

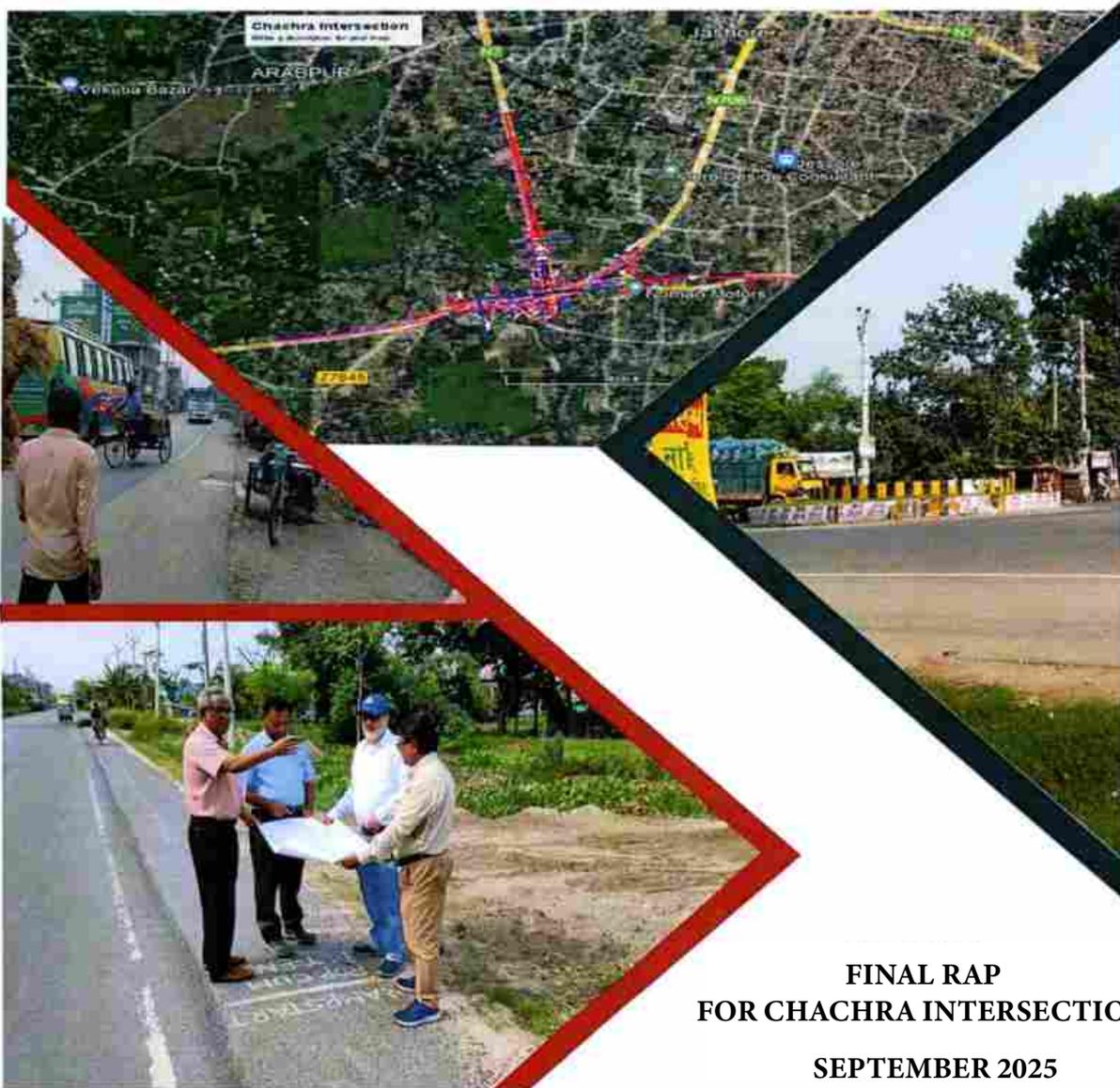


GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND BRIDGES



ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

**Resettlement Actions Plan for Chachra Intersection Improvement under Package (SP-06) (RHD)
As an Additional Works
Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) Program**



