



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

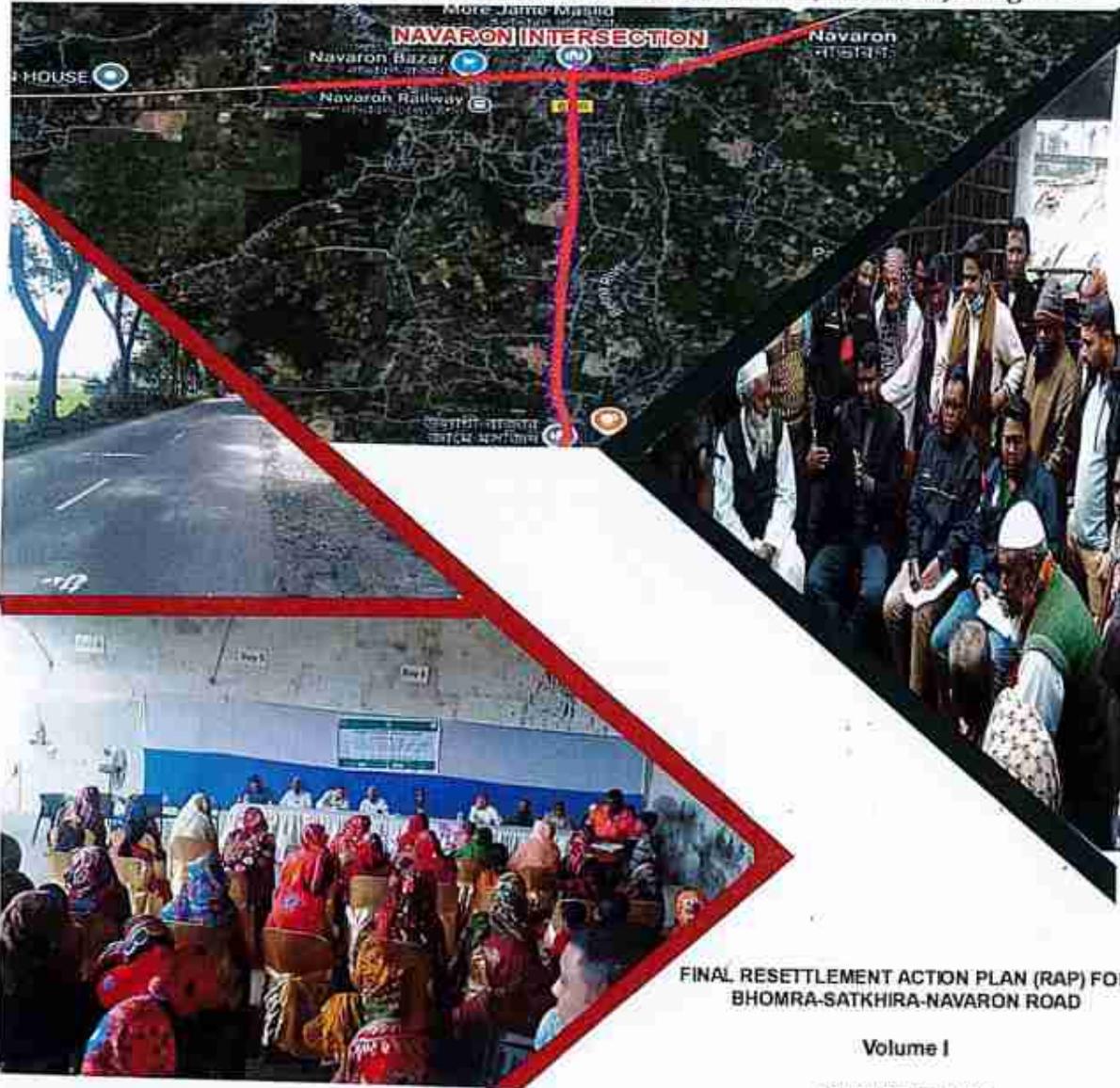


ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

Environment and Social Assessment & Management Plans and Resettlement Action Plan for Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron under Package (SP-06) (RHD)

Phase-3

Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) Program



FINAL RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR
BHOMRA-SATKHIRA-NAVARON ROAD

Volume I

SEPTEMBER 2025

JOINT VENTURE OF



STUP CONSULTANTS PVT. LIMITED (STUP), INDIA



BCL ASSOCIATES LIMITED (BCL), BANGLADESH

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Abbreviation

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 |
| BSN | : | Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron |
| 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 |

Abbreviation

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------------------|
| 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 ² | : | 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 | : | Landowner |
| 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 |
| PVAC | : | Property Valuation Advisory Committee |
| 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 |

Abbreviation

| | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 |

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.

Categorization of businesses- Affected businesses are categorized based on monthly business income of business owners as follows:

- **Small Businesses:** Income up to BDT 25,000
- **Medium Businesses:** Income from BDT 25,001 to BDT 45,000, and
- **Big Businesses:** Income exceeding BDT 45,000

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 (22nd 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).

Glossary

- 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 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project under Phase 3.
- Project Displaced Business (PDB)** - any shop, store or commercial establishment negatively affected by Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project under Phase 3.
- 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 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project under Phase 3.
- Project Displaced Person (PDP)** - all displaced people enumerated during the census conducted in the project's impact corridor and identified as displaced people by Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project under Phase 3.
- 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.

Glossary

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 144,000 and below, (v) households of Indigenous 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

- i. The Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) Program (Phase 3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section has been undertaken for widening and improving the condition of this highway jointly funded by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the World Bank (WB). This highway covers a total length of 61.125 km including a portion of Jashore-Benapole Highway (3.3 Km), Navaron-Bhomra (55.245 Km) and Bhomra Loop (2.58 Km). The highway extends from the north end in the Navaron Intersection towards the southwest end in the Bhomra Land Port in Bhomra of Satkhira. To ensure climate resilience, reduce accidents and traffic jams, and 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) a separate service road for slow-moving Moving Vehicle Traffic (SMVT) and vulnerable users on both sides of the carriageway, (ii) installation of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC), (iii) Safe Corridor Demonstration Program (SCDP) and (iv) deployment of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS).

B. OBJECTIVE OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

- ii. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on the census, IOL, socioeconomic survey, the social impact assessment, and meaningful consultation with affected persons in the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project areas. The RAP incorporates the census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey findings to properly document impacts of land acquisition in the affected forty-six mouzas in the Jashore and Satkhira districts and involuntary resettlement associated with the project. The main objective of the RAP is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are (a) informed of entitlements and options regarding various types of losses, and physical and/or economic displacement they may face, which will entail them to compensation, resettlement benefits, assistance in relocation and rehabilitation. PAPs were consulted on resettlement options and choices, and provided with information on available support from Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) and INGO. They are to be compensated at full replacement value/cost and supported in restoring or improving their livelihoods and living standards.
- iii. The Project will meet pragmatic needs of potential users of the Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway and Benapole to Bhanga Highway as per the final design requirements of the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement project.
- iv. The RAP has been prepared following ARIPA 2017, and environment and social standards (ESS-1, 2, 5, 7 and 10) of the World Bank (WB).
- v. The RAP presents entitlement package which will be utilized to ensure fair and timely compensation for loss of land, structures, income, and other assets, in accordance with relevant laws, policies, and the entitlement matrix.
- vi. The RAP has outlined how to implement livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures for affected persons, particularly vulnerable groups, to help them regain or improve their pre-project income levels.
- vii. The RAP presents summary of resolutions of consultation meetings with affected communities for the RAP preparation and outlines for the RAP implementation process and incorporate their concerns into decision-making.
- viii. The RAP contains Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for an accessible and transparent grievance redress mechanism to address concerns and disputes related to resettlement in a timely manner.
- ix. The RAP has put in place monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess RAP implementation performance and make necessary adjustments to ensure successful outcomes.
- x. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for this highway to meet the pragmatic needs of potential project-affected people and beneficiaries of the WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section as per the final design requirements, and enactment of the ARIPA 2017, as well as environmental and social standards (ESS 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10) of the World Bank (WB).

C. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

- xi. The total land requirement including the proposed private land 635.64 acres (including 150.02 and 485.62 acres in Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively). Of 635.64 acres of private land, including 630.92 acres are owned by the PAPs and 4.73 acres CPRs' land. Out of 630.92 acres of private land, 149.05 and 481.87 acres are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts. Conversely, of 4.73 acres CPRs' land, 0.97 and 3.76 acres are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. A total of 147.60 acres of government land including 145.48 acres owned by other government agencies and 2.11 acres of government land that is occupied and used by CPRs without title to land. Out of 147.60 acres of government land, 26.90 and 120.70 acres are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. A total of 783.24 acres of land (including 635.64 acres private land, and 147.60 acres government land) will be acquired for this project. Out of 783.24 acquired land, 176.91 and 606.33 acres are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively, for acquisition. Besides, the existing 124.36 acres of RHD land within along the right of way (RoW) will be used for implementing this project. A total of 907.60 acres of land, including 124.36 acres of RHD land will be used for implementing the project. Detailed information on the proposed land 783.24 acres for acquisition and detailed information on utilization of 907.60 acres is presented in Chapter 2 (Table 2-1).

Table 0-1: Ownership of Proposed Land for Acquisition and Total Required Land including RHD Land in the WeCARE Phase 3, Bhomra - Satkhira to Navaron Road Section

| District | LAPs | Ownership of Proposed Land for Acquisition | | | | | | | | Grand Total Land within RoW | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Private Land | | | Government Land | | | Total | | RHD Land | Total amount of land area & (%) |
| | | Private land owned by individual owners | CPRs on Private Land | Subtotal | Other Government Agencies | CPRs | Subtotal | Amount of land | % | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3= (1+2) | 4 | 5 | 6= (4+5) | 7= (3+6) | 8 | 9 | 10= (7+9) | | |
| Jashore | LAPs 1, 2 & 3 | 149.05 | 0.97 | 150.02 | 26.40 | 0.49 | 26.90 | 176.91 | 100 | 83.83 | 260.74 (28.73%) |
| Satkhira | LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 | 481.87 | 3.76 | 485.62 | 119.08 | 1.62 | 120.70 | 606.33 | 100 | 40.53 | 646.86 (71.27%) |
| Total | | 630.92 | 4.73 | 635.64 | 145.48 | 2.11 | 147.60 | 783.24 | 100 | 124.36 | 907.60 (100%) |

- xii. There is a total of 3,674 affected households in the WeCARE (Phase-3) Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section areas. Breakdown of 3,674 affected households is given below. These affected households include (i) 1,772 households (including 955, 439, and 378 are titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households, respectively) that will lose primary structures, (ii) 106 households (including 93, and 13 are titled, and encroachers' households, respectively) that will lose only secondary structures, (iii) 1,678 households (including 1208, 136, and 334 are titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households, respectively) that will lose both primary and secondary structures, and (iv) 118 households (112, and 6 are titled and encroachers' households, respectively) that will lose trees and ghers.
- xiii. There are 126 affected community property resources (CPRs) in the WeCARE Phase 3. Out of 126 CPRs, 102 (80.95%) are titled CPRs, 7 (5.56%) are non-titled CPRs, and 17 (13.49%) are encroachers' CPRs. Of the 102 affected titled CPRs, 28 (27.45%) and 74 (72.55%) titled CPRs in Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Out of the 7 non-titled CPRs, 4 (57.14%) and 3 (42.86%) non-titled CPRs in Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Among the 17 affected encroachers' CPRs, 11 (64.71%) and 6 (35.29%) encroacher CPRs in Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Additionally, there are 66 affected government and other affected entities along both sides of the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section alignment. The total population getting affected is approximately 16,126 PAPs and 5,823 individual affected persons, including 2,311 tenants, and 3,475 laborers, etc. Mitigation measures are suggested as per entitlement matrix of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) March 2020 prepared for the WeCARE Program, RHD Part, and Entitlement Matrix (EM) of this RAP.
- xiv. During the joint verification process, the extent and quantity of affected land and measurement structures by type will be assessed and recorded in the Joint Verification Field Book (JVFB). The JVFB serves as a critical source of detailed measurements of impacted assets, including land, structures, trees, crops, and fish stock. These assessments, along with price estimates determined with the support of the Public Works

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Department (PWD), Agricultural Extension Office (AEO), Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), Forest Department (FD), and Department of Fisheries (DoF), will form the basis for calculating the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). The RHD Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with assistance from the implementing NGO (iNGO), will facilitate timely disbursement of compensation and provision of resettlement benefits to the affected persons. Additionally, a reserve or escrow account must be established to hold compensation funds, ensuring timely payments in case of delays from the Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office or the RHD PIU.

D. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

xv. Socioeconomic profile of the affected people is presented below:

a. Distribution of affected households and population by sex: There are a total 3,674 affected households in the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. Out of a total of 3,674 affected HHs, male-headed HHs are 3,217 (87.56%), while female-headed HHs are 457 (12.44%) (Table 3-1). It has already mentioned earlier that there are 16,126 affected population including 6,455 (40.03%) and 9,671 (59.97%) in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively under the project area. Out of the 16,126 population, male, female, and hijra populations are 8,215 (50.94%), 7,911 (49.06%), and 0 (0%), respectively (Table 3-2).

b. Household size and sex ratio- The average household size of the affected population in the entire project area is 4.39. The household sizes are found to be 4.59 and 4.27 in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. The highest household size is 4.82 (population/no. of HHs) in the area under LAP 1 (Jhikargachha and Sharsha upazilas), followed by household size 4.57 (population/no. of HHs) in LAP 3 (Sharsha upazila), and the lowest household size is 4.46 (population/no. of HHs) in LAP 2 (Sharsha upazila). On the other hand, the highest household size is 4.37 (population/no. of HHs) in the area under LAP 8 in Satkhira Sadar upazila, followed by household size 4.27 (population/no. of HHs) in the area under LAP 6 in Kolaroa upazila, and the lowest household size is 4.24 (population/no. of HHs) in the area under LAP 5 in Kolaroa upazila. The average sex ratio in the entire project area is 103.84, while the sex ratio is 104.85 in the Satkhira district and 102.35 in the Jashore district. LAP-wise detailed information on household size and sex ratio is presented in Table 3-2.

c. Distribution of population by religion- Populations belong to Islam, Hinduism, and Christianity in the project-affected areas. The populations belonging to Islam, Hinduism, and Christianity religions are 15,407 (95.54%), 672 (4.17%), and 47 (0.29%), respectively (Table 3-4).

d. Dependency ratio- The dependency ratio is 43.13%, only based on the calculation of the dependent population: $1,945 * 100 / \text{active working-age people } 4,510$ in the Jashore district (Table 3-5). On the other hand, the dependency ratio is 40.69, only based on the calculation of the dependent population: $2,797 * 100 / \text{active working-age people: } 6,874$ in the Satkhira district (Table 3-6).

e. Education of population above 7 years- In Jashore district, literate & illiterate population are 5665 (97.44%) and 149 (2.56%), respectively (Table 3-8). In Satkhira district, literate & illiterate population are 8336 (96.56%) and 297 (3.44%), respectively (Table 3-10).

f. Occupations of affected household heads- Major primary occupations of the affected household heads include (i) businesses for 49.54% of the household heads in the entire project area (including 40.71 (40.71%) household heads, and 1,079 (59.229%) household heads in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively, followed by female household heads' housewifery occupation, which generally refers to multiple household chores, including preparing and cooking foods, managing households, taking care of children and aging people, further followed by service or employment (Table 3-10).

g. Annual income of affected HHs:

Jashore district. In LAPs-1, 2, and 3 under the Jashore district, the highest 390 (27.72%) households, each of whose annual income ranges from BDT 500,001 to BDT 1,000,000. Their total annual income was BDT 274,418,348 (12.17%) with average annual income BDT 703,636.79. This is followed by 366 (26.01%) households each of whose annual income ranges from BDT 300,001 to BDT 500,000. Their total annual income was BDT 145,266,280 (13.33%) with average annual income was BDT 396,902.40, further followed by 335 (23.81%) households, each of whose annual income ranges from BDT 135,001 to BDT 300,000. Their total annual

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income was BDT 77,732,840 (7.13%) with average annual income BDT 232,038.33. Detailed LAP-wise information on the annual income of the affected households is presented in **Table 3-17**.

Satkhira district. In LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the Satkhira district, the highest number of affected households was 805 (35.51%), each of whose annual income ranges from BDT 135,001 to BDT 300,000. Their total annual income was BDT 184,485,540 (13.85%) with average annual income was 229,174.584. This is followed by 662 (29.20%) affected households, each of whose annual income ranges from BDT 300,001 to BDT 500,000. Their total annual income was BDT 262,340,660 (19.69%) with average annual income was BDT 396284.99, further followed by 446 (19.67%) affected households, each of whose annual income ranges from BDT 500,001 to BDT 1,000,000. Their total annual income was BDT 302,477,944 (22.76%) with average annual income BDT 678,201.67. **Table 3-18** shows detailed LAP wise information on the total annual income, average annual income per household in the Satkhira district.

h. Monthly Expenditure:

Jashore district. In LAPs-1, 2, and 3 under the Jashore district, the highest number, and percentage of affected HHs is 742 households (52.747%), each of whose monthly expenditure ranges from BDT 25,001 to BDT 83,330. Their total monthly expenditure is BDT 32,193,014 (41.81%) with average monthly expenditure BDT 4,338,681. This is followed by 474 households (33.69%), each of whose monthly expenditure ranges from BDT 11,251 to BDT 25,000. Their total monthly expenditure is BDT 8,828,637 (11.47%) with average monthly expenditure is BDT 18,625.82. The lowest number of households is 11 (0.78%), each of whose monthly expenditure was up to BDT 5,000 only. Their total monthly expenditure is BDT 20,553 (0.03%) with average monthly expenditure is BDT 1,868.45. LAP wise detailed information on distribution of households by monthly expenditure range, by total monthly expenditure, and by average monthly is presented in **Table 3-19**.

Satkhira district. In LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the Satkhira district, the highest number, and percentage of affected households is 1,106 (48.79%), each of whose monthly expenditure ranges from BDT 11,251 to BDT 25,000. Their total monthly expenditure is BDT 2,038,243 (28.94%) with average monthly expenditure is BDT 18,429.70. This is further followed by 874 (38.55%) affected households, each of whose monthly expenditure ranges from BDT 25,001 to BDT 83,330. Their total monthly expenditure was BDT 33,262,603 (47.23%) with average monthly expenditure is BDT 38,057.90. The lowest number and percentage of affected households is 19 affected households (0.84%), each of whose monthly expenditure was up to BDT 5,000. Their total monthly expenditure was BDT 63,250 (0.09%) with average monthly expenditure is BDT 3,328.95 only. LAP wise detailed information on distribution of households by monthly expenditure range, by total monthly expenditure, and by average monthly is presented in **Table 3-16**.

E. PROJECT IMPACTS

- xvi. Project impacts are presented briefly below.
- xvii. **Affected Households and Businesses** – The total affected households are 3,674 in the WeCARE (Phase 3). Out of 3,674 affected households, 1,407 (38.30%) (including 1,226 male-headed and 181 female-headed households), and 2,267 (61.70%) of affected households (including 1,991 male-headed and 276 female-headed households) are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Breakdown of the affected households and businesses are given below:
- ✓ **Affected residential households:** The total affected residential HHs are 1,375 in the WeCARE Phase 3. Out of 1,375 affected residential HHs, 384 (27.93%) and 991 (72.07%) affected households in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. The number of affected titled residential households is 1,052 (including 265 and 787 titled residential households are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively). There are 169 affected non-titled residential households. Among these affected non-titled residential HHs, 34 and 135 non-titled residential households are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Besides, and the number of affected residential encroacher households is 154 **Table 2-4**.
 - ✓ **Affected Commercial Households:** The number of affected commercial HHs are 1,685 households in the WeCARE Phase 3, Out of 1,685 households with affected businesses, 730 (43.32%) and 955 (56.68%) affected HHs with affected businesses in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively, and among the 1,685 affected HHs, 913 (54.18%) affected titled HHs, and 390 (23.15%) affected non-titled households, and 382 (22.67%) affected encroachers' HHs, respectively (**Table 2-5**).
 - ✓ **Affected Residential-cum-Commercial Households:** The number of affected residential-cum-

commercial households is 496 households in the WeCARE Phase 3. Out of 496 HHs with affected residential-cum-commercial premises, 254 (51.21%) and 242 (48.79%) affected HHs are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Among the 496 affected HHs, 291 (58.67%) affected titled households, 16 (3.23%) affected non-titled households, and 189 (38.10%) affected encroacher households, respectively (Table 2-6, Table 2-19 and Table 2-20).

- ✓ **Households that will Lose Gher, Trees and Ponds:** There are 118 affected households that will lose gher, trees, and ponds including 112 titled households that will lose trees and gher and 6 affected encroachers' HHs that will lose trees and gher (Annex-11, Table 11-10).
- ✓ **Households with affected secondary structures only:** Total 106 HHs will lose their secondary structures only that is presented in Table 2-13 and Annex-2, Tables 2-18; 2-20 and 2-22.
- ✓ **Affected Community Property Resources (CPRs) -** Total affected Community Property Resources are 126 including 102 (80.95%) titled CPRs, 7 (5.56%) non-titled CPRs, and 17 (13.49%) affected encroacher CPRs that is presented in Table 2-19, Table 2-20 and Annex-11, Table 11-11.
- ✓ **Affected Government and Other Entities -** Total affected government and other entities are 66 in the WeCARE Phase 3. Among the 66 affected government and other entities, 32 (48.48%) affected government and other entities with title to land while 22 (33.33%) without title to land, and 12 (18.18%) affected encroacher other entities Table 2-19, Table 2-20 and Annex-11, Table 11-12.
- ✓ **Affected Vulnerable Households -** Total affected vulnerable households are 1,012 in the WeCARE Phase 3. Among these affected vulnerable households, 395 (39.03%) and 617 (60.97%) affected vulnerable households are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. The highest vulnerable households are 454 (44.86%) woman headed vulnerable households, followed by 357 (35.28%) elderly (>64 years) man headed households and the lowest vulnerable households are 3 (0.30%) disabled woman headed households (Table 2-36 and Annex-1 (Table 1-7 and 1-8).
- ✓ **Affected Labourers -** Total affected labourers are 3,373 and detailed information is presented in Table 2-34 and Annex-1 (Tables 1-9 and 1-10).
- ✓ **Affected Tenants -** Total affected tenants of affected residential, commercial, and residential cum-commercial premises are 2,311. Out of 2,311 tenants, 77 tenants of residential premises (46 & 31 in Jashore and Satkhira), 1,850 tenants of commercial premises (969 & 881 in Jashore and Satkhira, respectively), 384 tenants of residential-cum-commercial premises (302 and 82 in Jashore and Satkhira, respectively). Besides, there are 57 tenants of 6 CPRs in the Jashore district (Table 2-19, & Table 2-20), Annex 1 (Table 2-31). Additionally, there are 31 affected tenants of 7 CPRs in the Satkhira district (Annex 1 (Table 1-13, & 1-14).

xviii. 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.

F. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

xix. Income restoration grant, one-time special assistance, and providing training assistance for the affected vulnerable households and squatters as are given below:

- ✓ The amount of entitlement for income restoration grants $BDT 10,000 * 3 * 1012 \text{ VHHs} = BDT 303,60,000$.
- ✓ The amount of entitlement for one-time special assistance for the 555 male VHHs at the rate of BDT 10,000 is $555 * BDT 10,000 = BDT 55,50,000$.
- ✓ The amount of entitlement for one-time special assistance for the 457 female VHHs at the rate BDT 15,000 is $BDT 15,000 * 457 = BDT 68,55,000$.
- ✓ The amount of entitlement for trainings of total 1,299 trainees including the 1,012 trainees to be nominated by the 1,012 VHHs, and the 287 trainees to be nominated by the 287 worst off squatters¹ out of 575 squatters.

1. Two hundred eighty-seven (287) squatters will be distinguished as worst-off squatters considering the following process. During implementation of the Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan, the INGO will distinguish the worst-off squatters following some of the potential criteria presented below:

- Somewhat irregular earnings,
- Living in somewhat unsafe/overcrowded condition,
- Poor physical or mental conditions,
- Old age-related vulnerabilities of household heads,
- Last but not least, INGO may involve and facilitate potential squatters using participatory rapid/rapid appraisal (PRA) in defining what "worst-off" means in context and their understanding and perspectives.

G. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

- xx. The affected people were informed about relevant information, such as, the project goals and objective, potential social and resettlement impacts on them. Nine stakeholders' consultation meetings with total 724 participants including 553 (76.38%) males and 171 (23.62%) females, 10 FGDs including 7 FGDs with males and 3 FGDs with females and 28 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) including 25 male KIIs and 3 female KIIs been conducted from September 03, 2023, to April 27, 2024 to facilitate them to express their views, concerns, suggestions, etc. about the mitigation measures to be adopted in the project. The salient points disseminated through the above-mentioned methods by the social consultants, stakeholders' views and concerns, and corresponding mitigation measures are given below:

Information dissemination:

- ✓ A total of 783.24 acres of land will be acquired for the implementation of Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section improvement project. Land acquisition may have social and environmental impacts including physical and economic displacements, air pollution and sound pollution during construction.
- ✓ The safe corridor demonstration program will be set up to strengthen and widen this route, upgrading the two-lane road into a four-lane highway with two service lanes for slow-moving vehicles' transport (SMVT).
- ✓ This highway connects three land ports, such as Benapole, Bhomra, and Darshana.

Stakeholders' views and concerns:

- ✓ Land acquisition will cause loss of land, residential and commercial premises, and loss of livelihoods,
- ✓ An influx of migrant laborers from outside during civil construction works may cause risks and threats to female construction laborers, as well as adolescent girls and women of the adjacent communities.
- ✓ Affected vulnerable people including destitute women will suffer due to land acquisition and the implementation of the project.
- ✓ Accidents may increase during the implementation of the project especially in the accident prone-locations.

Mitigation measures highlighted in responses to stakeholders' concerns:

- ✓ Adequate compensation will be provided by DC offices. The affected people will be compensated at full replacement cost (RC).
- ✓ Foot Over Bridges (FOBs), Pedestrian Overpasses (POPs), and Vehicular Overpasses (VOPs) will be constructed as needed, based on anticipated accident risks and engineering feasibility.

H. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

- xxi. The RAP for Bhomra Satkhira Navaron road section, WeCARE (Phase-3) has been prepared as per the RPF 2020, which was based on Legal Framework of Bangladesh government the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 and WB's ESS5.

I. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS

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

J. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

- xxiii. Relocation options were identified based on the census, IOL and socioeconomic survey on feedback from PAPs who were physically displaced by the project. The affected households would prefer to stay at nearby places for their affected residences and/or businesses for several reasons, such as: (i) sustain income earning from unaffected land, assets, and livelihoods; and (ii) remain close to their neighbors and relatives. Out of 1,299 residential households, 444 households require relocation while 855 households will not require relocation (Table 4-2). On the other hand, a total of 1,661 households with impacted businesses due to the project, 688 households require relocation of their affected commercial premises and businesses while 973 households will not require relocation of their commercial premises and businesses (Table 4-3). Besides, a total of 490 households with impacted residential-cum-commercial premises, 134 households will require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures while 356 households won't (Table 4-4). 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 126 Community Property Resources (CPRs), 102 CPRs with title to land will lose their structures and lands, 7 CPRs without title

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to land, and 17 encroachers' CPRs will lose the CPR structures. Out of 102 affected titled CPRs, the 45 affected CPRs with title to land will require relocation while 57 affected CPRs will not require to relocate. However, the 7 affected CPRs without title to land require to relocate after they will manage alternative land for construction of these CPRs elsewhere. Out of the 17 affected encroacher-CPRs, the 12 affected encroachers' CPRs will require relocation of the affected CPR structures (Table 4-5).

K. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

- xxiv. Vulnerable affected households, as identified through the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey, 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 Chapter 4 in this RAP.

L. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

- xxv. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) have been established at two levels: (i) Field Level and (ii) Project Level for the PAPs, GRCs related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH) and LHS (labour health and safety) (Section 4.5 of the Chapte-4).

M. RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

- xxvi. The total estimated budget for land acquisition and resettlement has been calculated at **64895.09 million BDT** for titled and non-titled HHs and PAPs, encroacher HHs and PAPs, government agencies, other entities, and CPRs under the WeCARE Phase 3 (Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project). Out of **64895.09 million BDT** for land acquisition and resettlement, **63149.68 million BDT (97.31%)** and **1745.41 million BDT (2.69%)** for the PAPs (including titled and non-titled HHs and PAPs, encroacher HHs and PAPs, government agencies, other entities), and CPRs, respectively. The total estimated budget for land acquisition is **62330.24 million BDT** including **60725.44 million BDT** for acquiring land owned by titled, encroacher, government agencies and titled other entities, and **1604.80 million BDT** for acquiring land owned by titled, and encroacher CPRs belonging to CPRs Category one (titled mosques, temples and graveyards) and CPRs belonging to CPRs Category two (schools, colleges, and madrasahs). Total budget for resettlement implementation by RHD PIU is **2564.85 million BDT** including **2424.24 million BDT (94.52%)** for affected titled, non-titled and encroacher households, government agencies, and other entities and **140.61 million BDT (5.48%)** for titled, non-titled and encroacher CPRs. Total other resettlement benefits are 477.74 million BDT including **360.85 million BDT (75.53%)** for the PAPs and **116.89 million BDT (24.47%)** for affected CPRs. The compensation process for land acquisition in Bangladesh is often delayed. Reasons behind it are incomplete applications and ongoing legal disputes. An escrow account may manage pending payments adjusted for inflation and support disbursement of top-up and resettlement benefits as per the entitlement matrix. Detailed item wise cost and budget for titled, not titled and encroacher HHs, government agencies and other entities are presented in Table 0-2 and for titled, non-titled and encroacher CPRs are given in Table 0-3. Besides, costs and budgets² for RAP implementing NGO (iNGO), external monitoring agency, and engagement of Ansar Force for security at construction camps of the contractor(s) have been determined separately other than land acquisition and resettlement. It is to be noted that budget for engagement of Ansar Force for security purpose at construction camps of contractors has been included in the budget for Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

² Additionally, budget provisions should be made for engaging an RAP implementing NGO (iNGO) to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities on behalf of the RHD PIU under the WeCARE Phase 3 (Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project). Total cost and budget are 42.98 million BDT for engaging an implementing NGO (iNGO) for the period of three years (Detailed budget related information for implementing NGO is presented in Tentative Professional Inputs and Cost).

On the other had funds should also be allocated for hiring an external monitoring agency to independently verify and validate internal monitoring data, identify issues related to deviations from policy and procedural compliance, and recommend corrective actions to ensure the effective implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Total budget for external is 18.33 million BDT for the duration of 18 months (Detailed budget related information for external monitoring is presented in Budget for External Monitoring under the WECARE Phase 3 (Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project)).

It is important to note that Ansar force has to be deployed at two project site offices and two construction camps/yards for 3 years. Total budget for this Ansar force's service is estimated at 25.49 million BDT.

| Table 9-2: Summary Land Acquisition (LA) and Resettlement Budget for Titled PAPs, Encroacher HHs, Government Agencies, and Other Entities | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I | | | | | |
| 1 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (market price and 200% premium) for land of titled PAPs | 34487168097 | | 34487168097 | 34487.17 |
| 2 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (market price only) for land of government agencies | 1846669472 | | 1846669472 | 1846.67 |
| A. | Subtotal CCL for Land | 36333837569 | 0 | 36333837569 | 36333.84 |
| 3 | Top UP for land of titled PAPs | | 562958699 | 562958698.8 | 562.96 |
| B. | Subtotal Top Up for Land | 0 | 562958699 | 562958698.8 | 562.96 |
| 4 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled PAPs | 14,189,920,100 | | 14,189,920,100 | 14189.92 |
| 5 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled other entities | 175,882,079 | | 175,882,079 | 175.88 |
| C. | Subtotal CCL for Primary and Secondary Structures | 14,365,802,179 | 0 | 14,365,802,179 | 14,365.80 |
| 6 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of own private land portion of encroacher PAPs | 5,623,904,557 | | 5,623,904,557 | 5623.90 |
| 7 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of encroacher other entities | 137,775,170 | | 137,775,170 | 137.78 |
| D. | Subtotal CCL for Primary and Secondary Structures on Encroached Land | 5,761,679,727 | 0 | 5,761,679,727 | 5,761.68 |
| 8 | Replacement Value (RV) for primary & secondary structures of non-titled PAPs | | 115,759,320 | 115,759,320 | 115.76 |
| 9 | Replacement Value (RV) for primary & secondary structures of non-titled other entities | | 8,182,567 | 8,182,567 | 8.18 |
| E. | Subtotal Replacement Value (RV) for Primary and Secondary Structures | 0 | 123,941,887 | 123,941,887.3 | 123.94 |
| 10 | CCL for affected trees, bamboo, and banana groves of titled PAPs (including 100%) | 230561020 | | 230561020 | 230.56 |
| 11 | CCL for affected trees, bamboo, and banana groves of government agencies (without 100% premium) | 52778640 | | 52778640 | 52.78 |
| F. | Subtotal CCL for Trees, Bamboo, and Banana Groves | 283,339,660 | 0 | 283,339,660 | 283.34 |
| 12 | 2% of CCL value of trees or perennials as grant/allowance for plantation. | 4611220.4 | | 4611220.4 | 4.61 |
| G. | Subtotal Grant/Allowance for Plantation | 4611220.4 | 0 | 4611220.4 | 4.61 |
| 13 | CCL for affected standing crops/fish stock of titled PAPs | 3474195 | | 3474195 | 3.47 |
| H. | Subtotal CCL for Affected Standing Crops/Fish Stock | 3474195 | 0 | 3474195 | 3.47 |
| 14 | In accordance with defined indicators, actions, activities, and monitoring will be implemented, with designated trainees discharging their responsibilities and utilizing the allocated budget under the GBV Prevention Plan | | 1055573 | 1055573 | 1.06 |
| I. | Budget for GBV Prevention Plan | 0 | 1055573 | 1055572.8 | 1.06 |
| 15 | Other Resettlement Benefits (Ref. Table Appendix A) | | 360846287 | 360846287 | 360.85 |
| J. | Other Resettlement Budget | 0 | 360846287 | 360846287 | 360.85 |
| K | Sub-Total of A-J | 56752744550 | 1048802446 | 57801546996 | 57801.55 |
| 16 | Income tax @ 6% of BDT 9612833565 for affected mouzas in Pournshava area. | | 576770014 | 576770014 | 576.77 |
| 17 | Income tax @ 3% of BDT 24874334532 for Mouzas in Union area. | | 746230036 | 746230036 | 746.23 |
| 18 | Administrative cost @ 2% of BDT 56752744550 for land acquisition to be spent by DC | 1135054891 | 0 | 1135054891 | 1135.05 |
| 19 | Physical contingency @ 2% | 1135054891 | 20976048.92 | 1156030940 | 1156.03 |

| Table 0-2: Summary Land Acquisition (LA) and Resettlement Budget for Titled PAPs, Encroacher HHs, Government Agencies, and Other Entities | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 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 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 20 | Price contingency @ 3% | 1702582337 | 31464073.38 | 1734046410 | 1734.05 |
| L | Grand Total (A-J Plus Sl. No. 16 to 20) | 60725436669 | 2424242618 | 63149679287 | 63149.68 |
| M | Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for CPRs With and Without Title to Land (see Table 03 below) | 1604799124 | 140606632 | 1745405756 | 1745.41 |
| | Grand Total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget (L + M) | 62330235793 | 2564849250 | 64895085043 | 64895.09 |
| | Total Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement | | | | |

| Table 0-3: Breakdown of budgets by category of loss for CPRs | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 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 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 200% Premium) for land of titled CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, crematoria and schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | 195428891 | | 195428891 | 195.43 |
| 2 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price only) for land of government agencies | 27322857.12 | | 27322857 | 27.32 |
| 3 | Top UP for land of titled CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, and crematoria) | | 53266899.04 | 53266899 | 53.27 |
| 4 | Top UP for land of titled CPRs (schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | | | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, and crematoria) | 466,122,571 | | 466122571 | 466.12 |
| 6 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of Encroachers CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, and crematoria) | 273,624,199 | | 273624199 | 273.62 |
| 7 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled CPRs (schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | 550,823,645 | | 550823645 | 550.82 |
| 8 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of Encroacher CPRs (schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | 91,476,961 | | 91476961 | 91.48 |
| 9 | Replacement Value (RV) for primary & secondary structures of non-titled CPRs (Mosques, Temples & Graveyard/Crematorium/Cemetery, Religious other Structures (e.g., Eidgah) | | 272,677 | 272677 | 0.27 |
| 10 | Replacement Value for primary & secondary structures of non-titled CPRs (Schools, Colleges, Madrasahs, and Orphanage) | | 7,911,178 | 7911178 | 7.91 |
| 11 | Other Resettlement Benefits (Mosques, Temples & Graveyard/Crematorium/Cemetery, Religious other Structures (e.g., Eidgah) | | 116,885,209 | 116885209 | 116.89 |
| | Grand Total of Sl. No. 1 to 11 | 1604799124 | 178335963 | 1783135087 | 1783.13 |
| | Total Budget for CPRs | | | | |

N. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

- xxvii. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of RHD under the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) is the Executing Agency (EA). The RHD, 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 the Additional Project Director (APD). The CRO will be responsible for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the policy guidance, coordination, planning, monitoring, and reporting. They will be responsible for supervision of Resettlement Action Plan implementation work. 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 will be appointed to assist the RHD, PIU, and the project-affected persons. Besides, there will be a Social Safeguard team under the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) of the project. They will be responsible for supervision of Resettlement Action Plan implementation work.

O. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- xxviii. To ensure the effective and efficient implementation of involuntary resettlement, an internal monitoring system has been planned. The iNGO, under the guidance of RHD, PIU, will collect and analyze information for monitoring the RAP implementation in a systematic and continuous manner. The iNGO will prepare a compliance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report. The third-party external monitoring team will verify and validate the internal monitoring and evaluation report on RAP implementation.
- xxix. The RHD, PIU will collect relevant information periodically and also as and when needed and assess the progress of RAP implementation. A representative of the RHD, PIU will act as the 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.

P. STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP

- xxx. The following steps are suggested to be undertaken for effective implementation of the RAP for the WeCARE (Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project):
- ▶ Orientation program and training for the core officials of PIU of RHD involved in the implementation of the RAP. Relevant staff of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will be trained in social safeguard and resettlement issues before their deployment.
 - ▶ The iNGO will facilitate the joint verification survey (JVS) of the affected properties by the DC, RHD, and affected owners.
 - ▶ The iNGO will be responsible for assisting the affected people and RHD to ensure payment of compensation and applicable resettlement benefits to the affected people in a timely and impartial manner as per the entitlement matrix of this RAP.
 - ▶ RHD will provide relevant information regarding RAP implementation to the Union Parishad Chairman, Mayor and Ward Councilors of Pourashava, Upazila, and District Administrators.
- xxxi. The RHD, CSC, and the iNGO will work jointly to pay compensation and resettlement benefits to the vulnerable affected people as per the Entitlement Matrix of the RAP. Efforts should be made to prevent the hardships experienced by those project-affected people who are the least able persons to deal with emerging situations, lost income, livelihood, or assets.

1. CHAPTER-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 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron section of National Highways under the program in Phase- 3 through GoB fund and the World Bank (WB) financing.

1.2. RATIONALE FOR PREPARING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

2. The proposed Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road project is passing through urban, semi-urban and rural areas of three Upazila (Sub-district) namely Satkhira Sadar, Kalaroa, and Jashore Sadar. There is a requirement of the proposed RoW due to design consideration for widening and strengthening this two-lane road into a four-lane highway plus two service lane on both sides of the highway for slow moving vehicle traffic (SMVT) 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, out of which ESS9 is not relevant for this project) 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, this RAP needs to be updated in accordance with the provisions and processes of RPF.

1.3. THE PROJECT

3. The upgrading of Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road starts at the Junction with Jashore-Benapole Highway at Navaron bus stand (Latitude- 23 Deg 03 Minutes and 29.28 Seconds (North) & Longitude 88 Deg 59 Minutes and 57.83 Seconds (East) and ends at India-Bangladesh Border near Bhomra Land Port at Bhomra (Latitude- 22 Deg 40 Minutes and 09.98 Seconds (North) & Longitude 88 Deg 56 Minutes and 48.16 Seconds (East). The road will be upgraded from 2-lane single carriageway to a climate-resilient 4-lane dual carriageway. The total length of the road is approximately 61.545 Km. Th starting from Navaron intersection under Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas of Jashore to Bhomra Land Port under Satkhira Sadar. This road under phase 3 is an important Western link which connects Bhanga-Benapole Road on the Northern Side and the Bhomra land Port on the Southern Side. 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 have been 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;
- ▶ Realignments 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. **Figure 1-1** shows Project Location Map of WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project Area and **Figure 1-2** shows Map of Distribution of the Proposed Road Alignment by LAP of WeCARE (Phase-3).

Proposed Location Name Map of Proposed Area in the B-S-N Road Project

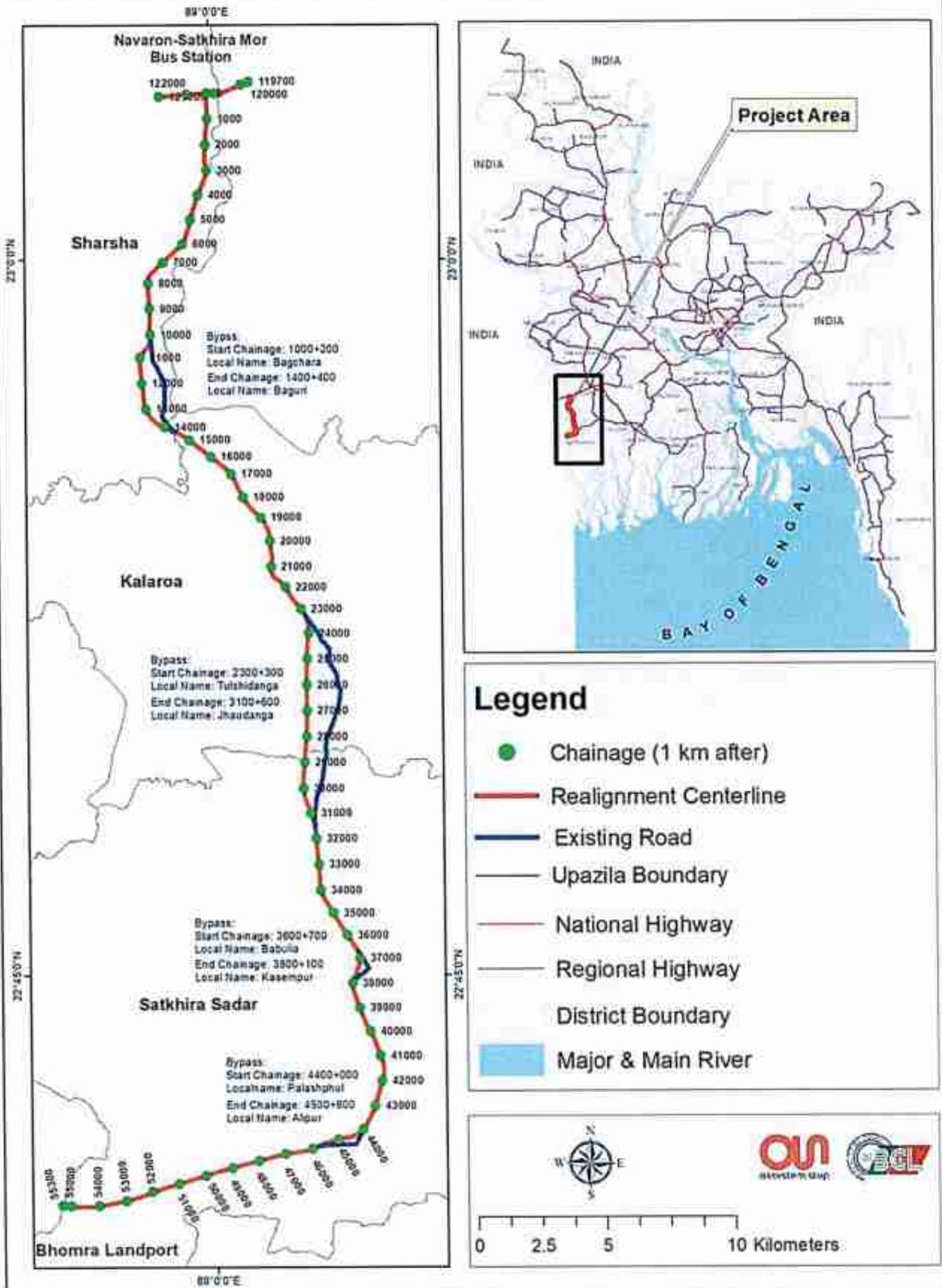


Figure 1-1: Project Location Map of WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Sathkira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project Area'

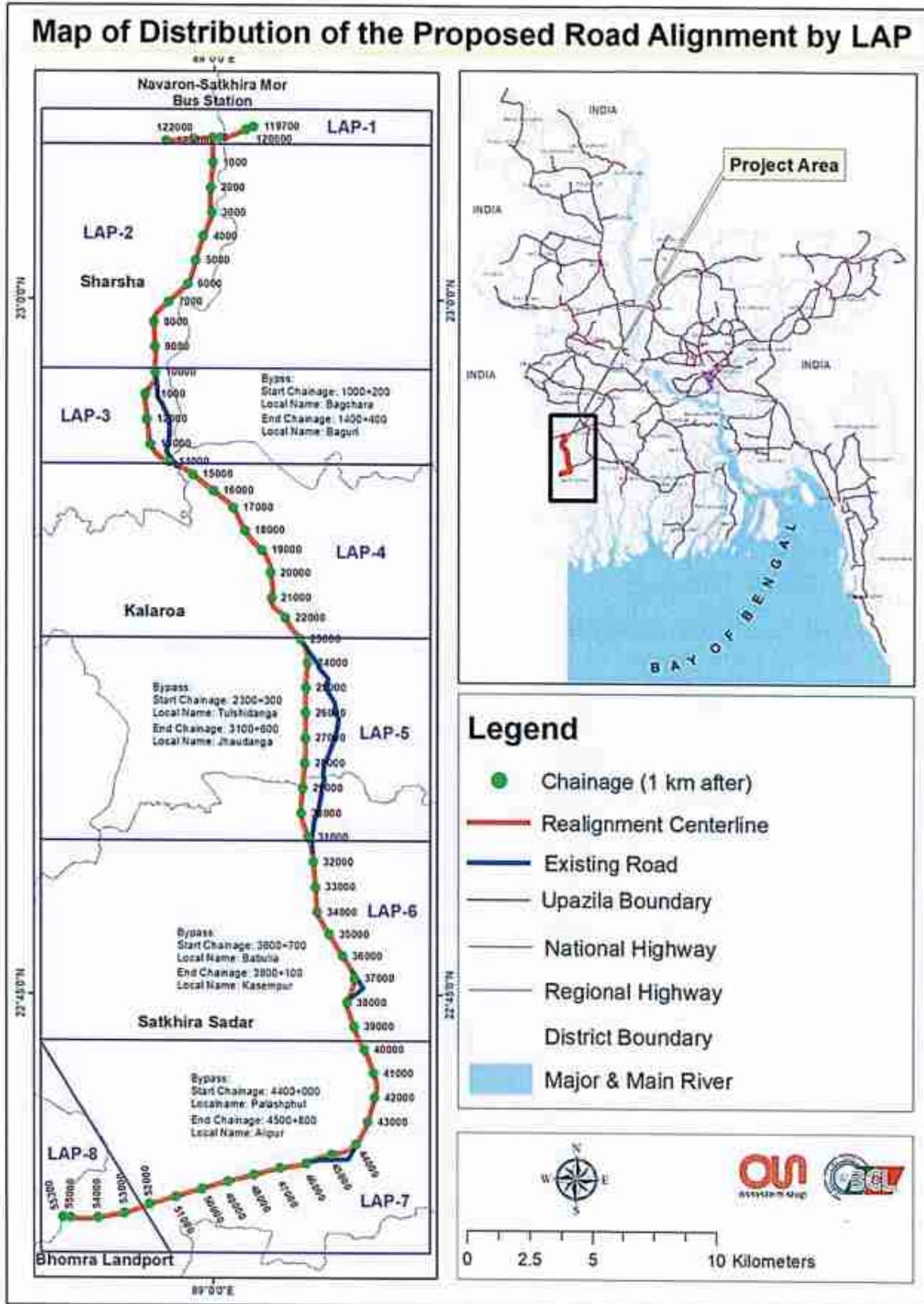


Figure 1-2: Map of Distribution of the Proposed Road Alignment by LAP

1.4. COOPERATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

7. The implementing agency of the Bhomra Satkhira Navaron Road Section Improvement Project is the RHD. The project has been and will be financed through GOB and the World Bank financing. Local Government Institutes (LGIs) at different levels, from Union Parishad, Union Land Office, Assistant Commissioner (AC)

Joint Venture of



STUP Consultant Pvt. Ltd.

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(Land) Office, Upazila Land Settlement Office, Upazila Parishad, UNO Office, Pourashava, District Parishad, and Deputy Commissioner Offices, have been playing necessary and significant roles in land acquisition and will also play roles in the implementation of the project and the implementation of RAP as well.

8. As listed in **Table 1-1**, implementation of RAP will require cooperation from the administration under Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas in Jashore and Kalaroa and Satkhira Sadar Upazila in Satkhira districts at the following different levels under which affected mouzas are located:

- i. Union Parishad,
- ii. Union Land Office,
- iii. Assistant Commissioner (AC Land) Office,
- iv. Upazila Land Settlement Office,
- v. Upazila Parishad,
- vi. Upazila Nirbahi Office (UNO),
- vii. Pourashava,
- viii. Zila Parishad, and
- ix. Deputy Commissioner (DC) Offices.

9. The above-mentioned offices have significant roles in the process of land acquisition for effective implementation of the project and of RAP as well.

10. The Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section is extended between Satkhira and Jashore districts. A total of four Upazilas are affected due to the project. Affected Jhikargachha and Sharsha upazilas are located in Jashore district, and Satkhira Sadar and Kalaroa upazilas are located in the Satkhira district.

11. **Table 1-1** shows that the 61.512 Km long alignment of the WeCARE Phase-3, the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section, has been divided into eight (8) Land Acquisition Proposals (LAPs) under Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas of Jashore district and Kalaroa and Satkhira Sadar Upazilas of Satkhira district (see **Table 1-3**). **Table 1-1** shows that LAP-1 is in Jhikargachha upazila and Sharsha upazila, LAP-2 in Sharsha upazila, and LAP-3 (bypass highway) in Sharsha upazila of Jashore district. On the other hand, LAP-4, LAP-5, and LAP-6 are in Kalaroa upazila of Satkhira district, and LAP-7 and LAP-8 are in Satkhira Sadar upazila of Satkhira districts.

12. The specific Land Acquisition Proposal/Plan (LAP) numbers will be consistently referred to in various tables in Chapters 2 and 3 to represent project impacts and socioeconomic profiles. These references correspond to the details provided in **Table 1-1**. **Table 1-1** distributes the alignment into eight LAPs by chainage to present the LAP-wise length of the alignment of the WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. The project impacts and socioeconomic profiles are based on the findings from the census and IOL survey linked to each LAP, ensuring consistency in data presentation across different sections of the report or study. **Table 1-1** and **Table 1-3** are interrelated. It has already been narrated above the distribution of the alignment into eight (8) LAPs. **Table 1-3** shows locations of the affected mouzas, unions, upazilas, and districts along the RoW.

1.5. ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

13. The aim of the proposed widening and strengthening of the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road is to boost economic and social dynamism by reducing travel time, lowering vehicle operating costs, and improving access to markets, employment opportunities, education, and healthcare services. Land acquisition is essential for the implementation of the project, which will have social impacts including the loss of residential structures and commercial premises, leading to the relocation of affected households and businesses. Besides, land acquisition will impact adjacent agricultural land, offices, mosques, temples, graves, educational intuitions, existing utilities, and the health and safety of workers during construction.

1.6. THE PROJECT FEATURES AND ALTERNATIVES

14. The proposed project has a design length of 61.512 km, primarily following the existing alignment, except for three sections that will undergo realignment. During the design process, various social and resettlement issues were reviewed and considered during reviewing alternative alignments and structures to determine that best solution. It is important to note that the Environmental and Social (E&S) Consultants worked closely with the Engineering Design Team to review and evaluate multiple options. Various structures have been proposed as alternatives for the existing alignment to ensure smooth traffic flow and enhance roadway geometry. These structures include new bridges, new culverts, alongside additional culverts, flyovers, railway overpasses (ROPs), vehicular overpasses (VOPs), light vehicular overpasses (LVOPs), pedestrian overpasses (POPs), foot over

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bridges (FOBs), and viaducts. The construction of a four-lane road and the improvement of junctions will require land acquisition, leading to the demolition of some residential and commercial structures. In response, the proposed design has been developed to minimize land acquisition to the greatest extent possible.

15. Certain alignment sections extend through residential and commercial areas, and congested locations. The project implementation along the existing alignment will impact residences and business activities due to land acquisition. Different types of structures and geometry improvement proposals of the existing alignment have been considered in design for the smooth and safe free flow of traffic (details are given in subsection 5.3 Road Structures and Conceptual Design in the Final ESIA/ESMP for the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road).

1.7. REALIGNMENT

16. Proposed realignment in the WeCARE (Phase 3) has been briefly described here. The ESIA report presents that the road will be realigned for the three sections of the road. It is to be noted that these realignment sections are considered to ensure social acceptability, to address community safety concerns while minimizing environmental impacts, and to avoid costlier land acquisition and resettlement costs. For example, the Bagachra Urban Area is one of the settlement areas along the project road. A total of 594 households including 213 titled HHs, 106 non-titled HHs, and 275 encroacher HHs would lose about 850 different types of structures. Social consultant of the engineering design team estimated that there were 682 structures along the existing corridor that will be affected, and resettlement cost would be about BDT 0.5396 crores. On the other hand, the number of structures would be affected along the realignment would be about 262 and the likely resettlement costs would be about BDT 885 crores only. The following figure demonstrates the proposed alignment.



Figure 1-3: Proposed Realignment for Bagachra Urban Area of Final Report of Detailed Design

17. One of the Settlement areas along the Project Road is the Bagachra Urban Area. There are about 682 Structures along the Existing Corridor which will be impacted & the Resettlement Cost would be about BDT.5396 Crores. While the number of Structures impacted along the Realignment would be about 262 and the likely Resettlement Cost would be about 885 Crores. Therefore, a Proposed Realignment of about 4.40 Km has been proposed.

1.7.1. REALIGNMENT TO AVOID SATKHIRA MEDICAL COLLEGE

18. Another realignment has been proposed to avoid the Satkhira Medical College as shown in Figure 1-4 below. The various considerations for the Satkhira Medical College are as under:

- ▶ Realignment has been proposed because of the unavailability of land on the existing road, and also the proposal through the existing will impact both the Medical College & Hostel Buildings as well.
- ▶ It has been stated that there is a curve along the existing alignment that is also very sharp and is hazardous from a road safety consideration.
- ▶ The improvement along the existing alignment would have impacted the Medical College building and also the College Residential Area. It underscores the requirement of realignment to avoid the Medical College.
- ▶ The only problem with the realignment is that the new alignment would have to be acquired, which will involve some extra time.

