Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups);</li> <li>▶ Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, vulnerable groups);</li> <li>▶ Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men and vulnerable groups); and</li> <li>▶ Quantity of land owned/ contracted by displaced persons (women, Men, vulnerable groups).</li> </ul>
Resettlement Benefit; Impacts	Occupational changes	What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?
	Changing income, expenditure and livelihood	What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation?
	Relocation	How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. residual land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure)
	Utilization of resettlement benefits including purchasing land	How many households have purchased plot? What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on?
	Livelihood improvement training program	Have the participants of the livelihood-training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?
“Private – private disputes”		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear and adequate rules for the recognition of relevant land tenure rights is provided;</li> <li>▶ Fair criteria and functioning, transparent and participatory processes for resolving competing tenure claims are established; and</li> <li>▶ Efforts are taken to inform affected people about their rights and access to impartial advice are provided.</li> </ul>
Consultation	Resettlement Information Brochure/ leaflet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?</li> </ul>

**Table 4-24: Monitoring Issues and Indicators**

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities?</li> <li>▶ Project information's are disclosed</li> </ul>
	Stakeholders' consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Strategy for consultation and information disclosure is prepared;</li> <li>▶ Consultations organized as scheduled;</li> <li>▶ Affected, interested, disadvantage and vulnerable groups are identified views of disadvantage and vulnerable groups are considered during designing the entitlement and special measures are taken;</li> <li>▶ Schedules are planned for the various stakeholder engagement activities;</li> <li>▶ Knowledge of entitlements by the relevant stakeholders including project affected people; and</li> <li>▶ If tribal people are affected, separate consultation has to be conducted with them.</li> </ul>
	Informing about GRM	Have all affected persons been informed about provision and scope of the grievance redress procedures?
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Operationalization of GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Operationalization of the grievance redress mechanism proposed with RPF;</li> <li>▶ Operationalization of the GRM for labor and Gender Based Violence (GBV);</li> <li>▶ Information on the resolution of the grievances;</li> <li>▶ Process by which people affected by the project can voice their grievances and concerns;</li> <li>▶ Process to document complaints and concerns;</li> <li>▶ Grievance recording (e.g., MIS, grievance log book);</li> <li>▶ Stipulated time frames for acknowledgement and resolution of complaints;</li> <li>▶ Awareness raising, or communications efforts to inform stakeholders about the GRM and appeals process to analyze complaints and share feedback with management; and</li> <li>▶ Grievance reports published and frequency.</li> </ul>
	Outcome of GRM	What were the outcomes? Have conflicts been resolved?
	Documentation of grievance redressing	Have grievances and resolutions been documented?
	Grievances referred to court	Have any cases been taken to court?
Communications and Participation	Participation of PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Number of general meetings (for both men and women);</li> <li>▶ Percentage of women out of total participants;</li> <li>▶ Number of meetings exclusively with women;</li> <li>▶ Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups;</li> <li>▶ Number of meetings at new sites;</li> <li>▶ Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons;</li> <li>▶ Level of participation in meetings (of women, men and vulnerable groups);</li> <li>▶ Level of information communicated- adequate or inadequate;</li> <li>▶ Information disclosure; and</li> <li>▶ Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.</li> </ul>
Voluntary land Donation	Official documentation	Progress on the process of providing official documentation to those who donated land of their landholding.
Third Party Monitoring	Verifying internal monitoring of RAP implementation	Based on the discussion with the Banks's representative during 4 <sup>th</sup> Mission visit and mentioned in the approved Resettlement Policy Framework, 2020, it is recommended that a third-party external monitoring shall be involved to ensure proper implementation of RAP and assess the effectiveness of RAP policy.

**4.8.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR M&E**

231. The RHD field office, with support from Individual Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS)/Resettlement Expert from Project Implementation Committee (PIC)/PIU and with assistance from INGO,

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will conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of RAP implementation. The INGO will prepare Monthly Progress Report (MPR) highlighting progress of RAP implementation, issues & constrains in RAP implementation, targets of resettlement activities for the next month, etc. The CSC will monitor progress of RAP implementation and submit quarterly/semi-annual monitoring report (whichever is acceptable) to the PD. These reports will closely follow the resettlement monitoring indicators as mentioned in **Table 4-24**. PIU/APD will review the MPRs, quarterly and semi-annual resettlement report and take appropriate actions, if needed, for improvement of the resettlement operations. **Table 4-25** provides details on the contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports.

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
Monthly Progress Report (MPR)	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities as per set/determined indicators, results of monitoring will include problems and issues related to land acquisition and resettlement, affecting performance, constraints, if any variation/deviation occurred from the approved RAP (if any) and reason for the same and corrective measures recommended in the MPR.	Monthly	INGO
Quarterly/ Semi-annual Resettlement Monitoring report (Social Monitoring Report [SMR])	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement as per set/determined indicators, and if any variations/deviation occurred from the approved RAP, necessary rationale and explanation should be given and outcome, corrective measures and actions will be recommended in the Quarterly/Semi-Annual Resettlement Monitoring Report.	Semi-annually	RHD/CSC
Independent monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, monitoring of execution of land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plan as per set/determined indicators, if any variations/deviation occurred in implementation of RAP, providing explanation regarding variations and outputs and outcomes of implementation of resettlement plan, assessing affected person's satisfaction with process, compliance with WB ESF ESS5, remedial & corrective measures and actions recommended.	Semi-annually	Independent Monitor
Resettlement Completion Report	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of land acquisition and resettlement as per set/determined indicators from baseline data, key variations or changes in implementation of the RAP, if occurred, lessons learned will be presented in the Resettlement Completion Report.	Once	RHD/CSC
Resettlement Evaluation Report	Overall assessment of achievement or progress of the land acquisition and resettlement process, compliance with WB ESF ESS5, achievement of previously determined targets of land acquisition and implementation of the RAP over the period of implementation of the RAP and monitoring progress of implementation of the RAP comparing the baseline data, documenting lessons learned which will offer the best practices of implementation of the RAP for replicating learnt lessons in implementing the RAPs of the future projects of Bangladesh.	Once	Independent Monitor

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## GLOSSARY

**Affected Persons (APs)** - include any persons, Project Affected Households (PAHs), firms or private institutions who/which, on account of changes that result due to the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

**Assistance** - means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures to be extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets, income and livelihoods.