**FINAL RAP
FOR CHACHRA INTERSECTION
SEPTEMBER 2025**

JOINT VENTURE OF



STUP CONSULTANTS PVT. LIMITED (STUP), INDIA



BCL ASSOCIATES LIMITED (BCL), BANGLADESH



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MP

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RAH

CoA

2



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ABBREVIATION

AC Land	: Assistant Commissioner Land
AP	: Affected Person
APD	: Additional Project Director
ARIPA, 2017	: Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
BWDB	: Bangladesh Water Development Board
BBS 2011	: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics 2011
BDT	: Bangladesh Taka
BG	: Business Grant
BFD	: Bangladesh Forest Department
BIN	: Business Identification Number
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
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
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
GoB	: Government of Bangladesh
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	: Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	: Grievance Redress Services
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HHs	: Households
IBAS	: Integrated Budget and Accounting, System
INGO	: Implementing NGO
IOL	: Inventory of Losses
IPF	: Investment Project Financing
IGA	: Income Generating Activities
ILRP	: Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
IR	: Involuntary Resettlement
ITS	: Intelligent Traffic System
J-J R	: Jhenaidah-Jashore Road
JVC	: Joint Verification Committee

KIIs	: Key Informant Interviews
Km	: Kilometer
Km ²	: Square Kilometer
LA	: Land Acquisition
LAO	: Land Acquisition Officer
LAPs	: Land Acquisition Plans
LAR	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement
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
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 Fiber 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
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
ROs	: Resettlement Officers
RoR	: Records of Rights
RoW	: Right of Way
RPF	: Resettlement Policy Framework
RS	: Revisionary Survey
RTSICP	: Road Transport Sector Integration and Coordination Platform
RV	: Replacement Value
SA	: State Acquisition
SCDP	: Safe Corridor Demonstration Program
SCMs	: Stakeholder Consultation Meetings
SEA	: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

SEID	:	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
SES	:	Socioeconomic Survey
SH	:	Sexual Harassment
SMVT	:	Slow Moving Vehicle Traffic
SMP	:	Social Management Plan
SMR	:	Social Monitoring Report
THHs	:	Title Holder Households
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.

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).

Kutcha Structure - Kutcha 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 Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.



Project Displaced Business (PDB) - any shop, store or commercial establishment negatively affected by Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.

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

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

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

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) - all people enumerated during the census and IOL survey conducted in the project's impact corridor and identified as negatively affected by Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.

Project Displaced Person (PDP) - all displaced people enumerated during the census conducted in the project's impact corridor and identified as displaced people by Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.

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

Relocation - means physical displacement or physical moving of the PDHs/PDEs/PDCPRs from the affected area to the new areas and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, etc., through self-initiative by spending received compensation at Replacement Cost (including Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) will be paid by DC and Top-Up will be paid by the Project, if Replacement Cost (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 (RV/RC) - refers to the value of assets and necessary transaction costs (transaction costs include stamp duty, registration cost, tax, value added tax, etc.) for replacing the lost assets at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in existing condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vulnerable Households - include households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by disable woman/man headed households, (iii) headed by elderly/disabled men without means of support; (iv) households that fall on or below the poverty line¹ (BPL) 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 elongated 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

¹ According to the Final Report of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022, published by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) on December 14, 2023, specific data on the average Below Poverty Line (BPL) income for Jashore district in 2022 is not available. In the absence of district-level data, the BPL income for urban areas under the Khulna division—considering the urban characteristics of the Chachra Intersection area—has been used as a proxy. Based on the HIES 2022 data, the BPL income in urban areas of Khulna Division is BDT 3,424 per person per month. With an average household size of 4.40 persons in the Chachra Intersection area during the census and IOL survey, the estimated monthly income for a vulnerable household is BDT 3,424 × 4.40 = BDT 15,066 per household per month. Accordingly, the estimated annual income for a vulnerable household is BDT 15,066 × 12 = BDT 180,787 per household per year.

Reference: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Final Report of Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. Dhaka: BBS, 2022. Published on December 14, 2023.