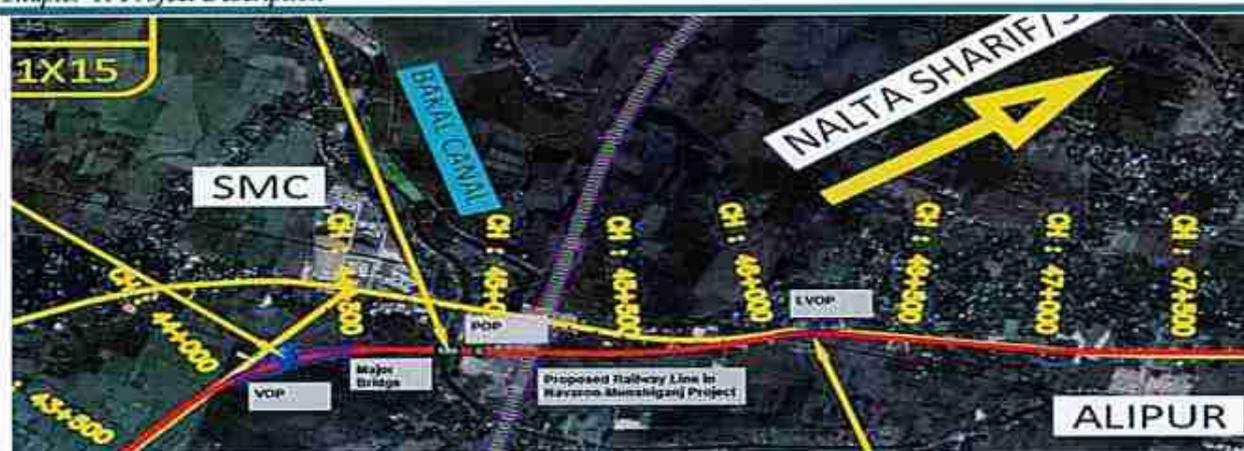


Figure 1-4: Proposed Realignment at Satkhira Medical College

1.7.2. COMBINED REALIGNMENT OF KOLAROA & JHAUDANGA

19. The two major settlements on the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section are Jhaudanga and Kolaroa Township. The improvement of the highway along the existing alignment would affect the 1013 structures. Consequently, the engineering design team worked out a realignment option to avoid the acquisition of huge structures, relocation, and resettlement. However, this realignment has also caused about 120 structures to be affected. It is to be noted that there is a lesser amount of RHD land along the existing alignment only. Consequently, acquiring additional land would be very costly. The engineering design team estimated approximate land acquisition and resettlement costs along the township would be estimated at about BDT 1830 crores, while the approximately estimated land acquisition and resettlement costs along the realignment will be about BDT 209 crores. Therefore, a combined Kolaroa & Jhaudanga realignment of length about 8.250 Km has been proposed. The existing length is about 8.710 Km.



Figure 1-5: The Proposed Realignment for the Kolaroa & Jhaudanga Township

1.7.3. SYMBIOTIC INITIATIVE MADE FOR INTERGRATION OF HIGHWAY AND LAND PORT PLAN AT BHOMRA

20. It has been appreciated that the consultant conducted a stakeholder meeting with the Bhomra Land Port Authority. Besides, they collected and reviewed the Port Expansion Plan and drawings from the Port Authority, based on which they took initiatives for designing the combined integration plan. They prepared and submitted the plan to RHD. The Highway Development Proposal contains a provision of the 8 lanes in the Port Expansion Area to allow for the Port operation near the Highway.

21. **Table 1-1** shows the LAP-wise distribution of the proposed alignment of the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section improvement project by chainage. The alignment is divided into the eight LAPs. Of them, three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2 & 3) are in Jashore district, while five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8) are in Satkhira district. Detailed information is presented in **Table 1-1**. Additionally, **Table 1-2** shows the lot- and LAP-wise distribution of the proposed alignment of the WeCARE Phase-3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section improvement project. It is found in **Table 1-2** that the alignment is divided into four lots with associated LAPs as well by chainage. Detailed information on lot- and LAP-wise well-planned distribution of the project alignment is presented in **Table 1-2**.

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1.8. OPTIONS STUDY FOR THE BHOMRA-SATKHIRA NAVARON ROAD

22. The following three options were considered for the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road:

- A Option 1,
- B Option 2, and
- C Option 3

23. Figure 5-3: Alignment Option 1, Figure 5-4: Alignment Option 2 and Figure 5-3: Alignment Option 3 in the Final ESIA/ESMP for the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road present constituents features of Options 1, 2, and 3. The following trichotomy presents features of three options 1, 2 & 3.

| Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 3 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55.37 km length | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55.16 km length | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54.98 km length |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four major bridges and Road underpass (RUP). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two major bridges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two major bridges |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher urban land acquisition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher urban land acquisition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser urban land acquisition |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High involuntary resettlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High involuntary resettlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less involuntary resettlement |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of resettlement issues in the congested towns of Bagachra, Kolaroa, and Jhaudanga. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kolaroa has dense built up and substandard geometry. Very less resettlement cost will be required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kolaroa has dense built up and substandard geometry. Less resettlement cost will be required |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the provision of RUP, there is a chance if a drainage issue at the Navaron Intersection. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum impact on settlements in Bagachra and Jhauganga. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum impact on settlements in Bagachra town. |

1.9. NAVARON INTERSECTION

24. Three Options have been considered for the Navaron Intersection, which presented below:

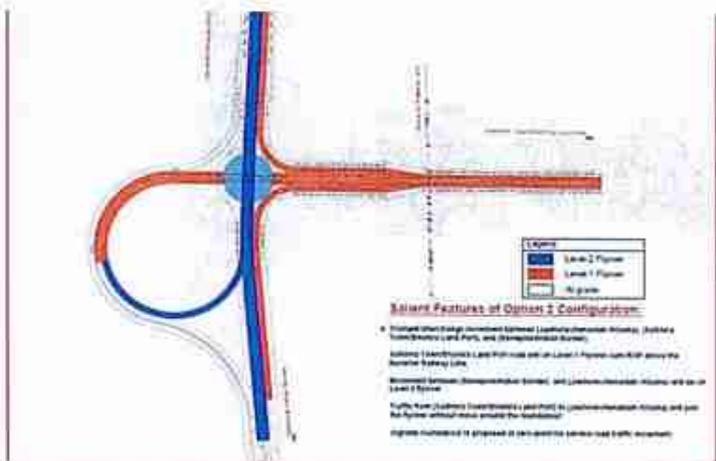
Option 1

- ▶ An underpass for the Main Carriage Way (MCW) at the railway line at Km 0+260, extending to Bhanga-Benapole Road.
- ▶ Service road will run alongside the MCW at ground level.
- ▶ The section of MCW between the railway line and the roundabout will be open to the sky, while Bhanga-Benapole Road will be elevated on a flyover.
- ▶ Service roads will be situated beneath the flyovers and will connect at a grade roundabout at zero point.
- ▶ A loop ramp arrangement is proposed to ensure smooth connectivity between these two major roads. Refer to figure in the box.



Option 2

- ▶ In another alternative, Option 2, for Navaron Zero-point, a railway overpass cum flyover has been proposed for MCW of the project road.
- ▶ On the other hand, Bhanga Benapole will be on flyover, one level above the railway overpass cum flyover of Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road.
- ▶ Service roads of both roads will meet at the at-grade roundabout at zero point underneath the flyovers.
- ▶ A loop ramp arrangement has been proposed to provide a smooth arrangement between two major roads. Option 2 arrangement is shown in the box.



Option 3

- ▶ In another alternative, Option 3, for Navaron Zero-point, project road is proposed with a railway overpass cum flyover the Railway line and Bhanga-Benapole Road will be access-controlled.
- ▶ Service roads on both highways will have connectivity at zero point through an underpass.
- ▶ To provide a smooth arrangement between the two major roads, a loop ramp arrangement has been proposed.
- ▶ Loop and ramps will merge with the MCW of Bhangaa-Benapole road before the bridge on Betna River. Option 3 arrangement is shown in the box.



Salient Features of Option 3 Configuration:

- ▶ Trumper Interchange Movement between (Lachitol/Paranashik/Bitulay) (Bakhtia Town/Thana Land Part) and (Sangapokhul/Banbar) will trumper positioned towards Khulna side
- ▶ Bakhtia Town/Thana Land Part road will go flyover above Navaron Railway Line and continue on flyover while crossing the Highway (Sangapokhul/Banbar) and (Lachitol/Paranashik/Bitulay)
- ▶ Highway between (Sangapokhul/Banbar) and (Lachitol/Paranashik/Bitulay) will remain at grade level
- ▶ Traffic in service road can move along and pass over/under to the service road on other side except the service road movement on left-hand side on Bridge to Khulna to service road of Thana Land Part

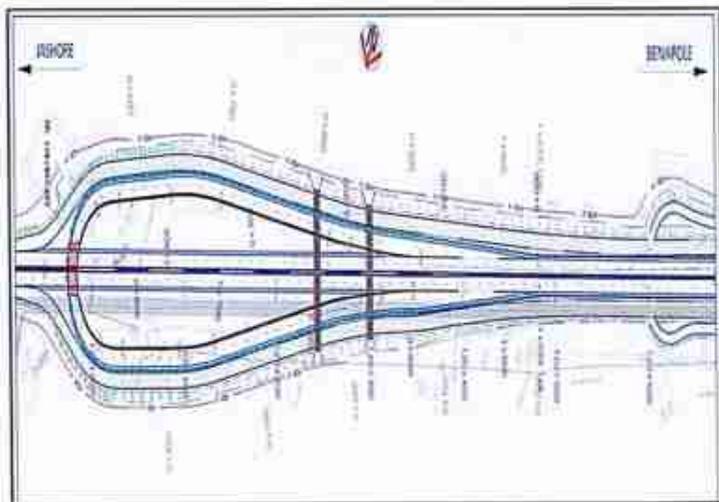
Proposed Interchange for Navaron Intersection in Phase-3 Study

- ▶ At the grade roundabout at the Navaron intersection.
- ▶ A flyover on Bhanga-Benapole is proposed at level 1.
- ▶ A railway overpass (ROP) is proposed on the Navaron-Benapole railway line



Directional Ramp for U-Turn on Bhanga-Benapole Road

- ▶ The schematic diagram of the directional ramp for the U-Turn on Bhanga-Benapole Road is shown in the box.



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Table 1-1: LAP Wise Distribution of WeCARE, Phase-3 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Serial | Chainage | Length (Km) | Upazila | Zila |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| LAP-1 | a | 120 Km +100 M to 120 Km +850 M | 0.750 | Jhikargachha | Jashore |
| | b | 120 Km +851 M to 123 Km +000 M | 2.150 | Sharsha | Jashore |
| Subtotal (LAP-1) = (a+b) | | 0+000 M to 7 Km +200 M | 2.900 | Jhikargachha & Sharsha | Jashore |
| LAP-2 | c | 7 Km +201 Km to 9 Km +900 Km | 2.700 | Sharsha | Jashore |
| | d | 9 Km +901 Km to 14 Km + 230 M | 4.330 | Sharsha | Jashore |
| Subtotal (LAP-2) = (c+d) | | 16.380 | 16.380 | Sharsha | Jashore |
| Subtotal (Sharsha) = (b+c+d+e) | | 17.13 | 17.13 | Jhikargachha & Sharsha | Jashore District |
| Total in Jashore District = (a+b+c+d+e) | | f | 8.770 | Kalaroa | Satkhira |
| LAP-4 | f | 14 Km +231 M to 23 Km +000 M | 8.770 | Kalaroa | Satkhira |
| LAP-5 | g | 23 Km+001 M to 31 Km+240 M | 8.240 | Kalaroa | Satkhira |
| LAP-6 | h | 31 Km+241M to 39 Km+400 M | 8.160 | Kalaroa | Satkhira |
| Subtotal (Kalaroa) = (f+g+h) | | i | 25.17 | Kolaroa | Satkhira |
| LAP-7 | i | 39+401 Km to 52 Km+500 M | 13.100 | Satkhira Sadar | Satkhira |
| Subtotal (LAP-7) = (i + j) | | j | 3.400 | Satkhira Sadar | Satkhira |
| Two (2) Service Road length = 3.4 Km | | k | 16.500 | Satkhira Sadar | Satkhira |
| LAP-8 | k | 52 Km+501 M to 55 Km +212 M | 2.712 | Satkhira Sadar | Satkhira |
| Total in Satkhira District = (f+g+h+i+j+k) | | 61.512 | 61.512 | Kolaroa & Satkhira Sadar | Satkhira District |
| Grand Total = (a +b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j+k) | | | | Jhikargachha & Sharsha; Kolaroa & Satkhira Sadar | Jashore & Satkhira Districts |

25. Table 1-2 illustrates that lot 1 encompasses LAP 1, covering 2.900 km, including 0.75 km and 2.150 km in Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas, respectively. Additionally, Lot 1 also includes a major portion of LAP 2, covering 7.200 km in Sharsha Upazila. Lot 2 includes the minor part of LAP 2 covering 2.700 km and LAP 3 covering 4.330 km, respectively, in Sharsha Upazila, and LAP 4 covering 8.770 km in Kalaroa Upazila. Lot 3 has covered LAPs 5, and 6, covering 8.240 km and 8.160 km in Kalaroa Upazila. Lot 4 comprises LAPs 7 and 8, covering the remaining alignment in Satkhira Sadar Upazila. Detailed information on the distribution of alignment in Lots and LAPs is presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: LAP and Lot Wise Distribution of the Proposed Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron in the WeCARE Phase-3 Road Section Improvement Project

| District | Upazila | LAP | Lot | SL. No. | Chainage (km+m to km+m) | Length (Km) | Remarks |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jashore | Jhikargachha | LAP-1 | Lot-1 | a. | 120 Km +100 M to 120 Km +850 M | 0.750 | LAP-1 covers Navaron Intersection in the Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas. |
| | | | | b. | 120 Km +850 M to 123 Km +000 M | 2.150 | |
| | Subtotal (a+b) | | | | | 2.900 | |
| | Sharsha | LAP-2 | Lot-1 | c. | 0+000 M to 7 Km +200 M | 7.200 | |
| LAP-2 | | Lot-2 | d. | 7 Km +201 Km to 9 Km +900 Km | 2.700 | | |
| Subtotal (LAP-2) (c+d) | | | | | 9.900 | | |
| Satkhira | Kalaroa | LAP-3 | Lot-2 | e. | 9 Km +901 Km to 14 Km + 230 M | 4.330 | Bypass |
| | | | Lot-2 | f. | 14 Km +231 M to 23 Km +000 M | 8.770 | Lot-2 |
| | Subtotal (Lot-2) (d +e + f) | | | | | 15.800 | |

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Table 1-2: LAP and Lot Wise Distribution of the Proposed Bhojira-Satkhira-Navaron in the WeCARE Phase-3 Road Section Improvement Project

| District | Upazila | LAP | Lot | SL. No. | Chainage (km+m to km+m) | Length (Km) | Remarks | | |
|----------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| J | 2 | 3 | A | | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | | | | LAP-5 | Lot-3 | g | 23 Km+001 M to 31 Km+240 M | 8.240 | Bypass of the highway in Kalaroa and Jhaulanga areas. |
| | | | | LAP-6 | Lot-3 | h | 31 Km+241 M to 39 Km+400 M | 8.160 | |
| | | | | | | | | 16.400 | |
| | | | | | | | | 13.100 | |
| | | | | | | | | 3.400 | |
| | | | | | | | | 16.500 | |
| | | | | | | | | 2.712 | Bhojira Land Port Area |
| | | | | | | | | 61.512 | |
| | | Grand Total [(LAPs-1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8) = (Lots-1+2+3+4) = (a +b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j+k)] | | | | | | | |

26. Table 1-3 shows that a total of 46 mouzas are affected for the project. There are thirteen affected mouzas in five union parishad areas under Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas of Jashore district. On the other hand, there are thirty-three affected mouzas in six union parishad areas under Kalaroa and Satkhira Sadar upazilas of Satkhira district. Detailed information of affected mouzas is presented in Table 1-3.

| Table 1-3: LAP Wise Affected Upazilas, Unions and Mouzas in the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| LAP | SL. No. | District | Upazila | Union/ Pourasabha | Name of Affected Mouza | |
| | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| LAP-1 | a. | Jashore | Jhikorgacha | Navaron | 1. | Bade Navaron |
| LAP-1 | b. | | Sharsha | Sharsha | 2. | Navaron |
| LAP-2 | c. | | | Ulashi | 3. | Buruz Bagan |
| | | | | | 4. | Jadabpur |
| | | | | | 5. | Khajura |
| | | | | | 6. | GiLAPol |
| | | | | | 7. | Ulashi |
| | | | | | 8. | Bara Bari |
| | | | | | 9. | Jadunathpur |
| | d. | Jashore | Sharsha | Bagachra | 10. | Samta |
| | | | | | 11. | Pipragachhi |
| LAP-3 | e. | | Sharsha | Bagachra | 12. | Bagachra |
| | | | | Kayba | 14. | Rari Pukuria |
| | | | | | 13. | Baguri |
| LAP-4 | f. | Satkhira | Kalaroa | Keralkata | 15. | Ilishpur |
| | | | | | 16. | Kismat Ilishpur |
| | | | | | 17. | Putuni |
| | | | | | 18. | Keralkata |
| | | | | | 19. | Fazilkati |
| | | | | Helatala | 20. | Raghunathpur |
| | | | | | 21. | Braja Baksa |
| | | | | | 22. | Helatala |
| | | | | | 23. | Khalsi |
| LAP-5 | g. | Satkhira | Kalaroa | Helatala | 24. | Tulsidanga |
| | | | | | 25. | Jikra |
| | | | | | 26. | Mahamudpur |
| | | | | | 27. | Gopinathpur |
| | | | | | 28. | Rudrapur |
| | | | | Jhaudanga | 29. | Jhaudanga |
| | | | | | 30. | Uaria |
| | | | | | 31. | Gobindakati |
| LAP-6 | h. | | Satkhira Sadar | Jhaudanga | 32. | Beharinagar |
| | | | | Jhaudanga | 33. | Tujalpur |
| | | | | Jhaudanga | 34. | Baladanga |
| | | | | Jhaudanga | 35. | Madhabkati |
| | | | | Agardari | 36. | Mirzapur Bansghata |
| | | | | | 37. | Babulia |
| | | | | | 38. | Kasempur |
| LAP-7 | i. | Satkhira | Satkhira Sadar | Agardari | 39. | Palashpul |
| | | | | | 40. | Rasulpur |
| | | | | Alipur | 41. | Aliplur |
| | | | | | 42. | Mahmudpur |
| | | | | Bhomra | 44. | Sreerampur |
| | | | | | 43. | Nabatkati |
| (k) LAP-8 | j. | | Satkhira Sadar | Bhomra | 45. | Bhomra |
| | | | | | 46. | Lakshmidari |
| Grand Total | | Two Districts | Four Upazilas | Eleven Union | Forty-Six Mouzas | |

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1.10. SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFIT

27. The expected socioeconomic benefits are summarized below:

- ▶ Improved connectivity to the 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 services such as markets, health facilities, schools, workplaces, administrative services, and so on.
- ▶ Minimized road accidents and increased travel comforts.
- ▶ Savings on road maintenance costs.

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

1.11. METHODOLOGY

1.11.1. DATA COLLECTION

29. Data was gathered, collected, and generated through formal and informal group discussions, the Key Informant interviews, and stakeholders' consultation at different bazars and affected mouzas. More specifically, the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey have been conducted with the PDPs/PDHs/PDEs from November 2023 to June 2024. Collected data from the field has been checked, entered into a computer, computed, and analyzed for preparation of this RAP.

1.11.2. CENSUS AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

30. The census and inventory of Loss (IoL) survey were conducted in Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4 by covering the eight LAPs (LAP-1, LAP-2, LAP-3 bypass, LAP-4, LAP-5, LAP-6, LAP-7, LAP-8) within the demarcated RoW for the WeCARE Phase-3 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. The census and IOL survey have covered all affected households, shop owners, squatters, encroachers, government agencies, other entities with and without title to affected land, vendors, tenants, and wage laborers, irrespective of title to the affected land. The width of the ROW varies based on the location and elevation of the road. The resettlement enumerators, or surveyors, have used a census and IOL form approved by RHD, and the World Bank went house to house within the RoW to collect information from the household head or his/her senior proxy through the census and IOL survey. All landowners, structure owners, businessmen, tenants, pond owners, vendors, and management committee presidents or secretaries of community property resources were covered by the Census and IOL survey. Census and IoL surveys were undertaken from November 2023 to June 2024. As noted by the World Bank, the time gap of over a year may have resulted in population changes that could affect the number of households. Given the recently emerged situation, the implementation of the WeCARE Phase 3 project may be delayed by two to three years. This highlights the need to update the census, Inventory of Losses (IOL), and socioeconomic survey, subject to the decision of the project PIU.

1.11.3. SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

31. The Socioeconomic Survey (SES) was conducted simultaneously while carrying out the census and IOL survey for all households (100%) and owners of affected businesses and Community/Common Property Resources (CPRs). This SES established baseline information on major economic activities, detailed livelihood sources and incomes, assets owned, and other socioeconomic indicators in the project-affected areas. Structure marking and video filming were also done during the census and IOL survey from November 2023 to June 2024.

1.11.4. PROPERTY VALUATION SURVEY

32. A Property Valuation Survey (PVS) based on the current market value was conducted for the affected land, structures, trees, crops, fish stock, and other properties by collecting information from knowledgeable persons from the project-affected mouzas. In this regard, prices of the affected land were collected from potential sellers and buyers, deed writers, religious leaders, teachers, etc. In this connection, a minimum of five persons were interviewed in a mouza. Government mouza rates of land by class were also collected from the Sub-Registrar's Offices for land; the price rates of structures were collected from the current other projects that collected the price rates of structures from the concerned PWD; and the price rate of trees by species and size was collected from the Forest Department. Replacement costs of all assets, land, structures, trees, crops, fish stock, and others have been determined based on the Property Valuation Survey. The current market price of structures has been determined based on a market survey with assistance from the Public Works Department (PWD). PWD excludes depreciation cost while determining the market price of structures. That is, the market price of structures

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is lower than the current market price without depreciation cost. However, DC provides market price and 100% premium as cash compensation under law (CCL) for affected structures. It was observed that the amount of CCL for the affected structures is adequate, even higher than that of so determined as the replacement value. Besides, affected owners will be allowed to take away salvageable house construction materials free of cost even after getting CCL for their affected structures from the DC Office. On the other hand, if the CCL is lower than RC, then the difference (i.e., Top Up) will be paid by the project (Section 4.6 in Chapter 4 of the RAP). The PVAC will further verify the amount of RC for the affected structures by type to be paid to the non-titled affected persons, affected non-titled CPRs, and affected non-titled other entities before payment of RC. This RAP recommends that a joint verification exercise, inflation adjustment, and reaffirmation of eligibility lists be carried out following the necessary data updates prior to prepare the final RAP. These steps are essential to ensure fairness, prevent potential grievances during RAP implementation, and maintain compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the WeCARE RHD Program. Detailed information on the rates of land, structures, trees, crops, etc., is presented in Subsections 4.6.3 of Chapter 4.

1.11.5. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING

33. Nine (9) Stakeholders' consultation meetings, ten (10) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and twenty-eight (28) Key informant Interviews were conducted during the study period from October 19, 2023 to April 2024. Detailed minutes (resolution) of these consultation meetings are presented in **Annex 3.3 (Tables 3-4 through 3-11)**.

1.11.6. CUT-OFF-DATE

34. Commencement date: November 2023 of the census and IOL survey has been established as the social cut-off date for non-titled affected HHS, not-titled CPRs, non-titled other entities, and non-titled persons. How the messages related to the "cut-off date" were disseminated among the affected HHS, PAPs, especially non-titled HHS, CPRs, especially non-titled CPRs, and non-titled other entities has been described in detail in section 4.1 of Chapter 4. On the other hand, service of notice under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be the cut-off date for the legal owners of the property to be acquired.

1.11.7. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

35. Land owned by RHD and other government agencies was preferred for implementing the project to minimize private land use. Alignment was adjusted to avoid physical and economic displacements and sensitive structures or locations to the extent possible. Impacts identified during stakeholders' consultation meetings, conducting Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII), and the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey entail compensation and resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowance, and grants as mitigation measures. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) considering the type of losses, entitled persons, entitlements, or compensations to prepare the RAP has been followed to reduce the social risks and impacts.

1.12. STRUCTURE OF RAP

36. This RAP has been structured as follows:

Chapter-1: Presents (i) project description and rationale for preparing this resettlement action plan (RAP).

Chapter-2: Presents overall project impacts, the degree of impacts on residential houses, affected businesses, vulnerable households, affected CPRs, affected tenants of commercial premises who will lose their businesses in the rented commercial structures, affected wage laborers, and due to land acquisition.

Chapter-3: Contains two sections: Section 3.1 presents the socioeconomic profile of the affected households and businesses, and 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 the entitlement matrix and benefits for each category of impact.

Section-4.3: Focuses on the magnitude of and mitigation for loss of land.

Section-4.4: Focuses on income and livelihood 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 the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Section 4.8: Focuses on monitoring and evaluation of the process of resettlement planning.

2. CHAPTER-2: LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1. INTRODUCTION

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

2.2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

38. LAP and lot wise land acquisition are presented briefly below:

2.2.1. LAP WISE LAND ACQUISITION

39. **Table 2-1** shows that WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project, requires 907.60 acres of land. Of 907.60 acres of required land, 398.34 acres (43.89%) and 509.26 (56.11%) acres are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. On the other hand, the project will acquire a total of 783.24 acres of land. Out of 783.24 acres of proposed land for acquisition, 176.91 (22.59%) and 606.33 (77.41%) acres are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Of 783.2422 acres of acquired land, the highest amount of land is private land, 630.73 acres (81.31%), followed by other government agencies' land, 145.49 acres (18.53%), and the lowest amount is of the CPRs, 1.2721 acres (0.16%) only.

40. In the Jashore district, the highest amount of acquired land is 77.8312 acres (43.99%) in the affected mouzas covered by LAP3 (Sharsha Upazila), followed by 64.0081 acres (36.18%) in the affected mouzas covered by LAP2 (Sharsha Upazila), and the lowest acquired land is 35.0747 acres (19.83%) in the LAP 1 (Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas). On the other hand, in the Satkhira district, the highest amount of acquired land is 174.6389 acres (28.80%) in the affected mouzas covered by LAP 7 (Satkhira Sadar Upazila), followed by 139.0008 acres (22.93%) in LAP 5 (Kolaroa Upazila), further followed by 137.5965 acres (22.69%) in the affected mouzas covered by LAP 4 (Kolaroa Upazila), and the lowest amount of acquired land is 53.6246 acres (8.84%) only in LAP 8 (Satkhira Sadar). LAP wise detailed information about land ownership to be required and acquired for this project is presented in **Table 2-1**. LAP wise distribution of land by class has been presented in **Annex-5 (Table 5-1 & Table 5-2)**.

Chapter-2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Table 2-1: LAP Wise Ownership of Proposed Land for Acquisition and Total Required Land including RHD Land for the WeCARE Phase 3, Bhojra - Satkhira to Navaron Road Section

| District | LAP | Ownership of Proposed Land for Acquisition | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total Land within RoW | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | Private Land | | | | | Government Land | | | | | RHD Land | Total |
| | | Private land owned by individual owners | CPRs on Private Land | Subtotal | Other Government Agencies | CPRs | Subtotal | Amount of land | % | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3= (1+2) | 4 | 5 | 6= (4+5) | 7= (3+6) | 8 | 9 | 10= (7+9) | | |
| Jashore | LAP1 | 22.95 | 0.63 | 23.58 | 11.14 | 0.35 | 11.49 | 35.07 | 19.86 | 62.15 | 97.22 | | |
| | LAP2 | 56.53 | 0.53 | 57.06 | 6.94 | 0.02 | 6.96 | 64.02 | 36.06 | 21.68 | 163.53 | | |
| | LAP3 | 69.38 | - | 69.38 | 8.33 | 0.12 | 8.45 | 77.83 | 44.08 | | | | |
| Subtotal | | 148.86 | 1.16 | 150.02 | 26.41 | 0.49 | 26.90 | 176.92 | 100 | 83.83 | 260.75 (28.73) | | |
| % of proposed land in Jashore | | 84.14 | 0.66 | 84.80 | 14.92 | 0.28 | 15.21 | 100 | | | | | |
| Satkhira | LAP4 | 100.58 | 2.01 | 102.59 | 34.61 | 0.39 | 35.01 | 137.60 | 22.75 | 0 | 137.60 | | |
| | LAP5 | 125.44 | | 125.44 | 13.56 | - | 13.56 | 139.00 | 22.95 | 37.39 | 277.86 | | |
| | LAP6 | 93.60 | 0.78 | 94.37 | 6.54 | 0.55 | 7.10 | 101.47 | 16.61 | | | | |
| | LAP7 | 118.31 | 0.80 | 119.11 | 55.05 | 0.48 | 55.53 | 174.64 | 28.83 | 3.14 | 231.40 | | |
| | LAP8 | 43.94 | 0.17 | 44.11 | 9.32 | 0.19 | 9.52 | 53.62 | 8.87 | | | | |
| Subtotal | | 481.86 | 3.76 | 485.62 | 119.09 | 1.61 | 120.70 | 606.33 | 100 | 40.53 | 646.86 (71.27%) | | |
| % of proposed land in Satkhira | | 79.47 | 0.62 | 80.09 | 19.64 | 0.27 | 19.91 | 100 | | | | | |
| Total | | 630.73 | 4.92 | 635.64 | 145.49 | 2.11 | 147.60 | 783.24 | 100 | 124.36 | 907.61 (100%) | | |
| % of total proposed land for the WeCARE Phase 3 | | 80.53 | 0.63 | 81.16 | 18.58 | 0.27 | 18.84 | 100 | | | | | |

41. Table 2-2 shows that a total of 783.24 acres of land will be acquired for the project. Out of 783.24 acres of acquired land, 606.35 acres (77.42%) and 176.89 acres (22.58%) of land are located in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. In Satkhira district, the largest portions of land acquisition involve 188.78 and 188.14 acres of vita/danga land and bilan land. The smallest amount of acquired land is 1.25 acres of land under bamboo grooves. In the Jashore district, the highest area of acquired land is 60.51 acres of vita/danga land, followed by 55.92 acres of bilan/dhani land, and the smallest area of acquired land is 0.08 acres of fallow land. Detailed district-wide information on acquired land by land classification is presented in Table 2-2.

| LAP | Upazila | Present land class | Ownership of Land by Class to be Acquired | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | Private land owned by | | | Government land to be taken over through interministerial transfer | | | |
| | | | Individual owners | CPRs | Subtotal Area (Acre) | Other Government Agencies | CPRs on government land | Subtotal Area (Acre) | |
| Jashore District | | | | | | | | | |
| LAPs 1, 2 & 3 | Jhikargachha & Shuarsha | Bilan/Dhani | 54.74 | | 54.74 | 1.18 | | 1.18 | 55.92 |
| | | Bari/Bastu | 18.13 | | 18.13 | 0.63 | | 0.63 | 18.76 |
| | | Vita/Danga | 56.43 | | 56.43 | 4.08 | | 4.08 | 60.51 |
| | | Pond | 0.51 | | 0.51 | 0.14 | | 0.14 | 0.65 |
| | | Waterbody/Ditch/Gher/Canal | 1.08 | | 1.08 | 5.77 | | 5.77 | 6.85 |
| | | Road/Path/Halot | 0.02 | | 0.02 | 12.49 | | 12.49 | 12.51 |
| | | Grove/Orchard/Nursery | 3.81 | | 3.81 | 0.13 | | 0.13 | 3.94 |
| | | Commercial land/Shop/Godown/Silo Warehouse/Hat/ Bazar | 0.78 | | 0.78 | 1.52 | | 1.52 | 2.3 |
| | | Fallow Land | 0.07 | | 0.07 | 0.01 | | 0.01 | 0.08 |
| | | CPR Land | | 2.59 | 2.59 | | 0.77 | 0.77 | 3.36 |
| | | Others | 11.52 | | 11.52 | 0.49 | | 0.49 | 12.01 |
| Total | | 147.08 | 2.59 | 149.67 | 26.46 | 0.77 | 27.24 | 176.89 | |
| Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | |
| LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 | Kolaria & Satkhira Sadar | Bilan/Dhani | 164.63 | | 164.63 | 23.51 | | 23.51 | 188.14 |
| | | Bari/Bastu | 20.94 | | 20.94 | 2.77 | | 2.77 | 23.71 |
| | | Vita/Danga | 176.86 | | 176.86 | 11.92 | | 11.92 | 188.78 |
| | | Pond | 8.79 | | 8.79 | | | | 8.79 |
| | | Waterbody/Ditch/Gher/Canal | 6.75 | | 6.75 | 27.02 | | 27.02 | 33.77 |
| | | Road/Path/Halot | 0.15 | | 0.15 | 51.75 | | 51.75 | 51.90 |
| | | Grove/Orchard/Nursery | 11.63 | | 11.63 | 0.34 | | 0.34 | 11.97 |
| | | Commercial land/Shop/Godown/Silo Warehouse/Hat/ Bazar | 7.78 | | 7.78 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 8.78 |
| | | Fallow Land | 1.41 | | 1.41 | 0.08 | | 0.08 | 1.49 |
| | | Bamboo Clump | 1.25 | | 1.25 | | | | 1.25 |
| | | CPR Land | | 3.00 | 3.00 | | 1.48 | 1.48 | 4.48 |
| | | Others | 82.77 | | 82.77 | 0.52 | | 0.52 | 83.29 |
| | | Total | | 482.97 | 3.00 | 485.97 | 118.92 | 1.48 | 120.36 |
| Grand Total | | 630.05 | 5.59 | 635.64 | 145.38 | 2.25 | 147.60 | 783.24 | |

2.2.2. LOT WISE LAND ACQUISITION

42. summarizes Lot wise amount of proposed land for acquisition by ownership for the WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. A total of 783.24 acres of land will be acquired in the four lots under the whole alignment. Of 783.24 acres of proposed land, 635.64 acres of private land including 630.72 acres of private land and 4.92 acres of CPRs' private land and 147.60 acres of government land including 145.49 acres of government land owned by other government agencies and 2.11 acres of government land encroached by CPRs. The above-mentioned private and government lands are proposed for implementation of the project. Lots 3, 2, and 4 requires somewhat close amounts of land including 244.41 acres (31.21%), 237.04 acres (30.26%), and 228.45 acres (29.17%) for the project. The lowest amount of proposed land for Lot 1 is 73.33 acres (9.36%) only.

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Chapter-2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Table 2-3: Lot Wise Ownership of Proposed Land for Acquisition and Total Required Land including RHD Land for the WeCARE Phase 3, Bhomra - Satkhira to Navaron Road Section

| Lot | Ownership of Proposed Land for Acquisition | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total Land within RoW | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|-------|
| | Private Land | | | | | Government Land | | | | | Total | % | RHD Land | Total |
| | Private land owned by individual owners | CPRs on Private Land | Subtotal | Other Government Agencies | CPRs | Subtotal | CPRs | Subtotal | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3= (1+2) | 4 | 5 | 6= (4+5) | 7= (3+6) | 8 | 9 | 10= (7+9) | | | | |
| Lot-1 | 54.73 | 1.16 | 55.89 | 17.07 | 0.37 | 17.44 | 73.33 | 9.36 | 62.15 | 135.48 | | | | |
| Lot-2 | 192.28 | 2.01 | 194.29 | 42.24 | 0.51 | 42.75 | 237.04 | 30.26 | 21.68 | 258.72 | | | | |
| Lot-3 | 221.27 | 0.78 | 222.04 | 21.82 | 0.55 | 22.37 | 244.41 | 31.21 | 37.39 | 281.80 | | | | |
| Lot-4 | 162.44 | 0.97 | 163.41 | 64.36 | 0.68 | 65.04 | 228.45 | 29.17 | 3.14 | 231.59 | | | | |
| Subtotal | 630.72 | 4.92 | 635.64 | 145.49 | 2.11 | 147.60 | 783.24 | 100 | 124.36 | 907.60 | | | | |

43. Earlier, efforts were made to avoid the costlier impacts of land acquisition, relocation, and resettlement on residential households and their structures and commercial premises and businesses in the townships in the Bagachra, Kalaroa, Jhaudanga, and Satkhira areas. The common impacts and risks of land acquisition through the three and the five LAPs in the Jashore and Satkhira districts are presented in **Table 2-19 & Table 2-20**.

44. Table 2-1 shows LAP wise the amount of private land by class to be required for this project. A total of 635.64 acres of private land by class to be required for the project. LAP wise detailed information on amounts of private land by class to be acquired are presented in Table 2-2. **Annexes 1, Tables 1-1** shows detailed lists of the affected titled, non-titled and encroacher HHs in the areas covered by LAPs 1, 2, and 3 under Jashore district. On the other hand, **Annex 1 (Table 1-2)** shows detailed lists of the affected titled, non-titled and encroacher HHs in the areas covered by LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 under Satkhira district. **Annexes 1, Tables 1-3** shows detailed lists of the affected titled CPRs in the areas covered by LAPs 1, 2, and 3 under Jashore district. On the other hand, **Annex 1 (Table 1-4)** shows detailed lists of the affected titled, non-titled and encroacher CPRs in the areas covered by LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 under Satkhira district. **Annexes 1, Tables 1-5** shows detailed lists of the affected government, titled, non-titled and encroacher other entities in the areas covered by LAPs 1, 2, and 3 under Jashore district. On the other hand, **Annex 1 (Table 1-6)** shows detailed lists of the affected titled, non-titled, government and encroacher other entities in the areas covered by LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 under Satkhira district.

2.3. IMPACTS BY CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS/UNITS

45. According to the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey findings, the WeCARE Phase-3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section improvement project will affect a total of **3,674 households**. The impact on these households is categorized as follows:

A. **Households Losing Primary Structures:** There are a total of 1,772 affected households losing primary structures. Breakdown of the 1,772 affected households by impacts on their residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises is given below:

- ▶ The number of affected households losing residential structures is 335 households (**Table 2-8**).
- ▶ The number of affected households losing commercial structures is 1,314 households (**Table 2-9**).
- ▶ The number of affected households losing residential-cum-commercial structures is 123 households (**Table 2-10**).

B. **Households Losing Both Primary and Secondary Structures:** There are a total of 1,678 affected households losing both primary and secondary structures. Breakdown of 1,678 affected households by impacts on their residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises is presented below:

- ▶ The number of affected households losing residential structures (both primary and secondary) is 964 households (**Table 2-11**).
- ▶ The number of affected households losing commercial structures (both primary and secondary) is 347 households (**Table 2-12**).
- ▶ The number of affected households losing residential-cum-commercial structures (both primary and secondary) is 367 households (**Table 2-13**).

C. **Households Losing only Secondary Structures, Ghers and Trees:** According to the results of the census and IOL survey, 106 and 118 Households will be affected due to project impacts on their only secondary structures, and ghers and trees, respectively.

- ▶ The number of affected households losing only secondary structures is 106 households (**Table 2-13**), and
- ▶ The number of affected households losing ghers and trees is 118 households (**Table 2-14**).

46. It is worth noting that there is a total of 3,556 affected households, which will lose the following structures, premises, and assets:

- ▶ 1,299 households will lose primary residential structures,
- ▶ 1,661 households will lose primary commercial premises,
- ▶ 490 households will lose residential-cum-commercial premises, and
- ▶ 106 households will lose only secondary structures as below:
 - a. 76 households with secondary residential structures,
 - b. 24 households with secondary commercial structures, and
 - c. 4 households with secondary residential-cum-commercial premises.

2.4. AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL HOUSEHOLDS

47. **Table 2-4** shows that WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project will affect 1,375 households' residential structures. Out of 1,375 affected households, 384 (27.93%) and

991 (72.07%) affected households will be affected in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Out of 384 affected households in Jashore district, 265 (69.01%), 34 (8.85%) and 85 (22.14%) are titled, non-titled and encroacher households, respectively. Among the 991 affected households in Satkhira district, 787 (79.41%), 135 (13.62%), and 69 (6.96%) are titled, non-titled, and encroacher households, respectively. Out of 1,375 affected households, 1052 households (76.51%), 169 (12.29%), and 154 (11.20%) are titled, non-titled and encroacher HHs. LAP-wise detailed information about affected titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households which will lose residential structures in the WeCARE Phase 3 project is presented in **Table 2-4** and **Annex 1 (Table I-1 and I-2)**.

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Bhikargachha, & Sharsha | 18 | 19 | 4 | 41 | 2.98 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 164 | 13 | 77 | 254 | 18.47 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 83 | 2 | 4 | 89 | 6.47 |
| Total in Jashore District | 265 | 34 | 85 | 384 | 27.93 |
| % | 69.01 | 8.85 | 22.14 | 100 | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 278 | 3 | 0 | 281 | 20.44 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 117 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 8.51 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 8.00 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 187 | 130 | 67 | 384 | 27.93 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 95 | 2 | 2 | 99 | 7.20 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 787 | 135 | 69 | 991 | 72.07 |
| % | 79.41 | 13.62 | 6.96 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 1,052 | 169 | 154 | 1,375 | 100 |
| % | 76.51 | 12.29 | 11.20 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.1. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS THAT WILL LOSE COMMERCIAL PREMISES

48. Table 2-5 shows that WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project, will affect 1,685 households which will lose commercial premises. Out of the 1,685 affected households with impacted commercial premises, the highest 913 households (54.18%) are titled households, followed by 390 non-titled households (23.15%), and 382 households (22.67%) are encroachers' HHs. Most of these households will lose their businesses at their commercial premises. It was found that out of 1,685 affected households, 955 households (56.68%) are in the areas covered by the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8) in the Satkhira district, while 730 households (43.32%) are affected in the areas under the three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2 & 3) in the Jashore district for the project (see **Table 2-5** and **Annex-1, Table I-1 & I-2**). Detailed LAP wise information about affected titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households which will lose their commercial premises is presented in **Table 2-5** and **Annex-1 Tables I-1 & I-2**.

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Bhikargachha, & Sharsha | 117 | 145 | 55 | 317 | 18.81 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 73 | 93 | 179 | 345 | 20.47 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 19 | 16 | 33 | 68 | 4.04 |
| Total in Jashore District | 209 | 254 | 267 | 730 | 43.32 |
| % | 28.63 | 34.79 | 36.58 | 100 | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 315 | 5 | 4 | 324 | 19.23 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.24 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 177 | 4 | 4 | 185 | 10.98 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 147 | 87 | 61 | 295 | 17.51 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 61 | 40 | 46 | 147 | 8.72 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 704 | 136 | 115 | 955 | 56.68 |
| % | 73.72 | 14.24 | 12.04 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 913 | 390 | 382 | 1,685 | 100 |
| % | 54.18 | 23.15 | 22.67 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.2. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS LOSING RESIDENTIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL PREMISES

49. Table 2-6 shows that WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project, will affect 496 households due to the acquisition of residential-cum-commercial premises. Out of the 496

affected households, the highest affected households are 291 households (58.67%) which are titled HHs. This was followed by 189 encroacher households (38.10%), and the remaining affected households are 16 non-titled households (3.23%) in the project areas. Out of 496 affected households, 254 households (51.21%) are in the areas covered by the three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2 & 3) in the Jashore district, while 242 households (48.79%) are in the areas covered by the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8) in the Satkhira district. Detailed LAP-wise information on the acquisition of residential-cum-commercial premises of the affected households is provided in Table 2-6 and Annex-1 (Tables 1-1 and 1-2).

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 40 | 2 | 23 | 65 | 13.10 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 35 | 8 | 112 | 155 | 31.25 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 15 | 0 | 19 | 34 | 6.85 |
| Total in Jashore District | 90 | 10 | 154 | 254 | 51.21 |
| % | 35.43 | 3.94 | 60.63 | 100 | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 87 | 0 | 1 | 88 | 17.74 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.21 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 43 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 8.67 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 41 | 5 | 28 | 74 | 14.92 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 24 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 6.25 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 201 | 6 | 35 | 242 | 48.79 |
| % | 83.06 | 2.48 | 14.46 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 291 | 16 | 189 | 496 | 100 |
| % | 58.67 | 3.23 | 38.10 | 100 | - |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.3. AFFECTED PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

50. Table 2-7 shows that the WeCARE Phase 3 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project will affect 335 households due to the acquisition of primary residential structures. Out of them, the majority—239 households (71.34%)—are titled households, followed by 52 non-titled households (15.52%), and 44 encroacher households (13.13%). Of the 335 affected households, 217 households (64.78%) are in the areas covered by the five LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the Satkhira district while the remaining 118 households (35.22%) are located within the areas covered by the three LAPs 1, 2, and 3 in the Jashore district. A detailed LAP-wise breakdown of affected households due to the acquisition of primary residential structures is presented in Table 2-7 and Annex (Tables 1-1 and 1-2).

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 4 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 12.71 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 58 | 6 | 19 | 83 | 70.34 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 16 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 16.95 |
| Total in Jashore District | 78 | 16 | 24 | 118 | 100 |
| % | 66.10 | 13.56 | 20.34 | 100 | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 56 | 3 | 0 | 59 | 27.19 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9.22 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 24 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 11.06 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 40 | 32 | 20 | 92 | 42.40 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 21 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 10.14 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 161 | 36 | 20 | 217 | 100 |
| % | 74.19 | 16.59 | 9.22 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 239 | 52 | 44 | 335 | |
| % | 71.34 | 15.52 | 13.13 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.4. AFFECTED PRIMARY COMMERCIAL PREMISES:

51. Table 2-8 shows that the WeCARE Phase 3 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project will affect 1,314 households' primary commercial premises. Out of them, 659 households (50.15%) are titled households, followed by 382 non-titled households (29.07%), and 273 encroacher households (20.78%). The 696 households (52.97%) are located in areas covered by LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira district, while the remaining 618 affected households (47.03%) are situated in areas covered by LAPs 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore district.

A comprehensive LAP-wise categorization of affected households by ownership status (titled, non-titled, and encroacher) due to the acquisition of primary commercial premises is presented in Table 2-8 and Annex (Tables 1-1 and 1-2).

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 100 | 143 | 42 | 285 | 21.69 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 52 | 89 | 137 | 278 | 21.16 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 13 | 16 | 26 | 55 | 4.19 |
| Total in Jashore District | 165 | 248 | 205 | 618 | 47.03 |
| % | 26.70 | 40.13 | 33.17 | 100 | - |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 246 | 5 | 3 | 254 | 19.33 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.15 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 125 | 4 | 1 | 130 | 9.89 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 93 | 85 | 32 | 210 | 15.98 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 28 | 40 | 32 | 100 | 7.61 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 494 | 134 | 68 | 696 | 52.97 |
| % | 70.98 | 19.25 | 9.77 | 100 | - |
| Grand Total | 659 | 382 | 273 | 1,314 | 100 |
| % | 50.15 | 29.07 | 20.78 | 100 | - |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.5. AFFECTED PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL PREMISES

52. Table 2-9 shows that the WeCARE Phase 3 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project will affect 123 households' primary residential-cum-commercial premises. Out of them, 61 households (49.59%) are encroacher households, followed by 57 titled households (46.34%) and 5 non-titled households (4.07%). The 81 affected households (65.85%) are situated in areas covered by LAPs 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore district, while the remaining 42 households (34.15%) are located in areas covered by LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira district. A detailed LAP-wise breakdown of affected households by ownership status (titled, non-titled, and encroacher HHs) due to the acquisition of primary residential-cum-commercial premises is provided in Table 2-9 and Annex (Tables 1-1 and 1-2).

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 17 | 1 | 8 | 26 | 21.14 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 6 | 3 | 35 | 44 | 35.77 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 2 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 8.94 |
| Total in Jashore District | 25 | 4 | 52 | 81 | 65.85 |
| % | 30.86 | 4.94 | 64.20 | 100 | - |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 10.57 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 9.76 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 5 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 10.57 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3.25 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 32 | 1 | 9 | 42 | 34.15 |
| % | 76.19 | 2.38 | 21.43 | 100 | - |
| Grand Total | 57 | 5 | 61 | 123 | 100.00 |
| % | 46.34 | 4.07 | 49.59 | 100 | - |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.6. IMPACTS ON BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

53. The WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project will affect both primary and secondary residential structures, commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises, of 964 affected HHs (including affected 744 titled HHs (77.18%), 117 non-titled HHs (12.14%), and 103 encroacher households (10.68%)), 347 affected HHs (including affected 236 titled HHs (68.01%), 8 non-titled HHs (2.31%), and 103 encroacher households (229.68%)), and 367 affected households (including affected 228 titled HHs (62.13%), 11 non-titled HHs (3.00%), and 128 encroacher households (34.88%)), respectively (Table 2-11, Table 2-12, & Table 2-13).

2.4.7. IMPACTS ON BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

54. Table 2-10 shows that a total of 964 affected households will lose both primary and secondary residential structures, 720 households (74.69%) and 244 households (25.31%) will be affected in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Out of 964 affected households, 744 households (77.18%) are titled households, 117 households (12.14%) are non-titled households, and 103 households (10.68%) are encroachers' households. The highest affected households are 277 households (28.73%) are in LAP-7 under Satkhira Sadar, followed by 204 households (21.16%) in LAP-4 under Kolaroa, and the lowest affected households is 24 households (2.49%) under Jhikargachha, and Sharsha upazilas. Table 2-10 presents LAP wise detailed information about affected households by ownership status (titled, non-titled, and encroacher) which will lose both primary and secondary residential structures.

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 13 | 10 | 1 | 24 | 2.49 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 94 | 7 | 52 | 153 | 15.87 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 65 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 6.95 |
| Total in Jashore District | 172 | 18 | 54 | 244 | 25.31 |
| % | 70.49 | 7.38 | 22.13 | 100 | - |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 204 | 0 | 0 | 204 | 21.16 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 84 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 8.71 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 78 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 8.09 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 132 | 98 | 47 | 277 | 28.73 |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | 74 | 1 | 2 | 77 | 7.99 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 572 | 99 | 49 | 720 | 74.69 |
| % | 79.44 | 13.75 | 6.81 | 100 | - |
| Grand Total | 744 | 117 | 103 | 964 | 100.00 |
| % | 77.18 | 12.14 | 10.68 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.8. IMPACTS ON BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

55. Table 2-11 shows that a total of 347 affected households will lose both primary and secondary commercial premises. Out of which, 243 households (70.03%) and 104 households (29.97%) will be affected in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Out of 347 affected households, 236 households (68.01%) are titled households, 103 households (29.68%) are encroachers' households, and the remaining 8 households (2.31%) are non-titled households. The number of highest affected households is 74 households (21.33%) that are in LAP-7 under Satkhira Sadar, followed by 69 households (19.88%) that are in LAP-4 under Kolaroa, further followed by 61 households (17.58%) that are in LAP-2 under Sharsha upazila, and the lowest affected households are 2 households (0.58%) in LAP-5 under Kolaroa upazila of Satkhira district. Table 2-11 presents LAP wise detailed information about affected households by ownership status (titled, non-titled and encroacher HHs) which will lose both primary and secondary commercial premises (Table 2-11 and Annex 2 (Table 2-31)).

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 17 | 2 | 13 | 32 | 9.22 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 17 | 4 | 40 | 61 | 17.58 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 5 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 3.17 |
| Total in Jashore District | 39 | 6 | 59 | 104 | 29.97 |
| % | 37.50 | 5.77 | 56.73 | 100 | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 68 | 0 | 1 | 69 | 19.88 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.58 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 50 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 15.27 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 45 | 2 | 27 | 74 | 21.33 |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | 32 | 0 | 13 | 45 | 12.97 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 197 | 2 | 44 | 243 | 70.03 |
| % | 81.07 | 0.82 | 18.11 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 236 | 8 | 103 | 347 | 100 |
| % | 68.01 | 2.31 | 29.68 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.9. IMPACTS ON BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESIDENTIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

56. Table 2-12 shows that a total of 367 affected households will lose both primary and secondary residential-cum-commercial premises. The project will affect 195 households (53.13%) and 172 households (46.87%) in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Out of 367 affected households, 228 households (62.13%) are titled households, 128 households (34.88%) are encroachers' households, while the remaining 11 households (3.00%) are non-titled households. The number of highest affected households is 172 households (46.87%) in LAP-4 under Kolaroa upazila, followed by 111 households (30.25%) in LAP-2 under Sharsha upazila, and the lowest affected households are 3 households (0.82%) in LAP-5 under Kolaroa upazila of Satkhira district. LAP wise detailed information about affected households by ownership status (titled, non—titled and encroacher), which will lose both primary and secondary residential-cum-commercial premises in WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project, is presented in Table 2-12.

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 23 | 1 | 15 | 39 | 10.63 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 29 | 5 | 77 | 111 | 30.25 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 12 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 8.72 |
| Total in Jashore District | 64 | 6 | 102 | 172 | 46.87 |
| % | 37.21 | 3.49 | 59.30 | 100 | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 64 | 6 | 102 | 172 | 46.87 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.82 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 8.17 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 36 | 4 | 21 | 61 | 16.62 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 22 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 7.36 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 164 | 5 | 26 | 195 | 53.13 |
| % | 84.10 | 2.56 | 13.33 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 228 | 11 | 128 | 367 | 100 |
| % | 62.13 | 3.00 | 34.88 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.10. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS LOSING SECONDARY STRUCTURES ONLY

57. Table 2-13 shows that a total of 76 (71.70%) affected households will lose residential secondary structures only due to land acquisition for the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. Out of 76 affected households, 69 households (90.79%) are titled households, followed by 7 households (9.21%) are encroachers' households. The highest number of affected households is 54 households (71.05% of households) that are affected in the four LAPs, namely LAPs 4, 5, 6, & 7 in the Satkhira district. On the other hand, 22 households (28.95%) are the affected households in three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, & 3) in the Jashore district only. LAP wise detailed information about the affected households that will lose secondary residential structures only is presented in Table 2-13 and Annex-2 (Table 2-35).

58. Table 2-13 shows that a total of 24 (22.64%) affected households will lose commercial secondary premises only in the WeCARE (Phase-3) areas. Out of 24 affected households, 18 (75.00%) are titled households, followed by 6 (25.00%) households are encroachers' households. Out of 24 affected households, 16 (66.67%) and 8 (33.33%) households are affected due to the acquisition of commercial secondary premises in the areas under four LAPs (LAPs 4, 6, 7, & 8) in the Satkhira district, and in the areas under two LAPs (LAPs 2 & 3) in the Jashore district. LAP-wise detailed information about the affected households losing commercial secondary premises is presented in Table 2-13 and Annex-2 (Table 2-35).

59. Table 2-13 shows that a total of 6 (22.64%) affected households will lose residential-cum-commercial secondary premises only in the WeCARE (Phase-3) areas. Out of 6 affected households, 6 (100%) households are titled households. Out of 6 affected households, 5 (83.33%) households, and 1 (16.67%) household are affected due to the acquisition of residential-cum-commercial secondary premises in the three LAPs, namely LAPs 4, 5, and 6 in the Satkhira and one LAP that is LAP 3 and is in the Jashore district. LAP-wise detailed information about the affected residential-cum-commercial secondary premises is presented in Table 2-13 and Annex-2 (Table 2-35).