**Awardee** - refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 8 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, ARIPA-2017.

**Compensation** - means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at Replacement Cost (RC) at current market value.

**Cut-off date**- refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. In cases of affected title holder persons, date of service of notice under Section 4 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, ARIPA-2017 is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation while in cases of affected non-title holder persons the commencement date of carrying out the census/Inventory of Losses (IOL) is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of assistance, allowance, grants and resettlement benefits.

**Dependency Ratio**- a measure showing the number of dependents, aged zero to 15 years and over the age of above 64 years, to the total active population, aged 15 to 64 years. It is also referred to as the "total dependency ratio."

**Displaced Persons (DP)** - As per contemporary donors' policy like the WB's ESF and ESS1, ESS5, ESS7 and ESS10, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

**Encroacher:** Person who has taken over (encroached) government land adjacent to his/her homestead and/or any other type of land over the years through cautious and surreptitious action for misappropriation and established adequate control upon utilization of the encroached land without any protest. That is, his/her utilization of the encroached land is socially recognized. Practically if encroacher's own land and encroached land are acquired then he/she is considered as encroacher. On the other hand, if only encroached land is acquired then he/she is not considered as an encroacher, rather as a squatter. Eligibility of encroachers will not be acceptable who have encroached government land after cut-off date (22<sup>nd</sup> March 2022).

**Entitlements** - include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to PAHs/PAEs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic bases.

**Eminent Domain** - refers to the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, ARIPA-2017.

**Household** - a household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

**Inventory of Losses (IOL)** - includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets. Compiled IOL data are used for preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

**Katcha Structure** - Katcha Structure built of mud, straw, bamboo and thatch/leaves and other non-durable materials.

**Mouza:** Mouza is composed of a single village or several villages. It is officially called as Revenue Village with specific boundary at ground and Mouza Map (*Naksha*) with plots and benchmarks.

**Non-title Holder Persons** - means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.

**Project-** refers to Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway (NH-7) Improvement Project.

**Project Displaced Business (PDB)** - any shop, store or commercial establishment negatively affected by Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway (NH-7) Improvement Project.

**Project Displaced Entities (PDEs)** - collectively indicate residential households (HHs), Commercial and Business Enterprises (CBEs), Community Property Resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

**Project Affected Households (PAHs)** - includes affected households losing agricultural land, homesteads, residential structures, and commercial land, commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.

**Project Displaced Households (PDHs)** - includes displaced households losing residential structures and structures utilizing for commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.

**Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** - all people enumerated during the census and IOL survey conducted in the project's impact corridor and identified as negatively affected by Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway (NH-7) Improvement Project.

**Project Displaced Person (PDP)** - all displaced people enumerated during the census conducted in the project's impact corridor and identified as displaced people by Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway (NH-7) Improvement Project.

**Pucca Structure** - Structure built with bricks concrete and solid concreted/tile roof.

**Relocation** - means physical displacement or physical moving of the PDHs/PDEs/PDCPRs from the affected area to the new areas and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, etc., through self-initiative by spending received compensation at Replacement Cost (including Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) will be paid by DC and Top-Up will be paid by the Project, if RC is higher than CCL), provision of Transfer Grant (TG) and Reconstruction Grant (RG) against affected structures, including replacement of productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living under livelihood restoration program in applicable cases and social systems.

**Replacement Value/Cost** - refers to the value of assets and necessary transaction costs (transaction costs include stamp duty, registration cost, tax, value added tax, etc.) for replacing the lost assets at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in existing condition.

**Resettlement** - means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.

**Semi Pucca Structure** - structure built with a combination of durable walls of brick or concrete and roof of corrugate metal sheets (e.g iron, steel, galvanized tin, etc.).

**Significant Impact** - refers to severity of impact with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of the affected persons/households.

**Squatters** - refers to non-title holders including households, business and common establishments on public land (including those acquired earlier). Under the project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.

**Structures** - refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells, latrines, etc.

**Tin-made Structure** - structure made of corrugated metal sheets (e.g., iron, steel, galvanized tin, etc.), considered flimsy and unstable.

**Vulnerable Households** - include households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by disable woman/man headed households, (iii) headed by elderly/disabled men without means of support; (iv) households that fall on or below the poverty line annual income BDT 135,000 and below, (v) households of Indiginous Peoples or ethnic minority; and (vi) persons without title to land.

**Definition of Trees** - (a) woody perennial plant having a single usually elongate main stem generally with few or no branches on its lower part, (b) a shrub or herb of arbore scent form rose trees a banana tree, (c) something in the form of or resembling a tree. Size of trees is categorized as large, medium, small, and saplings based on height and circumference, which is presented below.

**Large Trees** - Height and circumference of large tree are >16 feet and circumference is 30-40 inches respectively as per Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey format.

**Medium Trees** - Height and circumference of medium tree are between 11 feet and 15 feet and circumference is 20-30 inches respectively as per IOL survey format.

**Small Trees** - Height and circumference of small tree are between 6 feet and 10 feet circumference is 10-20 inches respectively as per IOL survey format.

**Sapling** - Height of sapling is between 1 and 5 feet and circumference is between 01 and 10 inches as per IOL survey format.



## ANNEXES