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.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

- i. The Chachra Intersection Improvement Project under Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement (WeCARE) Program in Phase-1 has been undertaken jointly funded by Government of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh and World Bank (WB). Jhenaidah-Jashore Road Section under WeCARE Phase 1 is an important Western link. It connects the Bonpara-Jhenaidah Road on the Northern Side and the Bhanga-Benapole Road Section on the Eastern Side. It is expected that the improvement of the project road will significantly enhance economic development along the Western Corridor. Total length of Chachra Intersection is 2.00 Km including (i) from chainage 46 Km + 800 M to chainage 47 Km + 600 M and (ii) from chainage 97 Km + 600 M to 98 Km + 800 M. To ensure climate resilience, reduce accidents and traffic jams, reduce journey and transporting time of passengers and goods, it will be developed from a 2-lane single carriageway to a planned intersection as per final design of Chachra Intersection. The Chachra Intersection Improvement project will include (i) separate service road for Slow Moving Vehicle Traffic (SMVT) and vulnerable users on both the sides of the carriageway and (ii) installation of Optical 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 on the census, IOL, socioeconomic survey, the social impact assessment, and meaningful consultation with affected persons in the Chachra Intersection Improvement area. The RAP incorporates the census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey findings to properly document impacts of land acquisition in the Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas and involuntary resettlement associated with the Chachra Intersection Improvement 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 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 Chachra Intersection Improvement 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 Chachra Intersection 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.

C. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

- x. The total amount of land required is 33.3152 acres. Out of 33.3152 acres, amount of proposed private land 12.9448 acres and government land is 20.3704 acres.(including 16.0103 acres of RHD land, and 4.3601 acres of affected government land comprizing 1.892, 1.4963, and 0.972 acres owned by some government agencies namely Custom Office , BADC (irrigation), and Fish Research Institute, respectively.
- xi. According to the results of the census, IOL, socioeconomic survey, and follow-up investigations, there are a total of 274 affected and surveyed households. In addition, two absentee HHs (PAPs) are categorized as other

entities. It was stated in the draft RAP versions 1 and 2 that there were absentee two Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the Chachra Intersection area. However, they are found as titled PAPs while consulting the Cha Forms for the proposed land. Subsequently, the matter with 2 absentee PAPs has been reinvestigated and found that they were not affected households, rather their impacted assets resemble with affected other entities. Name of these two affected other entities are- (1) Navaron Printing and Package Ltd., and (2) Ad-Din Sakina Medical College. As a result, they have been considered to be affected entities and are included in Table 2-15 of the RAP Final Version.

- xii. These titled other entities will be compensated by the DC Office, Jashore. Following the payment of compensation from the DC Office, they will also be eligible to receive applicable resettlement benefits from RHD PIU, as detailed measurements of their affected structures were recorded by surveyors during the census and IOL survey. During the joint verification process, the extent/quantity of their impacted land and structures will be assessed and documented in the Joint Verification Field Book (JVFB). The Deputy Commissioner (DC) will provide them with cash compensation like other titled PAPs for the affected land and structures subject to their inclusion in approved list of awarded PAPs. That is, they will have full opportunities to receive their entire entitlements from the DC Office, Jashore. Moreover, during implementation of RAP, INGO staff will consult Cha forms to get their addresses to cover them by remedial survey including the census and IOL survey to collect the relevant information including project impacts and demographic information. The RHD PIU, with assistance from INGO, will assist them to receive compensation from Deputy Commissioner as quickly as possible and provide them with resettlement benefits as well. Given this arrangement, there is also a requirement to establish a reserve or escrow account to hold their compensation.

Sl. No.	Description	Amount of Land (Acres)				
		Private Land ²	Government Agency's Land	RHD	Total Govt. Land	Total
1.	Total land required	12.9448	4.3601	16.0103	20.3704	33.3152
2.	Breakdown of government agency's land	Custom office		1.8918		2.412
		BADC (Irrigation)		1.4963		1.037
		Fish Research Institute		0.972		1.021
	Total	12.9448	4.3601	16.0103	20.3704	33.3152
	%	38.86	13.09	48.06	61.14	100

D. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

- xiii. Socioeconomic profile of the affected people is presented below:

- Distribution of affected households and population by sex-** There are a total of 276 affected HHs/entities including two absentee other entities in the Chachra Intersection Area. The 274 households (99.28%) have been covered by census, IOL and socioeconomic survey. It has already been described earlier about two absentee other entities. They are titled other entities. The joint verification process will assess the extent of their impacted land and structures and document the findings in the Joint Verification Field Book (JVFB). 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. It is important to clarify that there are 274 correctly identified and surveyed households. Out of the surveyed affected 274 households, 239 (87.23%) surveyed affected households are male-headed HHs while 35 (12.77%) are surveyed affected female-headed HHs. There is a total affected population of 1,205, out of which the affected male and female population are 636 (52.78%) and 569 (47.22%), respectively (Table 3-1 & Table 3-2).
- Household size and sex ratio-** Average household size³ of the affected population in the project area is 4.40 while sex ratio is 111.78 (Table 3-2).
- Distribution of population by religion-** Populations belong to Islam, and Hinduism are 1,178 (97.76%), and 27 (2.24%), respectively (Table 3-4).
- Dependency ratio-** Dependency ratio is 41.27% only (calculated as $352 \times 100 / 853$, (Table 3-5).
- Education of population above 7 years-** Literate and illiterate population are 96.22% and 3.78%

² Land of Puler Hat High School is included in the proposed private land.

³ Total affected population of 1205 in the Chachra Intersection area has been distributed across the surveyed affected 274 households. This results in an average household size of approximately 4.40 persons ($1,205 \div 274 = 4.40$) (see Table 3-2).



respectively (Table 3-7).

- f. **Occupations of affected household heads-** Major primary occupations of the affected household heads are as follows:
- businesses (male)- 164 (59.85%),
 - teaching (by males and females) 8.76% and 0.36% respectively
 - services/employments (males and females) 10.58% and 2.19% respectively, and
 - house wives (6.57%) doing household chores, taking care of child and aged household members and managing households (Table 3-8).
- g. **Annual income of affected HHs-** According to the census and IOL survey data on annual income, data on annual income was collected from 274 HHs. In the RAP Final Version has included absentee 2 other entities. The RAP suggests that census and IOL survey questionnaires must be administered to cover the two other entities by RAP implementing NGO during RAP implementation as remedial survey. Distribution of affected households by annual income (BDT) is given in Error! Reference source not found..
- The highest number and percentage of HHs are 87 HHs (31.75%) whose annual income ranges include (i) **BDT 300,001 – BDT 500,000**, total annual income **BDT 34570000** and the average annual income **BDT 396,517**,
 - The 78 (28.47%) affected HHs whose annual income ranges include (i) **BDT 500,001 – BDT 10,00,000**, total annual income is **BDT 56951736** with average annual income is **BDT 41,91,940**,
 - The 61 HHs (22.26%) affected households whose annual income ranges include (i) **BDT 10,00,001** and above, total annual income is **BDT 255708312** with average annual income is **BDT 13,07,866**
- h. **Monthly expenditure-** According to the census and IOL survey data on monthly expenditure, data on monthly expenditure was collected from 274 HHs while data on monthly expenditure could not be collected from the absentee 2 other entities during the census and IOL survey. The RAP suggests the census and IOL survey questionnaires must be administered to cover the two other entities by the RAP implementing NGO during RAP implementation as remedial survey. Distribution of affected households by monthly expenditure is given below and (Annex Table 3-1):
- The highest number and percentage of HHs are 106 households (38.69%) whose monthly expenditure ranges include (i) **BDT 20,001-BDT 35,000**, total monthly expenditure **BDT 2900890** and average **BDT 27366.89** (Annex Table 3-1).
 - The 64 (23.36%) affected HHs whose monthly expenditure ranges include (i) **BDT 35,001 to BDT 55,000**, total monthly expenditure **BDT 2736300** and average **BDT 42754.69** (Annex Table 3-1).
 - The 43 (15.69%) affected HHs whose monthly expenditure ranges include (i) **BDT 12,151 to 20,000**, total monthly expenditure **BDT 743508.34** and average **BDT 17290.892** Annex 3 (Table 3-1).