Table 2-13: LAP Wise Numbers of Affected Households That Will Lose Secondary Structures Only by Ownership Type, by Utilization Type in the WeCARE (Phase 3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total (%) | % |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Affected Households That Will Lose Residential Secondary Structures | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 15 | 0 | 7 | 22 (28.95) | 20.75 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | | | | | |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Jashore District</i> | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 (71.05) | 50.94 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Satkhira District</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 69 | 0 | 7 | 76 (100) | 71.70 |
| % | 90.79 | 0 | 9.21 | 100 | |
| Affected Households That Will Lose Commercial Secondary Structures | | | | | |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 (33.33) | 7.55 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Jashore District</i> | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 13 | 0 | 3 | 16 (66.67) | 15.09 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Satkhira District</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 18 | 0 | 6 | 24 (100) | 22.64 |
| % | 75.00 | 0 | 25.00 | 100 | |
| Affected Households Will Lose Residential-cum-Commercial Secondary Structures | | | | | |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 (16.67) | 0.94 |
| <i>Subtotal in Jashore District</i> | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 (83.33) | 4.72 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Satkhira District</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 (100) | 5.66 |
| % | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 93 | 0 | 13 | 106 | |
| % | 87.74 | 0 | 12.26 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.4.11. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS THAT WILL LOSE TREES AND GHERS

60. Table 2-14 shows that a total of 118 affected households will lose trees, gher and ponds due to land acquisition for the project. Out of 118 affected households which will lose trees, gher and ponds due to the project, 79 households (66.95%) and 39 households (33.05%) are in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Out of 118 affected households, 112 households (94.92%) were titled households, 6 households (5.08%) were encroachers' households. The number of highest affected households is 42 households (53.16% of total households in the Satkhira district) in LAP-4 under Kolaroa upazila, followed by 20 households (51.28% of total households in the Jashore district) in LAP-2 under Sharsha upazila, and the lowest affected household is 1 household (2.56% of total households in the Jashore district) under Jhikargachha Upazila. LAP wise detailed information about affected households that will lose trees, gher, and ponds in WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project, is presented in Table 2-14 and Annex-2 (Table 2-5).

Table 2-14: LAP Wise Affected HHs Will Lose Trees, Gher and Ponds by Utilization Type in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| Affected HHs Losing trees, gher and Ponds Structures | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.56 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 15 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 51.28 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 17 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 46.15 |
| <i>Total in Jashore District</i> | 33 | 0 | 6 | 39 | 100 |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 53.16 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7.59 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 17.72 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 18.99 |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.53 |
| <i>Total in Satkhira District</i> | 79 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 100 |
| Grand Total | 112 | 0 | 6 | 118 | |
| % | 94.92 | 0 | 5.08 | 100 | |

Table 2-14: LAP Wise Affected HHs Will Lose Trees, Gher and Ponds by Utilization Type in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total | % |
|-----|------------|----------------|------------------|-------|---|
|-----|------------|----------------|------------------|-------|---|

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.5. MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

61. Table 2-4 previously presented that 1,375 households will lose their residential structures due to the project. Of these, the project will fully impact on 960 households (69.82%) (Table 2-15), while will impact partially on 415 households (30.18%) (Table 2-16). Similarly, Table 2-6 showed that 1,685 households will lose commercial premises and/or businesses. Among these, the project will fully impact on 1,241 households (73.65%) (Table 2-15), while will impact partially on 444 households (26.35%) (Table 2-15). Additionally, (Table 2-7) illustrated that 496 households will lose residential-cum-commercial premises. Of these, the project will fully impact on 285 households (57.46%) (Table 2-15), while will impact partially on 211 households (42.54%) (Table 2-15).

2.5.1. FULLY AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDS LOSING BUSINESSES AND PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

62. Table 2-15 shows that a total of 960 (38.62%) households will lose residential primary and secondary structures fully in the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. Among these, 703 households (73.23%) are titled households, followed by 169 households (17.60%) are non-titled households, and the remaining 88 households (9.17%) are encroachers' households. Out of 960 affected households, the highest 733 households (76.35%) are affected in the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8) in the Satkhira district. On the other hand, 227 households (23.65%) are affected in three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, & 3) in the Jashore district only. LAP wise detailed information about the fully affected residential households is presented in Table 2-15 and Annex-2 (Table 2-32).

63. Table 2-15 shows that a total of 1241 fully affected households will lose commercial premises and/or businesses in the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. Out of 1,241 fully affected households, 639 households (51.49%) are titled households, followed by 380 households (30.62%) are non-titled households, and 222 households (17.89%) are encroachers' households. Out of 1241 affected households, 707 households (56.97%) and 534 households (43.03%) are affected due to the acquisition of commercial premises in the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8) and three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, & 3) in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Detailed information about the affected commercial premises and businesses is presented in Table 2-15 and Annex-2 (Table 2-32).

64. Table 2-15 shows that a total of 285 fully affected households will lose residential-cum-commercial premises in the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. Out of 285 fully affected households, 173 households (60.70%) are titled households, followed by 16 households (5.61%) are non-titled households, and 96 households (33.68%) are encroachers' households. Out of 285 affected households, 157 households (55.09%) and 128 households (44.91%) are affected due to the acquisition of commercial premises in the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8) and three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, & 3) in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Detailed information about the affected residential-cum-commercial premises is presented in Table 2-15 and Annex-2 (Table 2-32).

Table 2-15: LAP Wise Numbers of affected Households Will Lose Primary and Secondary Structures Fully by Utilization Type in the WeCARE (Phase 3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total (%) | % |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Affected HHs will Lose Residential Primary and Secondary Structures Fully | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 147 | 34 | 46 | 227 (23.65) | 9.13 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | | | | | |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Jashore District</i> | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 556 | 135 | 42 | 733 (76.35) | 29.49 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Satkhira District</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 703 | 169 | 88 | 960 (100) | 38.62 |
| % | 73.23 | 17.60 | 9.17 | 100 | - |
| Affected HHs will Lose Primary and Secondary Commercial Premises Fully | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 135 | 254 | 145 | 534 (43.03) | 21.48 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | | | | | |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Jashore District</i> | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 504 | 126 | 77 | 707 (56.97) | 28.44 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | | | | | |

Table 2-15: LAP Wise Numbers of affected Households Will Lose Primary and Secondary Structures Fully by Utilization Type in the WeCARE (Phase 3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total (%) | % |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar Subtotal in Satkhira District | | | | | |
| Total | 639 | 380 | 222 | 1,241 (100) | 49.92 |
| % | 51.49 | 30.62 | 17.89 | 100 | |
| Affected Households will Lose Residential-cum-Commercial Premises Fully | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha LAP-2-Sharsha LAP-3-Sharsha Subtotal in Jashore District | 42 | 10 | 76 | 128 (44.91) | 5.15 |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa LAP-5-Kolaroa LAP-6-Kolaroa LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar Subtotal in Satkhira District | 131 | 6 | 20 | 157 (55.09) | 6.32 |
| Total | 173 | 16 | 96 | 285 (100) | 11.46 |
| % | 60.70 | 5.61 | 33.68 | 100 | 100 |
| Grand Total | 1,515 | 565 | 406 | 2,486 | |
| % | 60.94 | 22.73 | 16.33 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.5.2. PARTIALLY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS LOSING BUSINESSES AND PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

65. **Table 2-16** shows that a total of 415 (38.79%) affected households will lose residential primary and secondary structures partially in the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. Among these, 349 households (84.10%) are titled households, followed by 66 households (15.90%) are encroachers' households. Out of 415 affected households, the highest 258 households (62.17%) are affected in the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8) in the Satkhira district. On the other hand, 157 households (37.83%) are affected in three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, & 3) in the Jashore district only. LAP wise detailed information about the affected households that will lose primary and secondary residential structures partially presented in **Table 2-16** and **Annex-2 (Table 2-34)**.

66. **Table 2-16** shows that a total of 444 affected households will lose primary and secondary commercial premises partially and/or businesses in the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. Out of 444 affected households losing primary and secondary structures partially, 284 households (63.96%) are titled households, followed by 160 households (15.90%) are encroachers' households. Out of 444 affected households, 248 households (55.86%) and 196 households (44.14%) households are affected due to the acquisition of commercial premises partially in the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8) and three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, & 3) in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Detailed information about the affected commercial premises and/or businesses is presented in **Table 2-16** and **Annex-2 (Table 2-34)**.

67. **Table 2-16** shows that a total of 211 affected households will lose primary and secondary residential-cum-commercial premises partially in the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. Out of 211 affected households losing primary and secondary residential-cum-commercial premises partially, 118 households (55.92%) are titled households, followed by 93 households (44.08%) are encroachers' households. Out of 211 affected households losing primary and secondary residential-cum-commercial premises partially, 126 households (59.72%) and 85 households (40.28%) are affected with partial impact on their residential-cum-commercial premises due to the acquisition of residential-cum-commercial premises in the five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8) and three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, & 3) in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Detailed information about the affected residential-cum-commercial premises is presented in **Table 2-16** and **Annex-2 (Table 2-34)**.

Table 2-16: LAP Wise Affected Households Will Lose Primary and Secondary Structures Partially by Ownership Type, by Utilization Type in in the WeCARE (Phase 3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total (%) | % |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------|
| Affected HHs Will Lose Residential Primary and Secondary Structures Partially | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha LAP-2-Sharsha LAP-3-Sharsha Subtotal in Jashore District | 118 | 0 | 39 | 157 (37.83) | 14.67 |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa LAP-5-Kolaroa LAP-6-Kolaroa LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 231 | 0 | 27 | 258 (62.17) | 24.11 |

Table 2-16: LAP Wise Affected Households Will Lose Primary and Secondary Structures Partially by Ownership Type, by Utilization Type in in the WeCARE (Phase 3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navarou Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Titled HHs | Non-Titled HHs | Encroachers' HHs | Total (%) | % |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Satkhira District</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 349 | 0 | 66 | 415 (100) | 38.79 |
| % | 84.10 | 0 | 15.90 | 100 | - |
| Affected HHs Will Lose Primary and Secondary Commercial Premises Partially | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 74 | 0 | 122 | 196 (44.14) | 18.32 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | | | | | |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Jashore District</i> | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 210 | 0 | 38 | 248 (55.86) | 23.18 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Satkhira District</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 284 | 0 | 160 | 444 (100) | 41.50 |
| % | 63.96 | 0 | 36.04 | 100 | |
| Affected Households Will Lose Residential-cum-Commercial Premises Partially | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 48 | 0 | 78 | 126 | 11.78 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | | | | | |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | | | | | |
| <i>Total in Jashore District</i> | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 70 | 0 | 15 | 85 | 7.94 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | | | | | |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | | | | | |
| <i>Subtotal in Satkhira District</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 118 | 0 | 93 | 211 | 19.72 |
| % | 55.92 | 0 | 44.08 | 100 | 100 |
| Grand Total | 751 | 0 | 319 | 1,070 | |
| % | 70.19 | 0 | 29.81 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.5.3. AFFECTED COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES AND OTHER ENTITIES LOSING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES FULLY AND PARTIALLY

68. Table 2-17 shows that this project will affect a total of 126 community property resources (CPRs) in the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. Out of 126 affected CPRs, 83 CPRs (65.87%) affected are in the areas under LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 in the Satkhira district, and 43 CPRs (34.13%) affected are in the areas under LAPs 1, 2, & 3 in the Jashore district. A total of 46 religious prayer and worship sites including 42 (91.30%) mosques and 4 (8.70%) temples — along with 45 graveyards and one Eidgah, are expected to be affected within the WeCARE Phase 3 project areas. Annex-2 (Table 2-37). on affected CPRs demonstrates the magnitude of impacts of land acquisition and relocation on the affected CPRs' structures fully or partially. LAP wise detailed information on affected CPRs' structures impacted fully or partially by ownership status (titled, non-titled and encroacher CPRs) is presented in Table 2-17 and Annex-2 (Table 2-37).

| The Number of Affected CPRs | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------|
| LAP No. | Type | Mosque | School/ Madrasah/ College | Graveyard/Cemetery | Eid-gah | Temple/ Mandir/ Mazar | Total |
| LAPs 1, 2 & 3 in Jashore district | Title | 8 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 28 |
| | Non-Title | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Encroacher | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | Subtotal | 17 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 43 |
| LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 in Satkhira District | Title | 22 | 19 | 29 | 1 | 3 | 74 |
| | Non-title | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Encroacher | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Subtotal | 25 | 25 | 29 | 1 | 3 | 83 |
| Grand Total | Title | 30 | 24 | 43 | 1 | 4 | 102 |
| | Non-title | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Encroacher | 10 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| | Total | 42 | 34 | 45 | 1 | 4 | 126 |

69. Table 2-18 shows that a total of 66 government and other entities will be affected in the areas under the eight LAPs by land acquisition. Out of 66 affected government and other entities, 29 (43.94%) and 37 (56.06%) government and other entities (52.63%) are in the areas under the three LAPs 1, 2 & 3 and in the five LAPs—4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively (Table 2-18), Annex-2 (Table 2-38).

Chapter-2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Table 2-18: District Wise Affected Government and Other Entities in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| The Numbers of Affected Government and Other Entities | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| L-AP No. | Type | Public Toilet | Passenger Shed | Gov. Organization/Toron | Non-Gov Organization/Office | Donation Box | Tube well /Deep Tube well/water Pump | Training Institute/Centre/Office | Other/Tower/ Fire Services/ Club | Total |
| L-APs 1, 2 & 3 in Jashore District | Titled | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Non- Titled | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 |
| | Encr-ocher | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Subtotal | | 3 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 29 |
| L-APs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 in Satkhira District 15- (11+14) | Titled | 0 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 26 |
| | Non-titled | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| | Encr-ocher | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Subtotal | | 0 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 37 |
| Grand Total | Titled | 0 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 32 |
| | Non-titled | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 22 |
| | Encr-ocher | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Total | | 3 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 66 |

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2.6. OVERALL PROJECT IMPACTS SUMMARY

2.6.1. JASHORE DISTRICT

70. Table 2-19 shows that the project will affect a total of 260.75 acres of land will be required in the land areas under LAPs 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore district. Out of 260.75.23 acres required land, the amount of acquired land is 176.92 acres including 35.07, 64.02 and 77.83 acres in the LAPs 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Among 176.92 acres of acquired land, 150.02 acres are private land. Out of 176.92 acquired land, 150.1615 acres of private land, 148.86 (99.23%) acres of private land of the PAPs while 1.16 (0.77%) acres of CPRs' private land. Additionally, 83.83 acres of RHD land will be used for the implementation of the project. Out of 83.83 acres of RHD land, Out of 83.83 acres RHD land, 62.15 acres of RHD land will be used in the LAP 1 as well as 21.68 acres RHD land in the LAPs 2 and 3 will be used for the implementation of the project. A total of 26.90 acres of government land other than RHD land will be acquired through interministerial transfer and acquisition of CPRs on government land as well. Out of 26.90 acres of government land, 26.41 acres of land owned by other government agencies, and 0.49 acers government land occupied and used by CPRs.

71. Total affected households are 1,399 households in the Jashore district. Out of 1,399 affected households, 425, 778, and 196 affected households are in the areas under LAPs 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The project will affect 29 government and other entities including 11, 13 and 5 government and other entities in the LAPs 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Therefore, total affected households, government agencies, other entities, and CPRs are The project will affect 1,484 households, CPRs, government, and other entities. Detailed LAP wise information of overall project impacts in the Jashore district is presented in Table 2-19.

| SL. No. | Project Impacts | Unit | Unit/Quantity | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | Total |
| | | | Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | Sharsha | Sharsha | Jashore District |
| | | 0s | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Jashore District | | | | | | |
| A-1 | Involuntary acquisition of private land of PAPs (Table 2-1) | Acre | 22.95 | 56.53 | 69.38 | 148.86 |
| A-1. a | Involuntary acquisition of private land of CPRs (Table 2-1) | Acre | 0.63 | 0.53 | 0 | 1.16 |
| | Subtotal | Acre | 23.58 | 57.06 | 69.38 | 150.02 |
| | % | | 15.72 | 38.03 | 46.25 | 100 |
| A-2 | Involuntary acquisition of other government agencies' land through inter-ministerial transfer (Table 2-1) | Acre | 11.14 | 6.94 | 8.33 | 26.41 |
| A-2. a | Involuntary acquisition of CPRs on government land (Table 2-1) | Acre | 0.35 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.49 |
| | Subtotal | Acre | 11.49 | 6.96 | 8.45 | 26.90 |
| | % | | | | | |
| | Total Acquired Land (Private [PAPs & CPRs], Other Government Agencies, and CPRs on Govt. Land) | Acre | 35.07 | 64.02 | 77.83 | 176.92 |
| | % | | 19.82 | 36.19 | 43.99 | 100 |
| A-3 | Previously acquired RHD land will be used for the project (Table 2-1) | Acre | 62.15 | 21.68 | | 83.83 |
| A-4 | Total amount of additional land to be used (including the previously and newly acquired) | Acre | 97.22 | 64.02 | 77.83 | 260.75 |
| | | | | 21.68 | | |
| IMPACT OF LA ON HOUSEHOLDS, UNITS AND ENTITIES | | | | | | |
| B-1 | Number of affected households losing primary structures fully | No. | 306 | 454 | 129 | 889 |
| B-2 | Number of affected households losing primary structures partially | No. | 117 | 300 | 62 | 479 |
| | Subtotal (B-1+B-2) | No. | 423 | 754 | 191 | 1,368 |
| B-3 | Affected households losing secondary structures only | No. | 2 | 24 | 5 | 31 |
| | Total Affected Households (B-1+B-2+B-3) | No. | 425 | 778 | 196 | 1,399 |
| B-4 | Affected community property resources (CPRs) | No. | 9 | 23 | 11 | 43 |
| B-5 | Affected government, titled and non-titled other entities | No. | 5 | 17 | 5 | 27 |
| | Total Affected HHs, CPRs, Government and Other Entities | No. | 439 | 818 | 212 | 1469 |
| | Project affected population belongs to affected HHs | No. | 2044 | 3455 | 956 | 6455 |
| C-1 | Affected titled HHs (THHs) losing own residences | No. | 18 | 164 | 83 | 265 |
| C-2 | Affected THHs losing own commercial structures | No. | 117 | 73 | 19 | 209 |
| C-3 | Affected THHs losing own residential-cum-commercial structures | No. | 40 | 35 | 15 | 90 |
| | Total THHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | No. | 175 | 272 | 117 | 564 |

Table 2-19: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in Jashore District under the WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra - Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Sl. No. | Project Impacts | Unit | Unit/Quantity | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | Total |
| | | | Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | Sharsha | Sharsha | Jashore District |
| | | | 0s | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Affected THHs losing business/shops in own commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures (C-2 + C-3) | | No. | 137 | 108 | 34 | 299 |
| C-4 | Number of THHs rented out residential structures are affected | | 1 | 16 | 2 | 19 |
| C-5 | Number of THHs rented out commercial structures are affected | | 83 | 40 | 5 | 128 |
| C-6 | Number of THHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected | | 34 | 25 | 8 | 67 |
| Total THHs Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures (C-4+C-5+C-6) | | No. | 94 | 51 | 15 | 160 |
| C-7 | Number of tenants of residential structures rented from THHs are affected | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| C-8 | Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from THHs are affected | | 5 | 7 | 0 | 12 |
| C-9 | Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from THHs are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of Tenants (C-7+C-8+C-9) | | | 339 | 221 | 22 | 582 |
| D-1 | Affected NTHHs losing residential structures | No. | 19 | 13 | 2 | 34 |
| D-2 | Affected NTHHs losing own commercial structures | No. | 145 | 93 | 16 | 254 |
| D-3 | Affected NTHHs losing own residential-cum-commercial structures | No. | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Total NTHHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | No. | 166 | 114 | 18 | 298 |
| Affected NTHHs losing business/shops in own commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures built on govt. land (D-2 + D-3) | | No. | 147 | 101 | 16 | 264 |
| D-4 | Number of NTHHs rented out residential structures are affected | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| D-5 | Number of NTHHs rented out commercial structures are affected | | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| D-6 | Number of NTHHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total NTHHs Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures (| | No. | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| D-7 | Number of tenants of residential structures rented from NTHHs are affected | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| D-8 | Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from NTHHs are affected | | 5 | 7 | 0 | 12 |
| D-9 | Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from NTHHs are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of Tenants (D-7+D-8+D-9) | | | 5 | 8 | 0 | 13 |
| E-1 | Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Residences | No. | 4 | 77 | 4 | 85 |
| E-2 | Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Commercial Structures | No. | 55 | 179 | 33 | 267 |
| E-3 | Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | No. | 23 | 112 | 19 | 154 |
| Total Encroachers' HHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | No. | 82 | 368 | 56 | 506 |
| Affected Encroacher HHs Losing Business/Shops in Own Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures Built on Govt. Land (E-2 + E-3) | | No. | 78 | 291 | 52 | 431 |
| E-4 | Number of encroachers' HHs rented out residential structures are affected | | 1 | 9 | 2 | 12 |
| E-5 | Number of encroachers' HHs rented out commercial structures are affected | | 32 | 116 | 25 | 173 |
| E-6 | Number of encroachers' HHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected | | 19 | 81 | 10 | 110 |
| Total Encroachers' Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | | 52 | 206 | 37 | 295 |
| E-7 | Number of tenants of residential structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected | | 1 | 17 | 0 | 18 |
| E-8 | Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected | | 116 | 386 | 70 | 572 |
| E-9 | Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected | | 45 | 85 | 2 | 132 |
| Total Number of Tenants (E-7+E-8+E-9) | | | 162 | 488 | 72 | 722 |
| Total Number of Tenants of CPRs' Commercial Structures (CP) (TCPRs) | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Encroacher CPRs | | | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| Tenants of Encroacher CPRs | | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Total TH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures | | No. | 118 | 81 | 15 | 214 |
| Total NTH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures | | No. | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |

Table 2-19: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in Jashore District under the WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra - Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| SL. No. | Project Impacts | Unit | Unit/Quantity | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | Total |
| | | | Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | Sharsha | Sharsha | Jashore District |
| | | 0s | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| H | Total Encroachers Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures | No. | 52 | 206 | 37 | 295 |
| Total Number of Structures' Owners Losing Rental Income (F+G+H) | | | | | | |
| I-1 | Total Affected Community Property Resources on Private Land | No. | 4 | 14 | 10 | 28 |
| I-2 | Total Affected Community Property Resources on Government Land | No. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| I-3 | Total Affected Community Property Resources on Encroached Land | No. | 4 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| I-4 | Grand Total Affected Community Property Resources | No. | 9 | 23 | 11 | 43 |
| J-1 | Total Affected Government and Other Entities with Title to Land | No. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| J-2 | Total Affected Other Entities without Title to Land | No. | 6 | 10 | 2 | 18 |
| J-3 | Total Other Entities on Encroached Land | No. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| J-4 | Grand Total Government and Other Entities | No. | 11 | 13 | 5 | 29 |
| K-1 | Total Affected Laborers of titled HHs as employers | No. | 710 | 340 | 19 | 1,069 |
| K-2 | Total Affected Laborers of non-titled HHs as employers | No. | 42 | 26 | 3 | 71 |
| K-3 | Total laborers of encroachers' HHs as employers | No. | 255 | 592 | 69 | 916 |
| K-4 | Total laborers of CPRs as employers | No. | 76 | 8 | 0 | 84 |
| | Grand Total | No. | 1083 | 966 | 91 | 2140 |
| L | Total Affected Vulnerable Households | No. | 100 | 239 | 66 | 193 |
| M-1 | Affected Trees of Titled HHs | No. | 902 | 5,310 | 1,881 | 8,093 |
| M-2 | Affected Trees of Non-Titled HHs | No. | 1,033 | 146 | 2 | 1,181 |
| M-3 | Affected Trees of Encroachers' HHs | No. | 92 | 8,571 | 847 | 9,510 |
| M-4 | Total Affected Trees | No. | 2,127 | 14,027 | 2,730 | 18,884 |
| N-1 | Affected Trees of Titled CPRs and Titled Other Entities | No. | 26 | 193 | 18 | 237 |
| N-2 | Affected Trees of Encroacher CPRs and Encroacher Other Entities | No. | 107 | 473 | 0 | 580 |
| N-3 | Total Affected Trees | No. | 133 | 666 | 18 | 817 |
| | Grand Total Affected Trees | No. | 2260 | 14693 | 2748 | 19701 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCI and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.6.2. SATKHIRA DISTRICT

72. Table 2-20 shows that the project will affect a total of 646.86 acres of land will be required in the land areas under LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Satkhira district. Out of 646.86 acres required land, the amount of acquired land is 606.33 acres including 137.60, 139.00, 101.47, 174.64, and 53.62 acres in the LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, respectively. Among 646.86 acres of acquired land, 485.62 acres are private land. Out of 485.62 acres acquired land, 481.86 acres of private land of the PAPs while 3.76 acres of CPRs' private land. Additionally, 120.70 acres of government land will be used for the project. Total 119.09 acres of land is owned by other government agencies, which will be acquired through inter ministerial transfer while CPRs on 1.61 acres of government land will also be acquired. Besides, 40.53 acres of RHD land will be used for the implementation of the project.

73. Total Affected Households, CPRs, Government and Other Entities with and without Title to Land are 2,376 households in the Satkhira district. Out of 2,376 affected households and other entities, 755, 145, 364, 818, 294 are affected households and other entities in the areas under LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively. Out of 2,376 households and other entities, 2,263 affected households including 713, 143, 349, 779 and 279 in the areas under LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively. Among the 2,376 affected households and other entities, 83 are affected CPRs including 30, 1, 10, 28, and 14 in the areas under LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively. Besides, the project will affect 30 government and other entities including 12, 1, 5, 11, and 1 government and other entities in the LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively. Detailed LAP wise information of overall project impacts in the Satkhira district is presented in Table 2-20.

Table 2-20: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in Satkhira District under the WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra - Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| SL. No. | Project Impacts | Unit | Unit/Quantity | | | | | Total Satkhira District |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | |
| | | | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | |
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 = (4+7) |
| Satkhira District | | | | | | | | |
| A-1 | Involuntary acquisition of private land of individual PAPs | Acre | 100.58 | 125.44 | 93.60 | 118.31 | 43.94 | 481.86 |

Table 2-20: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in Satkhira District under the WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra - Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| SL. No. | Project Impacts | Unit | Unit/Quantity | | | | | Total Satkhira District |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | |
| | | | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | |
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8=(4+7) |
| A-1 a. | Involuntary acquisition of private land of CPRs for the project | Acres | 2.01 | 0 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.17 | 3.76 |
| | Subtotal | Acres | 102.59 | 125.44 | 94.38 | 119.11 | 44.11 | 485.62 |
| | % | | 21.13 | 25.83 | 19.43 | 24.53 | 9.08 | 100.00 |
| A-2 | Involuntary acquisition of other government agencies' land through inter-ministerial transfer | Acre | 34.61 | 13.56 | 6.54 | 55.05 | 9.32 | 119.09 |
| A-2 a. | Involuntary acquisition of CPRs on government land | Acre | 0.39 | 0 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.19 | 1.61 |
| | Subtotal | | 35.01 | 13.56 | 7.10 | 55.53 | 9.52 | 120.70 |
| | % | | 29.01 | 11.23 | 5.88 | 46.01 | 7.89 | 100.00 |
| | Total Acquired Land (Private [PAPs & CPRs], Other Government Agencies, and CPRs on Govt. Land) | | 137.60 | 139.00 | 101.47 | 174.64 | 53.62 | 606.33 |
| A-3 | Previously acquired RHD land will be used for the project | | 0 | | 37.39 | | 3.14 | 40.53 |
| | Total amount of additional land to be used (including the previously and newly acquired) | | 137.60 | 139.00 | 101.47 | 174.64 | 53.62 | 646.86 |
| | | | | | 37.39 | | 3.14 | |
| IMPACT OF LA ON HOUSEHOLDS, UNITS AND ENTITIES | | | | | | | | |
| B-1 | Number of affected households losing primary structures fully | No. | 487 | 115 | 223 | 558 | 214 | 1597 |
| B-2 | Number of affected households losing primary structures partially | No. | 206 | 12 | 115 | 195 | 63 | 591 |
| | Subtotal (B-1+B-2) | No. | 693 | 127 | 338 | 753 | 277 | 2188 |
| B-3 | Affected households losing secondary structures only | No. | 20 | 16 | 11 | 26 | 2 | 75 |
| | Total Affected Households (B-1+B-2+B-3) | No. | 713 | 143 | 349 | 779 | 279 | 2263 |
| B-4 | Affected community property resources (CPRs) | | 30 | 1 | 10 | 28 | 14 | 83 |
| B-4 | Affected government and other entities | No. | 12 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 30 |
| B-5 | Total Affected CPRs, Government and Other Entities with and without title to land | No. | 42 | 2 | 15 | 39 | 15 | 113 |
| | Total Affected Households, CPRs, Government and Other Entities with and without Title to Land | No. | 755 | 145 | 364 | 818 | 294 | 2376 |
| B-5 | Project affected population belongs to affected HHs | No. | 3123 | 564 | 1504 | 3261 | 123 | 2671 |
| C-1 | Affected titled HHs (THHs) losing own residences | No. | 278 | 117 | 110 | 187 | 95 | 787 |
| C-2 | Affected THHs losing own commercial structures | No. | 315 | 4 | 177 | 147 | 61 | 704 |
| C-3 | Affected THHs losing own residential-cum-commercial structures | No. | 87 | 6 | 43 | 41 | 24 | 201 |
| | Total THHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | No. | 680 | 127 | 330 | 415 | 214 | 1775 |
| | Affected THHs losing business/shops in own commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures (C-2 + C-3) | No. | 402 | 10 | 220 | 228 | 119 | 988 |
| C-4 | Number of THHs rented out residential structures are affected | | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| C-5 | Number of THHs rented out commercial structures are affected | | 154 | 0 | 56 | 26 | 18 | 254 |
| C-6 | Number of THHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected | | 51 | 2 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 98 |
| | Total THHs Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures (C-4+C-5+C-6) | No. | 210 | 4 | 80 | 45 | 31 | 370 |
| C-7 | Number of tenants of residential structures rented from THHs are affected | | 10 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 31 |
| C-8 | Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from THHs are affected | | 363 | 0 | 171 | 101 | 74 | 709 |
| C-9 | Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from THHs are affected | | 35 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 73 |
| | Total Number of Tenants (C-7+C-8+C-9) | | 408 | 14 | 191 | 121 | 79 | 813 |
| D-1 | Affected NTHHs losing residential structures | No. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 2 | 135 |
| D-2 | Affected NTHHs losing own commercial structures | No. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 87 | 40 | 136 |
| D-3 | Affected NTHHs losing own residential-cum-commercial structures | No. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | Total NTHHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | No. | 8 | 0 | 4 | 222 | 43 | 277 |
| | Affected NTHHs losing business/shops in own commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures built on govt. land (D-2 + D-3) | No. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 92 | 41 | 142 |
| D-4 | Number of NTHHs rented out residential structures are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D-5 | Number of NTHHs rented out commercial structures are affected | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| D-6 | Number of NTHHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Project Impacts | Unit | Unit/Quantity | | | | | Total Satkhira District | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | | |
| | | | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | | |
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8=(4+7) | |
| Total NTHs Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures (| | No. | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| D-7 | Number of tenants of residential structures rented from NTHs are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D-8 | Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from NTHs are affected | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 6D-9 | Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from NTHs are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of Tenants (D-7+D-8+D-9) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| E-1 | Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Residences | No. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 2 | 69 | 69 |
| E-2 | Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Commercial Structures | No. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 61 | 46 | 115 | 115 |
| E-3 | Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | No. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 35 | 35 |
| Total Encroachers' HHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | No. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 156 | 54 | 219 | 219 |
| Affected Encroacher HHs Losing Business/Shops in Own Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures Built on Govt. Land (E-2 + E-3) | | No. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 89 | 52 | 150 | 150 |
| E-4 | Number of encroachers' HHs rented out residential structures are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| E-5 | Number of encroachers' HHs rented out commercial structures are affected | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 25 | 44 | 44 |
| E-6 | Number of encroachers' HHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 14 |
| Total Encroachers' Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 28 | 60 | 60 |
| E-7 | Number of tenants of residential structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E-8 | Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 81 | 166 | 166 |
| E-9 | Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Total Number of Tenants (E-7+E-8+E-9) | | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 81 | 175 | 175 |
| Total Number of Tenants of CPRs' Commercial Structures (TCPs) (Table 2-32) | | | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Encroacher-CPRs Rented Commercial Structures | | | 15 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| F | Total TH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures | No. | 210 | 4 | 80 | 45 | 31 | 370 | 370 |
| G | Total NTH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures | No. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| H | Total Encroachers' Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures | No. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 59 | 59 |
| Total Number of Structures' Owners Losing Rental Income (F+G+H) | | | 203 | 8 | 79 | 107 | 63 | 460 | 460 |
| I-1 | Total Affected Titled Community Property Resources | No. | 30 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 74 | 74 |
| I-2 | Total Affected Non-Titled Community Property Resources | No. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| I-3 | Total Affected Community Property Resources on Encroached Land | No. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| I-4 | Grand Total Affected Community Property Resources | No. | 30 | 1 | 10 | 28 | 14 | 83 | 83 |
| J-1 | Total Government and other Entities with Title to Land | No. | 10 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 26 | 26 |
| J-2 | Total Other Entities without Title to Land | No. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| J-3 | Total Other Entities on Encroached Land | No. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| J-4 | Total Government and Other Entities with and without Title to Land | No. | 13 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 37 |
| K-1 | Total Affected Skilled Laborers | No. | 269 | 11 | 179 | 19 | 0 | 478 | 478 |
| K-2 | Total Affected Unskilled Laborers | No. | 153 | 2 | 96 | 302 | 287 | 840 | 840 |
| K-3 | Grand Total Affected Laborers | No. | 422 | 13 | 275 | 331 | 287 | 1328 | 1328 |
| L | Total Affected Vulnerable Households | No. | 193 | 56 | 95 | 210 | 63 | 1012 | 1012 |
| M-1 | Affected Trees of Titled HHs | No. | 23,694 | 6,532 | 7,742 | 12,077 | 5,550 | 55,595 | 55,595 |
| M-2 | Affected Trees of Non-Titled HHs | No. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,027 | 107 | 1,136 | 1,136 |
| M-3 | Affected Trees of Encroachers' HHs | No. | 12 | 0 | 125 | 4,562 | 110 | 4,809 | 4,809 |
| M-4 | Total Affected Trees | No. | 23708 | 6532 | 7867 | 17,666 | 5767 | 61,540 | 61,540 |
| N-1 | Affected Trees of Titled CPRs and Titled Other Entities | No. | 2,156 | 12 | 542 | 3,524 | 1,561 | 7,795 | 7,795 |

Handwritten signatures and initials are present at the bottom of the page, including 'WAP', 'SAP', 'AP', 'KAP', 'AMD', and 'D.C. Z'.

Table 2-20: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in Satkhira District under the WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra - Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Sl. No. | Project Impacts | Unit | Unit/Quantity | | | | | Total Satkhira District |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | |
| | | | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | Satkhira Sadar upazila | |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 = (4+7) | | |
| N-2 | Affected Trees of Non-Titled CPRs and Non-Titled Other Entities | No. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| N-3 | Affected Trees of Encroacher CPRs and Encroacher Other Entities | No. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 34 |
| N-4 | Total Affected Trees | No. | 2,156 | 12 | 542 | 3,577 | 1,567 | 7,854 |
| N-5 | Grand Total | No. | 25,864 | 6544 | 8409 | 21,243 | 7,334 | 69,394 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.6.3. LAPWISE MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ON PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE LOSING HOUSEHOLDS

74. It is important to note that the Table 2-21 presents a breakdown of affected households (HHs) losing primary residential structures by type across three LAPs 1, 2 & 3 in the Jashore district and five LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 in Satkhira district. However, since the existence of heterogeneous nature of the affected structures—including pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, kutcha, thatched, and polythene—many households have experienced losses across more than one category of structure. As a result, the same household may appear in multiple structure-type columns, depending on the variety of structures they owned. Therefore, to avoid double counting and misinterpretation, the total affected area in square feet has not been aggregated based on structure types for overall comparison or summary. However, the table illustrates and provides a clearer estimation of number of affected HHs, structures by type and floor areas in square feet (Table 2-21).

Table 2-21: LAP Wise Numbers of Affected HHs Losing Primary Residential Structures by Type in the Jashore and Satkhira District under WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Type of HHs | Description | No. of HHs | Number of HHs Losing One or More of the Following Types of Structures | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | | | | Pucca | Semi-pucca | Tin Made | Kutcha | Thatched | Polythene |
| Residential Structures in Jashore district | | | | | | | | | |
| Three LAPs (LAP-1, LAP-2, & LAP-3) | THHs | No. HHs ³ | 265 | 115 | 177 | 67 | 60 | 1 | 13 |
| | | No. of Str ⁴ | | 134 | 303 | 84 | 69 | 1 | 13 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) ⁵ | | 138,508 | 94,082 | 16,125 | 11,074 | 540 | 4,754 |
| | NTHHs | No. HHs | 34 | 4 | 11 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 4 | 14 | 33 | 18 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 663 | 4,392 | 6,514 | 2,622 | 0 | 144 |
| | Encro. HHs | No. HHs | 85 | 36 | 54 | 23 | 27 | 0 | 8 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 50 | 92 | 25 | 35 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 46,931 | 27,605 | 4,262 | 6336 | 0 | 551 |
| Subtotal for all types of affected HHs | | No. HHs | 384 | 155 | 242 | 112 | 99 | 7 | 22 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 188 | 409 | 142 | 122 | 1 | 23 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 186,102 | 126,079 | 26,901 | 20,032 | 540 | 5,449 |
| Residential Structures in Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | |
| Five LAPs (LAP-4, LAP-5, LAP-6, LAP-7 & LAP-8) | THHs | No. HHs | 704 | 256 | 550 | 211 | 178 | 2 | 30 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 303 | 959 | 278 | 213 | 2 | 31 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 322,393 | 346,524 | 61,084 | 36,947 | 310 | 5,597 |
| | NTHHs | No. HHs | 135 | 1 | 52 | 80 | 54 | 0 | 15 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 1 | 71 | 110 | 70 | 0 | 15 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 28 | 24,897 | 31,936 | 17,196 | 0 | 1,265 |
| | Encro. HHs | No. HHs | 69 | 20 | 57 | 17 | 24 | 0 | 2 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 30 | 118 | 26 | 34 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 20,759 | 37,375 | 5,967 | 6,017 | 0 | 646 |
| Subtotal for all types of affected HHs | | No. HHs | 908 | 277 | 659 | 308 | 256 | 2 | 47 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 334 | 1148 | 414 | 317 | 2 | 49 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | | | | | | |

³ Number of affected households: A single affected household may have multiple types of affected structures—such as pucca and semi-pucca, or semi-pucca and tin-roofed, or pucca and kutcha. Consequently, some households have been counted more than once based on the different types of affected structures.

⁴ Number of affected structures: It is worth noting that the affected structures in the project areas are heterogeneous in nature—ranging from pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, and kutcha to thatched and polythene-covered structures. As a result, determining the total number of different types of affected structures has been avoided.

⁵ Floor areas of affected structures (in square feet): Since the project areas contain heterogeneous types of affected structures—such as pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, kutcha, thatched, and polythene—it was not feasible to calculate the total affected area in square feet by categorizing these different structure types. Therefore, such calculation has been avoided.

Table 2-21: LAP Wise Numbers of Affected HHs Losing Primary Residential Structures by Type in the Jashore and Satkhira District under WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Type of HHs | Description | No. of HHs | Number of HHs Losing One or More of the Following Types of Structures | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | Pucca | Semi-pucca | Tin Made | Kutchha | Thatched | Polythene |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 343,180 | 408,796 | 98,987 | 60,160 | 310 | 7,508 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.6.4. LAP WISE MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ON PRIMARY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE LOSING HOUSEHOLDS

75. It is important to note that Table 2-22 presents a breakdown of affected households (HHs) losing primary commercial structures by type across three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, and 3) in the Jashore district and five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) in the Satkhira district. It is to be noted that it was found that the heterogeneous nature of the affected structures—including pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, kutchha, thatched, and polythene will be affected due to the project. As a result, many households have lost more than one type of structure. Consequently, a single household may appear under multiple structure-type categories, depending on the diversity of structures they owned. To avoid double counting and misinterpretation, the total affected area in square feet has not been aggregated across structure types for overall comparison or summary. Nevertheless, the table provides a clear estimation of the number of affected HHs, the number of structures by type, and the corresponding floor areas in square feet. Detailed LAP wise information about the number of affected HHs with impacted commercial premises, the number of commercial structures by type, and the corresponding floor areas in square feet is provided in Table 2-22.

Table 2-22: LAP Wise Numbers of Affected HHs Losing Primary Commercial Structures by Type in the Jashore and Satkhira District under WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Type of HHs | Description | No. of HHs | Number of HHs Losing One or More of the Following Types of Structures | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | Pucca | Semi-pucca | Tin Made | Kutchha | Thatched | Polythene |
| Commercial Structures/Premises in Jashore district | | | | | | | | | |
| Three LAPs (LAP-1, LAP-2, & LAP-3) | THHs | No. HHs | 209 | 108 | 83 | 15 | 79 | 1 | 3 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 137 | 106 | 16 | 98 | 1 | 4 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 245,116 | 86,852 | 5,345 | 29,851 | 468 | 483 |
| | NTHHs | No. HHs | 254 | 1 | 30 | 17 | 85 | 2 | 132 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 2 | 33 | 18 | 91 | 2 | 133 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 576 | 8,705 | 4,762 | 16,567 | 214 | 14,284 |
| | Encro.-HHs | No. HHs | 267 | 96 | 171 | 25 | 201 | 1 | 5 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 126 | 243 | 34 | 251 | 1 | 6 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 132,765 | 106,315 | 9,180 | 62,434 | 198 | 1,750 |
| Subtotal for all types of affected HHs | | No. HHs | 730 | 205 | 284 | 57 | 363 | 4 | 140 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 265 | 382 | 68 | 440 | 4 | 143 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 368,457 | 201,872 | 19,287 | 108,852 | 880 | 16,517 |
| Commercial Structures/Premises | | | | | | | | | |
| Five LAPs (LAP-4, LAP-5, LAP-6, LAP-7 & LAP-8) | THHs | No. HHs | 704 | 227 | 429 | 81 | 306 | 1 | 22 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 137 | 106 | 16 | 98 | 1 | 4 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 317,372 | 355,061 | 30,103 | 98,167 | 80 | 12,943 |
| | NTHHs | No. HHs | 136 | 1 | 31 | 34 | 60 | 1 | 11 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 1 | 32 | 36 | 65 | 1 | 11 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 1,620 | 6,950 | 7,076 | 11,006 | 180 | 1,549 |
| | Encro.-HHs | No. HHs | 115 | 44 | 71 | 10 | 70 | 1 | 4 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 69 | 126 | 16 | 99 | 1 | 4 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 105,610 | 81,885 | 4,406 | 25,867 | 285 | 843 |
| Subtotal for all types of affected HHs | | No. HHs | 955 | 272 | 531 | 125 | 436 | 3 | 37 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 207 | 264 | 68 | 262 | 3 | 19 |
| | | Area of Str. (sqft) | | 424,602 | 443,896 | 41,385 | 135,040 | 545 | 15,337 |

2.6.5. LAP WISE MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ON PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE LOSING HOUSEHOLDS

76. It is important to note that Table 2-23 presents a breakdown of affected households (HHs) losing primary residential-cum-commercial structures by type across three LAPs (LAPs 1, 2, and 3) in the Jashore district and five LAPs (LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) in the Satkhira district. It is to be noted that it was found that the heterogeneous nature of the affected structures—including pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, kutchha, thatched, and polythene will be affected due to the project. As a result, many households have lost more than one type of residential-cum-commercial structures. Consequently, a single household may appear under multiple structure-type categories,

depending on the diversity of structures they owned. To avoid double counting and misinterpretation, the total affected area in square feet has not been aggregated across structure types for overall comparison or summary. Nevertheless, the table provides a clear estimation of the number of affected HHs, the number of residential-cum-commercial structures by type, and the corresponding floor areas in square feet. Detailed LAP wise information about the number of affected HHs with impacted residential-cum-commercial premises, the number of residential-cum-commercial structures by type, and the corresponding floor areas in square feet is provided in Table 2-23.

Table 2-23: LAP Wise Numbers of Affected HHs Losing Primary Residential-cum-Commercial Structures by Type in the Jashore and Satkhira District under WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Type of HHs | Description | No. of HHs | Number of HHs Losing One or More of the Following Types of Structures | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | Pucca | Semi-pucca | Tin Made | Kutchra | Thatched | Polythene |
| Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | | | | | | | | |
| Three LAPs (LAP-1, LAP-2 & LAP-3) | THHs | No. HHs | 90 | 79 | 37 | 5 | 32 | 0 | 3 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 115 | 84 | 5 | 49 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 237,864 | 31,067 | 1,878 | 22,320 | 0 | 2,290 |
| | NTHHs | No. HHs | 10 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 0 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 0 | 2,006 | 2,020 | 673 | 0 | 80 |
| | Encro.-HHs | No. HHs | 154 | 115 | 103 | 28 | 100 | 1 | 5 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 161 | 214 | 45 | 133 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 226,233 | 91,659 | 8,127 | 37,677 | 450 | 1,972 |
| Subtotal for all types of affected HHs | | No. HHs | 254 | 194 | 145 | 40 | 137 | 1 | 9 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 276 | 305 | 55 | 191 | 1 | 8 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 464,097 | 124,732 | 12,025 | 60,670 | 450 | 4,342 |
| Total | | | | 554 | 671 | 209 | 601 | 6 | 171 |
| Residential-cum-Commercial in Satkhira district | | | | | | | | | |
| Five LAPs (LAP-4, LAP-5, LAP-6, LAP-7 & LAP-8) | THHs | No. HHs | 201 | 132 | 155 | 22 | 97 | 0 | 6 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 199 | 366 | 31 | 131 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 367,088 | 163,744 | 7,425 | 39,617 | 0 | 8,094 |
| | NTHHs | No. HHs | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 0 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 0 | 2,845 | 1,737 | 1,132 | 0 | 0 |
| | Encro.-HHs | No. HHs | 35 | 27 | 30 | 7 | 21 | 0 | 3 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 47 | 79 | 12 | 32 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 97,323 | 39,638 | 3,940 | 10,568 | 0 | 3,674 |
| Subtotal for all types of affected HHs | | No. HHs | 242 | 159 | 189 | 33 | 124 | 0 | 9 |
| | | No. of Str. | | 246 | 452 | 48 | 172 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Area of Str. (sft) | | 464,411 | 206,227 | 13,102 | 51,317 | 0 | 11,768 |

2.7. AFFECTED SECONDARY STRUCTURES

77. The 15 are titled, and 7 encroacher households will lose residential secondary structures in the Jashore district due to the project. Similarly, due to the project, the 5 titled and 3 encroacher households will lose commercial secondary structures in the Jashore district. Besides, only one titled household will lose residential-cum-commercial secondary structures in the Jashore district due to the project. On the other hand, the 54 are titled households that will lose residential secondary structures in the Satkhira district due to the project. Similarly, due to the project, the 13 titled and 3 encroacher households will lose commercial secondary structures in the Satkhira district. Besides, 5 titled households will lose residential-cum-commercial secondary structures in the Satkhira district due to the project.

2.8. AFFECTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES OF CPRS

78. **Affected Primary Structures:** In Jashore district, a total of 43 affected CPRs will lose 109267 sft pucca, 3783 sft semi-pucca, and 744 sft kutchra primary structures due to the project. CPR structures' budget and LAP wise detailed information on affected primary structures of CPRs by type of structure is presented in **Annex-2, Table 2-18, 2-20 & 2-22.**

79. **Affected Secondary Structures:** **Annex-2, Table 2-19, 2-21 & 2-23** present that the quantity of affected secondary structures is 16,187 sft and detailed LAP wise quantities of affected secondary structures in sft, number, cft, etc., of CPRs in Jashore district.

80. **Affected Primary Structures:** In Satkhira district, total 90 affected CPRs will lose 141854 sft pucca, 13401 sft semi-pucca, 1200 sft tin made, and 2000 sft kutchra primary structures due to the project. CPR structures' budget and LAP wise detailed information on affected primary structures of CPRs by type of structure is presented in **Annex-2, Table 2-18, 2-20 & 2-22.**

81. **Affected Secondary Structures: Annex-2, Table 2-19, 2-21 & 2-23** present that the quantity of affected secondary structures is 30,185 sft and detailed LAP wise quantities of affected secondary structures in sft, number, cft, etc., of CPRs in Satkhira district.

2.9. AFFECTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER ENTITIES

82. **Affected Primary Structures:** In Jashore district, a total of 27 affected government and other entities will lose 26871 sft pucca, 722 sft semi-pucca, and 1194 sft kutch primary structures due to the project. LAP wise detailed information on affected primary structures of government and other entities by type of structure is presented in **Annex-2, Table 2-24, 2-26 & 2-28, Annex-2** list of Affected government and other entities' structures, and **Annex- 2** budget for the affected structures of government and other entities.

83. **Affected Secondary Structures: Annex-2, Table 2-25, 2-27 & 2-29** present that the quantity of affected secondary structures is 4,012 sft and detailed LAP wise quantities of affected secondary structures in sft, number, cft, etc., of government and other entities in Jashore district.

84. **Affected Primary Structures:** In Satkhira district, total 30 affected government and other entities will lose 30821 sft pucca, 3538 sft semi-pucca, 594 sft tin made, and 450 sft kutch primary structures due to the project. LAP wise detailed information on affected primary structures of government and other entities by type of structure is presented in **Annex-2, Table 2-24, 2-26 & 2-28, Annex-2** list of Affected government and other entities' structures, and **Annex- 2** budget for the affected structures of government and other entities.

85. **Affected Secondary Structures: Annex-2, Table 2-25, 2-27 & 2-29** presents that the quantity of affected secondary structures is 21670 sft and detailed LAP wise quantities of affected secondary structures in sft, number, cft, etc., of government and other entities in Satkhira district.

86. **Table 2-24** shows that moderate land acquisition impacts were on residential, and residential-cum commercial structures and severest impact on commercial premises in the areas under LAPs 1, 2 and 3 in the Jashore district, followed by mild impacts on residential, and residential-cum commercial structures, moderate impacts on commercial premises, and further followed by severest impacts on residential, and residential-cum commercial structures, while severe impact on commercial premises. Detailed information on land acquisition impacts is given in **Table 2-24**.

| Affected Fully or partially | Degree of Impacts | Number of Affected HHs ⁶ | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | Total in Jashore district | % |
| | | Jhikargachha Subtotal | Sharsha | Sharsha | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| Residential Structures | | | | | | |
| <25% (Partially) | Mild | 8 | 65 | 25 | 98 | 26.92 |
| 25-65% (Partially) | Moderate | 9 | 97 | 40 | 146 | 40.11 |
| >65 -89% | Severe | 5 | 33 | 5 | 43 | 11.81 |
| Subtotal | | 22 | 195 | 70 | 287 | 78.85 |
| 90% and above | Severest | 19 | 41 | 17 | 77 | 21.15 |
| Total | | 41 | 236 | 87 | 364 | 100 |
| Commercial Structures / Premises | | | | | | |
| <25% (Partially) | Mild | 70 | 65 | 15 | 150 | 20.78 |
| 25-65% (Partially) | Moderate | 70 | 105 | 20 | 195 | 27.01 |
| >65 -89% | Severe | 11 | 30 | 6 | 47 | 6.51 |
| Subtotal | | 151 | 200 | 41 | 392 | 54.29 |
| 90% and above | Severest | 166 | 139 | 25 | 330 | 45.71 |
| Total | | 317 | 339 | 66 | 722 | 100 |
| Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | | | | | |
| <25% (Partially) | Mild | 17 | 41 | 9 | 67 | 26.48 |
| 25-65% (Partially) | Moderate | 31 | 67 | 16 | 114 | 45.06 |
| >65 -89% | Severe | 8 | 25 | 4 | 37 | 14.62 |
| Subtotal | | 56 | 133 | 29 | 218 | 86.17 |
| 90% and above | Severest | 9 | 22 | 4 | 35 | 13.83 |
| Total | | 65 | 155 | 33 | 253 | 100 |

Source: Census, IOI, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

⁶ Affected households include affected titled HHs, NTHHs, and encroacher HHs who are enlisted in the respective lists in the annexes.

87. **Table 2-25** shows that moderate land acquisition impacts were on residential, commercial and residential-cum commercial structures in the areas under LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the Satkhira district, followed by mild and further followed by severest impacts. The severe impacts were found as the lowest level of land acquisition impacts. Detailed information on land acquisition impacts is given in **Table 2-25**.

| Table 2-25: LAP Wise Magnitude of Loss of Titled, Non-Titled, and Encroachers' HHs in Satkhira District under the WeCARE, Phase 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| Affected Fully or partially | Degree of Impacts | Number of Affected HHs | | | | | | Total Satkhira district | % |
| | | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | | | |
| | | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Kolaroa upazila | Satkhira Sadar | Satkhira Sadar | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Residential Structures | | | | | | | | | |
| <25% (Partially) | Mild | 72 | 30 | 29 | 66 | 30 | 227 | 24.23 | |
| 25-65% (Partially) | Moderate | 131 | 51 | 51 | 108 | 45 | 386 | 41.20 | |
| >65 -89% | Severe | 17 | 4 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 60 | 6.40 | |
| Subtotal | | 220 | 85 | 85 | 204 | 79 | 673 | 71.82 | |
| 90% and above | Severest | 43 | 19 | 17 | 165 | 20 | 264 | 28.18 | |
| Total | | 263 | 104 | 102 | 369 | 99 | 937 | 100 | |
| Commercial Structures / Premises | | | | | | | | | |
| <25% (Partially) | Mild | 80 | 1 | 55 | 57 | 29 | 193 | 24.31 | |
| 25-65% (Partially) | Moderate | 187 | 1 | 95 | 103 | 50 | 386 | 48.61 | |
| >65 -89% | Severe | 24 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 56 | 7.05 | |
| Subtotal | | 291 | 3 | 162 | 179 | 89 | 635 | 79.97 | |
| 90% and above | Severest | 32 | 1 | 21 | 105 | 56 | 159 | 20.03 | |
| Total | | 323 | 4 | 183 | 284 | 145 | 794 | 100 | |
| Residential-cum-Commercial Premises | | | | | | | | | |
| <25% (Partially) | Mild | 25 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 53 | 22.08 | |
| 25-65% (Partially) | Moderate | 43 | 1 | 25 | 38 | 19 | 126 | 52.50 | |
| >65 -89% | Severe | 12 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 34 | 14.17 | |
| Subtotal | | 80 | 2 | 38 | 62 | 31 | 213 | 88.75 | |
| 90% and above | Severest | 7 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 27 | 11.25 | |
| Total | | 87 | 3 | 42 | 74 | 34 | 240 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | | 673 | 111 | 327 | 727 | 278 | 1,971 | | |
| Weighted % | | 34.15 | 5.63 | 16.59 | 36.88 | 14.10 | 100 | | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.10. IMPACTS ON TREES AND CROPS

Affected Trees of Households

88. Trees of various species and sizes are affected in the already mentioned eight LAPs and four Lots under Jashore and Satkhira districts. LAP and Lot wise different species of affected trees on both private land and government land/RHD land are divided into five broader categories namely (i) Fruits bearing, (ii) Timber (iii) Medicinal, (iv) Bamboo clumps, and (v) Banana grove. **Table 2-26** shows that 18,884 trees of these categories will be affected in the Jashore District. Different households' affected fruit trees, timber trees, medicinal trees, bamboo and banana plants are (i) 7,069, (ii) 2,328, (iii) 4,643, (iv) 2,249, and (v) 2,595, respectively in the Jashore district. On the other hand, **Table 2-26** shows that 61,540 trees of these categories will be affected in the Satkhira District. Different households' affected fruit trees, timber trees, medicinal trees, bamboo and banana plants are (i) 26,086, (ii) 7,753, (iii) 3,005, (iv) 9,998, and (v) 14,698, respectively in the Satkhira district. Detailed information on affected trees of titled, non-titled, and encroacher households in the Jashore and Satkhira is presented in **Table 2-26** and **Annex-4 (Table 4-7, 4-8, 4-9)**.

| Table 2-26: LAP Wise Distribution of Affected Trees by Category and Size of titled, non-titled, and encroacher households in Jashore and Satkhira Districts | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| SL. No. | La Trees | Unit | Affected Trees by Category and by Size in the Jashore District | | | | Total |
| | | | Large | Medium | Small | Sapling | |
| Affected Trees by Type and by Size in the Jashore District | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Fruits | No. | 2,441 | 2,031 | 1,529 | 1,068 | 7,069 |
| 2. | Timber | No. | 514 | 902 | 564 | 348 | 2,328 |
| 3. | Medicinal | No. | 171 | 235 | 104 | 4,133 | 4,643 |
| 4. | Bamboo | No. | 914 | 807 | 427 | 101 | 2,249 |

Table 2-26: LAP Wise Distribution of Affected Trees by Category and Size of titled, non-titled, and encroacher households in Jashore and Satkhira Districts

| SL. No. | La Trees | Unit | Affected Trees by Category and by Size in the Jashore District | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Large | Medium | Small | Sapling | |
| 5. | Banana | No. | 855 | 754 | 627 | 359 | 2,595 |
| Subtotal | | No. | 4,895 | 4,729 | 3,251 | 6,009 | 18,884 |
| Affected Trees by Type and by Size in the Satkhira District | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Fruits | No. | 3,094 | 9,610 | 7520 | 5,862 | 26,086 |
| 2. | Timber | No. | 634 | 2,339 | 1,982 | 2,798 | 7,753 |
| 3. | Medicinal | No. | 19 | 496 | 1,411 | 1,079 | 3,005 |
| 4. | Bamboo | No. | 3,283 | 3,818 | 2,121 | 776 | 9,998 |
| 5. | Banana | No. | 4,300 | 4,773 | 3,623 | 2,002 | 14,698 |
| Subtotal | | No. | 11,330 | 21,036 | 16,657 | 1,2517 | 61,540 |
| Total | | No. | 16,225 | 25,765 | 19,908 | 18,526 | 80,424 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

Affected Trees of CPRs and Other Entities

89. Table 2-27 shows that 8,671 affected trees of titled, non-titled, and encroacher CPRs under WeCARE (Phase 3) areas. Out of 8,671 affected trees, 817, and 7,854 affected trees in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Detailed information on affected trees of titled, non-titled, and encroacher CPRs in the Jashore and Satkhira is presented in Table 2-27 and Annex-4 (Table 4-10, 4-11, and 4-12).

Table 2-27: LAP wise Distribution of Affected Trees by Category and Size of titled, non-titled, and encroacher CPRs & Other Entities in Jashore District

| SL. No. | Category | Unit | Large | Medium | Small | Sapling | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Affected Trees of Titled, Non-titled, and Encroachers CPRs by Category and by Size in the Jashore District | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Fruits | No. | 93 | 64 | 45 | 8 | 210 |
| 2. | Timber | No. | 137 | 186 | 145 | 8 | 476 |
| 3. | Medicinal | No. | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| 4. | Bamboo | No. | 30 | 40 | 35 | 0 | 105 |
| 5. | Banana | No. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 18 |
| Subtotal | | No. | 268 | 297 | 234 | 18 | 817 |
| Affected Trees of Titled, Non-titled, and Encroachers CPRs by Category and by Size in the Satkhira District | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Fruits | No. | 88 | 249 | 134 | 19 | 490 |
| 2. | Timber | No. | 43 | 82 | 157 | 0 | 282 |
| 3. | Medicinal | No. | 91 | 64 | 33 | 47 | 235 |
| 4. | Bamboo | No. | 2,588 | 1,742 | 1,604 | 725 | 6,659 |
| 5. | Banana | No. | 71 | 76 | 31 | 10 | 188 |
| Subtotal | | No. | 2,881 | 2,213 | 1,959 | 801 | 7,854 |
| Total | | No. | 3,149 | 2,510 | 2,193 | 819 | 8,671 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.11. IMPACT ON BUSINESS

a. Impacted Businesses of Households: Table 2-28 indicates that a total of 1,340 households' businesses is affected due to the project. Out of these affected businesses, 762 businesses (56.87%) are located in the five LAPs 4; 5; 6; 7 & 8 in the Satkhira District while 578 businesses (43.13%) are in the Jashore district. The highest number and percentage of households are 280 HHs (20.90%) involved in businesses in LAP 2 under Jashore district followed by 273 businesses (20.37%) in LAP 7 under Satkhira district, further followed by 248 businesses (18.51%) in LAP 1 under Jashore district, and the lowest number and percentage of businesses are 3 (0.22%) in LAP 5 under Satkhira district. On the other hand, among the 1340 households losing businesses, the highest number and percentage of households are 557 (41.57%) who operating big businesses⁷ followed by 395 households (29.48%) operating small business⁸ and 388 households (28.96%) operating medium businesses⁹.

b. Impacted Businesses of Tenants: Table 2-29 indicates that a total of 2234 tenants' businesses is affected due to the project. Out of these affected businesses, the highest 914 businesses (40.91%) are affected small businesses in the eight LAPs. Out these impacted businesses, 553 are affected (60.50%) in three LAPs 1; 2 and 3 in the Jashore district, and 361 affected businesses (39.50%) in the five LAPs including LAPs 4; 5; 6; 7 & 8 in the Satkhira District. The highest number and percentage of tenants are 682 tenants (30.53%) involved in big businesses in LAP 2 and followed by 501 businesses (22.43%) in LAP 1 under Jashore district, further followed

⁷ Big businesses are categorized based on monthly business income exceeds BDT 45,000.

⁸ Small businesses are categorized based on monthly business income up to BDT 25,000.

⁹ Medium businesses are categorized based on monthly business income range from BDT 25,001 to BDT 45,000.

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by 403 businesses (18.04%) in LAP 4 under Satkhira district, and the lowest number and percentage of businesses are 11 (0.49) in LAP 5 under Satkhira district. On the other hand, among the 612 tenants losing medium size businesses, the highest number and percentage of tenants are 157 (25.65%) who operating medium businesses in LAP 4 under Satkhira district followed by 150 tenants (24.51%) operating medium business in LAP 2 under the Satkhira district.

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Table 2-28: LAP Wise Distribution of Households by Ownership of Businesses and by Business Size in the WeCARE Phase 3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Highway Improvement Project

| Project Impact on Businesses | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | By-pass (Share) | Total in District | LAP-4 (Kolaria) | LAP-5 (Kolaria) | LAP-6 (Kolaria) | LAP-7 (Satkhira) | LAP-8 (Satkhira) | Total in Satkhira | District | Grand Total | Weighted % |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 = (1+2+3) | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 = (5+6+7+8+9) | 11 = (4+10) | 12 | |
| Affected Small Business | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Title | 10 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 48 | 1 | 44 | 29 | 11 | 11 | 133 | 159 | 159 | 11.87 |
| Non-Title | 67 | 41 | 2 | 110 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 42 | 24 | 24 | 70 | 180 | 180 | 13.43 |
| Encroachers | 8 | 19 | 7 | 34 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 56 | 56 | 4.18 |
| Sub-Total | 85 | 69 | 16 | 170 | 48 | 1 | 51 | 85 | 40 | 40 | 225 | 395 | 395 | 29.48 |
| Weighted % | 21.52 | 17.47 | 4.05 | 43.04 | 12.15 | 0.25 | 12.91 | 21.52 | 10.13 | 10.13 | 56.96 | 100 | 100 | |
| Affected Medium Business | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Title | 10 | 10 | 8 | 28 | 83 | 0 | 32 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 159 | 187 | 187 | 13.96 |
| Non-Title | 46 | 30 | 5 | 81 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 11 | 11 | 43 | 124 | 124 | 9.25 |
| Encroachers | 4 | 37 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 77 | 77 | 5.75 |
| Sub-Total | 60 | 77 | 19 | 156 | 85 | 0 | 34 | 93 | 20 | 20 | 332 | 388 | 388 | 28.96 |
| Weighted % | 15.46 | 19.85 | 4.98 | 40.21 | 21.91 | 0.00 | 8.76 | 23.97 | 5.15 | 5.15 | 59.79 | 100 | 100 | |
| Affected Big Business | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Title | 43 | 45 | 3 | 91 | 81 | 2 | 69 | 63 | 38 | 38 | 253 | 344 | 344 | 25.67 |
| Non-Title | 32 | 18 | 6 | 56 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 65 | 65 | 4.85 |
| Encroachers | 28 | 71 | 6 | 105 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 43 | 148 | 148 | 11.04 |
| Sub-Total | 103 | 134 | 15 | 252 | 84 | 2 | 69 | 95 | 55 | 55 | 305 | 557 | 557 | 41.57 |
| Weighted % | 18.49 | 24.06 | 2.69 | 45.24 | 15.08 | 0.16 | 12.39 | 17.06 | 9.87 | 9.87 | 54.76 | 100 | 100 | |
| Total | 248 | 280 | 217 | 578 | 217 | 3 | 154 | 273 | 115 | 115 | 762 | 1340 | 1340 | 100 |
| Weighted % | 18.51 | 26.90 | 3.73 | 43.13 | 16.19 | 0.22 | 11.49 | 20.17 | 8.58 | 8.58 | 56.87 | 100.00 | 100.00 | |

Table 2-29: LAP Wise Distribution of Tenants Whose Businesses Will be Affected Due to the Project by Business Size in the WeCARE Phase 3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Highway Improvement Project

| Tenants Rented from Owners-sum-of Rented Commercial Premises | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 = (1+2+3) | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 = (5+6+7+8+9) | 11 = (4+10) | 12 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------------------|-------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Title III | 108 | 90 | 1 | 200 | 123 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 23 | 274 | 474 | 21.22 |
| Non-Title | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0.54 |
| Encroachers | 43 | 275 | 25 | 343 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 33 | 85 | 428 | 19.16 |
| Sub-Total | 156 | 370 | 27 | 553 | 125 | 1 | 80 | 99 | 56 | 361 | 914 | 40.91 |
| Weighted % | 17.07 | 40.48 | 2.95 | 60.50 | 13.68 | 0.11 | 8.75 | 10.83 | 6.13 | 39.50 | 100 | |
| Medium Business | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United IIRs | 66 | 39 | 7 | 112 | 155 | 3 | 61 | 31 | 22 | 272 | 384 | 17.19 |
| Non-Title | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.18 |
| Encroachers | 40 | 111 | 20 | 171 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 24 | 53 | 224 | 10.03 |
| Sub-Total | 106 | 150 | 27 | 283 | 157 | 3 | 61 | 62 | 46 | 329 | 612 | 27.39 |
| Weighted % | 17.32 | 24.51 | 4.41 | 46.24 | 25.65 | 0.49 | 9.97 | 10.13 | 7.52 | 53.76 | 100 | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|-------|
| Title | 161 | 75 | 7 | 243 | 120 | 7 | 42 | 38 | 29 | 236 | 479 | 21.44 |
| Non-Tile | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.09 |
| Encroachers | 78 | 85 | 27 | 190 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 24 | 37 | 227 | 10.16 |
| Sub-Total | 239 | 162 | 34 | 435 | 121 | 7 | 42 | 50 | 53 | 273 | 708 | 31.69 |
| Weighted % | 33.76 | 22.88 | 4.80 | 61.44 | 17.09 | 0.99 | 5.93 | 7.06 | 7.49 | 38.56 | 100.00 | |
| Total | 501 | 682 | 88 | 1271 | 403 | 11 | 183 | 211 | 155 | 963 | 2234 | 100 |
| Weighted % | 22.43 | 30.53 | 3.94 | 56.89 | 18.04 | 0.49 | 8.19 | 9.44 | 6.94 | 43.11 | 100.00 | |

2.12. AFFECTED OWNERS OF RENTED STRUCTURES AND TENANTS

90. Table 2-30 shows that there is a total of 950 owners whose rented structures will be affected due to land acquisition for the project. Consequently, 950 affected owners will lose their rental income. Among them, 517 affected owners (54.42%) and 433 affected owners (45.58%) are in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. The highest affected owners are 292 (30.74%) in the area under LAP 2, followed by 214 (22.53%) affected owners in the area under LAP 4, further followed by 173 (18.21%) in the area under LAP 1, and the lowest affected owners are 4 (0.42%) in the area under LAP 5. LAP wise detailed information on the affected owners of rented out structures is presented in Table 2-30.

| Owner Type of Rented out structures | Subtotal (LAP-1) | LAP-2 (Sharsha) | LAP-3 Bypass (Charaka) | Total in Jashore District | LAP-4 (Kolaroa) | LAP-5 (Kolaroa) | LAP-6 (Kolaroa) | LAP-7 (Satkhira Sadar) | LAP-8 (Satkhira Sadar) | Total in Satkhira District | Grand Total | % |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4=(1+2+3) | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10=(5+6+7+8+9) | 11=(4+10) | 12 |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Titled | 1 | 16 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 37 | 72.55 |
| Non-Titled | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.96 |
| Encroachers | 1 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 25.49 |
| Sub-Total | 2 | 26 | 4 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 51 | 100 |
| Weighted % | 3.92 | 50.98 | 7.84 | 62.75 | 9.80 | 3.92 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 37.25 | 100 | |
| Commercial | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Titled | 83 | 40 | 5 | 128 | 154 | 0 | 56 | 26 | 18 | 254 | 382 | 62.62 |
| Non-Titled | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 1.80 |
| Encroachers | 32 | 116 | 25 | 173 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 25 | 44 | 217 | 35.57 |
| Sub-Total | 118 | 160 | 30 | 308 | 157 | 0 | 56 | | | 302 | 610 | 100 |
| Weighted % | 19.34 | 26.23 | 4.92 | 50.49 | 25.74 | 0.00 | 9.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 49.51 | 100 | |
| Residential cum Commercial | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Titled | 34 | 25 | 8 | 67 | 51 | 2 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 98 | 165 | 57.09 |
| Non-Titled | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Encroachers | 19 | 81 | 10 | 110 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 124 | 42.91 |
| Sub-Total | 53 | 106 | 18 | 177 | 52 | 2 | 20 | 26 | 12 | 112 | 289 | 100 |
| Weighted % | 18.34 | 36.68 | 6.23 | 61.25 | 17.99 | 0.69 | 6.92 | 9.00 | 4.15 | 38.75 | 100 | |
| Total Owners of Rented Out structures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Titled IHs | 118 | 81 | 15 | 214 | 210 | 4 | 80 | 45 | 31 | 370 | 584 | |
| NTIHs | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 12 | |
| Enc-IHs | 52 | 206 | 37 | 295 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 59 | 354 | |
| Total | 173 | 292 | 52 | 517 | 214 | 4 | 80 | 76 | 59 | 433 | 950 | 100 |
| Weighted % | 18.21 | 30.74 | 5.47 | 54.42 | 22.53 | 0.42 | 8.42 | 8.00 | 6.21 | 45.58 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

91. Table 2-31 shows that there are 950 affected owners (households) and 2,311 tenants of residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial by ownership type (titled, non-titled, encroachers) in the project area. The highest number and percentage of affected owners (households) are 610 (64.21%) rented their commercial premises to the 1,850 (80.05%) in the project area, followed by 299 (31.47%) owners of residential-cum-commercial premises rented to the 384 (16.62%) tenants. LAP wise detailed information on renters (owners' households) of structures by ownership type (titled, non-titled, and encroachers' HHs) and by structure utilization (residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial) in the Jashore, Satkhira and the entire area is presented in Table 2-31 and Annex 1 (Tables 1-11 and 1-12).

| LAP | Number of Owners of Rented Structures and Tenants | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Residential Structures | | Commercial Premises | | Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | Total | | | |
| | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | % | Tenants | % |
| Number of Affected Titled Owners and their Tenants in the Jashore District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-1- Jhikargachha & Sharsha | 1 | 4 | 83 | 253 | 34 | 82 | 118 | 55.14 | 339 | 70.33 |

Table 2-31: LAP Wise Number of Affected Owners of Rented Structures and Tenants of Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Premises in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Number of Owners of Rented Structures and Tenants | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Residential Structures | | Commercial Premises | | Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | Total | | | |
| | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | % | Tenants | % |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 16 | 17 | 40 | 118 | 25 | 86 | 81 | 37.85 | 221 | 25.10 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 2 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 7.01 | 22 | 4.56 |
| Subtotal | 19 | 27 | 128 | 385 | 67 | 170 | 214 | 10. | 582 | 100 |
| Number of Affected Non-Titled Owners and their Tenants in the Jashore District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 37.5 | 5 | 38.46 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 62.5 | 8 | 61.54 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 100 | 13 | 100 |
| Number of Affected Encroachers' HHs as Owners and their Tenants in the Jashore District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 1 | 1 | 32 | 116 | 19 | 45 | 52 | 17.63 | 162 | 22.44 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 9 | 17 | 116 | 386 | 81 | 85 | 206 | 69.83 | 488 | 67.59 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 2 | 0 | 25 | 70 | 10 | 2 | 37 | 12.54 | 72 | 9.97 |
| Subtotal | 12 | 18 | 173 | 572 | 110 | 132 | 295 | 100 | 722 | 100 |
| Total in Jashore District | 32 | 46 | 308 | 969 | 177 | 302 | 517 | - | 1,317 | |
| Number of Affected Titled Owners and their Tenants in the Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 5 | 10 | 154 | 363 | 51 | 35 | 210 | 56.76 | 408 | 50.18 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1.08 | 14 | 1.72 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 4 | 8 | 56 | 171 | 20 | 12 | 80 | 21.62 | 191 | 23.49 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 3 | 5 | 26 | 101 | 16 | 15 | 45 | 12.16 | 121 | 14.88 |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | 4 | 5 | 18 | 74 | 9 | 0 | 31 | 8.38 | 79 | 9.72 |
| Subtotal | 18 | 31 | 254 | 709 | 98 | 73 | 370 | 100 | 813 | 100 |
| Number of Affected Non-Titled Owners and their Tenants in the Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 16.67 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 75 | 5 | 83.33 |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 6 | 100 |
| Number of Affected Encroachers' HHs as Owners and their Tenants in the Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5.08 | 4 | 2.29 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 1 | 0 | 17 | 83 | 10 | 7 | 28 | 47.46 | 90 | 51.43 |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | 0 | 0 | 25 | 81 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 47.46 | 81 | 46.29 |
| Subtotal | 1 | 0 | 44 | 166 | 14 | 9 | 59 | 100 | 175 | 100 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 19 | 31 | 302 | 881 | 112 | 82 | 433 | | 994 | |
| Grand Total | 51 | 77 | 610 | 1,850 | 299 | 384 | 950 | | 2,311 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

92. Table 2-32 shows that there are 23 affected CPRs and 88 tenants of rented structures of affected CPRs and other entities by ownership type (titled, non-titled, encroachers) in the project area. The highest number and percentage of affected CPRs and other entities 14 (60.87%) rented their premises to the 39 (4.32%) tenants of commercial premises in the project area, followed by 8 (34.78%) owners of residential-cum-commercial premises rented to the 49 (55.68%) tenants of commercial structures. LAP wise detailed information on renters (CPRs and other entities) of rented structures by ownership type (titled, non-titled, and encroachers' CPRs and other entities) and by structure utilization (residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial) in the Jashore, Satkhira and the entire project area is presented in Table 2-32 and Annex 1 (Tables I-13, and I-14).

Table 2-32: LAP Wise Number of Affected CPRs and Other Entities of Rented Structures and Their Tenants of Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Premises in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Numbers of Owners of Rented Structures and Tenants | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Residential Structures | | Commercial Premises | | Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | Total | | Total | |
| | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | % | Tenants | % |
| Number of Affected Titled CPRs as Owners and their Tenants in the Jashore District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-1- Jhikargachha & Sharsha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 18 | 100 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 18 | 100 |
| Number of Affected Encroachers' CPRs as Owners and their Tenants in the Jashore District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-1- Jhikargachha & Sharsha | 3 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 60.00 | 30 | 76.92 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40.00 | 9 | 23.08 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 5 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 39 | 100 |
| Total in Jashore District | 5 | 39 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 6 | - | 57 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

93. Table 2-33 shows that there are 23 affected CPRs and 88 tenants of rented structures of affected CPRs and other entities by ownership type (titled, non-titled, encroachers) in the project area. The highest number and percentage of affected CPRs and other entities 14 (60.87%) rented their premises to the 39 (4.32%) tenants of commercial premises in the project area, followed by 8 (34.78%) owners of residential-cum-commercial premises rented to the 49 (55.68%) tenants of commercial structures. LAP wise detailed information on renters (CPRs and other entities) of rented structures by ownership type (titled, non-titled, and encroachers' CPRs and other entities) and by structure utilization (residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial) in the Jashore, Satkhira and the entire project area is presented in Table 2-33 and Annex 1 (Tables 1-13, and 1-14).

Table 2-33: LAP Wise Number of Affected CPRs of Rented Structures and Their Tenants of Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Premises in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Numbers of Owners of Rented Structures and Tenants | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Residential Structures | | Commercial Premises | | Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | | Total | | Total | |
| | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | Tenants | Owners | % | Tenants | % |
| Number of Affected Titled CPRs and their Tenants in the Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 66.67 | 15 | 51.72 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 3.45 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sador | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.66 | 13 | 44.83 |
| Subtotal | 6 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 29 | 100 |
| Number of Affected Non-Titled CPRs and their Tenants in the Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sador | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 100 |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sador | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 100 |
| Total in Satkhira District | 7 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | | 31 | 100 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.13. IMPACTS ON EMPLOYEES

94. Table 2-34 shows that the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project will affect a total of 3,373 laborers and employees. Out of 3,373 affected laborers and employees, 2,056 affected laborers and employees (60.95%) are in Jashore district, containing LAP-1 in Jhikargachha and Sharsha

upazilas and LAP-2 and LAP-3 in Sharsha upazila. On the other hand, out of 3,373 affected laborers and employees, 1,317 affected laborers and employees (39.05%) are in Satkhira district, containing LAP-4, LAP-5, and LAP-6 in Kolaroa upazila and LAP-7 and LAP-8 in Satkhira district. The findings show that out of these affected laborers and employees, 1,194 (55.28%) are daily laborers, 313 (14.49%) are salesmen, 268 (12.41%) are employees, and 99 (4.58%) are mechanics or technicians.

95. **Table 2-34** shows that there will be 2,160 affected laborers and employees of the affected titled households in the WeCARE Phase 3. Out of 2,160 affected laborers and employees of the titled households, 1,069 affected laborers and employees (49.49%) are in Jashore district as well as 1,091 affected laborers and employees (50.51%) are in Satkhira district.

96. A total of 85 laborers and employees of the non-titled households will be affected due to the project. Out of 85 affected laborers and employees, 71 (83.53%) laborers and employees are in Jashore district, while 14 (16.47%) affected laborers and employees are in Satkhira district. The findings show that out of these affected laborers and employees, 36 (42.35%) are daily laborers, 24 (28.24%) are salesmen, and 17 (20.00%) are employees.

97. It was found that a total of 1,128 laborers and employees will be affected in the WeCARE Phase 3. Out of 1,128 laborers and employees of the encroachers' households, 916 (811.21%) affected laborers and employees are in Jashore district as well as 212 (18.79%) laborers and employees are in Satkhira district. The findings show that out of these affected laborers and employees, 455 (40.34%) are daily laborers, 182 (16.13%) are salesmen, 174 (15.43%) are employees, 61 (5.41%) are officers, 45 (3.99%) are mechanics or technicians, 36 (3.19%) are waiters/hotel boys in the restaurants, 34 (3.01%) are carpenters, and 31 (2.75%) are mason's helpers. **Table 2-34** and **Annex-1** present LAP-wise detailed information on affected laborers and employees of the titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households as the employers in the Satkhira and Jashore districts **Table 2-34** and **Annex-1** (Tables 1-9 and 1-10).

| Table 2-34: LAP Wise Number of Affected Labourer(s)/Employee(s) in Business/Industrial Institutions by Type of Employers in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| LAP | Partially Affected Households Losing Primary Structures by Utilization Type | | | | | % |
| | Employers with title to land and structures | Non-titled Employers | Encroachers' HHs as employers | Total | | |
| Number of Affected Laborers in the Jashore District | | | | | | |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 710 | 42 | 255 | 1007 | 48.98 | |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 340 | 26 | 592 | 958 | 46.60 | |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 19 | 3 | 69 | 91 | 4.43 | |
| Total in Jashore District | 1,069 | 71 | 916 | 2,056 | 100 | |
| Number of Affected Laborers in the Satkhira District | | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 415 | 0 | 4 | 419 | 31.81 | |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0.99 | |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 275 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 20.88 | |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 160 | 4 | 165 | 329 | 24.98 | |
| LAP-8-Satkhira Sadar | 228 | 10 | 43 | 281 | 21.34 | |
| Total in Satkhira District | 1,091 | 14 | 212 | 1,317 | 100 | |
| Grand Total | 2,160 | 85 | 1,128 | 3,373 | | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

Note: Annex list of laborers contains unskilled and skilled laborers. 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.

2.14. IMPACTS ON TENANTS OF CPRS AND OTHER ENTITIES

98. Table 2-35 shows that a total of 88 tenants of CPRs' structures and structures of other entities will be affected in the project areas. In Jashore district, there are a total of 57 tenants of CPRs (including 39, 17, and 1 tenant of structures of CPRs in LAPs 1, 2, and 3, respectively). On the other hand, there are a total of 31 tenants of affected CPRs in the Satkhira district (13, 0, 1, 15, and 2 tenants in LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively). LAP-wise detailed information about tenants of affected structures of CPRs in the Jashore and Satkhira district is presented in **Table 2-35 and Annex-1 (Tables 1-13 and 1-14)**.

| Type of Affected Rented in Structures of CPRs & other Entities by Utilization | | Table 2-35: LAP Wise Affected Tenants by Type of CPR Structures by Utilization in Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Highway Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total | % | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | LAP-1 (Jhikargacha) | LAP-1 (Sharsha) | Subtotal (LAP-1) | LAP-2 (Sharsha) | LAP-3 Bypass | Subtotal (Sharsha) | Total in Jashore District | LAP-4 (Kolaroa) | LAP-5 (Kolaroa) | LAP-6 (Kolaroa) | Subtotal (Kolaroa) | LAP-7 (Satkhira Sadar) | LAP-8 (Satkhira Sadar) | | | Subtotal (Satkhira Sadar) | Total in Satkhira District |
| Tenant of Commercial Structures | Titled owner | 0 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 29 | 16 = (7+15) | 53.41 |
| | Non-titled owner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2.27 |
| | Encroacher HHs | 0 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44.32 |
| Sub-Total | | 0 | 39 | 39 | 17 | 1 | 57 | 57 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 31 | 88 | 100 |
| Total | | 0 | 39 | 39 | 17 | 1 | 57 | 57 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 31 | 88 | |

Source: Census, IOI, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCI and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

2.15. VULNERABILITY STATUS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

99. Table 2-36 shows that a total of 1,012 households has been identified as vulnerable households through the census and IOL survey in the WeCARE, Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. The highest vulnerable households are 454 (44.86%) women-headed households, followed by 357 (35.28%) elderly (>64 years) man-headed households, further followed by the 136 (13.44%) man-headed households under the poverty line¹⁰ (annual income below BDT 144,000). The lowest vulnerable households are 3 (0.29%) disabled women-headed households. Table 2-36 and Annex-1 (Table I-7 and I-8).

| Sl. No. | LAP | Upazila | Affected Vulnerable Households by Type | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Women headed HHs | Disabled Woman headed HHs | Disabled Man headed HHs | Elderly (> 64 years) Man headed HHs | Man headed households under poverty line (Annual Income below BDT 144,000) | Total | % |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | LAP 1 | Jhikargachha & Sharsha | 38 | 0 | 4 | 53 | 5 | 100 | 9.88 |
| 2 | LAP 2 | Sharsha | 115 | 2 | 23 | 66 | 23 | 229 | 22.63 |
| 3 | LAP-3 Bypass | Sharsha | 25 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 12 | 66 | 6.52 |
| Subtotal in the Jashore district | | | 178 | 3 | 29 | 145 | 40 | 395 | 39.03 |
| 4 | LAP 4 | Kolaroa | 95 | 0 | 10 | 77 | 11 | 193 | 19.07 |
| 5 | LAP-5 | Kolaroa | 35 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 56 | 5.53 |
| 6 | LAP-6 | Kolaroa | 38 | 0 | 4 | 39 | 14 | 95 | 9.39 |
| 7 | LAP-7 | Satkhira Sadar | 88 | 0 | 15 | 61 | 46 | 210 | 20.75 |
| 8 | LAP-8 | Satkhira Sadar | 20 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 11 | 63 | 6.23 |
| Subtotal in the Satkhira district | | | 276 | 0 | 33 | 212 | 96 | 617 | 60.97 |
| 9 | Total | | 454 | 3 | 62 | 357 | 136 | 1,012 | 100 |
| | % of affected vulnerable HHs by Type | | 44.86 | 0.30 | 6.13 | 35.28 | 13.44 | 100 | |

Source: Census, and IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd., and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 – May 2024

¹⁰ According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the average Below Poverty Line (BPL) income at the national level in 2022 is BDT 2,755 per person per month. At the project level, specifically in the WeCARE Phase 3 Area, the average household size in 2022 is 4.39.

Based on this, the estimated monthly income for a vulnerable household is:

$BDT\ 2,755 \times 4.39 = BDT\ 12,094$, which is rounded to **BDT 12,000** per household per month.

Accordingly, the estimated annual income for a vulnerable household based on BPL is:

$BDT\ 12,000 \times 12 = BDT\ 144,000$.

Reference: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. Dhaka: BBS, 2022.

3. CHAPTER-3: BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

100. Chapter 3 contains two sections including 3.1 Socio-economic Data and Analysis and 3.2 Consultations, Information Disclosure and Participation.

3.1. SOCIOECONOMIC DATA AND ANALYSIS

101. This chapter presents the socioeconomic profile of the affected households in the project areas. The WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project does not affect any ethnic minority people or indigenous peoples. 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

102. Key demographic characteristics include LAP-wise distribution of household heads by sex, population by sex, religion, age composition of affected populations, marital status, etc. The tables below present key demographic characteristics.

3.1.1.1. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX

103. Table 3-1 presents that a total of 3,674 households, including 1,407 (38.30%) and 2,267 (61.70%) households will be affected under the WeCARE Phase 3. Annex 2 (Table 2-43) presents the LAP-wise distribution of the affected male- and female-headed households under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project area, are likely to be affected due to land acquisition for the proposed project. There is a total of 3,674 affected households in the WeCARE (Phase-3), out of which 2,267 households (61.70%) and 1,407 (38.30%) households are in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. Out of 3,674 affected households, 3,217 households (87.56%) are male-headed while 457 households (12.44%) are female-headed in the project area. The highest and the second highest affected male-headed HHs are 680 MHHs and 657 MHHs in LAP-7 in the Satkhira Sadar and in LAP-2 of Sharsha upazilas, respectively, followed by 640 MHHs and 386 MHHs in LAP-4 (Kolaroa upazila) and in LAP-1 (Jhikargachha and Sharsa upazilas), respectively. The lowest affected male-headed HHs are 98 MHHs found in LAP-5 (Kolaroa upazila) under the Satkhira district and 183 in LAP-3 (Sharsha upazila) in the Jashore district, respectively. On the other hand, out of 457 female-headed HHs, 276 and 181 female-headed households are in Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively. The highest and lowest female-headed households are 95 and 20 in LAP-4 (Kolaroa upazila) and LAP-8 (Satkhira Sadar upazila), respectively, under the Satkhira district. On the other hand, the highest and lowest female-headed households are 117 and 26 in LAP-2 and LAP-3, respectively, under the Jashore district. LAP-wise detailed information about the male- and female-headed households is presented in Table 3-1 and Annex-2 (Table 2-43).

Table 3-1: Distribution of Households Heads by Sex in the Jashore and Satkhira Districts under WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Affected HH Heads by Sex | Number and (%) of Affected Households | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | LAP 1, LAP2 & LAP 3 (Jashore District) | LAP 4, LAP 5, LAP 6, LAP 7 and LAP 8 (Satkhira District) | Grand Total | % |
| | 7= (1+6) | 15= (11+14) | 16= (7+15) | 17 |
| Male Heads of Affected HHs | 1,226 (87.14) | 1,991 (87.83) | 3,217 | 87.56 |
| Female-Heads of Affected HHs | 181(12.86) | 276 (12.17) | 457 | 12.44 |
| Total | 1,407 (100) | 2,267 (100) | 3,674 | 100 |
| % | 38.30 | 61.70 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

3.1.2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX

104. Findings of the census and IOL survey presented in Table 3-2 show that the total affected population is 16,126 in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. Out of 16,126 populations, 8,215 (50.94%) were male and 7,911 (49.06%) were female populations, respectively. There is a total of 9,671 affected people in the WeCARE (Phase-3) under the Satkhira district. Out of the affected 9,671 people, 4,950 (51.18%) are male people, and 4,721 (48.82%) are female people in the Satkhira district. On the other hand, there is a total of 6,455 affected people in the Jashore district. Out of the 6,455 affected people, 3,265 (50.58%) are male people, and 3,190 (49.42%) affected people are female people.

105. The highest difference between the affected male people, 202 (51.53%), and the affected female people, 190 (48.47%), is found in Jhikargachha upazila, followed by the affected male people, 488 (51.05%), and the

Chapter-3: Baseline Socioeconomic Characteristics

affected female people, 468 (48.95%), in LAP-3 bypass under Sharsha upazila in Jashore district. It is to be noted that there is no hijra population in the Jashore and Satkhira districts under the WeCARE (Phase-3) area. The average sex ratio is 106.32 in the Jhikargachha upazila. This sex ratio (106) is higher than that of the national sex ratio (103) (Household and Population Census by BBS, 2011).

106. The highest difference between the affected male people, 1697 (52.03%), and the affected female people, 1564 (47.96%), is found in LAP-7 under the Satkhira Sadar upazila in the Satkhira district, followed by the affected male people, 632 (51.85%), and the affected female people, 587 (48.15%), found in LAP 8 under the Satkhira Sadar upazila. The average sex ratio is 108.50 in LAP-7 under the Satkhira Sadar upazila in the Satkhira Sadar upazila. This sex ratio (108) is higher than that of the national sex ratio (103) (Household and Population Census by BBS, 2011). Detailed information on LAP wise male and female populations, household size, and sex ratio is presented in Table 3-2 and Annex 2 (Table 2-43).

| SL. No. | Affected Population by Sex | Unit | Number and (%) of Affected Households | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | | | LAP 1, LAP2 & LAP 3 (Jashore District) | LAP 4, LAP 5, LAP 6, LAP 7 and LAP 8 (Satkhira District) | Grand Total | % |
| | | | 7= (1+6) | 15= (11+14) | 16= (7+15) | 17 |
| 1 | Male Population | No | 3,265 | 4,950 | 8,215 | 50.94 |
| 2 | Female Population | No | 3,190 | 4,721 | 7,911 | 49.06 |
| | Total | No | 6,455 | 9,671 | 16,126 | 100 |
| | HHs | No. | 1,407 | 2,267 | 3,674 | |
| | Household Size | No. | 4.59 | 4.27 | 4.39 | |
| | Sex Ratio | % | 102.35 | 104.85 | 103.84 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

Note:

Household Size = Total Population / No. of Household

Sex Ratio = Calculated (No. of Male / No. of Female * 100)

107. Table 3-3 shows that this project will affect a total of 3,674 households, including the 1,407 and 2,267 affected households in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. These affected households are distributed by household size. A total of 1713 affected households is the highest number of households (46.62%) belonging to the 3–4-member household range under WeCARE (Phase-3). Out of 1713 affected households, 615 affected households (43.71%) are in the Jashore district, and 1,098 affected households (48.43%) are in the Satkhira district. A total of 1173 affected households (31.93%) belong to the 5-6-member household range under WeCARE (Phase-3). Out of 1,173 affected households, 488 affected households (34.68%) are in the Jashore district, and 685 affected households (30.22%) are in the Satkhira district. The lowest total number of affected households is 41 households (1.12%) belong to above 10-member households' range under WeCARE (Phase-3). Out of 41 affected households, 21 affected households (1.49%) are in the Jashore district, and 20 affected households (0.88%) are in the Satkhira district. LAP, upazila, and district-wise distribution of affected households by household size are presented in Table 3-3 and Annex-2 (Table 2-45).

| SL. No. | HH Member Range | Unit | No. of Affected Households | | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | LAPs 1, 2 & 3 (Jashore District) | LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 (Satkhira District) | Grand Total | % |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3= (1+2) | 4 |
| 1 | 1 to 2 | No. | 141 | 304 | 445 | 12.11 |
| 2 | 3 to 4 | No. | 615 | 1,098 | 1,713 | 46.62 |
| 3 | 5 to 6 | No. | 488 | 685 | 1,173 | 31.93 |
| 4 | 7 to 8 | No. | 108 | 122 | 230 | 6.26 |
| 5 | 9 to 10 | No. | 34 | 38 | 72 | 1.96 |
| 6 | > 10 (10 above) | No. | 21 | 20 | 41 | 1.12 |
| | Total | No. | 1,407 | 2,267 | 3,674 | 100 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

3.1.3. RELIGION

108. Table 3-4 presents the LAP-wise population affected by religion under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. The findings of the census shows that Islam is the religion of the highest population 15,407 (95.54% followers). That is, Islam is the main religion followed by Hinduism

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for the 672 Hindu population (4.17% followers) in the project area. Besides, there are 47 Christian population (0.29%) in the project area. According to preliminary results of the Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2022, 91.04% and 88.18% of the population are Muslim and the remaining are of other religions in Bangladesh and Khulna division, respectively. LAP wise detailed information about population by religion in the Jashore and Satkhira districts under WeCARE (Phase 3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project is presented in Annex-2 (Table 2-46).

Table 3-4: LAP Wise Affected Population by Religion in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| SL. No. | Type of Religion | Unit | Number of Affected Population by Religion | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| | | | LAPs 1, 2 & 3 (Jashore District) | | LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 (Satkhira District) | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 = (1+2) | 4 |
| 1 | Islam | No. | 6,303 | 9,104 | 15,407 | 95.54 |
| 2 | Hinduism | No. | 131 | 541 | 672 | 4.17 |
| 3 | Christian | No. | 21 | 26 | 47 | 0.29 |
| Total | | No. | 6,455 | 9,671 | 16,126 | 100 |
| | | % | 40.03 | 59.97 | 100 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

3.1.4. Age Composition of the Affected Population

109. Table 3-5 presents the population pattern of the project-affected people in LAP-1 under Jhikargachha and Sharsha upazilas and LAP-2 & LAP-3 under the Sharsha upazila of the Jashore district. Table 3-6 illustrates the population pattern of the project-affected people in LAP-4, LAP-5, and LAP-6 under the Kolaroa upazila and LAP-7 & LAP-8 under the Satkhira Sadar upazila of the Satkhira district under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. Both Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 shows that there is a total of 16,126 affected populations due to land acquisition under WeCARE (Phase 3). Out of 16,126 affected populations under the WeCARE (Phase-3), 8,215 are affected male populations (50.94%) and 7,911 affected female populations (49.06%).

110. Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 show that out of 16,126 affected people, a total affected population of 9,671 (59.97%) are in the Satkhira district, and 6,455 total affected populations (40.03%) are in the Jashore district. In Satkhira district, out of 9,671 affected populations, 4,950 males (51.18%) and 4,721 females (48.82%). On the other hand, in the Jashore district, out of 6,455 affected populations, 3,265 are males (50.58%) and 3,190 are females (49.42%). In the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section areas, the highest population is 8,335 people (51.69%) belonging to the 15–45-year age range, including male populations of 4,068 (49.52%) and female populations of 4,267 (53.94%). Detailed LAP wise information on age composition in the Jashore District is presented in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: LAP Wise Age Composition of Affected Population in the LAP-1, LAP-2 and LAP-3 in Jashore District under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Age Range (Years) | LAP-1 (Jashore) | | LAP-1 (Sharsha) | | Subtotal (LAP-1) | | LAP-2 | | LAP-3 | | Subtotal (Sharsha) | | Total in Jashore District | | Grand Total |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = (1+2) | 4 | 5 | 6 = (2+4+5) | 7 = (1+6) | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 22 | 16 | 67 | 50 | 89 | 66 | 114 | 101 | 34 | 34 | 215 | 185 | 237 | 201 | 438 |
| 5 to 14 | 28 | 27 | 132 | 129 | 160 | 156 | 282 | 276 | 82 | 80 | 496 | 485 | 524 | 512 | 1036 |
| 15 to 45 | 93 | 98 | 381 | 432 | 474 | 530 | 873 | 925 | 245 | 249 | 1499 | 1606 | 1592 | 1704 | 3296 |
| 46 to 64 | 44 | 35 | 181 | 152 | 225 | 187 | 346 | 287 | 91 | 78 | 618 | 517 | 662 | 552 | 1214 |
| 65 and above | 15 | 14 | 71 | 57 | 86 | 71 | 128 | 123 | 36 | 27 | 235 | 207 | 250 | 221 | 471 |
| Total | 202 | 190 | 832 | 820 | 1034 | 1010 | 1743 | 1712 | 488 | 468 | 3063 | 3000 | 3265 | 3190 | 6455 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

111. In Satkhira district, the highest affected population is 5,039, which is 52.10% of the total affected population, belonging to the 15–45-year age range, including male populations of 2,476 (50.02%) and female populations of 2,563 (54.29%) (Table 3-6). On the other hand, in Jashore district, the highest population is 3,296 (51.06%), belonging to the 15–45-year age range, including male populations of 1,592 (48.76%) and female populations of 1,704 (53.42%). In the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section areas, the second highest population is 3,049 people (18.91%) belonging to the 46–64-year age range, including male populations of 1,673 (20.37%) and female populations of 1,376 (17.39%) (Table 3-5). In Satkhira district, the

highest population is 1,835 (18.97%), belonging to the 46-64-year age range, including male populations of 1,011 (220.42%) and female populations of 2,563 (17.45%) (Table 3-6).

112. On the other hand, in Jashore district, the highest population is 1,214 people (18.81%) belonging to the 15-45-year age range, including male populations of 662 (20.28%) and female populations of 552 (17.30%). In the WeCARE (Phase-3) project areas, the total affected population belonging to the 4-15-year age range is 2,557 people (15.86%), including a male population of 1,289 (15.69%) and a female population of 1,268 (16.03%) (Table 3-5). In Satkhira district, the total affected population belonging to the 4-15-year age range is 1,521 people (15.71%), including a male population of 765 (15.45%) and a female population of 756 (16.01%). On the other hand, in the Satkhira district, the total affected population belonging to the 4-15-year age range is 1,036 people (16.05%), including a male population of 524 (16.05%) and a female population of 512 (16.05%). LAP-wise detailed information on the age-wise distribution of the population by sex in Satkhira districts under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project areas is presented in Table 3-6 below.

Table 3-6: LAP Wise Age Composition of Affected Population in the LAP-4, LAP-5, LAP-6, LAP-7 and LAP-8 in Satkhira District under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Age Range (Years) | LAP-4, LAP-5 & LAP-6, Kolaroa) | | LAP-7 & LAP-8 in Satkhira Sadar | | Total in Satkhira District | | Grand Total | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male Population | % | Female Population | % |
| 0-4 | 180 | 178 | 177 | 170 | 357 | 348 | 594 | 7.23 | 549 | 6.94 |
| 5 to 14 | 397 | 415 | 368 | 341 | 765 | 756 | 1,289 | 15.69 | 1,268 | 16.03 |
| 15 to 45 | 1,296 | 1,390 | 1,180 | 1,173 | 2,476 | 2,563 | 4,068 | 49.52 | 4,267 | 53.94 |
| 46 to 64 | 560 | 460 | 451 | 364 | 1,011 | 824 | 1,673 | 20.37 | 1,376 | 17.39 |
| 65 and above | 188 | 127 | 153 | 103 | 341 | 230 | 591 | 7.19 | 451 | 5.70 |
| Total | 2,621 | 2,570 | 2,329 | 2,151 | 4,950 | 4,721 | 8,215 | 100 | 7,911 | 100 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

3.1.4.1. DEPENDENCY RATIO

113. Table 3-6 shows that in the Jashore district, the dependent population is 1,945 including three age ranges (a) 0-4 years, (b) 5-14 years and (c) 65 years and above (including 438; 1,036, and 471 respectively). On the other hand, people of working (economically productive) ages include two age ranges- (i) 3,296 persons belong to the 15 to 45 years and (ii) 1,214 persons belong to the 46 to 64-years-age range. Table 3-5 shows that the working-age population in Jashore district is 4,510 including 3,296 and 1,214. The total dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the dependent population and the active working-age population in the project area. As a result, the dependency ratio is found 43.13 only (calculated as $1,945 * 100 / 4,510$).

114. Table 3-6 shows that in the Satkhira district, the dependent population is 2,797 including three age ranges (a) 0-4 years, (b) 5-14 years, and (c) 65 years and above (including 705; 1,521 and 571 respectively). On the other hand, people of working (economically productive) ages include two age ranges- (i) 5,039 persons belong to the 15 to 45 years and (ii) 1,835 persons belong to the 46 to 64-years-age range. Table 3-5 shows that the working-age population in the Satkhira district is 6,874 including 5,039 and 1,835. The total dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the dependent population and the active working-age population in the project area. As a result, the dependency ratio is found 40.69 only (calculated as $2,797 * 100 / 6,874$).

3.1.5. MARITAL STATUS

115. Table 3-7 shows LAP-wise the marital status of the male and female population under WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. Legally marriageable ages for the first marriage are 21 years for the males and 18 years for the females in Bangladesh. However, the Child Marriage Act 2017 allows girls less than 18 years old to marry with the consent of their parents in Bangladesh. The marital status among the surveyed affected populations in the project areas shows that most marriages take place within the marriageable age. According to the findings on marital status, 84.40% of men and 81.45% of women are married, while 13.42% of men and 8.28% of women are unmarried in the project area. Men and women below the first marriage ages among men and women are 2,694 and 2,090, respectively. Detailed information on the marital status of the affected population in the Jashore District is presented in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7: LAP Wise Marital Status of Affected Population (21 Years and above for males, and 18 Years and above for females) in the Jashore District WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| SL. No. | Marital Status | Unit | LAPs-1, 2 & 3 in Jhikargachha & Sharsha of Jashore District | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | Male | % | Female | % |
| 1. | Married | No. | 1,828 | 84.16 | 1,850 | 78.46 |
| 2. | Unmarried | No. | 294 | 13.54 | 235 | 9.97 |
| 3. | Widow | No. | 0 | 0.00 | 260 | 11.03 |
| 4. | Widower | No. | 41 | 1.89 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Abandoned by Husband | No. | - | - | 10 | 0.42 |
| 6. | Abandoned by Wife | No. | 0 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| 7. | Divorced Woman | No. | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.13 |
| 8. | Divorced Man | No. | 3 | 1.14 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Population below 21 ages for male & 18 age for female | No. | 1,095 | - | 832 | 0.00 |
| Counted for marital status | | No. | 2,172 | 100 | 2,358 | 100 |
| Total | | No. | 3,265 | | 3,190 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

116. Detailed information on the marital status of the affected population in the Satkhira District is presented in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8: LAP Wise Marital Status of Affected Population (21 Years and above for males, and 18 Years and above for females) in the Satkhira District under WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| SL. No. | Marital Status | Unit | LAPs-4, 5 & 6 in Kolaroa | | LAPs-7 & 8 in Satkhira | | Total in Satkhira District | | | % |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | % | Female | |
| 1. | Married | No. | 1513 | 1559 | 1319 | 1332 | 2832 | 84.56 | 2891 | 83.48 |
| 2. | Unmarried | No. | 259 | 149 | 188 | 98 | 447 | 13.35 | 247 | 7.13 |
| 3. | Widow | No. | 0 | 167 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0.00 | 297 | 8.58 |
| 4. | Widower | No. | 21 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 59 | 1.76 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Abandoned by Husband | No. | - | 4 | - | 13 | - | 0.00 | 17 | 0.49 |
| 6. | Abandoned by Wife | No. | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0.24 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Divorced Woman | No. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.32 |
| 8. | Divorced Man | No. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0.09 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Population below 21 ages for male & 18 age for female | No. | 824 | 688 | 777 | 570 | 1601 | - | 1258 | 0.00 |
| Counted for marital status | | No. | 1797 | 1882 | 1552 | 1581 | 3349 | 100 | 3,463 | 100 |
| Total | | No. | 2621 | 2570 | 2329 | 2151 | 4950 | | 4721 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

3.1.6. EDUCATION

117. The literacy rate in Bangladesh was 74.66% in 2022. In Jhikargachha and Sharsha Upazilas are located in the Jashore District, the literacy rate is higher at 76.96%. According to the findings from the census and socioeconomic survey, the overall literacy rate in Jashore District is 97.44%, while the illiteracy rate stands at 2.56%. Interestingly, the literacy rate among females is higher than that of males for education levels ranging from one to four classes and from six to ten classes. Conversely, males have a higher literacy rate than females in primary school certificates, ebteday certificates, and other educational levels. Detailed information about the education levels of the affected population aged 7 years and above in Jashore District is presented in Table 3-9 and in Annex-2 (Tables 2-49 and 2-50).

Table 3-9: LAP Wise Educational Level of Affected Population by Sex in Jashore District under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Sl. No. | Education Level | Unit | LAP-1 | | LAP-2 | | LAP-3 | | Subtotal in Jashore District | | Total | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 = (1+3+5) | 8 = (2+4+6) | Total | % |
| | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | Up to IV | No. | 193 | 211 | 352 | 414 | 140 | 134 | 685 | 759 | 1444 | 24.84 |
| 2 | Primary School Certificate or Ebteday Certificate | No. | 101 | 90 | 178 | 156 | 57 | 42 | 336 | 288 | 624 | 10.73 |

Table 3-9: LAP Wise Educational Level of Affected Population by Sex in Jashore District under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Sl. No. | Education Level | Unit | LAP-1) | | LAP-2 | | LAP-3 | | Subtotal in Jashore District | | Total | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 = (1+3+5) | 8 = (2+4+6) | 9 = (7+8) | |
| | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total | % |
| 3 | Class VI-VII | No. | 57 | 51 | 96 | 127 | 31 | 36 | 184 | 214 | 398 | 6.85 |
| 4 | Junior School Certificate (JSC) | No. | 57 | 76 | 130 | 129 | 39 | 41 | 226 | 246 | 472 | 8.12 |
| 5 | Class IX-X | No. | 60 | 74 | 107 | 141 | 33 | 45 | 200 | 260 | 460 | 7.91 |
| 6 | SSC Exam or Equivalent/Dakhil | No. | 131 | 147 | 247 | 223 | 54 | 50 | 432 | 420 | 852 | 14.65 |
| 7 | HSC Exam or Equivalent/Alim | No. | 100 | 110 | 150 | 140 | 35 | 24 | 285 | 274 | 559 | 9.61 |
| 8 | B.A. or Equivalent/ Fazil | No. | 91 | 65 | 160 | 101 | 21 | 17 | 272 | 183 | 455 | 7.83 |
| 9 | M.A. or Equivalent/Kami I Pass/Higher Education | No. | 97 | 58 | 117 | 67 | 14 | 7 | 228 | 132 | 360 | 6.19 |
| 10 | Other (Hafez) | No. | 8 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 0.71 |
| 11 | Total Literate | No. | 895 | 888 | 1551 | 1505 | 426 | 400 | 2872 | 2793 | 5665 | 97.44 |
| 12 | Total Illiterate | No. | 20 | 26 | 24 | 48 | 12 | 19 | 56 | 93 | 149 | 2.56 |
| 13 | Total Population (above 7 years) | | 915 | 914 | 1575 | 1553 | 438 | 419 | 2928 | 2886 | 5814 | 100.00 |
| 14 | Total Population (below 7 years) | No. | 119 | 96 | 168 | 159 | 50 | 49 | 337 | 304 | 641 | - |
| | Grand Total | No. | 1034 | 1010 | 1743 | 1712 | 488 | 468 | 3265 | 3190 | 6455 | - |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

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118. The literacy rate in Bangladesh was 74.66% in 2022. The affected Kolaron and Satkhira Sadar Upazila are located in the Satkhira District. According to the findings from the census and socioeconomic survey, the overall literacy rate in Satkhira District is 96.56%, while the illiteracy rate stands at 3.44%. Interestingly, the literacy rate among females is higher than that of males for education levels ranging from one to four classes and from six to SSC and Dhakhil. Conversely, males have a higher literacy rate than females in primary school certificates, ebteday certificates, and other educational levels. Detailed information about the education levels of the affected population aged 7 years and above in the Satkhira District is presented in Table 3-10 and in Annex-2 (Tables 2-49 and 2-50).