E. PROJECT IMPACTS

xiv. There are a total of 285 affected households and entities in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. Breakdown is presented below:

- Affected Households:** A total of 274 affected households, Out of 274 affected households, 155 (56.57%), 113 (41.24%) non-titled HHs, and 6 (2.19%) encroacher HHs (Table 2-7). Two absentee affected other entities will lose both land and structures due the project. Affected structures of the 2 absentee and other entities have been measured and documented on paper unlike using the census and IOL survey questionnaires. The amount of their affected commercial and residential land have been covered in the Cha Forms.
- Affected Residential HHs:** The project will impact the 50 residential HHs including 46 titled and 4 non-titled HHs (Table 2-7).
- Affected HHs losing Commercial Premises and/or Business:** Total affected HHs losing commercial premises and/or businesses are 172 affected HHs (including 62 titled HHs, 108 non-titled HHs, 2 encroachers' HHs, respectively (Table 2-7).
- Affected HHs losing Residential-cum-Commercial Premises and/or Business:** Total affected HHs losing residential-cum-commercial premises and/or businesses are 53 affected HHs (including 49 titled HHs, 1 non-titled HH, and 3 encroachers' HHs, respectively (Table 2-3 & Table 2-7).
- Affected Community Property Resources (CPRs) –** A total of affected Community Property Resources is 5 (five), including 4 (four) CPRs in the Chachra mouza and 1 (one) CPR in Mondolgaṭi mouza (Table 2-6 & Table 2-7).

- f. **Affected Government and Other Entities:** There are 6 (six) affected government and other entities (Table 2-6 & Table 2-7).
- g. **Affected Vulnerable HHs:** A total of 274 affected HHs, 20 are VHHs, and all are located at Chachra Mouza
- h. **Affected Owners of Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures Losing Rental Income:** A total of 125 owners (including 97 titled owners, 25 non-titled owners, 3 encroachers' households, and 3 CPRs) of residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures will lose their rental income due to the project (Table 2-7 and Table 2-16:
- i. **Affected Tenants:** A total of 333 tenants will be affected in the Chachra Intersection. Out 333 affected tenants, 311 (93.39%) affected tenants rented structures from 125 households (breakdown of 311 affected tenants is given Annex Tables 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20), and 22 affected tenants rented commercial structures from 3 CPRs (Table 2-19, and Annex Tables 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20).
- j. **Affected Tenants of Residential Structures:** There are 12 affected tenants are associated with residential structures owned by 4 titled households in the Chachra mouza under the Chachra Intersection area (Table 2-19).
- k. **Affected Tenants of Commercial Premises:** There are 157 affected tenants of commercial premises owned by 42 titled HHs, 25 non-titled HHs, and 2 encroachers' HHs. Among the 157 affected tenants, 122 affected tenants are associated with commercial premises owned by 42 titled HHs, 33 affected tenants are linked to commercial premises owned by the 25 non-titled HHs, and the 2 affected tenants are from commercial premises of 2 encroachers' HHs (Table 2-19).
- l. **Affected Tenants of Residential-cum-Commercial Premises:** There are 142 affected tenants are associated with residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 51 titled HHs, 3 tenants associated with residential-cum-commercial premises owned by 1 affected encroacher HH. Out of 142 affected tenants, 139 tenants are associated with residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 51 titled HHs, and 3 affected tenants associated with residential-cum-commercial premises owned by 1 encroacher HHs (Table 2-19).
- m. **Affected Tenants of CPR's Commercial Premises:** There are 22 tenants associated with commercial premises owned by three CPRs including 2 CPRs in the Chachra Mouza and 1 CPR in Mondolgati Mouza (Table 2-19).
- n. **Affected Laborers:** The project will impact a total of 252 laborers (Table 2-18 and Annex Table 1-12, Annex Table 1-13 & Annex Table 1-14).
- o. **Affected Skilled Laborers:** Out of 252 affected laborers, 103 (40.87%) affected laborers are skilled laborers (Table 2-18).
- p. **Affected Unskilled Laborers:** Out of 252 affected laborers, 149 (59.13%) affected laborers are unskilled laborers (Table 2-18)

F. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

- xv. 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 27,000* the 20 VHHs = BDT 540,000.
 - ✓ The amount of entitlement for one-time special assistance for the 5 male VHHs at the rate of BDT 10,000) = BDT 50,000 (Annex 2, Table 2-9).
 - ✓ The amount of entitlement for one-time special assistance for the 7 female VHHs at the rate BDT 15,000 =BDT 105,000 (Annex 2, Table 2-9).
 - ✓ The amount of entitlement for trainings of total 77 trainees including the 20 trainees nominated by the 20 VHHs, and the 57 nominated trainees by the 57 worst-off squatters out of 113 squatters (Annex 2, Table 2-9).
- xvi. The above-mentioned information are based on the census, IOL, and baseline data.

G. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

- xvii. The affected people were informed about relevant necessary information, such as, the project goals and objective, potential social and resettlement impacts on them. Three stakeholders' consultation meetings with total one hundred forty four (144) participants including ninety two (92) males and forty four (44) females, four (4) FGDs including three (3) FGDs with males and females and one FGD with females, and seven (7) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) including one (1) female key informant had been conducted from March

2024 to June 2024 to facilitate them to express their views, concerns, suggestions, etc., about the mitigation measures to be adopted in the project (see **Table 3-18** and **Annex 4, Table 4-1 to Table 4-5**).

B. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- xviii. This RAP for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project 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 BENEFITS

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

J. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

- xx. Relocation options were identified based on the census, IOL and socioeconomic survey conducted and also on feedback obtained from PAPs to be physically displaced in the project. The affected households would prefer to stay at nearby places for their affected residences and/or businesses for mainly reasons, such as they would like to (i) sustain income earning from their unaffected land, assets and livelihoods, and (ii) stay nearby and close to their neighbors and relatives.
- xxi. **Relocation of affected residential households and structures:** According to the findings of the census and IOL survey, there is a total of 50 affected HHs (including 46 THHs and 4 NTHHs) that will lose their residences. Out of a total of 46 THHs, 37 THHs (80.43%) required relocation, while 9 THHs do not require relocation. Twenty-five THHs opted for self-relocation and resettlement by spending compensation and resettlement benefits, 7 THHs opted for self-group relocation with affected neighbors in a cluster manner, 4 THHs opted for relocation through project management; and 1 THH opted for relocation and resettlement at the resettlement site. They were informed that there is no provision for establishing resettlement site in this linear project. Moreover, it was done to prevent impacting additional affected households. The 4 affected residential NTHHs opted for resettlement through project management (**Table 4-6**).
- xxii. **Relocation of affected commercial premises and businesses:** According to the findings of a census and IOL survey, there is a total of 171 affected HHs, which will lose businesses in the Chachra Intersection area. Out of 171 affected HHs, 108 NTHHs (63.16%) will lose their businesses and commercial premises constructed on the RHD land. A total of 60 THHs will lose commercial land and premises, and businesses. Besides, the 3 affected encroacher HHs will lose commercial premises constructed on encroached land, structures and businesses (**Table 4-7**). The 171 affected HHs were asked to provide their relocation options during census, IOL and socioeconomic survey. Out of 60 affected businesses of THHs, 43 THHs (71.67%) required relocation while 17 THHs (28.33%) do not require relocation of their commercial premises. A total of 108 NTHHs will require relocation of their commercial premises. Out of 3 encroacher HHs, 2 encroacher HHs will require relocation, which opted for relocation through self-relocation by spending compensation and resettlement benefits (**Table 4-7**).
- xxiii. **Relocation of affected residential-cum-commercial structures:** According to the findings of the census and IOL, a total of 53 affected HHs are associated with affected residential-cum-commercial structures including 49 THHs, 1 NTHH, and 3 Encroacher HHs. Out of 53 affected households, 27 households including 24 titled households, 1 NTHH and 2 encroacher HHs will require relocation. In contrast, a total of 26 affected HHs including 25 THHs, and 1 encroacher HH will not require relocation. Out of 24 affected THHs which will require to relocate, 18 HHs opted for self-relocation by spending compensation and resettlement benefits; 3 HHs opted for self-group relocation with affected neighbors in a cluster manner; 2 HHs opted for relocation and resettlement through project management; and 1 THH opted for relocation and resettlement at the resettlement site. However, they were informed that this linear project does not have any provision for establishing resettlement site to prevent impacting additional affected households. Out of 2 affected encroacher HHs opted for resettlement through project management. Mouza-wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of both residential and business premises is presented in **Table 4-4**.
- xxiv. 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) or Replacement Cost (RC) by RHD for their affected structures. There are 5 (five) affected Community Property Resources (CPRs), and 6 (six) other entities. One CPR and 6 other entities will not require relocation (**Table 4-5**).

K. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

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

L. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

xxvi. 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), LHS (labour health and safety), PAPs & Project level GRC (Section 4.5 and 4.5.7 of the Chapter-4).

M. RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

xxvii. The total estimated land acquisition and RAP implementation budget is BDT 5,200,254,549 (BDT Five Hundred Twenty Crore Two Lac Fifty Four Thousand Five Hundred Forty-Nine only). Estimated land acquisition and RAP implementation budget are BDT 5,004,225,037 and BDT 193,121,912 respectively only (see Table 4-17)

N. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

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

O. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

xxix. To ensure the effective and efficient implementation of involuntary resettlement, an internal monitoring system has been planned. The INGO under the guidance of PIU will collect and analyze information for monitoring on the RAP implementation in a systematic and continuous manner. The INGO will prepare a compliance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report. Third Party External Monitoring team will verify and validate internal monitoring and evaluation report on RAP implementation.

xxx. The PIU will collect relevant information periodically and also as and when needed and assess the progress of RAP implementation. A representative of the PIU will act as Convener (Project Manager/Additional Project Director) of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs). Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and Joint Verification Committee (JVC) appointed by RHD will establish the final compensation prices and 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

xxxi. The following steps are suggested to be undertaken for effective implementation of RAP:

- ▶ Orientation program and training for the core officials of PIU of RHD involved in implementation of RAP. Relevant staff of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will be trained before their deployment.
- ▶ The INGO will facilitate joint verification 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 to the affected people in a timely and impartial manner.
- ▶ The INGO will assist and facilitate RHD (PIU), Deputy Commissioner (DC), Jashore, Forest Department (FD), Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Agriculture Extension ((DAE), Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), Department of Fisheries (DoF), and PAPs during the joint verification of the affected properties, and estimated market values of affected properties such as land, structures, trees, crops, and fish-stock.
- ▶ RHD will provide relevant information regarding RAP implementation to Mayor of Jashore Pourashava, and Ward Member in Jashore Sadar Upazila and District Administrators.

xxxi. The RHD, CSC, and the INGO will work to pay compensation to the vulnerable affected people as per Entitlement Matrix of the RAP. Efforts should be made to avoid the hardships experienced by those who are the least able persons to deal with emerging situations due to lost income, livelihood or assets for the project.



1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT 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 Chachra Intersection Improvement Project under the program in Phase-1 through GoB fund and the World Bank (WB) financing. Jhenaidah-Jashore Road Section under WeCARE Phase-1 is an important Western link, as shown in **Figure 1-1**. It connects the Bonpara-Jhenaidah Road on the Northern Side and the Bhanga-Benapole Road Section on the Eastern Side. It is expected that the improvement of the project road will significantly enhance economic development along the Western Corridor.