Table 3-10: LAP Wise Educational Level of Affected Population by Sex in Satkhira District under the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Sl. No. | Education Level | Unit | LAP-4 | | LAP-5 | | LAP-6 | | LAP-7 | | LAP-8 | | Total in Satkhira District | | Grand Total | |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total | % |
| 1 | Up to IV | No. | 287 | 302 | 69 | 80 | 143 | 143 | 339 | 350 | 92 | 101 | 894 | 976 | 1,870 | 21.66 |
| 2 | Primary School Certificate or Ebteday | No. | 161 | 169 | 38 | 36 | 92 | 93 | 224 | 192 | 81 | 66 | 596 | 556 | 1,152 | 13.34 |
| 3 | Class VI-VII | No. | 120 | 138 | 22 | 28 | 45 | 50 | 131 | 141 | 50 | 49 | 368 | 406 | 774 | 8.97 |
| 4 | Junior School Certificate (JSC) | No. | 118 | 125 | 11 | 19 | 70 | 68 | 113 | 145 | 42 | 50 | 354 | 407 | 761 | 8.82 |
| 5 | Class IX-X | No. | 114 | 134 | 13 | 21 | 46 | 51 | 107 | 105 | 32 | 46 | 332 | 357 | 669 | 7.75 |
| 6 | SSC Exam or equivalent/Dakhil | No. | 266 | 191 | 25 | 30 | 89 | 103 | 176 | 182 | 82 | 84 | 578 | 590 | 1,168 | 13.53 |
| 7 | HSC Exam or Equivalent/Alim | No. | 178 | 153 | 26 | 16 | 102 | 74 | 144 | 105 | 66 | 42 | 536 | 390 | 906 | 10.49 |
| 8 | B.A. or Equivalent/Fazil | No. | 112 | 65 | 11 | 6 | 66 | 25 | 87 | 45 | 41 | 35 | 317 | 176 | 493 | 5.71 |
| 9 | M.A. or Equivalent/Kamil Pass/Higer Education | No. | 97 | 65 | 15 | 6 | 61 | 30 | 113 | 48 | 45 | 18 | 331 | 367 | 498 | 5.77 |
| 10 | Other (Hafez) | No. | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 31 | 14 | 45 | 0.52 |
| 11 | Total Literate | No. | 1,802 | 1,345 | 233 | 242 | 686 | 642 | 1,441 | 1,317 | 535 | 493 | 4,297 | 4,039 | 8,336 | 96.56 |
| 12 | Total Illiterate | No. | 21 | 39 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 58 | 71 | 25 | 27 | 126 | 171 | 297 | 3.44 |
| 13 | Total Population (above 7 years) | No. | 1,823 | 1,384 | 243 | 256 | 698 | 662 | 1,499 | 1,388 | 560 | 520 | 4,423 | 4,210 | 8,633 | 100 |
| 14 | Total Population (below 7 years) | No. | 152 | 164 | 35 | 30 | 70 | 74 | 198 | 176 | 72 | 67 | 527 | 511 | 1,038 | - |
| | Grand Total | No. | 1,575 | 1,548 | 278 | 286 | 768 | 736 | 1,697 | 1,564 | 632 | 587 | 4,950 | 4,721 | 9,671 | - |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024.

3.1.7. OCCUPATION

Primary Occupation of Affected Household Heads

119. According to the results of the census and IOL survey, affected household heads are engaged in diverse primary occupations, mainly in the project area. **Table 3-11** and **Annex-2 (Tables 2-49 and 2-50)** show that the primary occupation of the highest number of affected male household heads is 1,820 (49.54%) in the WeCARE (Phase-3) areas, including 741 (40.71%) and 1,079 (59.29%) HHHs in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Out of 741 male HHHs engaged in businesses, 360, 292, and 89 HHHs are in LAP 2, LAP-1, and LAP-3, respectively. On the other hand, out of 1,079 male HHHs in the Satkhira district, 364, 343, 191, 156, and 25 HHHs are in the LAP-7, LAP-4, LAP-6, LAP-8, and LAP-5, respectively. Business as the primary occupation of the HHHs was followed by female household heads' housewifery occupation, which generally refers to multiple household chores, including preparing and cooking foods, managing households, taking care of children, and aging household members of the housewives as the affected HHHs, further followed by service (employments), agricultural farming, etc. **Table 3-11**, and **Annex-2 (Table 2-49 and 2-50)** presents detailed LAP information on the primary occupations of the household heads **Table 3-11**, and **Annex-2 (Tables 2-49 and 2-50)**.

Table 3-11: LAP Wise Distribution of Affected Household Heads by Primary Occupations in WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Primary Occupations of Affected Household Heads | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| SL. No. | Primary Occupations | Unit | LAPs 1, 2 & 3 (Jhikargachha & Sharsaha) | Total in Jashore District | LAPs-4, 5 & 6 (Kolaroa) | LAPs-7 & 8 (Satkhira Sadar) | Total in Satkhira District | Grand Total | % |
| 1 | Farmer | No. | 77 | 77 | 77 | 44 | 121 | 198 | 5.39 |
| 2 | Teacher | No. | 44 | 44 | 38 | 24 | 62 | 106 | 2.89 |
| 3 | Employed Abroad/ Overseas | No. | 41 | 41 | 35 | 9 | 44 | 85 | 2.31 |
| 4 | Employment or Service (Male) | No. | 113 | 113 | 97 | 74 | 171 | 284 | 7.73 |
| 5 | Employment or Service (Female) | No. | 16 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 33 | 0.90 |
| 6 | Housewife | No. | 114 | 114 | 114 | 57 | 171 | 285 | 7.76 |
| 7 | Fisherman | No. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.05 |
| 8 | Business (Male) | No. | 741 | 741 | 559 | 520 | 1079 | 1820 | 49.54 |
| 9 | Business (Female) | No. | 16 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 37 | 1.01 |
| 10 | Daily Labor | No. | 53 | 53 | 64 | 144 | 208 | 261 | 7.10 |
| 11 | Driver | No. | 24 | 24 | 70 | 39 | 109 | 133 | 3.62 |
| 12 | Manson's Helper | No. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0.24 |
| 13 | Mason | No. | 15 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 50 | 1.36 |
| 14 | Carpenter | No. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 0.24 |
| 15 | Tailor | No. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0.16 |
| 16 | Doctor | No. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 31 | 0.84 |
| 17 | Kabiraj | No. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0.08 |
| 18 | Student | No. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 27 | 0.73 |
| 19 | Rickshaw/Van Puller | No. | 25 | 25 | 40 | 38 | 78 | 103 | 2.80 |
| 20 | Old Man | No. | 46 | 46 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 85 | 2.31 |
| 21 | Old Woman | No. | 22 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 61 | 1.66 |
| 22 | Maid Servant | No. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.05 |
| 23 | Barber | No. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0.11 |
| 24 | Renting House | No. | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0.22 |
| 25 | Cobbler | No. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 26 | Mechanic/Technician | No. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 0.46 |
| 27 | Unemployed | No. | 7 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 0.33 |
| 28 | Other | No. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0.05 |
| | Total | No. | 1,407 | 1,407 | 1,220 | 1,047 | 2,267 | 3,674 | 100 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

*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.

Primary Occupation of Affected Household's Members

120. According to the results of the census and IOL survey, other capable members, except the household heads of affected households, are involved in diverse primary occupations. **Table 3-12**, and **Annex-2 (Tables 2-49 and 2-50)** show that the primary occupation of the highest number of other members of affected households

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is 3,048 (33.11%) who are involved in housewifery occupation. It has already been mentioned above that it generally refers to multiple household chores, including preparing and cooking foods and managing households, in the WeCARE (Phase-3) areas. Table 3-12, and Annex-2 (Tables 2-49 and 2-50) presents LAP-wise detailed information on the primary occupations of the household heads (Table 3-12, and Annex-2 (Tables 2-49 and 2-50)).

Table 3-12: LAP Wise Distribution of Other Members of Affected Households by Occupation in WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| Primary Occupations of Other Members of Affected Households | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| SL. No | Primary Occupations | Unit | LAPs-1, 2 & 3 in Jhikargachha & Sharsha | Total in Jashore District | LAPs-4, 5 & 6 (Kolaroa) | LAPs-7 & 8 (Satkhira Sadar) | Total in Satkhira District | Grand Total | % |
| 1 | Farmer | No | 46 | 46 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 76 | 0.83 |
| 2 | Teacher | No | 44 | 44 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 66 | 0.72 |
| 3 | Employed Abroad/Overseas | No | 106 | 106 | 97 | 1 | 98 | 204 | 2.22 |
| 4 | Employment or Service (Male) | No | 185 | 185 | 132 | 10 | 142 | 327 | 3.55 |
| 5 | Employment or Service (Female) | No | 38 | 38 | 32 | 4 | 36 | 74 | 0.80 |
| 6 | Housewife | No | 1610 | 1610 | 1303 | 135 | 1438 | 3048 | 33.11 |
| 7 | Fisherman | No | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 8 | Business (Male) | No | 288 | 288 | 163 | 29 | 192 | 480 | 5.21 |
| 9 | Business (Female) | No | 32 | 32 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 49 | 0.53 |
| 10 | Daily Labor | No | 39 | 39 | 57 | 9 | 66 | 105 | 1.14 |
| 11 | Driver | No | 29 | 29 | 57 | 3 | 60 | 89 | 0.97 |
| 12 | Manson's Helper | No | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 0.13 |
| 13 | Mason | No | 21 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 39 | 0.42 |
| 14 | Carpenter | No | 9 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 0.15 |
| 15 | Tailor (Male) | No | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.04 |
| 16 | Tailor (Female) | No | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0.08 |
| 17 | Doctor (Male) | No | 10 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 0.14 |
| 18 | Doctor (Female) | No | 13 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 0.20 |
| 19 | Kabiraj (Male) | No | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0.03 |
| 20 | Kabiraj (Female) | No | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0.05 |
| 21 | Student (Male) | No | 862 | 862 | 641 | 52 | 693 | 1555 | 16.89 |
| 22 | Student (Female) | No | 804 | 804 | 580 | 58 | 638 | 1442 | 15.66 |
| 23 | Rickshaw/Van Puller | No | 20 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 37 | 0.40 |
| 24 | Old Man | No | 95 | 95 | 43 | 7 | 50 | 145 | 1.58 |
| 25 | Old Woman | No | 232 | 232 | 122 | 10 | 132 | 364 | 3.95 |
| 26 | Maid Servant | No | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0.08 |
| 27 | Barber | No | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 28 | Mechanic/Technician | No | 17 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 29 | 0.32 |
| 29 | Unemployed (Male) | No | 22 | 22 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 50 | 0.54 |
| 30 | Unemployed (Female) | No | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 0.20 |
| 31 | Other (Male) | No | 255 | 255 | 202 | 30 | 232 | 487 | 5.29 |
| 32 | Other (Female) | No | 223 | 223 | 192 | 22 | 214 | 437 | 4.75 |
| Total | | No | 5,040 | 5,040 | 3,771 | 395 | 4,166 | 9,206 | 100 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024.

3.1.8. HOUSEHOLDS' ANNUAL INCOME (BDT) AND MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (BDT)

3.1.8.1. ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL

121. In LAPs-1, 2, and 3 under the Jashore district, the highest, followed by the further followed by numbers of HHs, are 390 (27.72%) households, 366 (26.01%) households, and 335 (23.81%) households, respectively, whose annual income ranges include three annual income ranges, such as (i) BDT 500,001 to BDT 1,000,000, (ii) BDT 300,001-BDT 500,000, and (iii) BDT 144,001-BDT 300,000, respectively. Detailed LAP-wise information on the annual income of the affected households is presented in Table 3-13.

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Table 3-13: LAP Wise Annual Income of the Affected Households in the Jashore District under the WeCARE Phase 3

| Sl. No. | Annual Income Level BDT | Jhikargachha | | | | | | Subtotal | | | LAP-2 Shairita | | | LAP-3 Shairita | | | Subtotal Shairita Upazilla | | | Total in Jashore District | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----|
| | | LAP-1 | | LAP-2 | | LAP-3 | | Total Annual Income | No. of HHs | Average Annual Income | LAP-2 | | LAP-3 | | Total Annual Income | No. of HHs | Average Annual Income | LAP-3 | | Total Annual Income | No. of HHs | Average Annual Income | |
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | | | | No. | % | No. | % | | | | No. | % | | | | No. |
| 1 | Up to 60000 | 1 | 33.33 | 30000 | 2 | 66.67 | 30000 | 2 | 33.33 | 45000 | 9 | 45.00 | 107891 | 10 | 319281 | 319281 | 12 | 835 | 308891 | 12 | 835 | 30740.92 | |
| 2 | 60001-144000 | 0 | 0 | 789200 | 7 | 116.00 | 116000 | 7 | 78.12 | 111000 | 26 | 2014402 | 1100001 | 38 | 4001293 | 105297184 | 45 | 120 | 4724701 | 44 | 1044 | 106277.62 | |
| 3 | 144001-300000 | 17 | 42.85 | 24827912 | 77 | 17603362 | 212161714 | 94 | 22117084 | 25525519 | 101 | 42042752 | 13276704 | 241 | 5361856 | 210783033 | 133 | 2181 | 7773260 | 713 | 212018 | 33 | |
| 4 | 300001-500000 | 17 | 69.00 | 69000396 | 407767035 | 86 | 34520988 | 798001326 | 101 | 41660384 | 398644320 | 37 | 22830576 | 400716421 | 263 | 16420896 | 396220137 | 306 | 26.01 | 145200280 | 1333 | 396962 | 40 |
| 5 | 500001-1000000 | 26 | 102.00 | 102000658 | 54224877 | 50 | 64811588 | 72012321 | 116 | 81110076 | 72508636 | 210 | 153324896 | 7001134008 | 274 | 190038272 | 694555737 | 310 | 27.72 | 234413148 | 2817 | 701646 | 76 |
| above 1000001 | 8 | 16 | 20779792 | 1709737 | 46 | 169424402 | 107005116 | 102 | 198204102 | 19411784 | 133 | 204722288 | 2264748 | 157 | 39076330 | 217816261 | 259 | 18.41 | 582260112 | 6387 | 226702 | 62 | |
| Total | | 77 | 39258768 | 3226842 | 347 | 28707008 | 34760344 | 424 | 34613436 | 34485619 | 299 | 125038700 | 137976802 | 703 | 54334984 | 39580764 | 1407 | 100 | 100000284 | 100 | 3757000 | 68 | |

Source: Census, BDT, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by E.C. and STUP, November 2023 - May 2024

122. On the other hand, in LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the Satkhira district, the high, medium, and low numbers of HHs are 805 (35.51%), 662 (29.20%), and 446 (19.67%), respectively, whose annual income ranges include the three annual income ranges for the high number of HHs, such as (i) BDT 144,001-BDT 300,000, (ii) BDT 300,001-BDT 500,000, and (iii) BDT 500,001-BDT 1,000,000 for the highest, medium, and third position number of affected households, respectively. Table 3-14 shows detailed LAP information on the annual income of the affected households in the Satkhira district.

Table 3-14: LAP Wise Annual Income of the Affected Households in the Satkhira District under the WeCARE Phase 3

| Sl. No. | Annual Income Level BDT | Unit | LAP-4 Kolaroa Upazila | | | LAP-5 Kolaroa Upazila | | | LAP-6 Kolaroa Upazila | | | Subtotal Kolaroa Upazila | | | LAP-7 Satkhira Sadar | | | LAP-8 Satkhira Sadar | | | Subtotal Satkhira Sadar | | | Total in Satkhira District | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
| | | | LAP-4 | | LAP-5 | | LAP-6 | | Total Annual Income | No. of HHs | Average Annual Income | LAP-7 | | LAP-8 | | Total Annual Income | No. of HHs | Average Annual Income | LAP-8 | | Total Annual Income | No. of HHs | Average Annual Income | | | | | |
| | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | | | | No. | % | No. | % | | | | No. | % | | | | No. | % | No. | % | |
| 1 | Up to 60000 | N/A | 3 | 60.00 | 22600 | 2 | 120.00 | 60000 | 6 | 132.00 | 32200 | 11 | 319200 | 2901818182 | 12 | 60000 | 117000 | 2 | 60000 | 30000 | 14 | 205400 | 491426571 | 25 | 1.10 | 519600 | 10.84 | 30784 |
| 2 | 60001-144000 | 24 | 242.992 | 101453 | 13 | 116.000 | 87538462 | 31 | 1176.44 | 1063218 | 48 | 5077136 | 10315923 | 6 | 64996 | 108166 | 58 | 6410076 | 101631794 | 106 | 4.68 | 1143212 | 8.86 | 6009614 | | | | |
| 3 | 144001-300000 | 205 | 407.800 | 21091737 | 45 | 1358200 | 412303077 | 115 | 26294200 | 312906196 | 183 | 80627480 | 3327963974 | 104 | 24022800 | 2367571692 | 420 | 94833080 | 2308525714 | 865 | 35.51 | 84483540 | 31.85 | 20174584 | | | | |
| 4 | 300001-500000 | 262 | 10422000 | 30093395 | 34 | 1031988 | 103291765 | 97 | 18214776 | 59417913 | 393 | 155407460 | 3064566412 | 212 | 44010400 | 105136842 | 269 | 106531200 | 160342007 | 602 | 29.20 | 62340000 | 9.60 | 396284183 | | | | |
| 5 | 500001-1000000 | 187 | 27000250 | 67919319 | 16 | 10091796 | 60482725 | 24 | 50546988 | 18308241 | 277 | 187948044 | 5783127942 | 112 | 76687100 | 684239649 | 160 | 114229000 | 675041716 | 446 | 19.67 | 92477944 | 22.70 | 378201668 | | | | |
| above 1000001 | 54 | 10080292 | 20140860 | 3 | 3081002 | 1094664 | 40 | 135487200 | 276594419 | 106 | 251160484 | 237153321 | 64 | 355610106 | 240400119 | 53 | 360128012 | 102128325 | 177 | 310744600 | 23328188 | 223 | 9.84 | 71104992 | 12.86 | 26100048 | | |
| Total | | 248 | 30294430 | 1472406 | 133 | 4478097 | 3400186.5 | 382 | 25230090 | 4304500 | 1220 | 60611078 | 3613406.5 | 768 | 10642168 | 101930938 | 270 | 24584549 | 44256063.4 | 1047 | 64226706 | 4187164.34 | 2267 | 100 | 332360848 | 100 | 8993568 | 66 |

Source: Census, BDT, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by E.C. and STUP, November 2023 - May 2024

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|-----|---------|-----------|-----|--------|-----------|-----|---------|-----------|------|---------|-----------|-----|---------|----------|-----|---------|-----------|------|---------|------------|------|------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 5. | >=8333 | No | 16 | 2571350 | 160709.37 | 1 | 84500 | 88300 | 20 | 3396006 | 169643.3 | 37 | 6052746 | 163588 | 24 | 5794695 | 241445.6 | 26 | 330000 | 126923.07 | 50 | 9094695 | 181803.9 | 87 | 3.84 | 1514745 | 21.51 | 174108.63 |
| | 1 | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | 22 | |
| | Total | No | 735 | 2257630 | 229236.16 | 133 | 274605 | 149233.84 | 352 | 1225980 | 238331.81 | 1220 | 3758216 | 232106.03 | 768 | 2285710 | 349306.4 | 279 | 9988116 | 198773.50 | 1047 | 3284536 | 250592.494 | 2267 | 100 | 7842746 | 100 | 242084.28 |
| | | | | 5 | | | 0 | 4 | | 4 | | | 1 | 5 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | | | 7 | 9 | |

3.1.9. POVERTY AND GENDER DYNAMICS

3.1.9.1. OVERVIEW

125. The WeCARE Phase (3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project in the Jashore and Satkhira areas in Bangladesh, faces multifaceted challenges related to poverty and gender dynamics. However, a few affected households (e.g., vulnerable households) in the Phase 3 areas live below the poverty line. Their primary sources of income are petty trade, informal labor, rickshaw-pulling, and their limited access to formal employment opportunities might exacerbate their poverty-stricken situation.

126. At present, there are opportunities in the vicinity of this project for further improvements in agricultural practices, technology adoption, and access to necessary credit and market facilities. There is potential to diversify economic activities through the establishment of new industries and manufacturing units. As a result, job opportunities will be created to boost local economies. However, some disadvantaged and vulnerable households also encounter marginalization, landlessness, and impoverishment.

127. According to the census, IOL, and socio-economic survey, 181 and 276 females are the heads of their affected households in the Jashore and Satkhira district, respectively. Out of 181, and 276 female heads of their households are continuing their roles as housewives. Besides, a total of 3,048 females who are members of affected households (including 1,610 and 1,438 females in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively) continue their role as housewives. It is to be noted that according to the perspectives of the respondents, housewife refers to household chores, including preparing and cooking foods, looking after babies, minor children, and family members, along with various activities such as domestic work and handicrafts at their houses. They have very limited access to economic activities outside their houses. It is to be noted that there has been a gradual change in previously deeply rooted patriarchal norms that has lessened time-immemorial restrictions on women's autonomy and decision-making power within households and the community.

128. Gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, is being gradually declined with a deceleration in inaccessible legal protections for women, unlike in the past. Access to education and skill development programs may bring socio-economic advancement. An increase in literacy rates, vocational training, and quality of education can significantly impact the earning potential and well-being of people in this locality. More specifically, the mitigation measures of this project, along with the GOB's initiatives for poverty alleviation, healthcare provision, and social safety nets, play an important role in improving socio-economic conditions for marginalized and vulnerable people.

129. The ESS5 and ESS7 set out requirements for income and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation of the poor and vulnerable groups due to the project. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has provisions for the payment of resettlement benefits for the vulnerable households, including female-headed households affected by the project, as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM).

130. The poverty line¹¹ is defined as an annual income BDT 144,000 per household. Out of a total of 1,012 affected vulnerable households, 178 VHHs (17.59%) belong to woman-headed households, followed by elderly man-headed households 145 VHHs (12.57%) in the Jashore district under WeCARE Phase 3. On the other hand, out of 1,012 affected vulnerable households, 276 VHHs (27.27%) belong to woman-headed households, followed by elderly man-headed households 212 VHHs (20.95%) in the Satkhira district under WeCARE Phase 3. During the construction period, the contractors will appoint local people, especially from the vulnerable group and women who are capable of working, to avoid a labor influx from outside districts.

131. Consultations were carried out with different stakeholders and local communities to share the GBV risk of the project with the relevant stakeholders by the E&S consultant who wanted to know about the potential risk and mitigation measures of gender-based violence (GBV). It has been discussed that most gender-based violence occurs against 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.

132. Contractor will organize awareness raising campaign on sexual exploitation abuse (SEA)/sexual harassment (SH) in project and trainings, organize stakeholder consultations with project actors and community

¹¹ Calculation of monthly and yearly income for vulnerable households according to Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES-2022, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS):

Average lower poverty line at the national level in 2022 = BDT 2755/person/month.

Average Household Size at the project level in 2022 = 4.33

Monthly income for the vulnerable household = BDT 2755*4.33 = BDT 11,929.15 (i.e., BDT 12,000 per vulnerable HH/month)

Annual Income for vulnerable households = BDT 12,000*12 = BDT 1,44,000.

members to inform them properly about the potential GBV risks and project activities to address GBV related issues.

133. 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 contractor(s) would need to set up labor camps. This will require assessing and putting necessary mitigation measures considering the extent to which the neighboring communities have the capacity to absorb labor influx. 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

134. Table 3-12 shows that the Census and IOL Survey identified a total of 575 NTHHs (squatters) only on RHD land/Govt. land including 298 (51.83%) and 277 (48.17%) in the Jashore and Satkhira Districts, respectively. Detailed information on the affected squatters in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively in Table 3-12.

| Utilization Type of Squatters' Structures | No. & % of Squatters in the WeCARE Phase 3 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Jashore District | | Satkhira District | | Total | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5=(1+3) | 6 |
| Residential Structures | 34 | 11.41 | 135 | 48.74 | 169 | 29.39 |
| Commercial Structures | 254 | 85.23 | 136 | 49.10 | 390 | 67.83 |
| Residential-cum-Commercial Structures | 10 | 3.36 | 6 | 2.17 | 16 | 2.78 |
| Total | 298 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 575 | 100 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

3.2. LIVING STANDARDS OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

135. The objective of this subsection is to describe the standard of living of the affected people in the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra Satkhira Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. The assessment precisely focuses on the standard of living of the population within the CROW in the WeCARE Phase 3 to the implementation of the project. The assessment is based on their level of wealth, comfort, access to material goods, and basic necessities. This baseline information will serve as a reference point to evaluate and compare the well-being of the affected population after the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

136. The matrix presents that average income levels of affected people in Jashore and Satkhira are one of the key factors for standard of living under the WeCARE Phase 3 project. The followings are significant insights:

- ▶ In both districts, it was observed that higher income households are involved in businesses and have scope to earn rental income, which supports a higher standard of living.
- ▶ Medium-income households are primarily relying on employment in the country and abroad.
- ▶ Lower-income households mostly rely on agriculture, correlating with a lower standard of living.

137. The matrix shows that the employment situation among affected households in Jashore and Satkhira varies by job type, stability, gender, and overseas migration status. Teaching employment was found stable, well-paying jobs in Jashore and Satkhira. Eighty-eight (88) individuals including 44 household heads and 44 members are employed as teachers in Jashore and 88 individuals including 22 household heads and 66 members are employed as teachers in Satkhira. Other employments were found as stable to low-paying jobs in Jashore and Satkhira. Two hundred ninety-eight males including 113 household heads and 185 members are involved in stable moderate to low-paying jobs in Jashore. Fifty-four females including 16 household heads and 38 members in similar employments in Jashore. On the other hand, 313 males including 171 household heads and 142 members and 53 females including 17 household heads and 36 members are involved in stable, moderate to low-paying jobs. By and large, overseas employment is reported with mixed perspectives as insecure, challenging but potential contributing source of remittance. There were eighty-five (85) overseas migrants including 41 household heads, and 44 members) in Jashore while 204 overseas migrants including 106 household heads and 98 members in Satkhira. Employment data is further detailed in Table 3-11 and Table 3-12 of the RAP and an annexed list of labourers is referenced. Salient points for standard of living of affected population in Jashore and Satkhira are as follows:

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- ▶ Affected households show diverse employment patterns, from teaching to overseas labor, with more males than females in most job categories.
- ▶ Satkhira has a higher number of overseas migrants, suggesting greater exposure to challenging or insecure, but financially contributory employment.
- ▶ Both regions have a mix of stable and low-paying jobs, indicating economic vulnerability despite employment.

138. It was observed that affected households across Jashore and Satkhira generally perceive and consider their homes safe, secure, and structurally sound, more or less with folk measures through awareness and precautions in place for fire prevention, locking systems, and a secure neighborhood environment as social capital through reciprocal exchanges of supports when required. However, the quality and type of housing vary significantly by household tenure (titled, encroacher, non-titled) and region, directly influencing their standard of living. Perception of Safety. Households believe their homes are structurally stable, safe from fire hazards, and secure from violence or theft.

139. Types of Structures (Across Both Regions):

- ▶ Pucca (Permanent) Houses;
 - More common among titled and encroacher households.
 - Higher in Jashore than in Satkhira.
 - Encroacher households generally have larger and more numerous pucca structures.
- ▶ Semi-Pucca (Mixed) Houses
 - Most widely used type among all categories.
 - Satkhira has a higher percentage of semi-pucca dwellers.
 - Encroachers have both more units and larger floor areas.
- ▶ Tin-Made Houses
 - Most prevalent among non-titled households.
 - Tin structures are smaller and less durable, especially in Jashore.
 - Non-titled households in both regions are more dependent on tin homes.
- ▶ Katcha (Temporary/Earthen) Houses
 - Primarily used by non-titled and encroacher households.
 - Found more in Satkhira than Jashore.
 - Non-titled households typically have the largest number and floor area of katcha homes.

140. The quality and security of shelter among affected households vary based on land tenure and region, with non-titled households being vulnerable in terms of housing quality.

141. Food expenses are a major monthly cost for affected households. • Most households fall within moderate to below moderate spending ranges. Majority of households spend BDT 5,001–15,000 monthly on food, with Jashore showing slightly higher average spending at the upper level.

- ▶ The majority of affected population spend below BDT 2,000/month.
 - Affected households in Jashore spend a slightly higher for clothing expenses compared to Satkhira.
 - It was found that a substantial number of affected households spending over BDT 10,000 monthly.
 - Clothing costs are low where over half of the households spend less than BDT 1,000/month.
- ▶ Transportation Expenses: Households spend a wide range of monthly transportation costs in both Jashore and Satkhira that reflect differences in their mobility needs and affordability as well. It is important to note that some households spend between BDT 2001 and BDT 3000 and other even above BDT 3000 per month while most households spend between BDT 501 and BDT 2000 per month.

Chapter-3: Baseline Socioeconomic Characteristics

142. Table 3-18 presents detailed information on key factors standard of living of affected people in Jashore and Satkhira.

| Sl. No. | Key factors for standard of living | | | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira | Remarks |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Affected higher income | III's average | Better level of housing, education, and healthcare | Households' main income sources are businesses, and rental income through renting out residential structures and commercial premises. | Households' main income sources are businesses, and rental income through renting out residential structures and commercial premises. |
| 1. | Affected medium income | III's average | Moderate level of housing, education, and healthcare. | Households' main income source is employment in home and abroad. | Households' main income source is employment in home and abroad. | |
| | Affected lower income | III's average | Lower level of housing, education, and healthcare. | Households' main income source is agriculture. | Households' main income source is agriculture. | Annex- List of labourers??. Detailed information on LAP wise employment is given in Table 3-11 & Table 3-12 of this RAP. |
| 2. | Affected stable and well-paying jobs. | | Affected household members are engaged in stable and well-paying jobs. | A total of 88 persons including 44 household heads and 44 other members of affected households are teachers who are engage in teaching. | A total of 44 persons including 22 household heads and 66 other members of affected households are teachers who are engaged in teaching. | |
| | Affected stable and moderate-paying jobs. | | Affected household members are engaged in stable and moderate-paying jobs. | A total of 298 males including 113 male household heads and 185 other male household members are engaged in different stable-moderate and low-paying jobs. | A total of 313 males including 171 male household heads and 142 other male household members are engaged in different stable-moderate and low-paying jobs. | Detailed information on LAP wise employment is given in Table 3-11 & Table 3-12 of this RAP. |
| | Affected stable, but low-paying jobs. | | Affected household members are engaged in stable, but low-paying jobs. | A total of 54 females including 16 female headed household heads and 38 other female household members are engaged in different stable-moderate and low-paying jobs. | A total of 53 females including 17 female household heads and 36 other female household members are engaged in different stable-moderate and low-paying jobs. | |
| | Insecure jobs/challenging jobs | | | A total of 85 including 41 household heads and 44 other household members are overseas migrants who are working abroad. | A total of 204 including 106 household heads and 98 other household members are overseas migrants who are working abroad. | Detailed information on LAP wise employment is given in Table 3-11 & Table 3-12 of this RAP. |
| 3. | Higher quality of medical services | | | Jashore Medical College Hospital and Jashore district Sadar hospital | Satkhira Medical College Hospital, and Satkhira district sadar hospital | |
| | Moderate quality of medical services | | | Upazila Health Complexes in Jhikargaeha and Sharsha Upazilas | Upazila Health Complexes in Kolarua and Sharsha Upazilas | |
| | Low quality of medical services | | | 9.33% of households' members have affordability. | 4.95% of households' members have affordability. | LAP wise higher affordability for education expenses in the Jashore and Satkhira districts is presented in Table Sl. 12. |
| 4. | Access to higher quality education | | | 19.07% of households' members have affordability. | 15.11% of households' members have affordability. | |
| | Access to moderate quality education | | | | | LAP wise moderate affordability for education expenses in the Jashore and Satkhira districts is presented in Table Sl. 12. |

Table 3-18: Key Factors for Standard of Living of Affected People in Jashore and Satkhira under the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron

| Sl. No. | Key factors for standard of living | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira | Remarks |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. | <p>Access to low quality education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They believe there is no risk of their structures collapsing. Fire hazards can be prevented through their awareness. They use working locks to ensure their safety. They enjoy and appreciate the safety and security of the neighborhood. They have a reasonable expectation of protection against violence and theft. Existing conditions and the availability of affected residential structures can significantly shape the standard of living for those impacted in conjunction with other socioeconomic factors. <p>Affected household members consider their housing and shelter as safe.</p> | <p>71.60% of households' members have affordability.</p> <p>The Census and IOI survey findings show that 43.40% of titled affected households, 42.35% of encroacher households, and 11.76% of non-titled households in the Jashore reside in pucca residential structures. On average, encroacher households possess a higher number of pucca structures per household (1.35) than titled households (1.17) and non-titled households (1.00). The highest floor area of pucca residential structures per household is 1303.64 square feet that is possessed by encroacher household, followed by 1204.42 square feet possessed by titled household. The lowest floor area of pucca residential structure is 165.75 square feet that is possessed by non-titled household.</p> | <p>79.95% of households' members have affordability.</p> <p>The Census and IOI survey findings show that 32.53% of titled affected households, 28.99% of encroacher households, and 0.74% of non-titled households in the Satkhira reside in pucca residential structures. On average, encroacher households possess a higher number of pucca structures per household (1.50) than titled households (1.18) and non-titled households (1).</p> <p>The highest floor area of pucca residential structures per household is 1303.64 square feet that is possessed by encroacher household, followed by 1204.42 square feet possessed by titled household. The lowest floor area of pucca residential structure is 165.75 square feet that is possessed by non-titled household.</p> | <p>LAP wise low affordability for education expenses in the Jashore and Satkhira districts is presented in Table SL. 12.</p> <p>LAP wise detailed information on residential structures including (i) number of structures and IRIs ratio, (ii) area in sft of total structures by type, (iii) area in sft per structure, and (iv) area in sft per household is presented in Table SL. 1.</p> <p>As perceived, that residing in pucca structures has been considered a higher standard of living compared to living in semi-pucca, tin-roofed, katcha, and thatched structures.</p> |

Housing and shelter to be affected due to acquisition for the project.

Table 3-18: Key Factors for Standard of Living of Affected People in Jashore and Satkhira under the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhojra-Satkhira-Navarra

| Sl. No. | Key factors for standard of living | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira | Remarks |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>reside in tin made residential structures. On average, non-titled households possess almost a higher number of tin-made residential structures per household (1.50) while encroacher households (1.09) and non-titled households (1.25). The highest floor area of tin-made residential structures per household is 296.09 square feet that is possessed by non-titled household, followed by 185.30 square feet possessed by encroacher household. The lowest floor area of tin-made residential structure is 24.25 square feet that is possessed by titled household.</p> | <p>reside in semi-pucca residential structures. On average, non-titled households possess a lower number of tin made structures per household (1.38) than encroacher households (1.53) and a higher than titled households (1.26). The highest floor area of tin-made residential structures per household is 399.2 square feet that is possessed by non-titled household, followed by 351 square feet possessed by encroacher household. The lowest floor area of tin-made residential structure is 276.40 square feet that is possessed by titled household.</p> | 3 |
| | <p>Affordable Adequate housing</p> | <p>Housing costs that do not burden the household financially; • Sufficient space for the number of household members; • Access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, and waste disposal.</p> | <p>40.00% of non-titled households, 34.78% of encroacher affected households, and 22.62% of titled households in the Satkhira reside in katcha residential structures. On average, encroacher households possess a slightly higher number of katcha structures per household than non-titled household (1.3) and titled households (1.2). The highest floor area of katcha residential structures per household is 318.44 square feet that is possessed by non-titled household, followed by 250.71 square feet possessed by encroacher household. The lowest floor area of katcha residential structure is 207.57 square feet that is possessed by titled household.</p> | <p>Housing arrangement was gradually evolved and developed to meet households' demands over the year.</p> |

Table 3-18: Key Factors for Standard of Living of Affected People in Jashore and Satkhira under the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navarun

| Sl. No. | Key factors for standard of living | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira | Remarks |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy and personal space. Located near employment, schools, healthcare, and transportation. | | | 3 |
| 6. | High household monthly food costs | The 375 (26.65%) affected households spend monthly BDT 15,001 and above with total monthly BDT 9803000 (47.85%) and average BDT 26,141.33 monthly for food costs. | The 469 (20.69%) affected households spend monthly BDT 15,001 and above with total monthly BDT 11953000 (38.78%) and average BDT 25486.14 monthly for food costs. | Annex Table Sl. 3 |
| | Moderate household monthly food costs | The 399 (28.36%) affected households spend monthly range between BDT 10,001 and BDT 15,000 with total monthly BDT 3608000 (27.37%) and average monthly BDT 14,055.14 for food cost | The 757 (33.39%) affected households spend monthly range between BDT 10,001 and BDT 15,000 with total monthly BDT 10487000 (34.02%) and average monthly BDT 13,853.37 for food cost | Annex Table Sl. 3 |
| | Below moderate household monthly food cost | The highest 522 (37.81%) affected households spend monthly range between BDT 5001 and BDT 10,000 with total monthly BDT 4640500 (22.65%) and average monthly BDT 8722.74 for food costs. | The highest 864 (38.11%) affected households spend monthly range between BDT 5001 and BDT 10,000 with total monthly BDT 7661000 (24.85%) and average monthly BDT 8866.90 for food costs. | Annex Table Sl. 3 |
| | Low household monthly food cost | The lowest 101 (7.18%) affected households spend monthly BDT up to 5000 with total monthly BDT 434700 (2.12%) and average monthly BDT 4303.96 for food costs. | The lowest 177 (7.81%) affected households spend monthly BDT up to 5000 with total monthly BDT 725200 (2.35%) and average monthly BDT 4,097.18 for food costs. | Annex Table Sl. 3 |
| | The higher monthly clothing cost BDT 3001 and above per household. | Among the households surveyed, 14.36% reported monthly clothing expenditures BDT 3,001 and above. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 1160000 (39.49% of total monthly expenditures), resulting in an average monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 5742.57 per household. | Among the households surveyed, 7.50% reported monthly clothing expenditures BDT 3,001 and above. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 971,500 (25.27% of total monthly expenditure), resulting in an average monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 5714.71 per household. | Annex Table Sl. 13. |
| 7. | The moderate monthly clothing cost between BDT 2001 and BDT 3000 per household. | Among the households surveyed, 9.67% reported monthly clothing expenditures between BDT 2,001 and BDT 3000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 399400 (13.60% of total monthly expenditures), resulting in an average | Among the households surveyed, 8.29% reported monthly clothing expenditures between BDT 2,001 and BDT 3000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 549,000 (14.28% of total monthly expenditures), resulting in an | Annex Table Sl. 13. |

Chapter-3: Baseline Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table 3-18: Key Factors for Standard of Living of Affected People in Jashore and Satkhira under the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaraon

| Sl. No. | Key factors for standard of living | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore | Affected people in the areas under L-APs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira | Remarks | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. | Infrastructure | <p>monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 293676 per household.</p> <p>Among the households surveyed, 31.98% reported monthly clothing expenditures between BDT 1,001 and BDT 2000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 867300 (29.53% of total monthly expenditures), resulting in an average monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 1927.33 per household.</p> <p>Among the households surveyed, 44% reported monthly clothing expenditures of up to BDT 1,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 510,450 (17.37% of total monthly expenditures), resulting in an average monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 824.64 per household.</p> | <p>average monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 2920.21 per household.</p> <p>Among the households surveyed, 29.42% reported monthly clothing expenditures between BDT 1,001 and BDT 2000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 1298500 (33.77% of total monthly expenditures), resulting in an average monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 1946.78 per household.</p> | 3 | |
| | | <p>The lowest monthly clothing cost up to BDT 1000 per household</p> | <p>Among the households surveyed, 55% reported monthly clothing expenditures of up to BDT 1,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 1025750 (26.68% of total monthly expenditures), resulting in an average monthly clothing expenditure of BDT 825.89 per household.</p> | Annex Table SI, 13. | |
| | | Good transportation | <p>By and large, currently, titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households have varying levels of access to the existing transportation facilities.</p> | <p>Currently, titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households have almost the same level of access to the existing transportation facilities.</p> | Detailed information on transportation costs of affected households is presented in Annex Table SI. ##). |
| | | Clean water | <p>Among the affected households, 64.61% use deep tubewell water, 8.67% rely on shallow tubewells, and 33.83% use hand tubewells as their primary water source.</p> | <p>Among the affected households, 84.47% use deep tubewell water, 4.41% rely on shallow tubewells, and 11.12% use hand tubewells as their primary source of water.</p> | Annexes ## (Table-??) |
| | | Electricity | <p>Out of 1,395 affected households (99.15% of the total affected households, 1,407) that use electricity, the majority, 473 (33.91%) affected households, report spending between BDT 501 and BDT 1000 on monthly electricity costs. This statistic is followed by 380 (27.24%) who spend up to BDT 500 per month. Additionally, 352 (25.23%) affected households spend between BDT 1001 and BDT 2000. The lowest group comprises 190 households (13.62%), who report spending over BDT 2000 monthly on electricity.</p> | <p>Out of 2,253 affected households (99.38% of the total 2,267) that use electricity, the majority, 830 (36.84%) affected households, spend between BDT 501 and BDT 1000 on monthly electricity costs. This is followed closely by 805 (35.73%) who spend up to BDT 500 per month. Additionally, 441 (19.73%) affected households spend between BDT 1001 and BDT 2000. The smallest group, 177 households (7.86%), report monthly electricity expenses exceeding BDT 2000.</p> | Annexes ## (Table-??) |
| | | Communication networks | <p>The affected households have opportunities to access to local transport systems, road connectivity to other regions of the country.</p> | <p>The affected households have access to the existing road network in the Kularoa and Satkhira Sadar Upazila.</p> | |

Joint Venture of:



STUP Consultant Pvt. Ltd.

On July 1st, 2023, STUP was acquired by Ansysystem and rebranded as Ansysystem STUP.



HCL Associates Limited, Bangladesh

Table 3-18: Key Factors for Standard of Living of Affected People in Jashore and Satkhira under the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron

| SL No. | Key factors for standard of living | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira | Remarks |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Public and private transport services play a key role in local mobility, connecting villages to upazila headquarters and beyond. Road Network: Jhikargachia upazila has a total of 297 km of paved (pucca) roads, 17 km of semi-paved roads, and 683 km of unpaved (mud) roads. This extensive road network facilitates transportation and connectivity within the upazila. Railway Connectivity: There is a 14 km railway line in Jhikargachia upazila, providing additional transportation options. At present, major highways and regional roads facilitate populations reside in the Jashore district have access to urban centres, huts/bazars, and markets. Mobile, and internet services offer the populations with mobile phone coverage more or less widespread, supported by multiple telecom operators with varying speed and reliability, particularly in remote or rural areas. | Kalaroa has a total of 30 km of paved (pucca) roads, 50 km of semi-paved roads, and 757 km of unpaved (mud) roads. Satkhira Sadar Upazila area is well-connected to other parts of the district and the country. Railway connectivity: Satkhira Sadar upazila is connected to the national railway network via the nearby Jessore district. Mobile network coverage: Kolaroa upazila is covered by major telecom operators such as Grameenphone, Robi, and Airtel. Satkhira Sadar upazila is also covered by the same major telecom operators. Both Kolaroa and Satkhira Sadar upazilas have access to mobile internet services through 3G and 4G networks. The quality and speed of mobile internet can vary, with urban areas generally experiencing better service compared to rural regions. Mobile internet services are widely used for internet access in rural areas. | 3 |
| 9. | Low crime rates The existing political stability Access to garden and cropped fields, gather in tea stalls, and watching football and cricket tournaments. Access to leisure facilities | Featuring low crime rates. The presence of stable political conditions. Affected persons often find comfort in working in their gardens to nursing plants for translating their dream come true. They walk through their cropped land to observe the progress of their crops to get a sense of hope for the upcoming good harvest. The farmers' eyes may reflect quiet satisfaction, inspired by the prospect of a fruitful yield they have long envisioned. During the lean season, people often gather on the bamboo platforms beneath trees, especially banyan trees, or on benches set in tea stalls and observe any football or cricket tournaments to engage in informal conversations, share gossip, and discuss current political issues, both local and international. | Noted for low crime levels. The existing climate of political stability. Mobile internet services are widely used for internet access in rural areas. | Comfortable and secure life. |
| 10. | The higher monthly transportation cost BDT 3001 and above | Among the households surveyed, 20.61% reported monthly transportation cost BDT 3,001 and above. Collectively, these | Among the households surveyed, 10.81% reported monthly transportation expenditures BDT 3,001 and above. | Annex Table SL 14. |

Chapter-3: Baseline Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table 3-18: Key Factors for Standard of Living of Affected People in Jashore and Satkhira under the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaraon

| Sl. No. | Key factors for standard of living | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 1, 2, and 3 in Jashore | Affected people in the areas under LAPs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Satkhira | Remarks |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | households spent a total of BDT 2394,500 (61.45% of total monthly transportation cost), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 8,256.90 per household. | Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 2354000 (47.71% of total monthly expenditure), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 9,680.16 per household. | 3 |
| | Moderate monthly transportation cost between BDT 2001 and BDT 3000 | Among the households surveyed, 9.10% reported monthly transportation cost between BDT 2,001 and BDT 3,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 377500 (9.69% of total monthly expenses), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 2,949.22 per household. | Among the households surveyed, 6.93% reported monthly transportation expenditures between BDT 2,001 and BDT 3,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 462000 (47.71% of total monthly expenditure), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 2,942.68 per household. | Annex Table Sl. 14. |
| | Below moderate monthly transportation expenses between BDT 1001 and BDT 2000. | Among the households surveyed, 22.32% reported monthly transportation cost between BDT 1,001 and BDT 2,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 600400 (10.21% of total monthly expenses), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 1,912.10 per household. | Among the households surveyed, 24.53% reported monthly transportation expenditures between BDT 1,001 and BDT 2,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 1045399 (21.19% of total monthly expenditure), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 1,880.21 per household. | Annex Table Sl. 14. |
| | Low monthly transportation expenses between BDT 501 and BDT 1000. | Among the households surveyed, 28.86% reported monthly transportation cost between BDT 501 and BDT 1,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 398000 (15.41% of total monthly expenses), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 980.30 per household. | Among the households surveyed, 38.24% reported monthly transportation expenditures between BDT 501 and BDT 1,000. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 861900 (17.47% of total monthly expenditure), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 994.12 per household. | Annex Table Sl. 14. |
| | Lower monthly transportation expenses up to BDT 500. | Among the households surveyed, 19.12% reported monthly transportation cost up to BDT 500. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 126050 (3.23% of total monthly expenses), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 468.59 per household. | Among the households surveyed, 19.50% reported monthly transportation expenditures up to BDT 500. Collectively, these households spent a total of BDT 210800 (4.27% of total monthly expenditure), resulting in an average monthly transportation expenditure of BDT 476.92 per household. | Annex Table Sl. 14. |

3.3. CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, AND PARTICIPATION

143. This section presents information disclosure on relevant and clear information with stakeholders about objectives, land acquisition, social & resettlement impacts, and environmental impacts due to the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project, and consults with stakeholders by facilitating their participation. The Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (SEID) promotes, encourages, and allows stakeholders' involvement and participation in the project design, especially resettlement planning, and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) through engaging them in dialogue and discussion, listening to and gathering their views, concerns, and local knowledge, and giving them relevant suggestions. During the period from October 2023 to April 27, 2024, a wide range of relevant Stakeholders were informed of details of the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section under the WeCARE program (Phase-3) the requirement of the acquisition of private land, and potential environmental and social impacts related to land acquisition, and involuntary resettlement and mitigation measures following the GoB law (ARIPA 2017) and World Bank ESF, ESS5. The ESSs of funding agency WB, especially ESS10 discuss the importance of open and transparent engagement with the project stakeholders through Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (SEID).

144. The SEID meetings aimed to identify and undertake constructive discussions¹² with identified stakeholders, including PAPs, and their communities systematically engaged them in discussions to assess their interests in the project for consideration, and conversely, their concerns in the project were also addressed. The facilitator team disclosed and discussed relevant information regarding social issues, risks and impacts, and environmental impacts to identify social issues and valuable environmental elements and valued environmental components (VEC) in the project area and ensure that relevant environmental and social information has been addressed, shared with them, and their views were appropriately documented for inclusion in the project.

3.3.1. STAKEHOLDERS

145. Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), including (i) landowners whose land is being acquired; (ii) tenants, sharecroppers, or leaseholders using the land to be acquired; (iii) vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, elderly, disabled, or economically marginalized individuals; (iv) businesses; and workers to be affected by land acquisition; local communities, such as residents of the area surrounding the project who might experience impacts like changes in traffic, noise, and air pollution, or environmental effects; and groups with cultural, historical, or traditional connections to the land to be acquired. The above-mentioned stakeholders are considered primary stakeholders. That is, primary stakeholders included affected landowners, farmers, businesspeople, structure owners, sharecroppers, the poor, pro-poor, squatters, vulnerable individuals and groups, women's groups, underprivileged groups, drivers, transport workers, etc.

3.3.2. APPROACH AND METHODS

146. The public consultation meetings were conducted to discuss the potential social impacts of land acquisition on the project-affected people under WeCARE (Phase 3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project, and to encourage stakeholders to actively participate in the consultation meetings to gather their concerns, views, suggestions, and relevant inputs to mitigate the adverse impacts. The provisions of WB Policy ESS5, ESS 10, and ARIPA 2017 on land acquisition were also disclosed.

3.3.3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

147. The strategy for conducting stakeholder consultation included focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KII), small talks with respondents in the census, and IOL survey, and organizing stakeholder consultation sessions at sites selected in consultation with stakeholders including PAPs. The focus group discussions (FGDs) and stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted using separate checklists and questionnaires designed for different purposes, such as gender updates.

¹² The Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Specialist, the R&R Specialist, and other team members facilitated stakeholders discussions typically designed to be constructive discussions for broadly practical purposes including (i) gathering input and feedback of stakeholders' perspectives, concerns, and suggestions regarding the project, (ii) promote transparency through openly disclosing information about the project including its objectives, potential impacts, mitigation measures, and implementation plan, which combinedly fostered trust and informed dialogues, (iii) resolve issues collaboratively through discussions for identifying and addressing potential problems and issues, and grievances to find mutually agreeable solutions, and (iv) build consensus through constructive engagement for ensuring all voices were heard, and relevant and useful voices were considered. The facilitator team genuinely listened to and responded to views, concerns, feedback, and suggestions provided by the stakeholders, and efforts made to facilitate all relevant groups, including vulnerable populations, were meaningfully involved. Last but not least, the facilitation process was planned and implemented, ensuring discussions remained respectful, inclusive, and solution-oriented.

148. The census, IOL, and the socioeconomic survey were started in WeCARE (Phase-3) in mid-September 2023. Subsequently, the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Specialist, the Deputy Team Leader, the R&R Specialist, and other team members conducted and facilitated stakeholders' consultation meetings, FGDs, and KIIs for preparing the RAP of the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project from October 2023 to April 2024. The project's impact parties were identified along the alignment as per KMZ files prepared by the design engineers. Meanwhile, announcements with loudspeakers, and miking, information campaign through leaflet distribution, and other means were used to inform the stakeholders of the venues, dates, times, and locations presented below.

3.3.4. IDENTIFICATION LOCATIONS AND SELECTION OF VENUES

149. The alignment proposed by the design team engineers was used to identify the PAPs. In consultation with the Project Manager (PM), RHD, the consulting team conducted 9 (nine) Stakeholder Consultation Meetings, 10 (ten) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 28 (twenty-eight) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) during the study period from September 03, 2023, to April 27, 2024. The location, venue, date, and time of the potential PAPs were communicated through miking, leaflet distribution, and assistance from the local administration in the affected areas presented in Annex 3 (Table 3-1). The summary of SCMs, FGDs & KIIs are presented in Table 3-19 and details are given in Annex 3 (Tables 3-2, 3-3 and 3-4).

| SL. No. | Type Of Meetings | Number of the Events | Period | | Participants | | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Earliest Date | Latest Date | Male | Female | Total |
| 1. | Stakeholder Consultation Meetings | 9 | 19.10.2023 | 27.04.2024 | 553 | 171 | 724 |
| 2. | Focus Group Discussion | 10 | 17.12.2023 | 27.04.2024 | 134 | 70 | 204 |
| 3. | Key Informant Interviews | 28 | 03.09.2023 | 27.04.2024 | 25 | 4 | 29 |
| | Total | 47 | | | 712 | 245 | 957 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCI and STUP, September 03, 2023 – April 27, 2024

Note: Details of Participant venue and schedule of SEID events conducted between 03.09.2023 and 27.04.2024 are given in Annex

3.3.4.1. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

150. For the purpose of consultation, public participation, and information sharing, forty-seven (47) events were scheduled. Thus, between October 2023 and April 27, 2024, nine (9) SCMs, twenty-eight (28) KIIs, and ten (10) FGDs were carried out in the project area. Detailed information including views, opinions, concerns, suggestions, expectations expressed and discussed in the different stakeholders' consultation meetings, FGDs and key informant interviews are presented in Annex-3 (Table- 3-2 includes 1 to 9 stakeholders consultation meetings).

151. Throughout the stakeholder consultation process, the following issues were raised:

- ▶ project objectives and benefits,
- ▶ pertinent project-related information,
- ▶ utility relocation requirements,
- ▶ land acquisition (LA) and resettlement for the proposed development and LA process,
- ▶ removal of trees for road section development,
- ▶ CPR requirements,
- ▶ pollution from construction equipment and vehicle movement; common diseases along the road,
- ▶ issues of gender-based violence, and
- ▶ labor influx during the construction phase; pedestrian safety.

152. The Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road under the WeCARE (Phase 3) and the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project and its project interventions were discussed among the total 957 stakeholder participants. For the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road, total 245 women participated in SEID, compared to 712 male participants in the consultations and conversations. However, this RAP recommends that the final RAP align with the World Bank's ESS10 and ESS5 by ensuring stakeholder consultations cover up to 10% of the total PAPs—approximately 1,600 individuals, including the 957 participants already engaged. The consultations should ensure inclusivity by representing all categories of PAPs (e.g., owners, tenants, vulnerable groups, business operators, landless persons) across all affected mouzas. That is, all PAPs have the opportunity to participate and express their views, concerns and suggestions. The above-mentioned 957 participants discussed various problems, and issues related to land acquisition, environmental and social risks, impacts, and issues due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement where applicable, valuation of land, compensation payment procedure,

the need for pedestrian overpasses, foot-over bridges and underpasses as remedial measures and prevention of accidents, realignment to meet the demands of the affected people, their communities, and beneficiaries, road safety, the construction of culverts and bridges, removal of trees, and relocation of utilities. Ten focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted, targeting individuals who belong to a specific affected group considering their homogeneity. The focus was on damage to property and/or livelihoods (e.g., farmers, business owners, affected merchants, damaged residential structures, nearby neighbors, etc.). Additionally, from October 20, 2023, to April 27, 2024, twenty-eight (28) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted. The consultant sought feedback from the parties involved regarding possible adverse effects and in response, the consultant proposed remedies to the discussed adverse impacts, risks, and effects.

153. The consultant discussed the proposed Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section improvement project, which would pass through the four upazilas, of which two upazilas, namely Jhikargachha, and Sharsha of the Jashore district, and two upazilas, namely, Kolaroa and Satkhira Sadar of Satkhira district. Implementation of Safe Corridor Demonstration Program to widen and strengthen this road to a four-lane highway with two service lanes for slow-moving vehicles (SMVT) on both sides of the highway, as well as laying optical fiber cable (OFC) (SCDP), and installing Intelligent Traffic Signals (ITS), among other things, will require the acquisition of additional land. Passenger and freight travel costs and times will be shortened as a result. This road will play a big role in strengthening the regional economy of the country. Several components of the WeCARE program will be jointly financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the World Bank (WB).

154. The consultant discussed in detail the potential impacts, risks, hazards, and inconveniences due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in the stakeholders' consultation meetings. For example, for the affected families, land acquisition may result in the loss of ponds, homesteads, agricultural land, and commercial and residential buildings. For the Project Displaced Persons (PDPs)/Project Displaced Households (HPDHs), residential and commercial units may sustain temporary or permanent damage. In addition, community property resources (CPRs) will be affected due to land acquisition. Temporary financial losses to businesspersons/traders and vendors operating along the RoW, damage to agricultural, dairy, and fishery farms/fisheries, and trees. The consultants explained in detail and answered the participants' questions about the acquisition.

3.3.4.2. DISSEMINATION OF PROJECT-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND OUTCOME

155. The following information was disseminated in the consultation meetings:

- ▶ The importance of the proposed development of the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section was discussed. The two-lane road is extended from Bhomra land port in Bhomra union through Satkhira Sadar upazila via Kolaroa upazila. Then passes towards Sharsha upazila to Jhikargacha upazila at Navaron intersection. At this point the road is connected with the Benapole-Bhanga highway. The Safe Corridor Demonstration Program will be set up to strengthen and widen this route, turning it into a four-lane highway with two service lanes for slow-moving vehicles (SMVT) on either side. In addition, intelligent traffic signals (ITS) and optical fiber cables (OFC) will be installed. That is, this road will be upgraded to a safer, climate-resilient four-lane road with service lanes on two sides of the road.
- ▶ It was discussed in the stakeholders' consultation meetings that this highway is very important as it connects three land ports, namely, (i) Benapole, (ii) Bhomra, (iii) Darshana, and various districts and upazilas under Khulna, Barisal, and Rajshahi divisions.
- ▶ ITS will enable the authorities to take necessary measures such as the availability of ambulances at short notice, police patrolling, etc.
- ▶ The number of accidents will be largely reduced.
- ▶ An adequate number of drainages, Foot-over Bridges (FOBs), and Pedestrian Over-pass (POPs) will be constructed as per the project requirements to ensure positive results for social and economic development. For detailed information Annex-3 has been referred to.

Land Acquisition Impacts and Issues

156. It is to be noted that while consultations were conducted, then information about the land acquisition was shared with the stakeholders based on the then-available information as per the information provided by the design consultant team. According to their information, a total of 780.479 acres of land, including 629.3013 acres of private land, and 4.9156 acres of CPRs' land have been proposed for acquisition, 144.99 acres of other government agencies, 1.2721 acres of government land occupied transfer and used by CPRs will be transferred through inter ministerial, and 123.9948 acres of RHD land and are available along within RoW to implement the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road under Phase 3. The land acquisition information has been provided by the design

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consultant team. Optimal use of land in the acquisition has been confirmed by the consultant by value engineering and optimization of Road.

Social and Resettlement Impacts, Risks, and Mitigation Measures

- ▶ It was discussed in the stakeholders' consultation meetings that the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF, March 2020) was prepared and approved for the WeCARE Program as per the ARIPA 2017 and the WB's ESF and ESS5. The RPF will guide preparation and submission of the land acquisition proposal and guide the social and resettlement team in preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- ▶ The participants were informed that land acquisition will cause loss of land, structures, and physical displacement (relocation of affected residential households); loss of trees, crops, and income; and both physical and economic displacement, which entail payment of compensation for the above-mentioned losses.
- ▶ Compensation will be paid to the affected persons for damaged land, homesteads, ponds, and water bodies, including structures, trees, and Community Property Resources (CPRs), such as mosques, madrasas, temples, schools, colleges, and other institutions as per the entitlement matrix (EM).
- ▶ It was reiterated in the meetings that the RPF guides preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan by RHD under the WeCARE (Phase 3) program.
- ▶ Land acquisition will also impact non-titled individuals, families, businesses, and a few other entities. The GoB and WB regulations and guidelines have been explained by the Individual Social Development and Public Relations Expert of the Project, RHD. As stated earlier, assistance and compensation for various losses resulting from land acquisition and project implementation will be provided to the affected individuals, families, and institutions. For detailed information Annex-3 has been referred to.

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

Social Impact and Mitigation Measures

- ▶ Stakeholders' consultation meetings were initiated before the commencement of the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey. The stakeholders were informed about the requirement of land acquisition, the land acquisition process, and all affected parties were made aware of the steps required to prepare for the relocation of affected residential and commercial structures on the eve of civil construction works, rehabilitation, and economic rehabilitation. That is, for the implementation of the project, every affected person will have to remove their affected structures. Project Displaced Persons (PDPs) and Project Displaced Entities (PSEs) will lose buildings, structures, schools, colleges, mosques, madrasas, temples, graveyards, etc. On the other hand, project-affected persons will also lose their land, businesses, ponds, trees, and crops. A compensation package has been prepared in this RAP as per ARIPA 2017 and RPF Entitlement Matrix, all types of compensation for the affected properties and assets of all PDPs/PDHs/PDCPRs will be duly provided. Compensation will be given as per the entitlement matrix of the RAP. They were informed that the affected persons will be compensated by DC at the market value of the affected land plus a 200% premium as per ARIPA-2017, while for the affected structures, they will be compensated at the market value as fixed by DC with the assistance of the PWD and a 100% premium, and more on relocation grants and reconstruction grants. Affected individuals will be allowed to take away all salvageable items, including house construction materials, from the damaged structures free of charge. For detailed information Annex-3 has been referred to.

157. According to them, the social problems that may arise as a result of land acquisition are as follows:

Social Problem

- ▶ Loss of livelihood, loss of land, housing, business structures, loss of rented-out commercial structures built on own land, displacement from land, which can lead to landlessness.
- ▶ Land acquisition can disrupt their daily lives, affect their social bonds, cause psychological distress, finding new land for relocation is uncertain.
- ▶ The destitute women and vulnerable people will have affected by land acquisition, Regular traffic jams (due to narrow roads).
- ▶ The participants expressed their concerns regarding the accident-prone areas.
- ▶ The pedestrians encounter/face obstruction/disruption in their public movement (i.e., encounter unsafe movement).
- ▶ During the discussion, participants expressed concern about the potential effects of an influx of labor during construction on both female workers and members of the community. Thus, they may create social problems in the nearby markets and communities adjacent to this project.
- ▶ The existing mouza rate of the land at the Sub-Registrar Office is below the current market value. It is to be noted that to bridge the gap between the mouza rate and the current market value, ARIPA 2017 has a provision for payment of CCL at three times the market price of affected land. The mouza rate (i.e.,

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market value of land plus 200% premium). However, it was observed in urban and peri-urban areas where three times the market value of land may not be equal to the current market price or replacement value. For detailed information **Annex-3** has been referred to.

Mitigation Measure

- ▶ The participants demanded fair compensation for land and payment of compensation without any harassment at the DC office.
- ▶ They wanted support from the implementing NGO engaged by the project for this project to find alternative land for their relocation.
- ▶ They demanded fair compensation for all kinds of losses due to the project.
- ▶ Recreational area,
- ▶ Widen the road,
- ▶ Construction of a sufficient number of FOBs, POPs, and VOPs in the important locations.
- ▶ They wanted livelihood restoration support and training.
- ▶ The social consultant explained that an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared.
- ▶ They were informed that Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established by project authority. For detailed information **Annex-3** has been referred to.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

- ▶ The Stakeholder Engagement Expert, E&S Consultant highlighted the environmental issues that will impact upon the affected villages. As said that some floral and fauna species will be affected due to project intervention. These species include eucalyptus, acacia (akashmoni), Ipil-Ipil, rain tree, mahogany and pines, black berry, etc., along with some terrestrial and aquatic faunal resources such as frog, snake, squirrel, assorted birds, falcon etc. will lose their habitats. During construction work the people may get effect by natural hazards like; dust, noise water and air pollution which may cause some health issues also. For detailed information **Annex-3** has been referred to.

Mitigation Measure

- ▶ Avoiding adverse environmental impacts on safe biodiversity resources
- ▶ Formulating a biodiversity management plan and planting saplings against deforestation
- ▶ Maintaining drainage systems to protect water bodies
- ▶ Maintaining an Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plan, and
- ▶ Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- ▶ Developing a Traffic Management Plan (TMP)
- ▶ Monitoring

The Outcome of Open Discussion

158. Participants' opinions about the project's social and environmental effects, both positive and negative, compensation payment methods, relocation requirements, land acquisition processes, and potential remedies were documented. Concerning particular project impacts and matters about their livelihoods, women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted.

- ▶ Affected people will lose their agricultural land, habitat, water bodies, ponds, and residential and commercial structures due to the land acquisition.
- ▶ The bypass at Bagachra will be undertaken to avoid costlier land acquisition and relocation along the existing road. However, some participants from the area along the bypass highway expressed their unwillingness to provide their land through the acquisition of land.
- ▶ Participants expressed their concerns about land acquisition and physical displacement of residential and commercial structures due to the project.
- ▶ The affected people have requested fair and adequate compensation, not only for loss of land and income but also for other affected assets.
- ▶ The present actual market value of land is higher than that of the mouza rate at the Sub-Registrar Office.
- ▶ Determination of compensation based on the current market value demanded.
- ▶ There should be kind considerations for the vulnerable PAPs, women's safety at work, and new skill development for vulnerable populations.
- ▶ 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 bazaars and hats, etc.).
- ▶ A proper drainage system should be there to stop water logging, which will save crop and stop land sliding.

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- ▶ If DC bases the compensation amount on the recorded category of land rather than the actual category of land, the participants expressed concern that they will not receive just sufficient compensation. For detailed information **Annex-3** has been referred to.

159. During the open discussions, participants expressed that the current market value of land often exceeds the Sub-Registrar's mouza rate. They requested that compensation be determined based on the prevailing market value and reflect the actual present use and classification of the land, rather than relying solely on the recorded land class. This RAP has incorporated their concerns, suggestions and expectations for resolving the problem that is presented in the subsection 4.6.1 Methodology for Budgetary Cost Estimation.

3.3.5. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KIIS)

160. Twenty-eight (28) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) have been conducted with the primary, and secondary stakeholders such as public administrators, local government representatives (UP Chairmen, Members), Local influential personalities, and other people who will be playing an important role in the project. The following are concerns, expectations, and opinions were expressed by the stakeholders:

Concerns:

- ▶ Loss of homestead, commercial land, and structures/premises,
- ▶ Loss of commercial premises and businesses,
- ▶ Loss of livelihood,
- ▶ In a few cases, having no remaining or minimum alternative income source,
- ▶ Loss of rental income from commercial structures built on own land,
- ▶ There will be negligible cases of displacement from land, which may cause landlessness.
- ▶ Road updating will affect the social and environmental conditions, people will lose land, structures, businesses, agricultural land, forests, fruit trees, ponds, schools, mosques, and other establishments.
- ▶ The affected poor and vulnerable people will lose their livelihoods due to the land acquisition and the project.
- ▶ Bagachra proper area is a catchment area of three unions Sharsha, Kalaroa, and Jhikargacha in terms of movements of passengers and freight. Bypassing will reduce traffic flow on the existing road, which will affect businesses in the area. For detailed information **Annex-3** has been referred to.

Expectations:

- ▶ Fair/adequate compensation for lost commercial land and structures,
- ▶ Tree plantation for felled trees at the rate of plantation of three saplings for one felled tree. Tree plantation for felled trees at the rate of plantation of three saplings for one felled tree.
- ▶ Expressed willingness to get assistance to start the business at an alternative place, and
- ▶ Expectation of getting jobs by the eligible members of affected households.
- ▶ To avail an opportunity to attend income and livelihood restoration/skill development training.
- ▶ They deserve that project will create opportunity for them to establish connections with government facilities.
- ▶ Proper maintenance during construction work to avoid social and environmental issues.
- ▶ This highway will be connected with the Benapole-Bhanga Highway at the Navaron intersection. As a result, vehicles bound to Dhaka carrying passengers and freight will move over the Padma Bridge and vice versa. The western region will be better connected with other parts of the country after the completion of the project.
- ▶ One Key Informant said that mobility is an important factor for economic development. Padma Bridge connects and facilitates economic progress that will go a long way in this way. Bhomra and Benapole land ports and Mongla sea ports will benefit if road connectivity is improved. For detailed information **Annex-3** has been referred to.

Statements/Opinions/Suggestions:

- ▶ The MoL, with assistance from the DC, invites the participation of the key valuation agencies, such as the Public Works Department (PWD) and Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), in the joint verification and use of similar formats for the valuation of structures and trees through joint verification and valuation.
- ▶ Suggests a pollution-safe and secured road,
- ▶ Slow-moving vehicles (SMV) shall have to be strictly prohibited from the highway, a separate land is required,
- ▶ Less travel time and no or minimum traffic jams will result from the road widening.
- ▶ As much government land as possible should be used to widen the road instead of private property.

- ▶ Keep provision for underpass or foot over bridge for crossing students and the people who come to prayer in the mosque regularly,
- ▶ Suggestion for an effective drainage system and necessary bridge over the pool and culvert, and
- ▶ Simultaneously plantation will be needed. Local people are suffering from water logging; drainage systems need to be updated to save them. Sufficient underpass and overpass are required. For detailed information on the **Annex-3** has been referred to.

3.3.6. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDS)

161. A total of 10 (ten) focus group discussions were conducted from October 2023 to April 2024 with the Project Displaced Persons (PDP), Project Displaced Families (PDH), and Management Committees of Community Property Resources (CPR), women groups, and others. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) aimed to gather information from stakeholders, PAPs, and various programs affecting women, focusing on losses of properties and/or livelihoods of individuals belonging to a particular affected group based on homogeneity (such as bus/truck drivers, affected businessmen, affected residential structure losers, and nearness, neighbors, etc.). The Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Specialist and the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist polled women-headed households, housewives, students, community leaders, landowners, and vulnerable people for their thoughts, ideas, and suggestions. They developed a questionnaire on gender issues and other project aspects and applied a structured outline properly to conduct FGDs for generating effective information, interpretation and perspectives. The project will consider their comments, concerns, and ideas discussed in the FGDs while preparing the relocation plan. The main concerns raised by PAPS are as follows:

- ▶ The project activity must not create water logging in their living areas,
- ▶ The safety and security of female labor are to be ensured at the construction yard during the construction phase,
- ▶ Toilets for males and females should be in opposite directions,
- ▶ Skill training and credit support for the poor and restoration of livelihoods.
- ▶ The participants demanded the construction of an overpass/underpass in a suitable location near the School and Bazar areas to avoid traffic accidents 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 the 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 marks during construction, especially in the location of schools, mosques and bazaars,
- ▶ Requested to stop the slow-moving vehicle (e.g., Alom Sadu and 3-wheelers) on the highway,
- ▶ Raising a labour welfare fund to assist the injured drivers and their family.

162. The final RAP will incorporate key inputs, including measures for worker and traffic safety, the provision of overpasses or underpasses near schools, bazaars, and hospitals, improved drainage systems, and the prioritization of eligible and capable PAPs for employment opportunities in civil works through project design.

3.3.7. THE WB'S ESS7: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES/HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED TRADITIONAL LOCAL COMMUNITIES

163. No Indigenous peoples were seen living beside the project alignment under WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhirass-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project areas.

3.3.8. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR LABOR AND COMMUNITY'S (COVERING ESS2 & ESS4)

164. Maintaining health and safety conditions and treating employees fairly promotes good management-worker relations and improves project development results. In order to safeguard communities and employees, these ESS place a strong priority on treating employees fairly, upholding a safe workplace, and reducing hazards.

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Throughout the project life cycle, it entails keeping an eye on possible traffic and road safety hazards and creating counter measures.

165. Workers may suffer from different kind of injuries during construction work. Workers who move heavy machinery can experience a number of physical problems which can have long-term effects on their health.

166. The project responsible will provide occupational safety equipment and safety procedures to be followed to protect workers from these accidental hazards as per WB requirements ESS 2 and ESS 4. The lack of health and safety equipment for construction workers is a serious concern. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to ensure that day labor construction workers receive health and safety training in addition to proper protective equipment.

3.3.9. GENDER

3.3.9.1. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE/SEXUAL HARASSMENT

167. Gender is an important factor in identifying inequalities. Rehabilitation impact planning typically focuses on the family. Compared to men, women are more vulnerable to the harmful consequences of internal mobility. Institutional and policy-level initiatives can prevent women from realizing their full potential due to inherent cultural biases. Social and economic pressures exacerbate gender imbalances that already exist in families and societies. Gender issues in rehabilitation cannot be effectively addressed if concerns about equality and rights are not identified, acknowledged, and taken seriously. Gender discrimination embedded in social practices and traditions makes women vulnerable to violence and stress. Any situation of economic and social distress creates more opportunities for violence against women, increasing their vulnerability.

168. Child marriage, sometimes referred to as early marriage, is the most severe example of the current forms of SEA/SH. Girls are more vulnerable to sexual, physical, and psychological abuse throughout their lives as a result of child marriage and the dowry system. With a rate of 59% in 2018, Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of early marriage worldwide (UNFPA, 2019).

169. Early marriage nearly always results in school dropouts or from pursuing higher education and early childbirth and is often used as a way for trafficking young girls. This is hazardous from a health perspective and is a hindrance to academic and economic development.

170. The provision of GBV services to the host communities in RHD has been limited. Only the One Crisis Center (OCC) at District Sadar Hospital (DSH) and a one stop cell at Jashore and Satkhira to serve the host communities. These are operated under the Multispectral Program on Violence against Women (MSPVAW) led by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) in coordination with eleven other ministries and law enforcement, and legal agencies/organizations. However, the GBV issues are also serious among the local population and services to them are badly needed as well.

3.3.10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MACHANISM

171. The GRM will handle complaints and grievances pertaining to the project's environmental and social/rehabilitation concerns. To accept and address complaints from local stakeholders, including those impacted by the project, a Grievance Redressed Committee (GRC) will be established. Consensus-based, the procedure will assist in settling conflicts quickly and amicably, preventing resentful parties from turning to expensive, time-consuming legal action. The procedure won't, however, take away someone's ability to go to court. An efficient dispute management system will consider the following types of disputes: (a) disciplinary action; (b) individual grievances; (c) group grievance discussions and complaints; (d) workplace sexual harassment, SEA/SH, and GBV.

3.3.11. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

172. For active involvement of Project Displaced Persons (PDPs), Project Displaced Households (PDHs), and other stakeholders, the project information was disseminated through meetings and personal contacts. The public communications policy of WB aims at enhancing stakeholders' trust in WB operations. The policy, among others, promotes-

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

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173. 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.

3.3.11.1. RAP DISCLOSURE

174. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the WeCARE RHD Program. The RPF is based on the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA)-2017. The RAP presents the project's resettlement impacts and mitigation measures and provides guidance on compensation, livelihood restoration, grievance redress, and institutional arrangements.

175. The disclosure process was built up on stakeholder engagement in accordance with the WB's ESS10 in conformity with the principles of transparency. It is to be noted that the draft RAP has been disclosed through a series of public consultations such as (i) stakeholders' consultation meetings, (ii) focus group discussions, and (iii) key informant interviews. These consultations were held with PAPs, local communities, representatives of civil society, and local government authorities. The aim of these consultations was to inform the stakeholders about the project's potential social and resettlement impacts. The facilitators gathered stakeholders' concerns and feedback to incorporate the same in preparation of the RAP.

176. As part of the formal disclosure process, the E&S consultants' RAP team will make a presentation on the RAP at the Deputy Commissioner (DC) Offices, Jashore, and Satkhira. These public meetings will involve:

- ▶ Presentation of project objectives and scope,
- ▶ Overview of anticipated social impacts,
- ▶ Summary of resettlement entitlements and procedures,
- ▶ Grievance redress mechanism, and
- ▶ Implementation schedule and roles of responsible agencies.

177. A total of 783.24 acres of land, including 635.64 acres of private land and 147.60 acres of government land, is to be acquired to implement the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road under Phase 3. A total of 16,126 people is affected in 3674 households. Of 3,674 affected HHs, the breakdown is presented below:

- ▶ **Households impacted with primary structures:** A total of 1,772 households (including 955 titled HHs, 439 non-titled HHs, and 378 encroachers' HHs) will lose their primary structures.
- ▶ **Households impacted with secondary structures:** A total of 106 households (93 titled HHs and 13 encroachers' HHs) will lose their secondary structures.
- ▶ **Households impacted with primary and secondary structures:** A total of 1,678 households (including 1,208 titled HHs, 136 non-titled HHs, 334 encroachers' HHs) will lose both primary and secondary structures.

178. The final RAP will be disclosed on the RHD's official website after concurrence from the World Bank and approved by the MoRTB. This disclosure is a key step to ensuring compliance with safeguard policies, transparency in RAP implementation, facilitate stakeholders in their involvement and participation in RAP implementation, and ensuring effective implementation of the RAP.

4. CHAPTER-4: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

179. 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. POLICY, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

180. How legal policies can be applied well depends on a better understanding of the 'legal and policy framework. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, is the principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh. The RPF[1] prepared and approved for the WeCARE program of RHD, which presents land acquisition and requisition processes, determination of value of acquired land and assets (structures, trees, crops, and other damages), and payment of compensation to tenants as per the agreement and the ARIPA 2017. The salient points of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 (Act No. of 2017) [21st September 2017] are presented in **Annex 10-2 to be checked**. The land acquisition process is presented at **Annex-10-2**.

4.1.1. LAND REQUISITION POLICY OF BANGLADESH

181. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) [1] of the WeCARE Program presents the land acquisition policy of Bangladesh as per the ARIPA 2017. As a result, the 'Land Requisition Policy of Bangladesh' has not been presented in this section to avoid duplication. Rather, subsection 3.2 Land Requisition Policy of Bangladesh' presented in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), March, page 30, should be reviewed and consulted as and when required during implementation of the same considering the requirement. However, so far, the current practice in the WeCARE (Phase-1), Jhenaidah-Jashore Road Section Improvement Project, it has been found that the contractor has arranged its own land for engineering facilities, stake yards, labor camps, etc., as mentioned in ESMP. This practice can be replicated in the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project under Phase-3.

4.1.2. THE WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS

182. The RPF 2020¹³ 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

183. The key gaps between the ARIPA 2017 and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) are outlined in Table 05 of RPF 2020. For readers' convenience and review during the consulting process, this same table, titled "Table 05: Gaps between GOB Policies and ESS5," is included in the attached Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the WeCARE Program from RHD. Annex-4.1: Attached Scan Copy of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Roads and Highways Department, March 2020.

4.1.4. ELIGIBILITY AND CUT-OFF-DATES

184. 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 census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey and disclosed publicly in the consultation meetings, through miking (loudspeaker), posted on the public notice boards, concerned Union Parishad Offices, and Municipalities Offices, and also during household-level interviews in the concerned affected mouzas, villages, and communities of the potential affected households, CPRs, and other entities. More specifically, notice on cut-off date was officially circulated to the respective offices¹⁴. Cut-off date was circulated

¹³ RPF 2020, pages 30-32.

¹⁴ (1) The Chief Engineer, RHD, Sarik Bhaban Tejgaon, Dhaka, (2) Additional Chief Engineer, RHD, Khudra Zone, (3) Superintendent Engineer, RHD, Road Circle, Jashore/Satkhira, (4) DC, Jashore/Satkhira, (5) Superintendent of Police, Jashore/Satkhira, (6) Mayor, Jashore, Jhikargachha/Kolarou Municipality, (7) XEN, RHD, Road Division, Jashore/Satkhira, (8) Chairman, Jashore Sadar/Jhikargachha/Sharsha/Kolarou/Satkhira Sadar Upazila Parishad, (9) UNO, Jashore Sadar/Jhikargachha/Sharsha Sadar Upazila and (10) Chairman, concerned Union Parishad.

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in the two (2) local daily newspapers and three (3) national newspapers in November 2023. Social cut-off date for non-titled affected households and persons is November 2023. In this project, the household level census and IOL was conducted during the period from November 2023 to May 2024 for eligibility for any non-titled persons such as squatters or other informal settlers. Non-title holder affected persons will be given resettlement benefits including assistance, allowances, grants from the project as per entitlement matrix.

185. 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

186. The RPF 2020 presents that RHD will ensure the following for different interventions. The RPF should be referred to 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).)

187. 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)

188. 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-3 (Table 3-5)**.

4.1.7. COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURE

189. 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

190. 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 disputes, RHD will consult with World Bank for financial support for disbursement of payment. According to Section 36 of **The ARIPA Rules 2025**,

- ▶ 36 (1) The requiring body (e.g., RHD-PIU) shall have the discretion to acquire land and disburse compensation for land containing religious prayer/worship sites, graveyards, crematoria, and cemeteries. However, compensation for affected structures will not be applicable where the requiring body undertakes relocation or reconstruction of such structures independently.
- ▶ 36 (2) If management authorities of family-level religious prayer/worship sites, graveyards, crematoria, cemeteries, or other religious structures opt to are willing to receive compensation, in these cases compensation for land and structures will be provided, and there will be no requirement of resettlement.
- ▶ 36 (3) If the requiring body takes initiatives for the relocation or reconstruction of structures, in applicable cases, it shall transfer equivalent land to the concerned parties or institutions through registered deeds or contractual agreements.

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- ▶ 36 (4) The ADC (LA/Revenue) shall countersign the registered deeds or contractual agreements referenced in subsection (3) above.
- ▶ 36 (5) Implementation of the provisions on compensation for affected religious prayer or worship sites, graveyards, crematoria, cemeteries or institution outlined in this manual, a mutual understanding must be reached with managing authorities of acquired structures of religious prayer or worship sites, graveyards, crematoria, cemeteries or institution through a formal consultation process.
- ▶ 36 (6) The Deputy Commissioner, or were permitted and authorized by the DC, the UNO in the Upazila area or in other cases, the AC (Land), shall be responsible to undertake necessary initiatives to implement the provisions of this manual and also addressing disputes and resolving and any problems or redressing conflicts that arise.

4.1.9. COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURE TO THE NON-TITLED PERSONS

191. The affected non-titled persons refer to those affected persons who do not have legal ownership of the affected property but whose ownership is socially recognized and who were covered by and enlisted in the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey and/or Joint Verification Survey within the RoW of the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navarou Road Section Improvement Project. Despite the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 has no provision to compensate non-titled affected persons on GOB land, but the World Bank prescribes to address relocation and resettlement issues of the non-titled affected persons as per WB ESF and ESS5. The steps involved in the payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to non-titled affected persons are as follows:

- ▶ As per the tripartite joint verification survey (JVS) by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and with reference to the census and IOL survey data, a final list of verified non-titled affected persons (APs) will be prepared by the iNGO.
- ▶ The MIS of the project will devise and create a unique individual identity number for each non-titled entitled person (EP) against the name of each affected non-title holder EP.
 - ✓ A photograph of the concerned EP with the devised unique EP ID No. will be taken and duly attested by the Union Parishad Chairman/Ward Councilor for preparation of an EP Identity Card (ID card) by iNGO and issued by PM/DPM/any nominated representative of PIU, RHD.
 - ✓ The iNGO will prepare an entitled person file (EP file) and entitlement card (EC) for each EP.
 - ✓ The iNGO will assist the non-titled EPs in opening bank accounts in their names if they do not have any bank accounts, especially in the names of both husband and wife in the case of a married couple. If the EP is a woman, ensure that the bank account is in her name.
 - ✓ The tenants of the residential houses, commercial premises, and residential-cum-commercial premises will have to collect necessary documents (such as the receipt of house rent payment, trade license, etc.) as per the prerequisites for payment of resettlement assistance.
 - ✓ The tenants are required to be certified by the owners of the rented-out residential/commercial/residential-cum-commercial premises to sanguine their tenancy and/or identification. Certificate provided to the concerned tenants by the owners of the rented structures or premises, which will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor of the concerned municipality.
- ▶ Wage laborers will have to produce employment contract papers and/or working experience certificates illustrating their current job tenure from the employers, which will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor of the concerned municipality.
- ▶ EP's photograph will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman/Member/Administrator/Ward Councilor/Mayor of the concerned municipality. 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 RHD, PIU/PMU in preparing a payment debit voucher as per the EP file and EC, and those will be disbursed in an account payee cheque in a public place or office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the EPs.

Or, the following steps can be considered and taken.

- ▶ If tenants do not have the above-mentioned documents, any of the following steps they can take to access rental assistance and transitional grants as per the entitlement matrix considering the ground reality,
- ▶ Witness statements from neighbors, or the community certified by Union Parishad Chaiman/Administration. Or,
- ▶ An affidavit declaring their tenant status. Or,

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- ▶ If there is a provision for the tenants having any utility bills in their names (for electricity, and water supply by DPHE and municipality, addressed to them at the location. Or,
- ▶ The PVAC, with assistance from iNGO, may interview neighbors, community leaders, or house lords, the bazar management committee, and chairperson/authorized representatives to substantiate and be sanguine about the tenant's claim. Or,
- ▶ Community endorsement properly certified by UP Chairman or Member or Administrator, Municipality Mayor or Ward Councilor or Administrator. Or,
- ▶ The tenants require to be certified by owner of residential or 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/Administrator/Mayor of the concerned municipality/Administrator. Or,
- ▶ Wage laborers will have to collect certificates from the employers which will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman/Member/Administrator/Ward Councilor/Mayor/Administrator. Or,
- ▶ The schematic view of the process of compensation payment to the non-titled EPs is presented in Error! Reference source not found.

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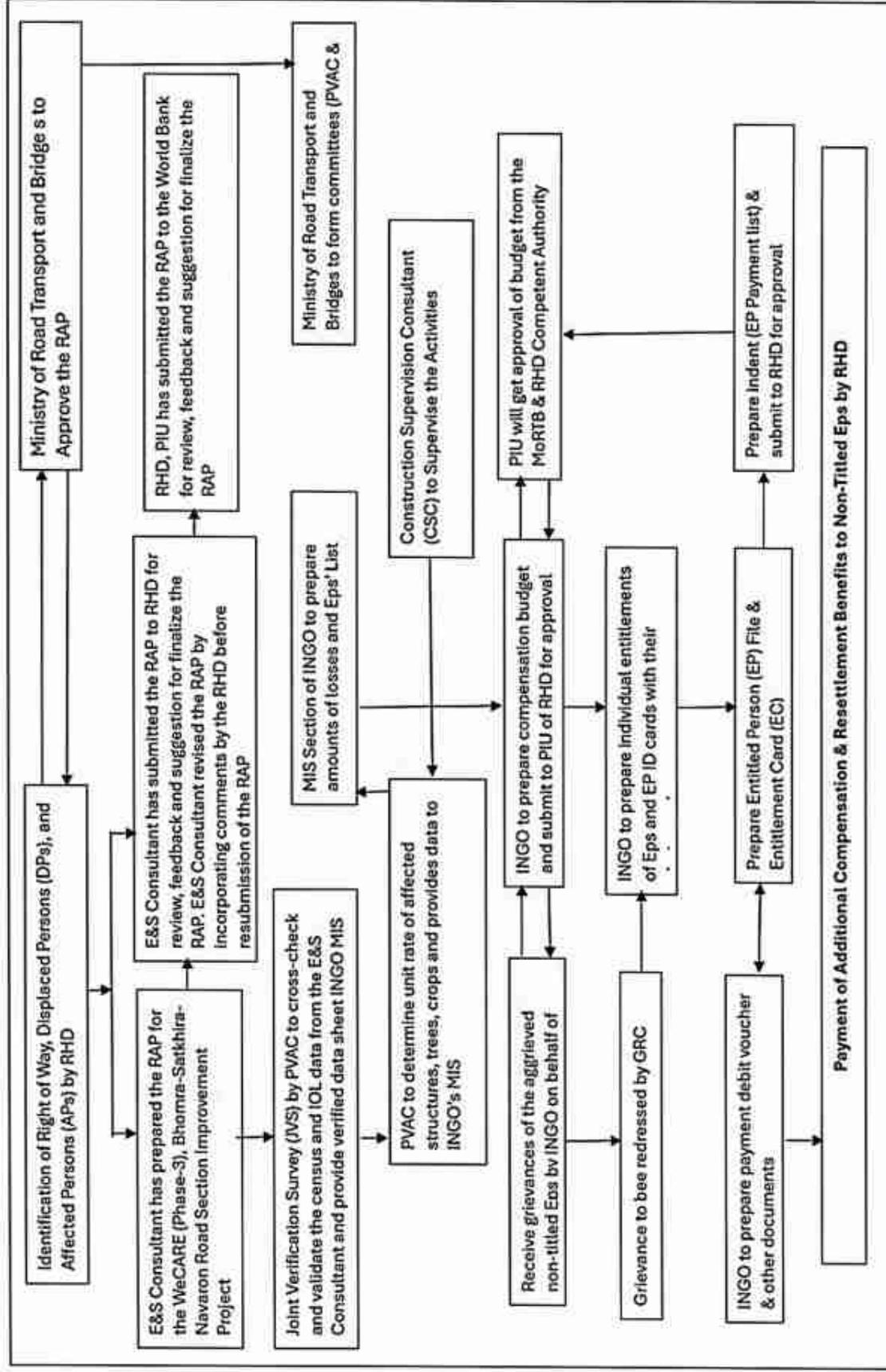


Figure-1: Payment of Additional Compensation & Resettlement Benefits to Non-titled Eps by RHD

I-NGO will devise the Following Payment Procedure from Integrated Budget and Accounting System (IBAS)

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Step-1 | RHD & iNGO will open Joint account for EP Payment |
| Step-2 | iNGO will prepare individual budget along with Indent, Individual EP File with necessary document and EP file, EC and Debit Voucher. Then submit to PM, RHD, WeCARE Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project |
| Step-3 | Indent must be approved by PD, WeCARE Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project |
| Step-4 | As per Indent approved amount will be deposited to the joint account from IBAS |
| Step-5 | iNGO will prepare individual account payee cheques |
| Step-6 | Cheques will be jointly signed by iNGO and RHD (Nominated Persons Respectively) |
| Step-7 | iNGO will prepare a Payment Schedule along with respective PM for EP Payment |
| Step-8 | 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. |
| Step-9 | After payment iNGO will inform to the Bank to honor the disbursed cheques |
| Step-10 | After successful payment all EP files will be submitted to PM office with forwarding |
| Step-11 | Bank Statement as per indent will be submitted to PM |
| Step-12 | If EP received the payment SMS will come to the Bank opening Mobile Number. |

4.2. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

192. This section discusses the entitlement, assistance, and benefits that have been suggested in the form of an Entitlement Matrix (EM). This matrix is prepared considering GoB's policies related to the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA-2017). This section is very important for the implementation of the RAP. Although it seems that this is duplication from RPF. It is worth noting that the Entitlement, Assistance, and Benefits subsection has been shortened in the RAP for the WeCARE (Phase-1), Jhenaidah-Jashore Road Section Improvement Project, considering its practical requirement & usefulness for estimating budget and taking care of the WB comment as well. The same has been replicated in the RAP for the WeCARE Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project.

4.2.1. ELIGIBILITY POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

4.2.1.1. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

193. All the Affected Persons (APs), irrespective of tenurial arrangements and status, will be entitled to applicable compensation and resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowance, and grants 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 resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowances, and grants, will be determined and limited by the cut-off date(s), including publication of notice under Section 4 of the ARIPA 2017 for the titleholder-affected persons, while the commencement date of the census and IOL survey for the non-titled affected persons will be determined. It is worth mentioning that the absence of legal title will not bar APs from compensation and resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowance, and grants, as concretely mentioned in the Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix.

4.2.1.2. COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

194. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared based on Entitlement Matrix of the RPF, March 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.

195. 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.

196. 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

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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)**.

197. 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.

198. 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. No. | Impact Category | Entitled Persons | Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy |
| 1. | Impact Category 1: Acquisition of Agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) land | Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in process of CCL payment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) which includes market price and 200% premium as per the ARIPA 2017. ▲ Replacement Value (RV) of land by class as recommended by PVAC. ▲ If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD. ▲ Dislocation Allowance as recommended by PVAC. BDT 300 per decimal. ▲ Up to 6% of land acquisition cost has been kept for reimbursement of the actual amount of tax deduction at source by DC, subject to the rate fixed by NBR and GOB. ▲ If the remaining land is unusable, the compensation provided will be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land). After payment of compensation for the remaining unusable land, who will be the owner of the land? |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Rental price of land as determined by DC with consultation with the landowners and RHD following the guideline of ARIPA 2017. ▲ Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by PVAC for any assets other than the land that is affected and required relocation. ▲ If the land or assets are leased to third party, compensation to the third party and income loss to the owners will be paid as recommended by DC. ▲ 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 whether the remaining land is unusable land or not, considering the practical situation during the implementation of the project. ▲ Requisition can be a maximum of 2 years; land has to be returned to the owner in its original condition, and otherwise compensation has to be paid as decided by DC and the landowner. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes market price and 100% premium or RV whichever is higher. ▲ If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as Top Up. However, according to the result of the PV survey of structures, the estimated CCL amount is found to be higher than the RV of the same. Therefore, Top Up payment for affected structure will not be required. ▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost, which will include labor cost and transportation cost. ▲ Reconstruction Grant in actual cost, which will include land development, labor cost, and transportation cost. ▲ RHD, in collaboration with RSEC, local government, and RAC, will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs. ▲ The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. ▲ Dismantling costs for non-shiftable structures will be determined by the PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. |
| 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 the census and IOL survey. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Replacement Value (RV) of the structure as determined by PVAC and RSEC in consultation with affected HHs. According to the result of the PV survey, RVs for pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, kacha, thatched, and polythene structures per sq ft are BDT ##, BDT ##, BDT ##, and BDT ##, respectively. ▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost, which will include labor cost, and transportation cost. |

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

| SL. No. | Impact Category | Entitled Persons | Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reconstruction Grant in actual cost, which will include land development, labor cost, and transportation cost. ▶ RHD, in collaboration with RSEC, local government, and RAC, will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs. ▶ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. ▶ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. ▶ Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land (for title holders), which includes market price and a 200% premium as per the ARIIPA 2017. ▶ If RV of land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as top up. ▶ Cash compensation under law (CCL), which includes market price and 100% premium for assets other than land (title holder). ▶ If the RV of assets other than land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as top up. Title Holder CPRs will get CCL for structures by type from DC Office, which will be higher than RV as found in the result of PV Survey. ▶ Up to 6% of land acquisition cost has been kept for reimbursement of the actual amount of tax deduction at source by DC as per the rate of NBR and GoB. ▶ Transfer Grant at actual cost, which will include labor cost, and transportation cost. ▶ Reconstruction Grant at actual cost, which will include land development, labor cost, and transportation cost. ▶ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. ▶ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. |
| | Impact Category 5: Loss of timber and fruit trees, bamboo and banana groves | Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL Payment. Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by census and verified by PVAC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Timber trees, and bamboo: RV of timber trees, and bamboo. ▶ Fruit bearing trees with timber: RV for the timber and estimated current market value of the fruit. ▶ Fruit-bearing trees without timber: If the tree is at or near the fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. ▶ Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RV for the timber and estimated current market value of the fruit. ▶ Banana groves: RV of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree. BDT 1,430,993 is grant/allowance for plantation (2% of RV of trees and bamboo (BDT 71,549,634)) ▶ Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RC as applicable. |
| 6. | Impact Category 6: Loss of standing crops/fish stock | Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and RHD. Socially recognized owners of crops/fish stock as identified by census and verified by PVAC, and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cash compensation under law (CCL), which includes market price and 100% premium for title holders and sharecroppers. ▶ If RV of any standing crops/fish-stock is higher than CCL, then RHD will pay top up on DC's CCL for the affected legal owners and sharecroppers only. ▶ Replacement Value (RV) of crops, if cultivated on GoB land by squatters and/or sharecroppers. ▶ The RV rate of standing crops per acre of land and fish stock per acre of pond will be determined and recommended by PVAC. ▶ One-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. |

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 On July 1st, 2021, STUP was acquired by Assystem and rebranded as Assystem STUP.

STUP
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BCL Associates Limited, Bangladesh

Signature of STUP representative

Signature of Assystem representative

Signature of BCL Associates representative

Signature of BCL Associates representative

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

| SL. No. | Impact Category | Entitled Persons | Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Sharecroppers | |
| 7. | Impact Category 7: Loss of leased/mortgaged in land/ponds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Lease holder with legal papers > Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ RV of existing standing crops/fish stock. ▲ Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock. ▲ Replacement Value (RV) of crops/fish stock. ▲ Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement. ▲ Dislocation Allowance will be calculated according to the recommendation of PVAC and based on the current market rate. |
| 8. | Impact Category 8: Loss of income from displaced commercial/industrial premises (owner operated) | Any proprietor, businessman, or artisan operating in premises at the time of issuance of notice u/s 4 and/or during the census. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ 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. ▲ Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 per affected proprietor/businessman/artisan. ▲ Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 per displaced NTHH. ▲ Estimated cost for rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 per linerowner's HH. |
| 9. | Impact Category 9: Temporary Loss of Income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce and small business and industry) for title and non-title. | Regular wage earners are affected by the acquisition. Also applicable for non-titled. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income at the average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labor or as determined by PVAC. ▲ Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the project. ▲ Estimated cost for wage loss @ BDT 600 per day for 30 days is BDT 600*30=BDT18,000. |
| 10. | Impact Category 10: Loss of income from rented out and access to rented in residential and commercial premises. | 199. Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. 200. Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ One-time assistance of BDT 15,000 per owner of the rented-out premises is determined for alternate rental premises, which is based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC while transitional allowance at three months' rental cost. Actual shifting assistance. ▲ Estimated cost for rental assistance of BDT 15,000 per TTH, NTHH, and linerowner's HH. |
| 11. | Impact category 11: Adverse impact on host population due to relocation of PAPs | Households relocated to the host villages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ One-time assistance of BDT 15,000 per tenant for alternate rental premises based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC while transitional allowance at three months' rental cost. Actual shifting cost. ▲ Estimated cost for rental assistance of BDT 15,000 per tenant of residential structures. ▲ Estimated cost for rental assistance of BDT 15,000 per tenant of commercial structures. |
| 12. | Impact category 12: Severely affected HHs and vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Persons losing more than 10% of their income from all sources as identified by census and verified by PVAC. ▲ Squatters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Enhancement of carrying capacity of community civic amenities/utilities of host communities as per assessment by RHD. ▲ Income restoration grants for three months based on the average monthly income loss, skill training, and credit support under the income generation program. ▲ Average monthly income loss per vulnerable HH (VIII)/severely affected HH (SAH)/squatter HH was determined to be BDT 9,000 under the WeCARE (Phase-1), Dhensadaha-Jashore Road Section Improvement Project. This average monthly income will be adopted for the Bhoirna-Sakhrat-Naraura Road Section Improvement Project under Phase 3. ▲ The total amount of income restoration grant per VIII/SAH/squatter HH is BDT 27,000, or BDT 9,000 per month per VIII/SAH/squatter HH for 3 months. ▲ Special assistance of a one-time payment of BDT 10,000 per male-headed vulnerable HH and BDT 15,000 per woman-headed HH and disabled-headed HH as decided by RAC and/or PHU and/or RSEC. |

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

| SL. No. | Impact Category | Entitled Persons | Proposed Entitlements/ Compensation Policy |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13. | Impact category 13: Unforeseen adverse impact | Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All vendors and squatters will be eligible for skill training and credit support under the income generation program. ▶ The cost for skill training was determined at BDT 4,230 per trainee. It is to be noted that BDT 4,230 per trainee has been estimated for imparting skill development training, not for providing the trainees as any grant or allowance, but facilitate them for credit support under the income generation program under WeCARE (Phase 1). Jhomsidub-Lashore Road Section Improvement Project. This determined cost for skill training will be adopted for the Bhomra-Sakkhira-Navarun Road Section Project under Phase 3. ▶ Entitlement will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework. |
| 14. | Impact category 14: Construction Induced Impact | Title and non-title land, structure, tree and/or any type of assets owners. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvagable materials free of cost. |

4.3. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

201. This section discusses the relocation and resettlement plan for the affected PAPs. A total of 636.8314 acres of private land is to be acquired to develop the proposed Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron. The amounts of land to be acquired are 235838, 57.076, 69.5009, 102.5913, 125.4446, 94.9228, 119.1092, and 44.602 acres of land in LAP 1, LAP 2, LAP 3, LAP 4, LAP 5, LAP 6, LAP 7, and LAP 8, respectively. Land acquisition for this road section has an impact on physical displacement, economic displacement, and both physical and economic displacement.

4.3.1. PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL HHS

202. Table 4-2 shows that the project will affect 1,299 HHS' residential structures and residences in the WeCARE (Phase 3), including 983 (75.67%) titled HHS, 169 (13.01%) non-titled HHS, and 147 (11.32%) encroacher HHS, who will lose residential structures and residences. Of 983 affected titled households, 216 (21.97%) will require relocation of their residential structures and households. On the other hand, all 169 (100.00%) non-titled households will require relocation of their residential structures. Besides, out of 147 affected encroacher HHS, 59 (40.14%) will require relocation of their residential structures. LAP-wise detailed information on the displacement and relocation of residential structures and households is presented in Table 4-2.

| Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention | | Displacement of Affected HHS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Jashore District | | | | Total | Satkhira District | | | | | Total | Grand Total |
| | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | LAP-4 | | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | | | |
| Residential HHS | TTHs (No.) | 17 | 152 | 81 | 250 | 260 | 104 | 102 | 172 | 95 | 733 | 983 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 4 | 33 | 18 | 55 | 57 | 23 | 22 | 38 | 21 | 161 | 216 |
| | | No | 13 | 119 | 63 | 195 | 203 | 81 | 80 | 134 | 74 | 572 | 767 |
| | NTHs (No.) | 19 | 13 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 2 | 135 | 169 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 19 | 13 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 2 | 135 | 169 |
| | | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Encro. HHS (No.) | 3 | 71 | 4 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 2 | 69 | 147 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 1 | 28 | 2 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 1 | 28 | 59 |
| | | No | 2 | 43 | 2 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 41 | 88 |
| | Total | | 39 | 236 | 87 | 362 | 263 | 104 | 102 | 369 | 99 | 937 | 1299 |
| Relocation Requirement | Yes | 24 | 74 | 22 | 120 | 60 | 23 | 22 | 195 | 24 | 324 | 444 | |
| | No | 15 | 162 | 65 | 242 | 203 | 81 | 80 | 174 | 75 | 613 | 855 | |

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BCL Associates and STUP Consultants Ltd, November 2023 – May 2025

203. Given that the relocation sites may not be available due to land scarcity. This RAP recommends that a survey should be done to enlist available land for purchasing as replacement land by the PAPs. At present there is no list of potential available land as replacement land. Consequently, it is very difficult to explain how PAPs will secure suitable land near their residences or businesses. During any future survey Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) with impacted residences and commercial premises will be consulted on how they would plan to secure suitable land for their relocation. On the other hand, the PAPs will be provided with relevant information and support to help them identify suitable alternative land near their current homes and businesses, prior to the preparation of the Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The current development of the 8 land acquisition proposals for this project and future of the project may underscore to conduct a survey to confirm whether compensation payments are sufficient to purchase comparable land nearby, and what feasible support will be offered by the project?

At this stage, it is too early to explore the actual rate of compensation of land by class. However, the following compensation and resettlement benefits will support the affected people in their relocation:

- ▶ CCL (market price and 200% premium)
- ▶ Top Up (if RV > CCL),
- ▶ TG (labor and transport cost),
- ▶ RG (land development, labor and transport cost),
- ▶ RHD in collaboration with RSEC, local government and RAC will make best offers to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHS,
- ▶ Owners will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost,
- ▶ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and RSEC based on actual price and consultation with affected HHS.

204. This RAP recommends that a survey will be conducted to assess sufficiency/adequacy of the future payment of compensation for residential and commercial land by the DC for relocation of residential structures and commercial structures or not. The RAP strongly recognizes the importance of the World Bank's following

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recommendation: An NGO should be engaged to support PAPs by identifying relocation sites and provide training to PAPs on financial management, aimed at minimizing the risk of misuse of compensation funds and helping them utilize the amount effectively to restore their livelihoods.

4.3.2. ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT (RELOCATION OF HHS LOSING BUSINESS ENTITIES)

205. Table 4-3 shows that the project will affect 1,661 HHS, including 905 (54.49%) titled HHS, 380 (22.88%) non-titled HHS, and 189 (11.38%) encroacher HHS, will lose commercial premises and businesses. Of 905 affected titled households, 146 (16.13%) will require relocation of their commercial premises and businesses. On the other hand, all the 380 (100.00%) non-titled households will require relocation of their commercial structures. Besides, out of 376 affected encroacher HHS, 162 (43.09%) will require relocation of their commercial structures. LAP-wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of commercial structures and businesses is presented in Table 4-3.

| Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention | | Displacement of Affected Business Entities | | | | | | | | | | Total | Grand Total |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Jashore District | | | Total | Satkhira District | | | | | Total | | |
| | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | | | |
| Commercial Premises and Affected Businesses | TTHs (No.) | 117 | 69 | 18 | 204 | 314 | 4 | 175 | 147 | 61 | 701 | 905 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 19 | 11 | 3 | 33 | 50 | 1 | 28 | 24 | 10 | 113 | 146 |
| | | No | 98 | 58 | 15 | 171 | 264 | 3 | 147 | 123 | 51 | 588 | 759 |
| | NTTHs (No.) | 145 | 93 | 16 | 254 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 78 | 39 | 126 | 380 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 145 | 93 | 16 | 254 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 78 | 39 | 126 | 380 |
| | | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Encro. HHS (No.) | 55 | 177 | 32 | 264 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 59 | 45 | 112 | 376 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 20 | 65 | 12 | 97 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 41 | 65 | 162 |
| | | No | 35 | 112 | 20 | 167 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 37 | 4 | 47 | 214 |
| | Total | | 317 | 339 | 66 | 722 | 323 | 4 | 183 | 284 | 145 | 939 | 1661 |
| Relocation Requirement | Yes | 184 | 169 | 31 | 384 | 56 | 1 | 33 | 124 | 90 | 304 | 688 | |
| | No | 133 | 170 | 35 | 338 | 267 | 3 | 150 | 160 | 55 | 635 | 973 | |

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BCL Associates and STUP Consultants Ltd, November 2023 – May 2025

4.3.3. COMBINATION OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

206. Table 4-4 shows that the project will affect 490 HHS, including 285 (58.16%) titled HHS, 16 (non-titled HHS), and 189 encroacher HHS, will lose both residential and commercial premises (residential-cum-commercial structures) (i.e., residences and businesses). Of 285 affected titled households, 64 (22.46%) will require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures. On the other hand, all the 16 (100.00%) non-titled households will require relocation. Besides, out of 189 affected encroacher HHS, 54 (28.57%) will require residential-cum-commercial structures and owners of structures and businesses is presented in Table 4-4.

| Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention | | Displacement of Affected Entities | | | | | | | | | | Total | Grand Total |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | | Jashore District | | | Total | Satkhira District | | | | | Total | | |
| | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | | | |
| Residential HHS & Businesses (Residential-cum-Shops) | TTHs (No.) | 40 | 35 | 14 | 89 | 86 | 3 | 42 | 41 | 24 | 196 | 285 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 9 | 8 | 3 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 44 | 64 |
| | | No | 31 | 27 | 11 | 69 | 67 | 2 | 33 | 31 | 19 | 152 | 221 |
| | NTTHs (No.) | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 16 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 16 |
| | | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Encro. HHS (No.) | 23 | 112 | 19 | 154 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 35 | 189 | |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 6 | 31 | 5 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 54 |
| | | No | 17 | 81 | 14 | 112 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 23 | 135 |
| | Total | | 65 | 155 | 33 | 253 | 87 | 3 | 42 | 74 | 31 | 237 | 490 |
| Relocation Requirement | Yes | 17 | 47 | 8 | 72 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 7 | 62 | 134 | |
| | No | 48 | 108 | 25 | 181 | 68 | 2 | 33 | 49 | 24 | 175 | 356 | |

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BCL Associates and STUP Consultants Ltd, November 2023 – May 2024

4.3.4. DISPLACEMENT OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS) AND OTHER ENTITIES

207. Table 4-5 shows that the project will affect 126 CPRs, including 43 CPRs (34.13%) in the Jashore district and 83 CPRs (65.87%) in the Satkhira district. Of 43 affected CPRs, 36 CPRs (83.72%) will require relocation in the Jashore district. It will be a challenging task. On the other hand, out of 83 affected CPRs, 28 CPRs (33.73%) will require relocation only. LAP-wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of CPRs is presented in Table 4-5. The project will affect 66 government and other entities in the Jashore district and Satkhira districts.

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Out of 66 government and other entities, 29 (43.94%) and 37 (56.06%) government and other entities are in Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Out of 29 affected governments and other entities, 23 (79.31%) government and other entities will require relocation in the Jashore district. On the other hand, out of 37 affected government and other entities, 21(56.76%) government and other entities will require relocation in the Satkhira district. LAP-wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of government and other entities in the Jashore and in the Satkhira districts, respectively under WeCARE Phase 3 is presented in **Table 4-5**.

| Table 4-5: Displacement and Relocation of Community Property Resources and Government and Other entities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----|
| Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention | | Displacement of Affected Entities | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total | |
| | | Jashore District | | | | Satkhira District | | | | | | | |
| | | LAP-1 | LAP-2 | LAP-3 | Total | LAP-4 | LAP-5 | LAP-6 | LAP-7 | LAP-8 | Total | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| Community Property Resources (CPRs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Relocation of Affected CPRs | TCPRs (No.) | | 4 | 14 | 10 | 28 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 74 | 102 |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 3 | 10 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 22 | 45 |
| | | No | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 52 | 57 |
| | NCPRs (No.) | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| | | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Encro. HHs (No.) | | 4 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 17 |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| | | No | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | Total | | 9 | 23 | 11 | 43 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 28 | 14 | 83 | 126 |
| Relocation Requirement | Yes | 7 | 18 | 11 | 36 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 28 | 64 | |
| | No | 2 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 55 | 62 | |
| Government and Other Entities (OEs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Relocation Requirements | Government and Titled OE | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 26 | 32 |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 17 |
| | | No | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 15 |
| | Government and Non-Titled OE | | 6 | 10 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 22 |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 6 | 10 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 22 |
| | | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Government and OE on the encroached land | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 12 |
| | Relocation Requirement | Yes | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| | | No | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| | | | 11 | 13 | 5 | 29 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 66 |
| Relocation Requirement | Yes | 7 | 12 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 44 | |
| | No | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 16 | 22 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCI and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

4.3.5. RELOCATION OPTIONS

208. Relocation options for affected households under the WeCARE (Phase 3) refer to following relocation strategies:

- ▶ Self-relocation and self-resettlement,
- ▶ Self-group relocation of affected neighbors in a cluster manner,
- ▶ This linear project has avoided relocation and resettlement at resettlement sites considering its ineffective nature, the unwillingness of affected households, and its compulsory added impacts on subsequent displacements, and
- ▶ Preference on resettlement through project management.

209. Census, IOL and socioeconomic survey were conducted from November 2023 and June 2024 in the WeCARE Phase 3 areas. The data and information on relocation options requires further updating for providing precise percentage. The Final RAP will cover specifically the percentage of PAPs that will opt for self-relocation, self-group relocation, and resettlement through project management. More specifically, the Final RAP will document relocation sites for CPRs after proper identification.

210. Relocation options of the potentially affected households were obtained and documented through the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey. Then respondents were given informed choices and explanations on relocation options indirectly. It was observed that most of the respondents opted for self-relocation of their residential structures, some also opted for resettlement through project management.

4.3.6. PROJECT RELOCATION STRATEGY

211. Project relocation strategies must be practical and realistic in the project corridor and Bangladesh context. Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, and vacant land is scarce. At the same

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time, it also complies with the GoB and the bank's requirements. To ensure successful project implementation, a thoughtful approach to relocation is crucial. By aligning strategies with these requirements, we can promote sustainable development in the region while facilitating compliance with both local and institutional regulations.

212. It was known during the census and IOL survey that most of the affected residential households would prefer to stay at nearby places of their affected residences and/or businesses for main 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.

213. Effectively, it was found that most of the affected residential HHs, affected businesses, and affected HHs losing both their residences and businesses have chosen self-relocation options whereby they'd relocate to 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 a provision of resettlement sites, considering that the development of resettlement sites might displace additional numbers of affected households given that existing reality due to the scarcity of land, as Bangladesh is densely populated. This reality is also very true to the proposed Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section corridor. Therefore, this project does not keep provision of resettlement sites considering the above-mentioned reality. However, the affected households/persons who prefer to relocate to nearby places, RHD will support them to find such locations, including on administrative/bureaucratic hassles, such as registering new land plots and 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 that cannot manage relocation by themselves. I-NGO will search for suitable land so that these PAPs will be able to relocate through the 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., connections after their relocation.

214. Titled households, squatters' settlements, and markets had been developed along the ROW over the decades in areas under the Jashore and Satkhira districts. The required land along the strips on both sides of this road section are covered by eight land acquisition proposals (LAPs) and the four lots for this project. They consider their convenience in maintaining their lives and livelihoods. During the census, IOL, socioeconomic survey, and consultation meetings, the potentially affected people were asked to mention their relocation options. It was found that partially affected residential structures and commercial premises will be usable through minor repair/renovation works. Most of the residential households and some owners of commercial structures have residual land for relocation. 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 and resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowances, and grants. It is to be noted that necessary civic amenities, in case of self-managed cluster manner relocation, are to be provided to the affected people. Following similar project experience, the civic amenities include access roads (if necessary), internal paths, tube wells at the rate for the ten households with one tube well (10:1), and one slab latrine per relocated household (1:1). RHD will facilitate arranging such basic facilities as per the resettlement budget.

215. During census and IOL survey, four relocation options¹⁵ have been discussed. The relocation options were determined through census & IOL surveys, consultation meetings, and small group discussions during the preparation of this RAP. Affected shops/business institutions will be relocated in the vicinity of their own in a clustered manner for continuing economic activities uninterrupted.

216. The project manager (PM) of RHD, 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-related minor problems and a few major issues of the displaced households and commercial premises only that will be within their mandates as per this RAP. Necessary assistance from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), if required, will be taken during the relocation process. PRAC, in consultation with the District and Upazila administrations, 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

¹⁵ Four relocation options include (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.

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temporarily relocated to nearby space with the 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 to self-relocate in a group manner or individually.

4.3.7. SELF-RELOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTITIES

217. Land acquisition for the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section in areas covered by LAPs 1, 2, and 3 under the Jashore District, and also in areas covered by LAPs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 under the Satkhira District, will cause displacement of residential and commercial entities and community properties.

218. The existing, or already developed, land in the vicinities of the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section that is suitable for relocation for the affected households and businesses is scarce. Similarly, necessary vacant public land is also not available in these areas. That is, such land is not available at suitable locations. Here, suitable locations refer to available land near the affected land. The residential HHs are interested and prefer to relocate or shift in the vicinity of their present locations. They will have to reconstruct, repair, or renovate their structures to continue the existing facilities that they had been enjoying earlier. The existing facilities include (i) access to the road, (ii) mutual support from the kin groups, and (iii) other civic amenities and facilities in their community. This project does not have government-sponsored relocation sites. For the affected HHs, resettlement sites are not a feasible option in this road section project. Therefore, they are encouraged to do a permanent "self-relocation" by investing in received compensation and resettlement benefits. The affected households will purchase homestead land or suitable land to develop as homesteads in the vicinity of their own for relocation and resettlement.

219. If the above-mentioned efforts become successful, then these will also minimize social disruption in the resettlement process. These will allow affected people to remain together within kin groups to ensure sustainable mutual support among themselves. The affected titled households, squatters, and encroacher households have expressed their willingness to manage self-relocation. In the Jashore District, 33.15% of all affected residential HHs require relocation of their residential structures. Hundred percent of affected non-titled households require relocation of their residential structures. It is to be noted that 39.74% of the affected residential households on the encroached households require relocation of their residential structures. Fifty-three-point one nine percent (53.19%) of all affected HHs with impact on residential-cum-commercial premises require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures. Hundred percent of affected non-titled households require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures. Twenty-two-point four seven percent (22.47%) of affected titled households with impact on residential-cum-commercial structures require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures. Twenty-eight-point four six percent (28.46%) of affected households affected on encroached residential-cum-commercial structures require relocation of their residential-cum commercial structures. All the above affected households have mentioned self-relocation option.

220. In the Satkhira District, 34.58% of all affected residential HHs require relocation of their residential structures. One hundred percent of affected non-titled households require relocation of their residential structures. Twenty-one-point nine six percent (21.96%) of the affected titled residential households require relocation of their residential structures. Forty-eight percent (40.58%) of all affected HHs with an impact on residential structures require relocation of their residential structures. Thirty-two-point seven percent of affected households require relocation of commercial premises. One hundred percent of affected non-titled households require relocation of commercial premises. Fifty-eight-point-four percent (58.04%) of affected households with an impact on commercial structures on the encroached land require relocation of commercial structures. Twenty-six point one-six percent (26.16%) of affected households require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures. One hundred percent of non-titled households require relocation of residential-cum-commercial structures. Twenty-two-point four five percent (22.45%) of affected titled households require relocation of residential-cum-commercial structures.

221. It is to be noted that the filled-in census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey questionnaires have been signed by the household heads or their senior proxies who participated as respondents in the above-mentioned census, and the survey might be considered as their informal declaration.

4.3.8. RELOCATION PLAN

| Table 4-6: Relocation Plan for the Affected Residential Households, Businesses and Combined Residences and Businesses in the WeCARE (Phase 3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Description | Tentative Relocation Plan of Affected Residential HHs, |
| 1. | Relocation on residual land | According to qualitative information including observations during field visits, affected residential HHs that have residual land after land acquisition that is suitable and adequate for relocation will relocate on their residual land and other alternative land after getting |

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| Table 4-6: Relocation Plan for the Affected Residential Households, Businesses and Combined Residences and Businesses in the WeCARE (Phase 3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Description | Tentative Relocation Plan of Affected Residential HHs, |
| | | <p>compensation for their affected land and structures. It is to be noted that key factors for relocation of residential HHs are presented in Annex-4.3.8 (Table 4-8).</p> <p>The owners of partially affected businesses/shops will shift/relocate their businesses backward from the ROW to possible extent for taking advantage of the WeCARE Phase 3, Bhomra Road Section Improvement Project. Key factors for relocation of affected commercial premises and businesses are presented in Annex-4.3.8 (Table 4-8).</p> |
| 2. | Relocation of commercial premises on purchased land | <p>Some owners of affected commercial premises do not have any remaining land suitable and adequate to relocate their commercial structures. They are planning to relocate their commercial structures on purchased land after receiving compensation for commercial land structures from DC Office, Jashore.</p> <p>Some owners of affected commercial land and structures have been dependent on renting out their structures to businessmen. It has been their livelihood for many years. They do not have any residual land. They also do not have any alternative land nearby where they can relocate their commercial structures. In such circumstances, they are searching for suitable alternative land to relocate their commercial structures. They want to restore their age-old renting out structures to ensure their livelihoods.</p> |
| 3. | Newly construction of building on available land to be closest to the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section | At present, some potential owners of private land adjacent to the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section area realize that they will be lucky enough to get the benefits of getting the closest landowners adjacent to the road section corridor to construct buildings soon. If they can construct buildings on their available land, then they can rent out their buildings to the tenants, who may shift their affected businesses, and both owners of the buildings and tenants can earn through receiving house rent and operating businesses, respectively, as their livelihoods (as income sources). |
| 4. | Searching for alternative land or structures for relocation | The squatter businessmen and tenants of commercial structures of NTHHs will need assistance from the project (RHD PIU) to find alternative land for relocation, since they have no scope to stay on the RHD right of way (ROW) of the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project area. They are searching for alternative land and/or commercial structures in the vicinity. |
| 5. | Building will be constructed newly to meet increasing demand of tenants for businesses | There is a huge demand for commercial structures for shifting affected businesses of the 2,152 affected tenants including 1,187 and 965 in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Accordingly, potential owners of land near the ROW under the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project areas may have plans to construct new buildings over there to make their new livelihoods by meeting the emerging demand. Thus, affected tenants will be able to relocate or shift their businesses to newly built structures for re-starting and continuing their businesses. |
| 6. | Squatters may invest compensation and resettlement benefit for their relocation | The squatter-businessmen will get compensation for their affected structures. In addition, they will get a business grant for their business income loss. They are planning to rent in newly constructed structures in this locality to continue their businesses. |
| 7. | Self-relocation by investing compensation | A considerable number of affected businessmen operating businesses at their own commercial premises are planning to self-relocate by spending and investing their received compensation, assistance, allowance, grants, etc. |
| 8. | Squatters may become tenants | ► The affected squatter businessmen may have two alternatives, namely, (i) they will search for alternative land in the vicinity to reconstruct their commercial structures on purchased land to shift their businesses to the newly constructed commercial structures, or (ii) they will become tenants of commercial structures in newly built commercial structures to restart and continue the operation of their businesses. |
| 9. | Seeking cooperation and assistance of PRAC | ► The project will cause households to lose their residential and commercial structures. They will seek the necessary cooperation of the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) and the local union parishad chairman to get an allocation of government land (Khash land) in the vicinity for relocating their businesses. |

4.3.9. GROUP RELOCATION

222. Self-group relocation refers to self-group relocation in a cluster manner. Group relocation has been studied for the affected residential households and businesses/shops for their mutual support and cooperation.

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Such group relocation can be small-scale with a minimum of 10 HHs/shops, medium scale (11-50 HHs/shops), and large-scale (more than 50 HHs/shops). As discussed, those titled residential households that have residual land beyond their acquired land will be relocated by themselves individually.

223. In contrast, squatter businessmen typically relocate in clusters or rent commercial spaces to revitalize their income and livelihoods. Given the linear nature of the project and the scattered distribution of displaced households along the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road improvement alignment, collective relocation is impractical. However, if the physically displaced households can organize self-managed group relocations, the project promises to support them by providing essential civic amenities. This support would include one tube well for every eight to ten relocated households, along with one sanitary or ring-slab latrine. Necessary budget for such civic amenities may be charged from the contingency head of this RAP. Consultation meetings and group discussions specifically on the relocation and livelihood restoration options will be further conducted by the iNGO during the 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.

4.3.10. RELOCATION OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES

224. Subsection "Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria" in Executive Summary of Resettlement Policy Framework¹⁶ prepared for WeCARE Program of RHD states, "If any Common (Community) Property Resources (CPRs) are affected or unavoidable, according to section 4(13) and 20(1) of ARIPA 2017, CPRs can be acquired or requisitioned.

225. **Table 2-24** and **Table 2-25** of Chapter 2 present the magnitude of impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement on the 135 Community Property Resources (CPRs), including 90 and 45 CPRs in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively, and on the 57 government and other entities, including 30 and 27 government and other entities in the Satkhira and Jashore districts, respectively, for this project. These CPRs are required to be relocated elsewhere during land acquisition as per subsections 4(13) and 20(1) of ARIPA 2017. The process will follow guidelines from the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), ARIPA 2017, and the ARIPA Circular.

226. Key Provisions Excerpted on Recovery from RPF, ARIPA 2017 & ARIPA Circular:

- ▶ No CPRs (e.g., religious sites, graveyards) should be acquired unless essential for public interest, and only if relocation and reconstruction are ensured by the Requiring Body/Organization (e.g., RHD PIU) at its own cost.
- ▶ Full compensation must be paid before any CPR is dismantled (see the 3rd paragraph of subsection Entitlement and eligibility criteria of the Executive Summary of the Resettlement Policy Framework, page 11).
- ▶ Land and budget for CPR relocation must be included in the land acquisition plan (see subsection 15 of ARIPA Circular; line no. 3).
- ▶ A formal agreement must be signed between the CPR management committee and the Project Director (RHD PIU), and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner, especially for religious and burial sites (see subsection 15 of ARIPA Circular; lines nos. 3 to 5).

227. The WB recommended to incorporate a clear commitment and detailed process to identify land in consultation with affected communities, local leaders, school authorities, mosque management committees, and the graveyard management committee in the RAP for Chanchra Intersection to ensure the relocation process respects community and religious needs. It is worth mentioning that this is also equally applicable in the RAP for the WeCARE Phase 3: Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. This RAP refers to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), ARIPA 2017, and the ARIPA Circular to present relevant key points regarding the WB-recommended outlines to ensure the relocation process. However, implementation of the following relocation process may be time-consuming and cumbersome as well.

228. **Table 4-5** shows that out of the above-mentioned 126 affected Community Property Resources (CPRs) in the WE CARE (Phase 3), 64 CPRs require to be relocated, while 62 CPRs will not require any relocation. Out of 64 CPRs to be relocated include 36 CPRs in the Jashore district while only 28 CPRs will be relocated in the Satkhira district. On the other hand, out of 66 affected government and other entities, 44 government and other entities will require to be relocated. The remaining 22 government and other entities will not require to be relocated. It is to be noted that Community Property Resources (CPRs) and other entities will be reconstructed by the respective CPR Management Committees and other entities management committees as per Entitlement

¹⁶ Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), April 2020 (3rd Para, page 11)

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. The 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 for the time being to assist the Management Committees in preparing designs for the reconstruction of a very few CPRs if it is found that the Management Committees really require such assistance regarding these matters. The CPR Management Committee may utilize compensation money for purchasing alternative land, but structure compensation will be used for construction/installation of amenities for the new CPRs.

4.3.11. MOSQUES RELOCATION PLAN

229. Affected mosques in the Jashore and Satkhira districts have mosque management committees. These mosques have been constructed, maintained, and developed with the financial assistance of the local people and government patronage, like similar other mosques in Bangladesh. Muslims, including the local Muslims nearby and in the vicinities within walking distance, go to these mosques to pray five times a day. According to RPF of WeCARE and subsections 4(13) and 20(1), there is a requirement that the construction of mosques of better quality than that of the mosques that will be affected before completion of the acquisition of land for this project. In this connection and relocation of schools, madrasa, graveyards, and graves, the following efforts may be made:

Step-1: E&S consultants engaged for the WeCARE Phase 3, the Bhomra Satkhira Navaron Intersection Improvement Project have conducted consultation with these mosque management committees and the local people regarding (i) the requirement of land acquisition and relocation of these affected mosques as soon as possible. Their concerns and expectations have been documented.

Step-2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS) and Individual Social Development and Public Relations Expert should assist RHD PIU, with assistance from iNGO, to perform the following activities aiming to smooth the relocation of the above-mentioned two mosques.

- ▶ They should meet and inform about the urgency of the relocation of these mosques as soon as possible and invite management committees and the local people, especially users of these affected mosques, to attend consultation meetings to present the impact of the acquisition of these mosques and facilitate them to open up and solicit not only their concerns but also how they may participate in establishing new temporary mosques (places for prayers) before shifting or relocation of these affected mosques. Thus, they should ensure that the local people, including users of these mosques, can continue praying five times a day without interruption.
- ▶ Pragmatic efforts that are categorically narrated should be made to align and comply with Section 15 of ARIPA Circular¹⁷ (Interim guidelines on ARIPA 2017, dated 10-12-2017), to ensure compliance of Section 15 of ARIPA by RHD PIU for relocation of these mosques. In this connection, there is a requirement to allocate funds for the construction of new mosques. In this connection, necessary supportive documents in favor of the above-stated process activities may be shared with the DC, Jashore.
- ▶ RHD PIU may instruct and supervise the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS) and Individual Social Development and Public Relations Expert, with assistance from iNGO, for facilitating the management committees of these mosques to reach and sign on the detailed contract agreement with the PD regarding the relocation of these mosques. The DC, Jashore, will put a countersign on the detailed contract agreements signed by the PD and the competent representatives of the respective management committees.
- ▶ According to Section 15 of ARIPA, through DC, the requiring body (RHD, PIU) will complete transfer deeds of newly procured land for these mosques and hand the deed to the respective authorities of these mosques. or,
- ▶ Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS) and Individual Social Development and Public Relations Expert, with assistance from iNGO, should facilitate the mosque management committees to procure or purchase suitable land for the reconstruction of these mosques. The Project Executing Agency (PEA) will take necessary measures to assist the mosques' management committees to reconstruct new mosques on the land to be selected and purchased by mosques' management committees with received compensation, assistance, and grants as per the Entitlement Matrix of this RAP. The Physical Relocation

¹⁷ This circular contains the instructions on the implementation of ARIPA 2017 issued by the MoL on December 10, 2017 via its memo no. 31.00.0000.042.04.001.14(Part-1)-454.

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Assistance Committee (PRAC) will provide necessary support in the relocation of these mosques. The PRAC may suggest and recommend to the mosque management committees regarding location, design, and other issues related to the reconstruction of these mosques. If any of the mosque management committees will be in a bewilderment position that they genuinely require assistance from engineers of RHD in preparing design for the reconstruction of their mosque, then they may request the PD for such cooperation. In response, the PD, with assistance and recommendation from the PRAC regarding the matter, may deploy engineers for the said purpose.

- ▶ The mosque management committees may utilize received compensation for land and structures, assistance, grants, and resettlement benefits to purchase alternative land, reconstruct mosques, and install necessary amenities.
- ▶ The above-mentioned process can be replicated in the relocation of affected educational institutions the WeCARE Phase 3, the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project areas.

4.3.12. HIGH SCHOOL, AND MADRASAH RELOCATION PLAN

- ▶ Management committees of the affected high school and madrasha are mentally prepared for relocating their high school and madrasha.
- ▶ The above-mentioned process of procurement or purchase of alternative land for the relocation affected mosques may be replicated for process of procurement or purchase of alternative land for relocation of affected high school and madrasha.
- ▶ They will use compensation money for affected land and buildings/structures of high school, and madrasha for the relocation of high school and madrasha.

230. Details have already been presented earlier in subsection 4.3.1.1: Mosques Relocation Plan in this RAP.

4.3.13. RELOCATION OF GRAVEYARDS AND GRAVES

231. Subsection "Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria" in the Executive Summary of the Resettlement Policy Framework [1] prepared for the WeCARE Program of RHD states, "If any Common (Community) Property Resources (CPR) are affected or unavoidable, according to section 4(13) and 20(1) of ARIPA 2017, CPRs can be acquired or requisitioned. However, affecting any CPRs, all compensation has to be paid, and ensure that affected CPRs are reconstructed without disrupting the operation of the affected CPRs because of dismantling or damage. According to sections 4(13) and 20(1) of ARIPA 2017, necessary efforts and initiatives for relocating community and family graveyards and individual graves should be made on time. Meanwhile, a plan of action for the same should also be prepared. In this connection, Section 15 of the ARIPA official circular is to be referred to. Section 15 focuses on a specific explanation of the unavoidable requirement of acquiring graveyards and graves in the feasibility report.

4.3.13.1. RELOCATION OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY GRAVEYARD, AND INDIVIDUAL GRAVES:

- **Step-1:** During feasibility study and pre-land acquisition phase, project authority (e.g., RHD PIU) would inform relevant stakeholders, such as the graveyard management committee of the community graveyard, family members of deceased persons buried in likely affected community and/or family graveyards, and individual graves about the unavoidable requirement and acquisition of graveyards and individual graves.
- **Step-2:** Individual Social Development and Public Relations Expert and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS) of the project should contact and invite the above-mentioned stakeholders and engage religious and cultural leaders in a consultative manner for conducting consultation meetings.
- **Step-3:** Feasibility study team should conduct survey to identify and document the likely affected graves, including mapping and recording the details of the community and family graveyards, and individual graves.
- **Step-4:** A firm engaged in the preparation of a land acquisition proposal should also inform the likely affected community, families of deceased persons, and all relevant stakeholders about being affected by community and family graveyards and individual graves. The firm should consult with them to facilitate obtaining their perspective to relocate graveyards and individual graves following religious rites, ritual and instructions from religious leaders.
- **Step-5:** Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS) and Individual Social Development and Public Relations Expert under the supervision of RHD PIU may explain to the Land Acquisition Officer and Additional Deputy Commissioner (Land Acquisition), Jashore and/or Satkhira, the requirement of the acquisition of family graveyards at any affected mouzas. In this connection, they may refer to subsection 4(13) of ARIPA 2017.

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- **Step-6:** Plan of action for relocation of community and family graveyards, and individual graves should be initiated by conducting meaningful consultations with the above-mentioned stakeholders ahead of land acquisition.
- **Step-7:** Seeking the Consent of the Concerned Committee and Family at the Beginning: The concerned community, the management committee of potential affected graveyards, concerned families of deceased persons laid or buried in family graveyards, and any individual graves that are affected due to this project were consulted during the land acquisition process to get their consent.

232. Subsection 4(13) of ARIPA, and ARIPA Official Circular, and the third paragraph in the Entitlement Matrix presented in the Executive Summary of RPF 2020 (page 11) prepared for WeCARE, RHD PIU, should be complied with effectively. In this connection, necessary pragmatic initiatives that are acceptable to the DC, Jashore, should be made effectively for relocation of community graveyards, family graveyards, and individual graves even before approval of land acquisition. In this connection, the following steps will be followed during relocation of the graveyard:

- RHD PIU individual consultants, with assistance from consultants, and RAP implementing NGO, may facilitate the affected community to identify an alternate location for relocation of graveyards and individual graves.
- The project may make pragmatic initiatives and efforts effectively for relocation of the graveyard and graves. However, the last bullet points in the RPF 2020 (page 34) states, "The project will buy or acquire or take possession of the alternative land for relocation of the graveyard."
- The first bullet point on the top in page 35 of the RPF 2020 presents that project should develop the graveyard with all infrastructures available in the present one, or at least up to the existing standard, if possible.
- The project will transfer all the topsoil from the existing graveyard (one-meter depth) to the new one by following religious customs and norms.

OR,

233. RHD PIU individual consultants, with assistance from iNGO, may inform, and facilitate the management committee of affected community graveyards, concerned families related to affected family graveyards, and individual graves about the following for relocation of graveyards and graves:

- **Consultative Process of Relocating Graveyards and Graves:** RHD PIU individual consultants, with assistance from iNGO, should meet and discuss with local imams, respected Muslim religious leaders, or educationists (maulana), the respective communities, and grieved families to facilitate consultation by involving them in the relocation process of graveyards and graves in a consultative manner, ensuring to follow the Islamic religious processes.
- **Payment of Compensation:** It may be argued that adequate cash compensation under law (CCL) (including the market price of land and a 200% premium) for affected land that is used as a graveyard will be paid by DC due to land acquisition.
- **Grant for Relocation of Graveyards and Graves:** According to RoW serial no. 14 of Proposed Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (EM) for Resettlement Plan (RP) in the Final Draft Common Entitlement Matrix, May 18, 2022 prepared and approved by RHD, (a) BDT 50,000 per community graveyard may be given as "grant for affected graveyard" for relocation of the same as per the decision of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), and (b) BDT 10,000 per affected grave or tomb for relocation of affected grave or tomb as per the decision of GRC. It is to be noted that implementing an NGO or firm will provide assistance to relocate these structures.
- **Looking for Suitable Land:** RHD PIU relevant individual consultants, with assistance from iNGO and the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), will assist the graveyard management committee, and grieved families in looking for suitable land for relocating graveyards and individual graves.
- **The Prime Role of the PVAC in Determining the Appropriate Amount of Resettlement Benefit for Relocation of Graveyards and Graves:** The PVAC will determine and recommend the assistance and allowance appropriately and pragmatically as per RPF (Pages 34).
- **Payment of resettlement benefits:** The requiring body will pay the transfer grant (TG) and reconstruction grant (RG) and the costs required for the relocation of graveyards and graves based to the graveyard management committee and concerned aggrieved families so that they can be able to purchase land with the received CCL and resettlement benefits, including stamp duty, tax, and value-added tax, from the different allocated contingencies in the land acquisition and resettlement budget.

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- There is a requirement to follow a process for consulting with communities affected by land acquisition, particularly in the context of relocating graveyards and individual graves. At the beginning RHD (Roads and Highways Department) and consultants might survey affected graveyards and individual graves within the RoW to prepare and submit land acquisition proposals and plans (LAPs).
- According to the RPF, land acquisition consultant would identify and demarcate affected graveyards, and individual graves during conducting survey. They might inform concerned graveyard management committee, communities and families and kinspersons of deceased buried persons that graveyards and individual graves will be affected unavoidably due to RoW will cover these graveyards and individual graves for implementation of the Chanchra Intersection Improvement Project. In this connection, they will conduct meaningful consultations with concerned graveyard management committee, communities and families and kinspersons of deceased buried persons regarding the relocation. They will inform them that the religious leaders will be included in the decision-making process and all costs for relocation of graveyards will be borne by the project.

4.4. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

234. The Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section project’s land acquisition will lead to adverse impact on income opportunities, the assets, and the livelihood resources of the project-affected persons (PAPs). Restoration of income and livelihoods of those affected people to the pre-project level is one of the most important resettlement activities. This section of the RAP contains the Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP), which recommends the requisite measures for restoring the economic status of displaced persons to at least the level they were enjoying at pre-project time.

235. The RAP has provisions for alternative income generation/skill development and other enabling strategies and special measures for the affected PAPs, particularly vulnerable PAPs, the worst-off squatters, and affected vendors. Thus, they will be able to restore their previous occupations/livelihoods or can restart new ventures or undertake the alternative occupations for complying the WB ESS5.

4.4.1. LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS AND RISKS

236. Land acquisition will affect those people who will lose livelihood sources, such as shops/commercial enterprises and agricultural fields. In addition, wage earners of affected businesses, such as 3,475 affected employees/wage earners including 2,056 and 1,318 employees of the affected shops and businesses will also lose their income and livelihood in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. A total of 881 owners of residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial structures will lose rental income from renting out these structures to tenants.

237. 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, 1,012 vulnerable households will encounter varied impacts on their livelihoods due to land acquisition for this project. Table 2-28 shows that a total of 1,340 businessmen who are operating their businesses in their own commercial premises will be affected due to the project. Out of 1,340 affected business owners, 578 affected businesses (43.13%) and 762 business (56.87%) will be affected in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. In contrast, Table 2-29 shows that a total of 2,234 tenants of commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures (including 1,271 and 963 tenants in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively) who are engaged in and operating businesses will be affected due to implementation of the project. They will lose their business income. They will be entitled to receive transitional grant for their business income losses. They will be able to restore or improve their business-based livelihoods after receiving transitional grant.

Table 4-7: LAP Wise Number of Affected Laborers and Vulnerable HHs by Category in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Numbers of Affected Laborers and Vulnerable HHs by Category | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Loss of Income from Wage Earning (No. of Wage Earners) | | | Distribution of VHHs ¹⁸ (No.) | | | | | |
| | Skilled | Unskilled | Total | WHVHHs | DWVHHs | HVWDMs | EMHHs | MHHs under BPL | Total |
| Jashore District | | | | | | | | | |

¹⁸ VHHs include the following categories of vulnerable HHs:

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Table 4-7: LAP Wise Number of Affected Laborers and Vulnerable HHs by Category in the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project

| LAP | Numbers of Affected Laborers and Vulnerable HHs by Category | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Loss of Income from Wage Earning (No. of Wage Earners) | | | Distribution of VHHS ¹⁸ (No.) | | | | | |
| | Skilled | Unskilled | Total | WHVHHs | DWVHHs | HHWDMs | EMVHHs | MHHHs under BPL | Total |
| LAP-1-Jhikargachha, & Sharsha | 725 | 362 | 1,087 | 38 | 0 | 4 | 53 | 5 | 100 |
| LAP-2-Sharsha | 627 | 342 | 969 | 115 | 2 | 23 | 66 | 23 | 229 |
| LAP-3-Sharsha | 51 | 40 | 91 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 12 | 66 |
| Subtotal | 1,403 | 744 | 2,147 | 178 | 3 | 29 | 145 | 40 | 395 |
| Satkhira District | | | | | | | | | |
| LAP-4-Kolaroa | 269 | 153 | 422 | 95 | 0 | 10 | 77 | 11 | 193 |
| LAP-5-Kolaroa | 11 | 2 | 13 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 56 |
| LAP-6-Kolaroa | 179 | 96 | 275 | 38 | 0 | 4 | 39 | 14 | 95 |
| LAP-7-Satkhira Sadar | 29 | 302 | 331 | 88 | 0 | 15 | 61 | 46 | 210 |
| LAP 8-Satkhira Sadar | 0 | 287 | 287 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 11 | 63 |
| Subtotal | 488 | 840 | 1,328 | 276 | 0 | 33 | 212 | 96 | 617 |
| Total | 1,891 | 1,584 | 3,475 | 454 | 3 | 62 | 357 | 136 | 1,012 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

Note:

- ▶ WHVHHs stand for Female headed vulnerable HHs,
- ▶ DWVHHs stand for Disabled women headed HHs
- ▶ HHWDMs stand for Household with disabled members,
- ▶ EMVHHs stand for Elderly (> 64 years) men headed HHs
- ▶ MHHHs under UPL stand for Men headed HHs under poverty line.

Table 4-8: Types of Impacts on Income Loss of Affected Households

| Type of Loss | | Number of HHs | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Affected Households: | | 3,674 | |
| Loss of Income from Business | Affected business of tenants in the project areas | Small businesses | 914 |
| | | Medium businesses | 612 |
| | | Big businesses | 708 |
| | | Total | 2,234 |
| | Affected businesses of owners in the project areas. | Small businesses | 395 |
| | | Medium businesses | 388 |
| Big businesses | | 557 | |
| Total | 1,340 | | |
| Grand Total | | 3,574 | |
| Loss of Rental Income of the owners of structures and premises of affected HHs | Jashore district | Residential | 32 |
| | | Commercial | 308 |
| | | Residential-cum-Commercial | 177 |
| | | Total | 517 |
| | Satkhira district | Residential | 19 |
| | | Commercial | 302 |
| | | Residential-cum-Commercial | 112 |
| | | Total | 433 |
| Grand Total | | 950 | |
| Loss of Rental Income of the owners of structures and premises of affected CPRs | Jashore district | Residential | 5 |
| | | Commercial | 1 |
| | | Residential-cum-Commercial | 0 |
| | | Total | 6 |
| | Satkhira district | Residential | 7 |
| | | Commercial | 0 |
| | | Residential-cum-Commercial | 0 |
| | | Total | 7 |
| Grand Total | | 13 | |

- ▶ WHVHHs = Female headed vulnerable HHs,
- ▶ DWVHHs = Disabled women headed HHs
- ▶ HHWDMs = Household with disabled members,
- ▶ EMVHHs = Elderly (> 64 years) men headed HHs
- ▶ MHHHUPL = Men headed HHs under poverty line

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| Type of Loss | | Number of HHs | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Loss of income from access to rented in residential and commercial premises of affected HHs | Jashore district | Residential | 46 |
| | | Commercial | 969 |
| | | Residential-cum-Commercial | 302 |
| | | Total | 1,317 |
| | Satkhira district | Residential | 31 |
| | | Commercial | 881 |
| | | Residential-cum-Commercial | 82 |
| | | Total | 994 |
| | Grand Total | | 2,311 |
| | Loss of Rental Income of the owners of structures and premises of affected CPRs | Jashore district | Residential |
| Commercial | | | 18 |
| Residential-cum-Commercial | | | 0 |
| Total | | | 57 |
| Satkhira district | | Residential | 31 |
| | | Commercial | 0 |
| | | Residential-cum-Commercial | 0 |
| | | Total | 31 |
| Grand Total | | 88 | |
| Loss of Income from Wage Earning | | Skilled | 1891 |
| | Unskilled | 1584 | |
| | Total | 3475 | |
| Vulnerable HHs | | 1,012 | |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

238. 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, 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

239. 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 BUSINESS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROVISION UNDER RAP

240. Business restoration refers to returning affected individuals or enterprises—whether formal or informal—to a level of commercial (business) activities equal to or better than before displacement or disruption. This includes support to re-establish operations, regain customers, rebuild supply chains, and restore income levels. Restoration activities may include:

- ▶ Cash compensation for affected commercial land and structures, transfer grant, reconstruction grant, owners allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost, compensation for business income loss, financial compensation for lost income.
- ▶ Training in new or upgraded skills, and
- ▶ Support for access to credit or markets.

241. A total of 3574 affected business enterprises will be affected. Breakdown of these affected businesses is given below:

- ▶ Small Businesses: There will be a total 1,309 affected small businesses [914 small businesses of the tenants and 395 small businesses operated by owners of commercial premises],
- ▶ Medium Business: There will be a total of 1000 affected medium businesses [612 medium businesses of the tenants, and 388 medium businesses operated by owners of commercial premises] and
- ▶ Large Businesses: There will be a total of 1,265 affected large businesses [708 affected large businesses of the tenants and 557 affected large businesses operated by owners of commercial premises].

242. A total of 2,234 affected businesses operated by tenants including 914, 612 and 708 affected small, medium, and large businesses are identified in the WeCARE Phase 3 areas. They will be entitled to rental

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assistance @ BDT 15,000 per affected tenant-businessman irrespective of the size of the affected businesses. In contrast, a total of 1,340 affected businesses (395, 388 and 557 affected small, medium and large businesses) operated by owners of the commercial premises are entitled to grant for business income loss. They will be entitled to rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 per affected business irrespective of the size of the affected businesses. Titled, non-titled and encroacher businessmen will get grant BDT 75,000, BDT 45,000, and BDT 27,000 for business income loss from the affected big, medium and small businesses, respectively. The titled owners of commercial premises will get CCL from DC Offices for their affected commercial premises (including commercial land and structures). The non-titled owners of affected commercial structures will get replacement value (RV) for their affected commercial structures from RHD-PIU. The encroacher owners of affected commercial structures will get both CCL and RV for their affected own land and structures built on own land and government land as well from the DC Offices and RHD-PIU, respectively. The titled, non-titled and encroacher owners will get transfer grants and reconstruction grants. These affected businessmen will be supported through payments of the above-mentioned compensation, and grants for restoration of their businesses.

243. Livelihood Restoration refers to the process of re-establishing or improving the sources of income and living conditions for affected people, especially when these are disrupted by development or displacement. The goal is to enable individuals and communities to reach **equal or better** levels of income, employment, and well-being than they had before. The RAP recognizes the importance of the World Bank's following recommendation:

244. An NGO should be engaged to support PAPs by identifying relocation sites and provide training to PAPs on financial management, aimed at minimizing the risk of misuse of compensation funds and helping them utilize the amount effectively to restore their livelihoods. Common livelihood restoration measures include:

- ▶ Cash or in-kind compensation for lost assets,
- ▶ Skills training and capacity-building,
- ▶ Job placement assistance or access to employment opportunities,
- ▶ Support for transition to new livelihoods, and
- ▶ Microenterprise development or cooperative formation.

245. 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 and linking them with micro-finance institutions for business capital
- ▶ 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

246. Income and short-term mitigation measures are suggested to be undertaken 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)

247. 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,

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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.

4.4.3.1.3. IDENTIFY ELIGIBLE TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

248. 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.

249. 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 144,000/household¹⁹) and (ii) severely affected households (losing 10% and above income) due to the project during implementation of RAP.

250. Thus, implementation of RAP will have positive impact on the 1,012 vulnerable households, 287 worst off squatters 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.

251. In the project region, there are 1,012 vulnerable households. In addition to this, and 287 squatters will get only training (50.00% of total squatters (575) who need more to get skill training for restoration/improvement of their livelihood). But they will get skill training only (Table 4-9).

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

252. Table 4-9 presents that the fifteen training trades, including (1) Electrical & Electronics, (2) Mobile/Cellphone Repairing, (3) Basic Computer training, (4) Tailoring, (5) Welding Machine Operating Training, (6) Solar Panel Maintaining & Repair Training, (7) Agriculture Equipment Repairing, and (8) Motor Cycle Repair, (9) Nursery Plantation and Grafting etc. Training, (10) Poultry & Duck Rearing Training, (11) Vegetables, Mushroom Farming, & Marketing Training (12) Cow & Goat Rearing Training, (13) Beauty Parlor, (14) Car Repair Training, Cow & Goat Rearing Training, and (15) Motor Driving Training. 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. No. | Name of TRG | Duration (Days) | Number of Participant | | | No. of Trainees per batch | Batch |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | | | VHHs including some squatters | Squatters | Total | | |
| 1. | Electrical & Electronics | 18 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 3 |
| 2. | Mobile/Cellphone Repairing | 18 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 3 |
| 3. | Basic Computer Training | 18 | 121 | 34 | 155 | 26 | 20 |
| 4. | Tailoring | 18 | 117 | 33 | 150 | 25 | 20 |
| 5. | Welding Machine Operating Training | 18 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 3 |
| 6. | Solar Panel Maintaining & Repair Training | 18 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 3 |
| 7. | Agriculture Equipment repair | 18 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 3 |
| 8. | Motor Cycle Repair | 18 | 23 | 7 | 30 | 33 | 3 |

¹⁹ Please see the section 3.3.7 Poverty and gender dynamics

Table 4-9: Proposed Possible Trade for Occupational Skill Development (OSD) Trainings

| SL. No. | Name of TRG | Duration (Days) | Number of Participant | | | | Batch |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | | | VHHs including some squatters | Squatters | Total | No. of Trainees per batch | |
| 9. | Nursery Plantation and Grafting etc. Training | 18 | 17 | 5 | 22 | | 2 |
| 10 | Poultry & Duck Rearing Training | 18 | 157 | 45 | 202 | | 8 |
| 11. | Vegetables, Mushroom Farming, & Marketing Training | 18 | 39 | 11 | 50 | | 2 |
| 12. | Cow & Goat Rearing Training | 18 | 396 | 112 | 508 | | 20 |
| 13. | Beauty Parlor | 18 | 39 | 11 | 50 | | 5 |
| 14. | Car Repair Training | 18 | 23 | 7 | 30 | | 3 |
| 15. | Motor Driving Training | 18 | 39 | 11 | 50 | | 5 |
| | | | 1012 | 287 | 1299 | | |

Source: Census & Inl. survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd and STUP Consultant Private Ltd. November 2023 - May 2024.

4.4.3.1.5. TRAINING METHODOLOGY

253. Participatory training methodologies, interactive sessions and two ways of 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 for the participants will be arranged.

4.4.3.1.6. DETAILS OF TRADE WISE PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

254. A total of 1,336 trainees will receive ILRP training. The following are ILRP trainees:

- ▶ The 1,012 Vulnerable HHs of different categories.
- ▶ 287 comparatively worst-off squatters' HHs will receive ILRP training.
- ▶ 37 vendors and

255. Category wise distribution of vulnerable households has already been given in Table 2-36.

4.4.3.1.7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ILRP TRAINING

256. The NGO responsible for implementing the RAP, or the Income Livelihood Restoration Plan, will play a significant role during both the training and post-training monitoring phases. The activities involved in assisting during training and post-training monitoring should be devised during and after training. iNGO will prepare a detail monitoring plan for the training program with the help of PIU-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 questionnaire.
- ▶ 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

257. 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

258. RHD will be responsible for implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) through iNGO field offices. PMU will coordinate the entire process.

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259. 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 LAPs 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

260. Eligible PAPS will get priority in getting employment in civil construction work and also employment in road side plantation and social forestation.

4.5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

261. This section presents Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs). Landowners are allowed by the ARIPA 2017 to lodge their objections to the 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. It is to be noted that RHD will establish a strong public grievance redress and monitoring mechanism for the Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project by replicating the already established strong public grievance redress and monitoring mechanism for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway (N-7). As experienced in the past projects²⁰, 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.

262. RHD has already established a GRM that was presented in the updated RAP for the WeCARE (Phase 1), the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project. Similar GRM will be established to deal with and respond 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 under Phase-3, the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. GRM will save the aggrieved persons/parties from resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. More specifically, GRM will not preempt any person's/party's right to go to the courts of law.

4.5.1. OBJECTIVES OF GRM

263. 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., and 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 a para-legal body [1]. GRC will not intervene in any matters that 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:

- ▶ The Local Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) can resolve complaints of aggrieved persons, including the PAPS, through the process of conciliation and reconciliation for an amicable redressing as quickly as possible.
- ▶ To provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal at the project-level GRC if grievances are not redressed at the local-level GRC.

4.5.2. INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

264. An intensive information campaign on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be carried out among the PAPS, the poor and vulnerable households, their communities, beneficiaries, and the wider public in the project-affected unions and Pourashava 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 the policy of the Resettlement Policy 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

20 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), RHD, March 2020 prepared for the WeCARE project., page-54

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the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and (iii) iNGO will make necessary efforts to resolve their initial complaints in the FGDs.

265. The PAPs will be informed about GRM and the scope of work of GRCs through public consultation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) by iNGO during the implementation of the RAP. They will be informed about their rights 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 will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocations, and other assistance. However, the major grievances can include the following:

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

4.5.3. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

266. GRM will provide an accessible, easy-to-use, and trustworthy platform for receiving and reviewing grievances and complaints cases, carrying out necessary investigations based on the nature and magnitude of grievances, then holding hearings on the cases by involving concerned aggrieved persons and/or parties and finally facilitating the overall resolution of submitted grievance/complaint cases related to the project. Major functions of GRC, including submitting applications regarding grievances/complaints to GRC, are presented in **Annex-10-1**. A detailed description of the function of GRC has been presented in the ToRs of Field Level GRCs and Project Level GRC.

4.5.4. DOCUMENTATION OF GRIEVANCES AND COMPLAINTS

267. 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/complaints redressal are carefully documented in the register. Maintaining registers properly for the received grievances and complaints, and (iii) reviewing grievances and complaints, (iv) investigating the matters with grievances and complaints, (v) arranging a hearing in the presence of the complainant, (vi) ensuring easy access for the aggrieved Details on maintaining (i) intake register, (ii) resolution register, and (iii) closing register will be maintained.

4.5.5. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

268. The implementing NGO will assist the RHD, 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 with the registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party through the PIU-designated focal person. Separate channels and mechanisms will be set up for grievances related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH) and Labor Health and Safety (LHS).

4.5.6. TWO-TIER GRM

269. The Honorable Minister of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) has already approved two-tier GRMs and four (4) 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 have already been formed as given in Table 4.9. The WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project has replicated the GRM and GRC that have been established for RHD based on their prepared 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. Field/Local Level GRC for resolving complaints and grievances of

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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 3 (Figures 3-1, 3-2 & 3-3)] present process and steps at Field Level GRC and Project Level GRC (Ref. Annex 3). 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

270. The 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

271. 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 [1] of The Peoples Republic of Bangladesh in favor of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB). It is worth mentioning that similar GRM and GRCs will be replicated for the WeCARE (Phase 3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project. Field-level GRC will be formed with representatives from (i) RHD WeCARE: Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project, (ii) the respective DC Office, Jashore/Satkhira, (iii) Local Government Institutions (LGI), (iv) representatives of the affected people, and (v) iNGO of this project. There will be one field-level GRC under the jurisdiction of each project manager (PM) of the project in Jashore and Satkhira districts. Thus, a total of three (3) Field Level GRCs will be formed. The composition of field-level GRC is presented in Table 4-10.

| SL. No. | GRC Composition at the Field Level | Members of the GRC |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Concern Project Manager (PM), WeCARE: Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron – Road Section 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-3 | Member |
| 7 | Concern Deputy Project Manager, WeCARE: Phase-3 | 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-3, Bhomra – Satkhira-Navaron Road Section 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 Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section 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.
- ▶ All unresolved grievances, at field level should be forwarded to the higher level GRC.
- ▶ GRC meetings will be held in the respective, Phase-3, Bhomra – Satkhira -Navaron Road Section Project Manager's Offices or other location(s) as agreed by the Committee.

4.5.7.3. COMPOSITION OF PROJECT-LEVEL GRC

272. 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)/Nominated representative of RHD PIU Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project will perform as the member secretary. The Composition of the Project Level GRC is presented in Table 4-11.

| 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 |

273. 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

274. 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

275. 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

276. 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/nominated representative of RHD-PIU office of the Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project;
- ▶ Upon receipt of complaint, Deputy Project Manager/nominated representative of RHD-PIU, Phase-3, Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section 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/nominated representative'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

277. Scope of works and ToR for the Field Level GRC and Project Level GRC have already presented in **Table 4-12** presents process for filing GRC cases and documentation of investigation and resolve grievances. In addition, one flowchart demonstrates GRM process for PAPs (**Annex-3, Figure 3-1**).

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

279. 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-3 (Figure 3-1)**). 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 4-12: Processes for Filing GRC Cases at Different Levels of GRCs are Given Below:

| | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Step 1: | 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 complaints to GRC directly. The RAP implementing NGO staff informs the PAPs of their losses and entitlements in writing and through individual contact. If aggrieved people 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 a maximum of 7 days, then Step 2 will be exerted. |
| Step 2: | 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 & satisfied, the PAPs will claim compensation, assistance and resettlement benefits from the project authority. If not resolved, the iNGO will recommend that the PAPs submit their complaints to the Field Level GRC. The concerned iNGO staff assists the PAPs in filing the complaints within a maximum of 3 days, and then step 3 will be exerted. |
| Step 3: | 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. 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. Cases related to compensation under the ARIPA (2017) will be referred to the DC through RHD for further review and action. A decision has to be made by the DC, and the complainant will be informed within 14 days of the starting 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 the complaint will be informed orally and/or in writing within 14 days of starting step 4. If a 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 the 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 Project Manager's office for necessary action. |

Table 4-12: Processes for Filing GRC Cases at Different Levels of GRCs are Given Below:

| | |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 & GV/SEA/SH AND LHS

280. 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

281. 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 4-13: 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.

282. A grievance redress flowchart for GRC related to SEA/SH is presented in Annex-3 (Figure 3-2).

4.5.7.11. STEPS TO VE FOLLOWED

- ▶ Allegations may be received from the survivor/Kin/others orally, over phone or in a written form.

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- ▶ 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

283. 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 4-14**.

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

284. 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

- ▶ 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-3 (Figure 3-3)**.

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.

4.5.7.15. LESSONS LEARNED FROM GRM IMPLEMENTATION IN JHENAI DAH-JASHORE HIGHWAY (N-7)

285. This RAP recommends that the final RAP will ensure incorporating lessons learned from GRM implementation in earlier program phases (Jhenaidah–Jashore Highway (N-7), particularly in addressing

complaints related to disputes over land ownership, undervaluation of assets, and unpaid compensation/entitlements under the Entitlement Matrix. For this purpose while updating this RAP and preparing the Final RAP in 2-3 years later the RAP team will consult and review relevant GRM registers, documents, and minutes to document lessons learned on the GRM implementation.

4.6. RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

286. This section presents land acquisition and resettlement costs and budgets of the project. It is to be noted that the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) will approve RAP, including the land acquisition and resettlement budget of the project that is being prepared by the RHD after getting concurrence from the World Bank. Resettlement cost estimate for the WeCARE (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement project encompasses costs for (i) land acquisition and (ii) resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowance, and grants for implementation of the 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 is to be paid to facilitate and encourage the affected people to purchase an equally productive plot of land in vicinity of the affected mouzas and villages that is included in the budget. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land, i.e., stamp duty, taxes, registration fees, etc., will be included in Replacement Value/Cost (RV/RC). 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.

287. The unit cost and valuation of acquired land and assets have been determined at the Current Market Price (CMP) that includes land, structures, trees, crops, fish stock, tube wells, etc. in this RAP as per the ARIPA 2017 and entitlement matrix of the RPF 2020 in confirmation of ESS-5. The price rate for land at Sub-Registrar's Offices under Jhikargachha Upazila of Jashore and Satkhira Sadar Upazila of Satkhira district is for the period from 2025-2026. On the other hand, the price rate for land at Sub-Registrar's Offices under Sharsha Upazila of Jashore district and Kolaroa Upazila of Satkhira district for the period from 2023 to 2024. Besides, the CMP of land was also collected.

288. DC will pay cash compensation under the law (CCL) for land, which includes average market price²¹ and a 200% premium for land by class. DC will pay CCL for affected structures, trees, crops, fish stock, etc., which includes average market price (AMP) of structure, trees, crops, fish stock, and a 100% premium. In addition, the RHD will pay applicable resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowances, and grants, as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM) in the RAP following the policy and Entitlement Matrix of the RPF 2020.

289. Resettlement benefits have been determined as per the entitlement matrix (EM) of the RAP following the RPF's entitlement matrix (EM). It is to be noted that in most of the cases, entitlements against different losses have not been presented clearly in the entitlement matrix of the Resettlement Policy Framework of the WeCARE Program of RHD. However, as focused and stated in the EM, the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will determine the replacement value (RV) of land, structures, dismantling costs for non-shiftable structures, dislocation allowances, etc., during the implementation of the RAP.

290. Resettlement benefits will be paid directly by the RHD with assistance from the iNGO. The iNGO will reassess the quantity of losses and assist the PVAC for rechecking, verifying and validating the eligibility of persons listed in the census and IOL survey for payment of resettlement benefits as per the 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 FOR BUDGETARY COST ESTIMATION

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

292. The objective of the methodology applied for preparing an effective indicative budget for land acquisition and resettlement was to systematically review, compile, and consolidate. The census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) of affected households and their affected properties formed the primary data source for estimating land acquisition and RAP budgets. Additionally, the census and IOL survey data were supported by the following relevant secondary data sources:

- ▶ The Cha Forms (columns 1-4) were filled up by the land acquisition consultant as per contract agreement with RHD PIU as the Requiring Body (RB). The consultant used the latest land settlement survey khatians, and mutation certificates and khatian. It is known that columns 1, 2, 3, 3(a), 3(b and), and 4 of

²¹ Average market price (AMP) of land by class is calculated for the 12 months preceding the date of publication and issuance of notice under Section 4 of the ARIPA 2017.

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the Cha form contain the plot number, khatian number, land classification, total land area (in acres), proposed land area for acquisition, and the names of landowners as per the latest land settlement records, respectively.

- ▶ Participants' concerns regarding the current land values, which exceed the Sub-Registrar's notified mouza rates, consequently their legitimate expectation of fair compensation were recognized duly. In this context, is to be clarified that cash compensation under law (CCL) was estimated based on the prevailing market value and actual land classification during the period from February 2025 to April 2025 by consulting and reviewing topographic survey, field verification, and the Balam Book. Land prices were collected from registered sale deeds considering land classification. It was done to ensure transparency and fairness. The exercise covered all affected mouzas under WeCARE Phase 3. It is important to mention that these records were sourced from the Balam Books maintained at the respective Sub-Registrar Offices.
- ▶ The Balam Book, which records government land transactions for the last one year from February 2024 to January 2025. The Balam Book contains mouza wise land class wise land price and amount of land in decimal based on the registered sale deeds to determine prevailing land market rates. Thus, mouza wise and land class wise average land market price has been determined and updated up to January 2025,
- ▶ How actual land classes were determined is narrated here. During February 2025 to April 2025, the concerned staff members of the Social and Resettlement Consultant consulted and reviewed topographic survey to assess and record the current land classification along with their physical spot verification.
- ▶ Thus, affected mouza wise updated average amounts of land prices by actual land classification and amounts of land by classification could be determined during February 2024 to January 2025 to determine the updated land price.

293. In addition, the STUP-BCL Associates social team performed a critical role in collecting relevant supporting data. They collected, reviewed, compiled, and consolidated relevant information from mouza map sheets of the affected mouzas, including demarcated plot boundaries, khatians, and plot indexes, to cross-reference and verify the extent of land impact.

294. The budget has been prepared using market price recorded in the registered sale deeds either equal to the registrar office's mouza land rates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year, or above the registrar office's mouza land rates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year collected from the Sub-Registrar's Offices under Jhikargachha Upazila in Jashore district and Satkhira Sadar Upazila in Satkhira district. It is to be noted that mouzas' land rates were not updated for the 2025-2026 fiscal year for Sharsha Sub-Registrar Office in Jashore district and for Kolaroa Sub-Registrar Office in Satkhira district.

295. The consultant collected transacted/recorded price²², current market price²³ and expected price²⁴ 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.

296. The data indicates that reported market prices of land tend to be overstated by respondents, whereas the mouza land rates from the Sub-Registrars' Offices—recognized as the official land price benchmarks—are generally underreported. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has addressed this issue in ARIPA 2017 by incorporating provisions for cash compensation under law (CCL) at market price, and a 200% premium. However, a gap remains due to the approximately three-year delay between the determination of CCL and the actual payment of compensation to affected persons.

297. As previously mentioned, the consultant must balance and adjust the Sub-Registrars' mouza land rates with the land prices recorded in registered sale deeds to determine an estimated land price. It is to be noted that to ensure a fair valuation for CCL in the budgetary cost estimates, a 200% premium has been applied to the average mouza wise market price of land by actual class based relevant information from the Balam Book in accordance with ARIPA 2017. Additionally, a project-induced enhancement and an inflation adjustment of 25% have been applied to the mouza wise market price of land by class after incorporating the 200% premium. The replacement cost for each category of affected land has been estimated based on the average of two land values: (1) twice the registered sale deed value per decimal of land-by-land class, and (2) the current market price per decimal by land class collected through a land market survey. An additional 11% has been added to this average to account for transaction costs, resulting in the final replacement value rate per decimal by land class. Then, the total amount of replacement value for land has been determined by multiplying the total amount of land (in

²² 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.

²³ 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.)

²⁴ Expected price rates of land are expected price of land by affected plot owners and potential land sellers/land buyers

decimal) by class and RV rate per decimal. Considering these adjustments, the resulting land market price may accurately reflect the current market value of land in the WeCARE Phase 3 BSN road section project areas. In applicable cases, particularly in urban areas, the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) has been assessed based on the average land price by land class. The Replacement Value (RV) of land has been determined using the current market value, inclusive of transaction costs. Accordingly, a Top-Up provision has been incorporated into the land acquisition budget to bridge the gap between the CCL and the RV. This RAP recommends that the Final RAP include a comprehensive joint verification exercise, inflation adjustment, and reaffirmation of eligibility lists to ensure fairness and compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the WeCARE project under the RHD program. Consequently, these steps are expected to prevent potential grievances related to compensation rates, inflation-induced adverse impacts, and the reaffirmation of eligibility lists within the updated cut-off date, addressing the time gap since the rates were initially determined in the RAP. Price rates of different categories of structures, such as (i) pucca, (ii) semi-pucca, (iii) tin-made, (iv) kutcha, (v) thatched, and (vi) polythene structures, were collected by the market survey team from September 2023 to June 2024 in the affected areas under LAPs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. 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; masons, carpenters, and the Public Works Department (PWD), etc. The actual costs of construction of primary structures (e.g., pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, kutcha, thatched, and polythene structures) and secondary structures (such as boundary walls, toilets, verandahs, stairs, tube wells, etc.) were collected based on relevant detailed information on costs of construction materials used for construction of structures. Furthermore, the rates for various types of structures were comprehensively updated in April and May 2025, in accordance with the scheduled rates revised by the Public Works Department (PWD) in 2022. In particular, the rates for *pucca* structures, categorized by the number of storeys, were determined based on the 2022 revised schedule of rates issued by the PWD. Replacement Value/Cost (RV/RC) of structures is calculated based on the measured floor areas (in sq. ft.) of different types of structures and construction costs. In addition, costs for transportation and delivery of the construction materials/items to the places/sites where structures were built and costs 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.

298. 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 sawmill workers, timber businessmen, owners of trees, etc. through market survey conducted from November 2023 to May 2024. Besides, Forest Department has also been consulted to collect the rates based on species and girth size. The current prices for standing crops have been determined considering the rate adopted for standing crops in other similar projects. An amount of compensation will be worked out for the resettlement benefits for the standing crops of the farmers.

4.6.2. SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

299. Summary of land acquisition and resettlement budget is broadly divided into two categories. Firstly, land acquisition and resettlement budget has been prepared based on affected land, structures, trees, crops, fish stock of titled PAPs, affected portion of titled land of encroacher PAPs, government agencies and other titled entities. Secondly, land acquisition and resettlement budget has been prepared based on affected land, structures, trees, crops, fish stock of titled CPRs such as, mosques, temples & graveyards/crematoria/cemetery, religious other structures (e.g., eidgah) and also titled CPRs such as schools, marashas, colleges, training institute/centre/office, hospital, clinic/health center, and orphanage).

a. Indicative budget for titled PAPs, affected portion of titled land of encroacher PAPs, government agencies and other titled entities

300. This RAP includes an estimated budget for land acquisition and resettlement for the WeCARE Phase 3. The land acquisition process will affect land, structures, trees, crops, and fish stock. It will also cause wage losses. The budget accounts for the necessary costs for involuntary resettlement to ensure the payment of fair and adequate compensation and resettlement benefits. These benefits include assistance, allowance, and grants to address the losses experienced by the affected persons with legal titles (titled PAPs), encroacher PAPs with partial legal claims, government agencies, and other legal entities, as well as titled and non-titled CPRs impacted by the project. Item-wise costs for resettlement benefits have been calculated following the Entitlement Matrix outlined in the RPF for inclusion in the budget associated with involuntary resettlement.

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301. The total budget for land acquisition, resettlement, engagement of implementing NGO (iNGO) for RAP implementation, external monitoring of RAP implementation and cost for Ansar force services is 69473.98 million BDT. Breakdown of this budget is presented below:

- ▶ The total estimated budget for land acquisition and resettlement has been calculated at **64,895.09** million BDT for land acquisition and resettlement under the WeCARE Phase 3 (Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project). The total estimated budget for land acquisition is **62,330.24** million BDT including **60725.44** million BDT for acquiring land owned by titled, encroacher, government agencies and titled other entities, and **1604.80** million BDT for acquiring land owned by titled, and encroacher CPRs belonging to CPRs Category one (titled mosques, temples and graveyards) and CPRs belonging to CPRs Category two (schools, colleges, and madrasahs).
- ▶ Total budget for resettlement implementation by RHD PIU is **2564.85** million BDT including **2424.24** million BDT for affected titled, non-titled and encroacher households, government agencies, and other entities and **14.06** million BDT for titled, non-titled and encroacher CPRs. Detailed item wise cost and budget for titled, not titled and encroacher HHs, government agencies and other entities are presented in Table 4-16 and for titled, non-titled and encroacher CPRs are given in Table 4-17. Indicative budget²⁵ for engaging RAP iNGO, external monitoring and Ansar service for implementing ESMP. This budget is separate from land acquisition and resettlement budget.

302. The total estimated budget for land acquisition and RAP implementation has been worked out to be **64,895.09** million BDT for the affected PAPs and CPRs (see Table 4.16). This is an indicative budget for payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to the affected people by DC and RHD PIU, respectively. The eligible PAPs and CPRs will be provided with compensation of **62,330.24** million BDT for the acquisition of land, including structures, trees, standing crops, and fish stock for the titled PAPs and CPRs (if applicable) by the respective DC offices in Jashore and Satkhira districts. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment (as applicable) and other resettlement benefits, including assistance, allowances, and grants, will be made through RHD PIU. It has been estimated that cash compensation under law (CCL) for land is **60,725.44** million BDT for the affected PAPs in the 46 affected mouzas, as well as **562.96** million BDT has been determined as top-up for land of titled CPRs (including land with affected mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, and crematoria). On the other hand, cash compensation under law (CCL) for land is **1604.80** million BDT for the affected CPRs in the respective affected mouzas, as well as **53.27** million BDT has been determined as top-up for land. The total amount for replacement value (RV) is **30,216.82** million BDT for affected land, and on the other hand, the RV for primary and secondary structures is **123.94** million BDT, including **115.76** million BDT for non-titled households and **8.18** million BDT for other non-titled entities. It has been found that no top-up payments will be required from the RHD-PIU for primary and secondary structures, as the market value plus a 100% premium will be provided as compensation which is sufficient compensation. Additionally, affected persons will be allowed to retain salvaged materials at no cost. The Replacement Value (RV) for primary and secondary structures will be provided by the RHD-PIU to non-titled households and non-titled CPRs. The total amount of other resettlement benefits, calculated in accordance with the RPF's entitlement matrix, is estimated at **360.85** million BDT. These benefits also will be paid by RHD-PIU. Accordingly, the total resettlement budget is **2564.85** million BDT (including **2424.24** million BDT and **14.06** million BDT for the affected PAPs and CPRs, respectively) to be paid by RHD-PIU that includes compensation, top-up, and resettlement benefits only for the legal owners (PAPs and CPRs), as well as informal occupants or non-titled holders.

303. A contingency provision of 5%, including 2% physical contingency and 3% price contingency in the land acquisition proposals (LAPs) and RAP budget. This provision is intended to cover the implementation of the

²⁵ Additionally, budget provisions should be made for engaging an RAP implementing NGO (iNGO) to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities on behalf of the RHD PIU under the WeCARE Phase 3 (Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project). Total cost and budget are 42.98 million BDT for engaging an implementing NGO (iNGO) for the period of three years (Detailed budget related information for implementing NGO is presented in Tentative Professional Inputs and Cost).

On the other had funds should also be allocated for hiring an external monitoring agency to independently verify and validate internal monitoring data, identify issues related to deviations from policy and procedural compliance, and recommend corrective actions to ensure the effective implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Total budget for external is 18.33 million BDT for the duration of 18 months (Detailed budget related information for external monitoring is presented in Budget for External Monitoring under the WECARE Phase 3 (Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project).

It is important to note that Ansar force has to be deployed at two project site offices and two construction camps/yards for 3 years. Total budget for this Ansar force's service is estimated at **25.49** million BDT.

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Gender Action Plan (GAP), the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), external monitoring to verify internal reporting and the RAP implementation progress, as well as community consultations, the awareness campaigns. It also includes operationalizing the Joint Verification Committee (JVC), conducting the Joint Verification Survey (JVS), supporting the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), as well as other unforeseen expenses during the RAP implementing. In addition, a separate allocation of 6% and 3% of the total compensation cost for land, structures, trees, crops, and fish stock has been made for income tax deduction at source by the DC offices for affected mouzas under Pourashava and Union areas, respectively on the CCL paid by the DC offices. This allocation has been kept to reimburse income tax deducted at source on the CCL paid by DC offices. The reimbursement will be made by the RHD PIU as a top-up. This will ensure that PAPs receive the full compensation. The reimbursement will be made within 30 days after the DC completes compensation payment.

304. It is important to mention that deduction of taxes, rates, and other rebates" refers to any monetary amounts withheld or subtracted from the gross compensation or assistance payable to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) (titled, non-titled, encroachers), including Common Property Resources (CPRs), on account of legal taxes, charges levied by local authorities, if any, or other financial adjustments. These deductions are generally mandated by law or administrative procedures. Notwithstanding this, all such deductions shall be fully reimbursed by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), thereby ensuring that PAPs (titled, non-titled, encroachers), and CPRs receive the full net amount of their entitled compensation or assistance, without incurring any financial loss on account of such deductions

305. The estimated budget covers the costs of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement resulting from the acquisition of land, structures, trees, crops, and fish stock. The impacts of land acquisition are broadly categorized into the two groups. Category One includes affected titled, non-titled, and encroacher households, government agencies, and other entities. The budget for land acquisition and resettlement for this group is detailed in Table 4-16. Category Two includes titled and non-titled common property resources (CPRs). The corresponding land acquisition and resettlement budget for this group, covering land and structures is presented in Table 4-15. Item-wise total costs for both categories are provided in million BDT in Table 4-17 and Table 4-18, respectively. In accordance with the RPF requirement, detailed budget estimates for resettlement benefits have been calculated.

306. The compensation payment process is often a slow, time-consuming, and cumbersome bureaucratic process in Bangladesh. The reason behind it is that submitted applications for drawing compensation are incomplete. Among these incomplete applications, some applications may not contain all relevant papers and documents due to ongoing land dispute cases in the court of law. However, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) is expected to disburse cash compensation for affected land and structures in a timely manner. It is required to make efforts for expediting submission of the complete applications for drawing compensation by the PAPs. The relevant papers and documents must be attached with these applications. The iNGO staff members may support those PAPs who genuinely require their support for the above-mentioned purpose. This approach may reduce delays in compensation payments. However, despite these efforts, in some cases, delays in compensation payments may be prevailed. Consequently, there is a requirement to establish an escrow account to hold their compensation. It is expected that this mechanism will ensure that compensation is disbursed promptly. It may ensure payment of applicable top-up and other resettlement benefits in accordance with the project's entitlement matrix.

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| Table 4-15: Summary Land Acquisition (LA) and Resettlement Budget for Titled PAPs, Encroacher HIs, Government Agencies, and Other Entities | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I | | | | | |
| 1 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (market price and 200% premium) for land of titled PAPs | 34487168097 | | 34487168097 | 34487.17 |
| 2 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (market price only) for land of government agencies | 1846669472 | | 1846669472 | 1846.67 |
| A. | Subtotal CCL for Land | 36333837569 | 0 | 36333837569 | 36333.84 |
| 3 | Top UP for land of titled PAPs | | 562958699 | 562958699 | 562.96 |
| B. | Subtotal Top Up for Land | 0 | 562958699 | 562958699 | 562.96 |
| 4 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled PAPs | 14,189,920,100 | | 14,189,920,100 | 14189.92 |
| 5 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled other entities | 175,882,079 | | 175,882,079 | 175.88 |
| C. | Subtotal CCL for Primary and Secondary Structures | 14,365,802,179 | 0 | 14,365,802,179 | 14,365.80 |
| 6 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of own private land portion of encroacher PAPs | 5,623,904,557 | | 5,623,904,557 | 5623.90 |
| 7 | CCL (market price and 100% premium) for primary & secondary structures of encroacher other entities | 137,775,170 | | 137,775,170 | 137.78 |
| D. | Subtotal CCL for Primary and Secondary Structures on Encroached Land | 5,761,679,727 | 0 | 5,761,679,727 | 5,761.68 |
| 8 | Replacement Value (RV) for primary & secondary structures of non-titled PAPs | | 115,759,320 | 115,759,320 | 115.76 |
| 9 | Replacement Value (RV) for primary & secondary structures of non-titled other entities | | 8,182,567 | 8,182,567 | 8.18 |
| E. | Subtotal Replacement Value (RV) for Primary and Secondary Structures | 0 | 123,941,887 | 123,941,887.3 | 123.94 |
| 10 | CCL for affected trees, bamboo, and banana groves of titled PAPs (including 100%) | 230561020 | | 230561020 | 230.56 |
| 11 | CCL for affected trees, bamboo, and banana groves of government agencies (without 100% premium) | 52778640 | | 52778640 | 52.78 |
| F. | Subtotal CCL for Trees, Bamboo, and Banana Groves | 283339660 | 0 | 283339660 | 283.34 |
| 12 | 2% of CCL value of trees or perennials as grant/allowance for plantation. | 4611220.4 | | 4611220.4 | 4.61 |
| G. | Subtotal Grant/Allowance for Plantation | 4611220.4 | 0 | 4611220.4 | 4.61 |
| 13 | CCL for affected standing crops/fish stock of titled PAPs | 3474195 | | 3474195 | 3.47 |
| H. | Subtotal CCL for Affected Standing Crops/Fish Stock | 3474195 | 0 | 3474195 | 3.47 |
| 14 | In accordance with defined indicators, actions, activities, and monitoring will be implemented, with designated trainees discharging their responsibilities and utilizing the allocated budget under the GBV Prevention Plan. | | 1055573 | 1055573 | 1.06 |
| I. | Budget for GBV Prevention Plan | 0 | 1055573 | 1055573.8 | 1.06 |
| 15 | Other Resettlement Benefits (Ref. Table Appendix A) | | 360846287 | 360846287 | 360.85 |
| J. | Other Resettlement Budget | 0 | 360846287 | 360846287 | 360.85 |
| K | Sub-Total of A-J | 56752744550 | 1048802446 | 57801546996 | 57801.55 |
| 16 | Income tax @ 6% of BDT 9612833565 for affected mouzas in Pourashava area. | | 576770014 | 576770014 | 576.77 |
| 17 | Income tax @ 3% of BDT 24874334532 for Mouzas in Union area. | | 746230036 | 746230036 | 746.23 |
| 18 | Administrative cost @ 2% of BDT 56752744550 for land acquisition to be spent by DC | | 0 | 1135054891 | 1135.05 |
| 19 | Physical contingency @ 2% | | 20976048.92 | 1156030940 | 1156.03 |
| 20 | Price contingency @ 3% | | 31464073.38 | 1734046410 | 1734.05 |
| L. | Grand Total (A-J Plus Sl. No. 16 to 20) | 60725436669 | 2424242618 | 63149679287 | 63149.68 |

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| M | Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for CPRs With and Without Title to Land (See Table 4-16) | 1604799124 | 140606632 | 1745405756 | 1745.41 |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| | Grand Total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget (L + M) | 62330235793 | 2564849250 | 64895085043 | 64895.09 |
| | Total Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement | | | | |

*Including in 25% Enhancement and 5% contingency

b. Indicative budget for titled CPRs

307. The indicative budget also contains an estimated budget for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for affected titled and non-titled CPRs. It covers all the necessary costs for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and ensures fair and adequate compensation and resettlement benefits for affected titled and non-titled CPRs. Resettlement benefits include various forms of assistance, allowance, and grants to address losses experienced by both titled and non-titled CPRs. The total estimated budget for land acquisition and the implementation of the RAP for the titled and non-titled CPRs has been calculated at **1,783.14** million BDT that is presented in Table 4-17. It is for payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to affected titled and non-titled CPRs by DC and RHD PIU, respectively.

308. The eligible CPRs will be provided with compensation **1,604.80** million BDT for acquired land by the respective DC office (Jashore and Satkhira). Additional compensation on top of DC's payment (as applicable) and other resettlement benefits including assistance, allowances, and grants will be provided to titled CPRs by RHD PIU. Affected titled CPRs are categorized into two groups. Category One includes mosques, temples, graveyards, and crematoria. Category Two comprised with schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs). Total amount of CCL for land owned by Categories One and Two is **195.43** million BDT for affected titled CPRs. Total amount of top-up for land owned by titled CPRs belonging to Category One is **53.27** million BDT. The amount of CCL value has been calculated and determined at **27.32** million BDT for land of government agencies.

Total CCL value for affected primary and secondary structures of titled CPRs belonging to Category one is **466.12** million BDT. Total amount of CCL value for affected primary and secondary structures of titled CPRs belonging to Category Two is **550.82** million BDT. Total amount of CCL value for affected primary and secondary structures of encroacher CPRs belonging to Category one is **273.62** million BDT. Total amount of CCL value for affected primary and secondary structures of encroacher CPRs belonging to Category Two is **91.48** million BDT. Total estimated amounts for replacement value (RV) are **8.18** million BDT for affected primary and secondary structures for non-titled CPRs including **0.27** and **7.91** million BDT for non-titled CPRs belong to Category One and Category Two, respectively. Resettlement budget also includes top-up, and resettlement benefits. Total amount of resettlement benefits determined for the titled, non-titled, and encroacher CPRs belonging to both Categories One and Two is **116.89** million BDT. Detailed item-wise information on cost and budget for land, structures of affected CPRs belonging Categories One and Two has been presented in **Table 4-17**.

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Table 4-17: Breakdown of Budgets by Category of Loss for CPRs.

| 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 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 200% Premium) for land of titled CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, crematoria and schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | 195428891 | | 195428891 | 195.43 |
| 2 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price only) for land of government agencies | 2732285712 | | 27322857 | 27.32 |
| 3 | Top UP for land of titled CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, and crematoria) | | 53266899.04 | 53266899 | 53.27 |
| 4 | Top UP for land of titled CPRs (schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, and crematoria) | 466,122,571 | | 466122571 | 466.12 |
| 6 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of Encroachers CPRs (mosques, temples, graveyards/cemetery, and crematoria) | 273,624,199 | | 273624199 | 273.62 |
| 7 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of titled CPRs (schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | 550,823,645 | | 550823645 | 550.82 |
| 8 | Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) (Market Price and 100% Premium) for primary & secondary structures of Encroacher CPRs (schools, colleges, madrasahs, and other CPRs) | 91,476,961 | | 91476961 | 91.48 |
| 9 | Replacement Value (RV) for primary & secondary structures of non-titled CPRs (Mosques, Temples & Graveyard/Crematorium/Cemetery, Religious other Structures (e.g., Eidgah) | | 272,677 | 272677 | 0.27 |
| 10 | Replacement Value for primary & secondary structures of non-titled CPRs (Schools, Colleges, Marashas, and Orphanage) | | 7,911,178 | 7911178 | 7.91 |
| 11 | Other Resettlement Benefits (Mosques, Temples & Graveyard/Crematorium/Cemetery, Religious other Structures (e.g., Eidgah) | | 116,885,209 | 116885209 | 116.89 |
| Grand Total of Sl. No. 1 to 11 | | 1604799124 | 178335963 | 1783135087 | 1783.13 |
| Total Budget for CPRs | | | | | |

* Including in 25% Enhancement and 5% contingency

4.6.3. BREAKDOWN OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

309. The estimated cost and budget for land acquisition and resettlement of affected titled, non-titled, and encroacher households, as well as government agencies and other entities, are presented in Subsection 4.6.4. In contrast, the cost and budget for land acquisition and resettlement of affected titled and non-titled common property resources (CPRs) are presented in 4.6.5.

4.6.4 TITLED, NON-TITLED, AND ENCROACHER HHS, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

310. As mentioned earlier, efforts have been made to assess and calculate a disaggregated cost and budget for land acquisition and resettlement of affected titled, non-titled, and encroacher households, as well as government agencies and other entities within the project areas. Similarly, the Replacement Cost (RC) rate of land has been calculated. The total RC amount is also determined for affected land belonging to titled PAPs, encroacher PAPs whose titled land is being acquired, and relevant government agencies and other entities. The RC rate and total RC amount are presented in **Table 4-18**

4.6.4.1. REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND

311. The Replacement Cost (RC) for each category of affected land owned by PAPs belonging to Category One has been estimated. The average current market price per decimal by land class has been obtained by conducting a land market survey. To this average, an additional 11% has been added as transaction costs²⁶, resulting in the final RC rate per decimal by land class. The total replacement cost for land has then been calculated by multiplying the total area of affected land (in decimal), categorized by class, with the corresponding final RC rate per decimal.

4.6.4.2. REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND OWNED BY AFFECTED TITLED PAPs, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

312. The estimated compensation for land has been calculated for the indicative budget presented in Table 4-18. It is important to note that both inflation and currency devaluation have been taken into account. Accordingly, a project-induced enhancement of 25% has been added to the registered sale deed value in a particular affected mouza from Balam Book at respective Sub-Registrar's Office after taking a 200% premium. Under ARIPA 2017, the cash compensation under law for land to be paid by the DC includes the average market price by land class, based on registered sale deed values from 12 months preceding the issuance of the notice under Section 4 (1) of ARIPA, plus a 200% premium. The total estimated cost of land acquisition to be paid by DC is 36,333.84 million BDT. Additionally, top-up compensation²⁷ required to ensure full Replacement Cost (RC) beyond the DC's payment has been estimated at 2278.25 million BDT. The total Replacement Cost (RC) for private land is calculated at 21909.17 million BDT, as detailed in **Table 4-18**

| Affected landowners | Cash Compensation under Law | Replacement Cost | Top Up |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Titled PAPs | 34,487,168,097 | 21,909,170,285 | 2,278,247,676 |
| Government agencies | 1,846,669,472 | 8,307,646,984 | 0 |
| Total | 36,333,837,569 | 30,216,817,269 | 2,278,247,676 |

4.7. ESTIMATED COST OF STRUCTURES

313. Primary and secondary structures belonging to titled, non-titled, and encroacher HHs, as well as relevant government agencies and other entities with or without title to land, are affected by the project. The Census and IOL survey identified and covered different types of affected structures, such as pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, katcha, and thatched, within the ROW. The valuation of affected structures has been conducted based on a Property Valuation Survey and in accordance with the PWD rate schedules, 2022. These rates were collected, reviewed, and adopted to replicate the current market value of structures by type. It is important to note that DC

²⁶ In Bangladesh, transaction costs depend on the land class and location. However, transaction costs typically range from 7% to 11% of the registered sale deed value of land. It is worth mentioning that the upper limit of this range, 11% of the registered sale deed value, has been considered to determine the Replacement Cost (RC).

²⁷ It is important to note that it was found during data analyses that in maximum cases, estimated CCL values are higher than estimated replacement cost (RC). However, in minimal cases, RV is found higher than CCL value only. Despite the total amount of CCL value 36,333.84 million BDT is higher than total RV 30,216.82 million BDT, but in applicable case 2,278.25 million BDT will be top-up (additional compensation).

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will determine the final market value of structures following assessment conducted by the PWD during joint verification and by adding 100% premium as per the ARIPA, 2017.

314. All affected HHs, government and other entities, will be allowed to retain salvageable materials from their affected structures free of cost, even after receiving compensation for their affected structures. Additionally, the compensation for affected structures to be paid by DCs, Jashore and Satkhira is expected to be adequate. As a result, no top-up (additional compensation) beyond the DCs' payment will be necessary. As a result, additional compensation on top of DC's payment will not be required. In other words, CCL will meet or exceed the Replacement Cost (RC) of affected structures.

Affected Primary and Secondary Structures on Private Land

315. The total estimated amount of compensation for affected primary and secondary structures of THHs is **14,189.92 million BDT** including **13,271.89 million BDT** for primary structures, **806.86 million BDT** for secondary structures²⁸ and **111.17 million BDT** for only secondary structures (see 4-19). Detailed information on estimated budget for primary and secondary structures by types of THHs is presented in **Table 4-19 and Annex-2 (Table 2-3); Annex-2, (Table 2-17 & Table 2-18)**. The total CCL for affected structures is estimated at **14,189.92 million BDT**. Breakdown is given below:

- **13,271.89 million BDT** for affected primary structures of titled households,
- **806.86 million BDT** for affected secondary structures included inseparably within primary structures (e.g., verandah, toilets, etc.) of titled households,
- **111.17 million BDT** for only affected secondary structures of titled households.

Table 4-19: Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of the Titled HHs

| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft | CCL (including 100% premium) (BDT) | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3=(2*100%) | 4=(1*3) |
| Total costs of affected primary structures of titled HHs | 2,859,890 | 2,320.35 | 4,640.7 | 13,271,893,195 |
| Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | - | - | - | 806,859,157.5 |
| Total cost of only secondary structures of THHs and encroacher households and 100% premium | - | - | - | 111167747.7 |
| Grand total | - | - | - | 14,189,920,100 |

Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 - May 2024

Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of Non-Titled HHs

316. The total estimated replacement cost (RC) for primary and secondary structures of non-titled HHs is **115.76 million BDT** including **112.60 million BDT** for primary structures and **2.37 million BDT** for affected secondary structures (in cases of primary and secondary structures) and total cost of only secondary structures is **0.78 million BDT**. Replacement Value (RV) of primary structures has been determined based on the RPF EM. Detailed information on the estimated budget for primary and secondary structures of non-titled HHs is presented in **Table 4-20 and Annex-2 (Table 2-5); Annex 2 (Tables 2-21 & Tables 2-22)** In addition, the total Replacement Value (RV) for affected structures is estimated at **115.76 million BDT**.

Table 4-20: Affected Primary Structures of the Non-Titled HHs

| Type of Structures | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft with 15% enhancement | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3=1*2 |
| Total Cost of Primary Structures | 173,948 | 647 | 112,604,493 |
| Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | | | 2374294.6 |
| Total cost of only secondary structures ²⁹ of non-titled households | | | 780533.175 |
| Grand total | | | 115,759,320 |

Sources: Census & IOI Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 - May 2024
 Rates of Primary and Secondary Structures Determined and Recommended by PVAC for the Non-Titled HHs

²⁸ Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound).

²⁹ Table 2-12 in Chapter 2 indicates that a total of 106 affected households including 93 titled HHs (87.74%) and 13 encroacher households (12.26%), will lose only secondary structures due to land acquisition for the WeCARE Phase 3.

Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of Encroacher HHs

317. For affected encroacher households, the DC will pay CCL **5,623.90 million BDT**. Breakdown is given below (Table 4-21):

- 5,387.50 million BDT for affected primary structures of encroacher HHs,
- 221.45 million BDT for affected secondary structures included inseparably within primary structures of encroacher HHs, and
- 14.95 million BDT for only affected secondary structures of encroacher HHs.

(See Annex 2, Table 2-4; Tables 2-19 & 2-20)

| Type of Structures | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft | CCL (including 100% premium) (BDT) | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = (2+100%) | 4=(1*3) |
| Total Cost of Primary Structures | 1,134,085 | 2375 | 4,751 | 5,387,501,500 |
| Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | - | - | - | 221,449,855.8 |
| Total cost of only secondary structures ³⁰ of non-titled households | | | | 14,953,201 |
| Grand total | | | | 5,623,904,557 |

Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 - May 2024.
 Rates of Primary and Secondary Structures Determined and Recommended by PVAC for the Non-Titled HHs

Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of Titled Other Entities

318. A detailed breakdown of the estimated budget for primary and secondary structures of THHs, NTHHs, encroacher other entities, is presented here. The total estimated amount of compensation for affected primary and secondary structures of titled other entities is **175.88 million BDT** including **138.64 million BDT** for primary structures, and **37.24 million BDT** for secondary structures³¹ (see 4-19). Detailed information on estimated budget for primary and secondary structures by types of THHs is presented in Table 4-22 and Annex-2 (Table 2-12; Tables 2-35 & 2-36). The total CCL for affected structures is estimated at **14,189.92 million BDT**.

| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft | CCL (including 100% premium) (BDT) | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = (2+100%) | 4=(1*3) |
| Total costs of affected primary structures of titled HHs | 24,101 | 2,876 | 3,752 | 138,637,684 |
| Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | - | - | - | 37,244,394.52 |
| Grand total | - | - | - | 175,882,079 |

Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 - May 2024

319. The total estimated amount of compensation for affected primary and secondary structures of non-titled other entities is **8.18 million BDT** including **5.94 million BDT** for primary structures and **2.24 million BDT** for secondary structures of non-titled other entities (see 4-22). Detailed information on estimated budget for primary and secondary structures by types of non-titled other entities presented in Table 4-23 and Annex-2 (Table 2-14), Annex 2 (Tables 2-39; 2-40).

³⁰ Table 2-12 in Chapter 2 indicates that a total of 106 affected households including 93 titled HHs (87.74%) and 13 encroacher households (12.26%), will lose only secondary structures due to land acquisition for the WeCARE Phase 3.

³¹ Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound).

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Table 4-23: Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of Non-Titled Other Entities

| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft | Rate (BDT)/sft including 15% enhancement | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = (2+100%) | 4=(1*3) |
| Total costs of affected primary structures of non-titled other entities | 3,019 | 1,710.22 | 1967.00 | 5,937,640 |
| Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound) of non-titled other entities. | | | | 2,244,927 |
| Grand total | | | | 8,182,567 |

Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 - May 2024

320. The total estimated amount of compensation for affected primary and secondary structures of encroacher other entities is 137.78 million BDT including 134.09 million BDT for primary structures and 3.69 million BDT for secondary structures of encroacher other entities (see 4-23). Detailed information on estimated budget for primary and secondary structures by types of non-titled other entities presented in Table 4-24 and Annex-2 (Table 2-13); Annex-2 (Tables 2-37 & 2-38).

Table 4-24: Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of Encroacher Other Entities

| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft | CCL (including 100% premium) (BDT) | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = (2+100%) | 4=(1*3) |
| Total costs of affected primary structures of encroacher other entities | 19,194 | 3,493 | 6,986 | 134,085,170 |
| Total cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound) of encroacher other entities. | | | | 3,690,000 |
| Grand total | | | | 137,775,170 |

Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 - May 2024

4.7.1.1. AFFECTED COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS)

321. There is a total of 126 affected CPRs in the WeCARE Phase 3 Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. Out of 126 affected CPRs, 43 (34.13%) CPRs and 83 (65.87%) CPRs are located along the ROW in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. Firstly, out of 43 affected CPRs in the Jashore district, 28 are titled CPRs, 4 non-titled CPRs, and 11 encroacher CPRs. Secondly, out of 83 affected CPRs, 74 are titled CPRs, 3 non-titled CPRs, and 6 encroacher CPRs.

4.7.1.2. REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND OWNED BY AFFECTED TITLED CPRS

322. There is a total of 102 titled CPRs identified along the RoW in the Jashore and Satkhira districts. Out of 102 affected titled CPRs, 28 (27.45%) and 74 (72.55%) titled CPRs are located in the Jashore and Satkhira districts, respectively. A total of 4.73 acres of CPRs' land has been proposed for acquisition to implement the WeCARE Phase 3 project for improving the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road section. Replacement Cost (RC) of the proposed land owned by affected CPRs for acquisition is presented below.

4.7.1.3. AFFECTED PRIMARY STRUCTURES OF TITLED, NON-TITLED AND ENCROACHER CPRS

323. Primary and secondary structures of titled CPRs, non-titled CPRs, and encroacher CPRs are affected in the WeCARE (Phase-3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project. The Census and IOL survey covered different types of structures such as pucca, semi-pucca, tin made, katcha, and thatched, which will be affected within along the ROW. It is important to note that the requiring body RHD will submit separate land acquisition proposals for the titled and non-titled CPRs to transfer and reconstruction of structures against the affected structures of the titled, non-titled and encroacher CPRs. The respective DCs will determine market price of 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, and other entities will be allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost even after payment of compensation for their affected structures. Moreover, it is expected that compensation for affected structures to be paid by DCs, Jashore and Satkhira, will be adequate. As a result, no additional compensation (top-up) beyond the DC's payment will be required. That is, the CCL will be higher than or almost equal to the Replacement Cost (RC). The estimated costs for primary and secondary structures of titled, non-titled, and encroacher CPRs have been calculated at 1.02 million BDT, 8.18 million BDT and 365.10

million BDT, respectively. Breakdown of estimated budgets for primary and secondary structures of titled, non-titled, and encroacher CPRs are presented below.

4.7.1.4. AFFECTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES OF TITLED CPRS

Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of the Titled CPRs

324. The total estimated compensation for primary and secondary structures of affected titled CPRs is **1,016.95** million BDT including **466.12** million BDT for Category One titled CPRs comprising religious prayer/worship sites, graveyards, crematoria, and **550.82** million for Category Two titled CPRs including schools, madrasa, and others. Compensation of primary structures of titled CPRs has been determined based on the RPF EM. Detailed information on the estimated budget for primary and secondary structures of titled CPRs under Category One and Category Two is presented in **Table 4-25** and **Annex-2 (Table 2-6)** for mosques, temples, graveyards, and crematoria, **Annex 2 (Tables 2-9)** for schools, colleges and madrasas; **Tables 2-29 & 2-30**.

| Table 4-25: Affected Primary Structures of the Titled CPRs | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft including 100% | CCL (including 100% premium) (BDT) | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4=1*3 |
| Affected Primary Structures of the Titled CPRs (Mosques, Temples, Graveyards/ Cemetery, Crematoria) | | | | |
| Subtotal cost of primary structures | 64,665 | 3,243 | 6,486 | 419,388,378 |
| Subtotal cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | | | | 46,734,193 |
| Total | | | | 466,122,571 |
| Affected Primary Structures of the Titled CPRs (School, College, Madrasa, etc.) | | | | |
| Subtotal cost of primary structures | 61,198 | 3,824.25 | 7648.49 | 468,072,450 |
| Subtotal cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | | | | 82,751,195 |
| Total | | | | 550,823,645 |
| Grand Total | | | | 1,016,946,216 |

Sources: Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 -May 2024

4.7.1.5. AFFECTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES OF THE NON-TITLED CPRS

Affected Primary and Secondary Structures of the Non-Titled CPRs

325. **Table 4-25** shows that the total estimated replacement value (RV) for primary and secondary structures of affected non-titled CPRs is **8.18** million BDT including **0.27** million BDT for non-titled Category One CPRs comprising religious prayer/worship sites, graveyards, and crematoria and **7.91** million BDT for non-titled Category Two CPRs including Schools, College, and Madrasas. Detailed information is presented in **Table 4-26** and **Annex 2 (Table 2-8)** for mosques, temples, graveyards, and crematoria, **Annex 2 (Tables 2-11)** for Schools, College, and Madrasas; **Tables 2-33 & 2-34**.

| Table 4-26: Summary of Affected Primary Structures budget of the non-titled CPRs. | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft including 15% enhancement | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = 1*2 |
| Affected Primary Structures of the Non-Titled CPRs (Mosques, Temples, Graveyards/ Cemetery, Crematoria) | | | |
| Subtotal cost of primary structures | 198 | 5,704 | 215,177 |
| Subtotal cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | | | 57,500 |
| Total | | | 272,677 |
| Affected Primary Structures of the Non-Titled CPRs (School, College, Madrasa, etc.) | | | |
| Subtotal cost of primary structures | 672 | 1,087 | 730,296 |
| Subtotal cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | | | 7,180,882 |

Table 4-26: Summary of Affected Primary Structures budget of the non-titled CPRs.

| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft including 15% enhancement | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = 1*2 |
| Total | | | 7,911,178 |
| Grand Total | | | 8,183,855 |

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, November 2023 – May 2024

4.7.1.6. AFFECTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES OF THE ENCROACHER CPRS

Affected Primary and Secondary Structures on Private Land of the Encroacher CPRs

326. The total estimated compensation for primary structures of affected encroacher CPRs is **365.10** million BDT including **273.62** million BDT for Category One CPRs comprising religious prayer/worship sites, graveyard, crematoria, and **91.48** million BDT for Category Two CPRs including schools, colleges, and madrasas. Detailed information on the estimated budget for primary and secondary structures of encroacher CPRs is presented in **Table 4-27** and **Annex 2 (Tables 2-7 for mosque, temples, graveyards & crematoria) and Annex 2 Table 2-10 for schools, college, madrasa); Tables 2-31 & 2-32).**

Table 4-27: Affected Primary Structures on Private Land of Encroacher CPRs

| Type of Structure | Floor Area (Sft.) | Rate (BDT)/Sft | CCL (including 100% premium) (BDT) | Cost of Primary Structures (BDT) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 = 1*3 |
| Affected Primary Structures on Private Land of the Encroacher CPRs (Mosques, Temples, Graveyards/ Crematoria) | | | | |
| Subtotal cost of primary structures | 33,693* | 1,817 | 3,635 | 244,920,185 |
| Subtotal cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | | | | 28704014.12 |
| Total | | | | 273,624,199 |
| Affected Primary Structures on the Private Land of the Encroacher CPRs (School, College, Madrasa, etc.) | | | | |
| Subtotal cost of primary structures | 11,160 | 3,468 | 6,935 | 77,397,331 |
| Subtotal cost of secondary structures (applicable to both primary and secondary structures within common compound). | | | | 14079629.84 |
| Total | | | | 91,476,961 |
| Grand Total | | | | 365,101,160 |

Sources: Sources: Census & IOL Survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., November 2023 -May 2024

4.7.1.7. RECOMMENDATION FOR PREPARATION OF LAND ACQUISITION PROPOSAL AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE AFFECTED CPRS

327. A separate budget for affected community property resources has been prepared in the RAP following specific instruction indicated and presented in Subsection 15 of the ARIPA Circular, as well as, second paragraph in page 42 of the RPF states, “Before affecting any CPRs all compensation has to be paid and ensure that affected CPRs are reconstructed before dismantling or damaged. For example, if any schools are affected by the project, a new school has to be constructed before demolishing the affected school”. This particular departure is characterized by the inclusion of this specific provision that will underscore the need for initiating and submitting a land acquisition proposal, along with preparing a dedicated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for affected community property resources (CPRs), prior to the implementation of the WeCARE Phase 3, Bhumra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project, as well as the implementation of the RAP and of the RAP to be prepared for the CPRs.

4.7.1.8. REPLACEMENT COST FOR TREES

328. The compensation for trees of different species and sizes, whether located on private land owned by affected titled households, on RHD land under the care of socially recognized tree owners, or on land owned by government agencies, has been estimated based on the scheduled rates set by the Department of Forest. The compensation for trees on RHD land has been estimated. The prices for various tree species and sizes have been consulted and reviewed from the assessed, determined, and recommendations made under the recent development projects. The prices were collected and established through a market survey conducted in the affected mouzas from November 2023 to May 2024. Cash Compensation under the Law (CCL) for affected trees, bamboo, and

banana groves belonging to the titled Project Affected Persons (PAPs), titled Common Property Resources (CPRs), and the affected portions of titled land owned by PAPs who also encroached land to be acquired has been calculated as 283.34 million BDT. However, 4.61 million BDT has been determined for grant or allowance for plantation (see Tables 4-16 & 4-17). Detailed budget information, including a categorized list of affected trees by species and size along with estimated costs, is annexed to this RAP for the WeCARE Phase 3, the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Improvement Project (see Annex 4, Table 4-1).

4.7.1.9. REPLACEMENT COST FOR CROPS/FISHES

329. The current prices for crops and fish stock have been determined by adopting the rate by taking into account of rate for crops based on property valuation survey. However, affected 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 50,000 per acre & 75,000 per acre has been adopted based on the results of the market price survey for determining the rates of crop & fish stock compensation. It is to be noted that relevant data from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Agricultural Marketing, and Department of Livestock and Fisheries were also consulted. The total estimated amount for crop and fish compensation is 34.74 million BDT. The standing crops and fish stock values of the Project areas are presented in Table 4-28.

| SL. No. | Category of Loss | Quantity (acre) | Rate per acre (BDT) | Estimated Amount (BDT) |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Compensation for standing crops BDT 50,000 per acre in case of cultivated area title to land and without title to land | 55.4139 | 50,000 | 27,70,695 |
| 2 | Compensation for fish stock BDT 75,000 per acre in case of cultivated area titled to land and without title to land | 9.38 | 75,000 | 7,03,500 |
| Total- | | | | 34,74,195 |

Source: Field survey conducted by BCL Associates Ltd. and STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd. November 2023 - May 2025

4.7.2. OTHER RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS

330. The other resettlement benefits budgetary cost for the affected titled, non-titled, and encroacher HHs, and affected CPRs belonging to Category One comprising mosques, temples, graveyards, and crematoria, and Category Two including schools, colleges, and madrasahs, 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 @ 5% including physical contingency @ 2% and price contingency @ 3 of land acquisition and resettlement costs will also cover non-determined amount of budget for some allowance, grants, assistance, etc. presented in Annex-2 (Table 2-15). Budget for resettlement benefits stand at 360.85 million BDT for affected titled, non-titled and encroacher HHs, government agencies and other entities (see Annex-2 (Table 2-15), and resettlement benefit is 116.89 million BDT for titled, non-titled, and encroacher CPRs, respectively (see Annex-2 (Table 2-16).

4.8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

331. 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.

332. 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 Jashore and Satkhira, 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.

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333. 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.

334. RHD will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director in Dhaka for the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project replicating the practice for Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project. One Additional Project Director (APD)/nominated representative of RHD-PIU who will be overseeing the work of three (3) Project Managers (PM)/nominated representative of RHD-PIU, based in the field and supervising the RAP implementation activities. The APD/PM/nominated representative, RHD-PIU will act as Resettlement Chief Officers and supervise the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) activities under their supervision. The APDs/nominated representative of RHD-PIU 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 4-29**.

Table 4-29: Implementation Arrangements

| Agency | HR Resources | Roles and Responsibilities |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PIU Office in Dhaka | Project Director, RHD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overall implementation of the project. ▶ Coordination among the high-level committees to obtain regulatory clearance/permissions. ▶ Participate in high level meetings. ▶ Appoint iNGO for the implementation of RAP. ▶ Review of progress of project and RAP; and ▶ Approved to release the funds. |
| | Additional Project Director, RHD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overall responsibility for implementation of the project and of RAP as well. Key activities include: ▶ Keep good coordination with Social and Environmental Circle of RHD (RSEC); ▶ Ensure that implementation of the RAP follows both Government and Bank rules and regulations; ▶ Assisting the PD to appoint iNGO for implementation of RAP; ▶ Supervise and review the iNGO activities and with assistance from RSEC providing necessary pragmatic advice to the iNGO staff; ▶ Support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards; ▶ Ensure conducting resettlement training programs for EA staff for capacity building as well as field level NGOs and partner agencies capacities; ▶ Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities; ▶ Provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the District's office; ▶ Distribute resettlement benefits; ▶ Support the field data gathering for the preparation of RAP addendums and updates as and when require; ▶ Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits; ▶ Monitor monthly progress and Conduct internal monitoring of RAP activities and prepare monthly progress reports; ▶ Guide staff of RHD, iNGO and M&E consultant on policy related issues during implementation; ▶ Ensure timely release of fund for R&R activities; ▶ Convene grievance redress committee; ▶ Liaise with other Government and non-Government agencies, on matters of mutual interest, related to resettlement; and ▶ Place budget to DC's offices. |
| PIU Office project site (Jashore) | Project Manager (PM) PIU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overall implementation of the project RAP; ▶ Liaison with District administration (DC) to support land acquisition and RAP implementation activities; |

| Table 4-29: Implementation Arrangements | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agency | HR Resources | Roles and Responsibilities |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assist the PMU on RAP implementing iNGO; in setting up a baseline and monitoring system; ▶ Review and finalize RAP additions when necessary and Monitor activities of the NGO (iNGO); ▶ Conduct internal monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation; ▶ 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; ▶ Participate, record and address grievances at project level; ▶ Coordinate with the project cell to ensure availability of funds for all R&R activities; ▶ Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement Contracts and payment modality; ▶ Promote improved social and environmental performance through the effective use of management systems; ▶ Ensure that proper implementation of Livelihood restoration plan and gender action plan including; ▶ Grievance Redressal; and ▶ Liaison with relevant government authorities for protecting archeological and cultural heritage sites. |
| iNGO Offices in Dhaka & Project Site (Jashore and Satkhira) | Team of professional staff (Team Leader, Area Managers, Data Manager) and Field and Support Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Day-to-day implementation of the land acquisition process and resettlement activities. ▶ Support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards; ▶ Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities; ▶ Provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the district's office; ▶ Support the PIU in the distribution of resettlement benefits; ▶ Support the field data gathering for the preparation of RAP addendums and updates; ▶ Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits; ▶ Conduct internal monitoring of RAP activities and prepare monthly progress reports; ▶ Address grievances at local level; ▶ Act as secretary in grievance redress mechanism; ▶ Support affected persons in filing grievances; and ▶ Conduct livelihood and skills enhancement training program. |
| Deputy Commissioner Offices, Jashore and Satkhira | Deputy Commissioner of Jashore and Satkhira | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Participate in the joint verification survey; ▶ Issues all notices related to the land acquisition process; ▶ Conduct payment of CCL to the affected persons; ▶ Allocate khas land and assist in identifying alternative land for relocation of sensitive groups and community structures; and ▶ Maintain all official records and legal and administrative authority for land titles. |
| PIU Office in Jashore and Satkhira | Social Development Specialist (Individual Consultant LA&R Specialist/Gender Specialist) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Guide the land acquisition process and resettlement activities; ▶ Help the PIU and RAP implementing NGO in setting up a baseline and monitoring system. ▶ Review and finalize RAP addendums when necessary. ▶ Monitor activities of the NGO. ▶ Conduct internal monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation. ▶ Ensure that timely payments of compensation and other entitlements as per the RAP are made before physical relocation or commencement or |

| Agency | HR Resources | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | civil works occurs; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consolidate monthly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by resettlement NGO into semiannual monitoring reports to be submitted. ▶ Participate, record and address grievances at project level. ▶ Identify areas of non-conformity with the RAP and propose corrective actions; and ensure proper documentation of the ongoing consultation process. ▶ Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office and iNGO for land acquisition activities. ▶ Maintain all official records and legal and administrative authority for land titles. ▶ Supervise the iNGO activities; and ▶ Ensure proper documentation of the ongoing consultation process. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Review and prepare the project Gender Action Plan (GAP) & support PIU for its implementation. ▶ Coordination with WB task team and PIU. ▶ Organize/facilitate initial training of PIU staff on GBV & support the PIU with the development of GBV action plan. ▶ Develop or adapt standard operating procedures for GRM. ▶ Assess the need & support the implementation of community consultations & stakeholders' engagement to take place during upcoming implementation support missions. ▶ Support the adaptation of code of conduct (CoC) for workers; and ▶ Carrying out advocacy for promoting equal rights for women as skill and unskilled labor force, day-care centers at worksite etc. |

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

4.8.1. PROPERTY VALUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PVAC)

336. 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:

| Sl. No. | PVAC Members | Members of the PVAC |
|---------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Respective Project Manager of RHD (EE) | Convener |

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| Sl. No. | PVAC Members | Members of the PVAC |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 |
| 5. | Representative of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) | Member |
| 6. | Area Manager of iNGO | Member Secretary |

The Terms of Reference (ToR) may include:

- ✓ PVAC will review 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 to determine the replacement cost of affected properties, whenever needed.
- ✓ It will make a recommendation on the 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 a 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.

4.8.2. PHYSICAL RELOCATION ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (PRAC)

337. The 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, Phase 3 (Jashore and Satkhira) 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.

| Sl. No. | PRAC Members | Members of the PRAC |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | DPM, Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE)/nominated representative of RHD-PIU, (PM Office, Phase 3, Jashore and Satkhira) | 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 (Jashore and Satkhira), 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.

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

4.8.3. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

339. 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 resettlement benefits before 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 for

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the preferred lot including the corresponding LAP or LAPs. Therefore, implementation of the RAP will begin before the commencement of construction/engineering works.

340. 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.

341. 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.

342. As per the proposal, efforts will be made to complete the RAP implementation process in about two (2) years, 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 the implementation of RAP. The activities are presented in the implementation schedule. A tentative implementation schedule has been included in **Table 4-32**. Details are given at **Annex-6 (Table 6-6)**.

4.8.4. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

343. The implementation of the RAP of the WeCARE (Phase 3), the Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron road Section Improvement Project Road into 4-lane. RAP has a separate time-bound implementation schedule but is closely aligned with when the contractor to be mobilized to the field and construction is scheduled to begin on based on the incumbrance free land handed over to the contractor(s) by RHD. The number of actions under sub-heading LAP and RAP implementation schedule has been reduced in this RAP like the Updated RAP for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project (N-7). However, detailed actions under LAP and RAP implementation schedule have been given in **Annex-6 (Table 6-6)** for the effective monitoring of LAP and RAP activities properly. This shorter version of LAP and RAP implementation schedule has been adopted in this RAP for Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Project. The zero date refers to in the LAP and RAP implementation schedule is the day of submission of a particular LAP. However, a short version of LAP and RAP implementation schedule is given in **Table 4-32** below while detailed version of the same is given at **Annex-6 (Table 6-6)**.

Table 4-32: 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 | |
| A | LAND ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | SOCIAL PREPARATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | RELOCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | PAP mobilization and relocation for the Titled & Non-Titled PAPs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | GRIEVANCE REDRESS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Receiving, registering, reviewing, investigating, hearing and redressing grievances by the established GRCs & resolve the claims of the PAPs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | MIS AND MONITORING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Internal and External Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G | IMPLEMENTATION OF ILRP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Needs Assessment Survey for training; Developing ILRP; Implementation of ILRP and Monitoring of ILRP Implementation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: The zero date is the date of submission of a particular LAP to be considered for the LAP and RAP Implementation Schedule.

4.9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

344. The main objective of RAP implementation is to facilitate the affected households and people to restore their pre-project socioeconomic status and living standard. The monitoring process has been designed to cover RAP implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the project-affected households and people. The RHD, PIU 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 4-33**) and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the RAP implementation process. Besides, a periodic evaluation of the process and outcome of RAP implementation will enable the RHD, PIU to identify Lapses, procedural weaknesses, policy inadequacies, and institutional drawbacks to devise and implement corrective/remedial measures in a timely manner to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the RAP of the project.

345. The RAP database had been prepared based on the relevant data on land acquisition proposals and plans, the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey, the land market survey, and consultation. In addition to this, information on CCL payment and resettlement benefit payment will become essential input for 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, PIU 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 and gathered through Focus Group Discussions will be an internal part of the monitoring process.

4.9.1. OBJECTIVES OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

346. The M&E system will serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement program as per set monitoring indicators, ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements. The M&E will enable the RHD, PIU to get feedback from the 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, PIU, and maximize benefits of RAP implementation to the affected households and the host communities.

347. Evaluation involves the assessment of the project towards the achievement of results, milestones, and impacts 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 periodic inspection visits to the field are the prerequisites for carrying out effective monitoring and evaluation. The effective M&E system is considered as the management tool to inform decision-making and demonstrate transparency and accountability.

4.9.2. INTERNAL MONITORING SYSTEM

348. 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 (Phase-3), Bhomra-Satkhira-Navaron Road Section Improvement Project are presented in **Table 4-33**. Monitoring provides mid-line status on inputs (finance) & outputs (implemented activities) and whether the progress of resettlement activities achieved as per tentative set targets for a certain period or not. If progress of resettlement activities is lagging behind compared to targeted activities, then reasons behind the lag in resettlement activities should be specifically mentioned with pragmatic remedial measures and methods.

349. Moreover, the iNGO will develop a resettlement-related Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) to manage the land acquisition and resettlement data (records of compensation disbursements) as well as maintain records of consultations and register and redress the 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.

4.9.3. INTERNAL EVALUATION SYSTEM

350. An internal evaluation system will be established by the PIU (RHD) and iNGO with the guidance and 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 &

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Rehabilitation program. Evaluation aims at assessing whether the implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation activities has achieved its intended goals and purposes or not. Thus, evaluation of the implementation of the RAP is a significant process to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives.

4.9.4. CARRYING OUT INTERNAL MONITORING

351. 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.

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

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Table 4-33: Monitoring Issues and Indicators

| Monitoring Issues | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring questions |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>been included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation cost, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule. ▶ Documented evidence of land donation. ▶ Documented evidence of land acquisition completed with transfer of title ▶ Documented evidence of land requisition / rented. ▶ Percentage of compensation paid for land acquisition /requisition or rented. ▶ Percentage of compensation paid for the affected structures (residential/commercial/CPR)/assets/crops /trees. ▶ Restoration of social infrastructure and services; and ▶ Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business. |
| | Relocation of PDPs, PDHs, PDEs, etc., | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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"> ▶ 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? ▶ Types of training and number of participants in each. ▶ Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men and vulnerable groups); ▶ Number of new employments activities. ▶ Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs. ▶ Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs /activities. ▶ Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups); ▶ Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, vulnerable groups); ▶ Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men and vulnerable groups); and ▶ Quantity of land owned/ contracted by displaced persons (women, Men, vulnerable groups). |
| Resettlement Benefit; Impacts | Occupational changes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? |
| | Changing income, expenditure and livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation? |
| | Relocation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ How many households have purchased plot? ▶ What were compensation/resettlement benefits spent on? |

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| Table 4-33: Monitoring Issues and Indicators | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Monitoring Issues | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring questions |
| | Livelihood improvement training program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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"> ▶ Clear and adequate rules for the recognition of relevant land tenure rights is provided. ▶ Fair criteria and functioning, transparent and participatory processes for resolving competing tenure claims are established; and ▶ Efforts are made to inform affected people about their rights and access to impartial advice are provided. |
| Consultation | Resettlement Information Brochure/ leaflet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? ▶ Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities? ▶ Project information's are disclosed |
| | Stakeholders' consultations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Strategy for consultation and information disclosure is prepared. ▶ Consultations organized as scheduled. ▶ Affected, interested, disadvantage and vulnerable groups are identified with views of disadvantage and vulnerable groups are considered during designing the entitlement and special measures are taken. ▶ Schedules are planned for the various stakeholder engagement activities. ▶ Knowledge of entitlements by the relevant stakeholders including project affected people; and ▶ If tribal people are affected, separate consultation has to be conducted with them. |
| | Informing about GRM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Have all affected people been informed about provision and scope of the grievance redress procedures? |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism | Operationalization of GRM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Operationalization of the grievance redress mechanism proposed with RPF; ▶ Operationalization of the GRM for labor and Gender Based Violence (GBV); ▶ Information on the resolution of the grievances. ▶ Process by which people affected by the project can voice their grievances and concerns. ▶ Process to document complaints and concerns. ▶ Grievance recording (e.g., MIS, grievance logbook); ▶ Stipulated time frames for acknowledgement and resolution of complaints. ▶ Awareness raising, or communications efforts to inform stakeholders about the GRM and appeals process to analyze complaints and share feedback with management; and ▶ Grievance reports published and frequency. |
| | Outcome of GRM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ What were the outcomes? ▶ Have conflicts been resolved? |
| | Documentation of grievance redressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Have grievances and resolutions been documented? |
| | Grievances referred to court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Have any cases been taken to court? |
| Communications and Participation | Participation of PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of general meetings (for both men and women); ▶ Percentage of women out of total participants. ▶ Number of meetings exclusively with women. |

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Table 4-33: Monitoring Issues and Indicators

| Monitoring Issues | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring questions |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups. ▶ Number of meetings at new sites. ▶ Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons. ▶ Level of participation in meetings (of women, men and vulnerable groups); ▶ Level of information communicated- adequate or inadequate. ▶ Information disclosure; and ▶ Translation of information disclosure in the local languages. |
| 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 4th 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. |

4.9.5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR M&E

352. 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, will conduct monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of RAP implementation. The iNGO will prepare a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) highlighting progress of RAP implementation, issues & constraints in RAP implementation, targets of resettlement activities for the next month, etc. The CSC will monitor progress of RAP implementation and submit a quarterly/semi-annual monitoring report (whichever is acceptable) to the PD. These reports will closely follow the resettlement monitoring indicators as mentioned in Table 4-33. PIU/APD will review the MPRs and quarterly and semi-annual resettlement reports and take appropriate actions, if needed, for improvement of the resettlement operations: Table 4-34 provides details on the contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports.

Table 4-34: Reporting Requirements

| 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 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 |

Chapter-4: Implementation Arrangements

| Table 4-34: Reporting Requirements | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Type of Report | Content | Frequency | Responsibility |
| 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 |

ANNEXES