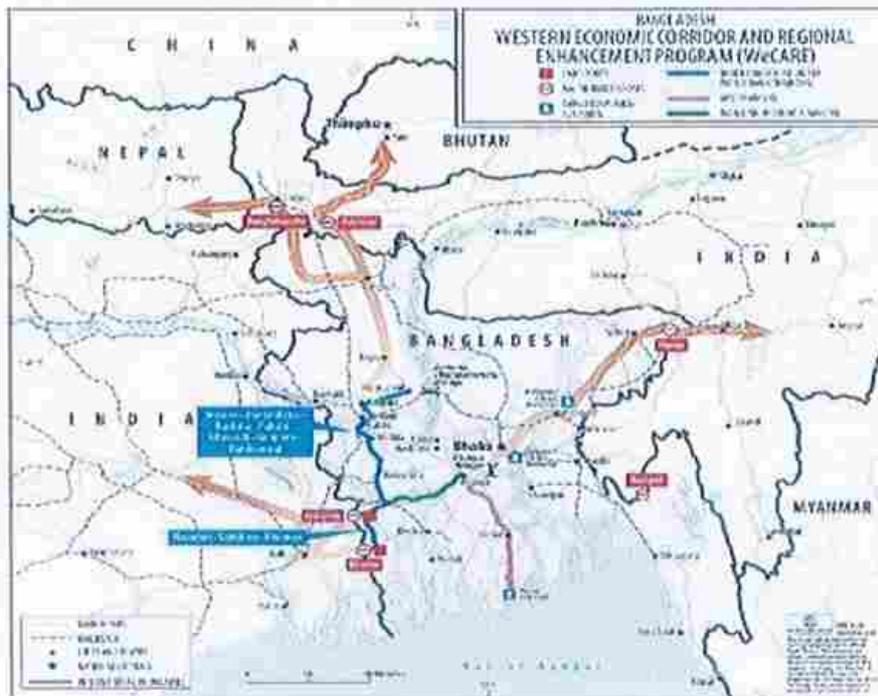


Figure 1-1: WeCARE Program Road Network

2. At present Jhenaidah-Jashore Road Section (Phase-1) is under construction. As an extension to the Phase 1, the Chachra Square Intersection Improvement Project has been undertaken in Jashore City of Bangladesh. It is the endpoint of the project road. It is to be noted that two national highways, N7 and N706, intersect at this point to form a major intersection, as shown in **Figure 1-2**. That is, the Chachra Circle Junction is the end point of the Jhenaidah-Jashore road section. The Chachra Square Intersection is a busy intersection, and its major traffic movements are presented below:

3. N706 is the spur road of N7, which starts from Jashore City Centre, passes through the Chachra Circle, forms a junction with the project road, and ends at Benapole Land Port. The section between Chachra Circle and Benapole Land Port is the busiest section of the road, and hence, Chachra Circle is the most critical junction.

4. The N7 is a national highway connecting the Daulatdia Ferry Terminal on the south bank of the Padma River near the Bangladeshi capital Dhaka, with the Port of Mongla in Bagerhat District. It serves some of southwestern Bangladesh's largest cities and towns, including Faridpur, Magura, Jhenaidah, Jashore, and Khulna. The highway is known along various stretches such as the Dhaka-Khulna Highway, the Jashore-Khulna Highway, and the Khulna-Mongla Highway. Southwestern Bangladesh is laced with numerous rivers and streams, which results in N7 having the most bridges and culverts of any highway in the national system. It is limited to two lanes of traffic for most of its length. The segment between Jhenaidah and Jessore is the Junction Intersection, locally named "Chachra More". This "Chachra More" is situated at the Jhenaidah-Jashore-Khulna (N-7) Highway intersection and the proposed Bhanga-Narail-Jashore-Benapole Project Alignment. To ensure uninterrupted Traffic Movement toward Khulna and Benapole, a comprehensive solution is required at this "T" Junction Intersection (Chachra More).

1.2 RATIONALE FOR UPDATING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

5. The proposed Chachra Intersection is located at Jashore Sadar. There is a required 33.3152 acres of land

including (i) 12.9448 acres of private land, (ii) 16.0103 acres of RHD land, (iii) 4.6349 acres of land are to be acquired from government agencies, including (a) 1.892, (b) 4.3601, and (c) 0.972 acres from the Custom Office, BADC (Irrigation), and Fish Researcher Institute, respectively for the construction of the Chachra Intersection. An additional amount of land will be acquired as per ARIPA (2017), and the WB’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) including Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1 through 10 except ESS9). It is to be noted that a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared in 2020 for the WeCARE RHD Program. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared as per the RPF of the WeCARE RHD Program.

1.3 THE CHACHRA INTERSECTION PROJECT

- 6. The Chachra Intersection Improvement Project will connect Jhenaidah to Jashore Highway and Benapole to Bangha Highway.
- 7. As shown in **Figure 1-2** the Chachra Intersection and details are presented in **Table 1-1**.



Figure 1-2: Chachra Intersection Location Map

1.4 CO-OPERATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

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

Table 1-1: Affected Upazilas, Pourasava/Unions and Mouzas under the Chachra Intersection			
Chainage (Km. + M.)	District	Upazila	Union/Pourasabha
97+600 km to 98+700km Bhanaga to Benapole road and 46+700 km to 48+100km Jhenaidah-Jashore Chachara within Chachara rune about of road area.	Jashore	Jashore Sadar Upazila	Portion of Chachra Mouza is in Chachra Union Parishad under Jashore Sadar Upazila; and the remaining portion under Jashore Municipality.
98 Km+450m to 98 Km+700m (North Side of the Road)	Jashore	Jashore Sadar Upazila	Mondolgati Mouza is in Abobpur Union Parishad under Jashore Sadar Upazila.

1.5 SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFIT

- 9. The expected socioeconomic benefits are summarized below:
 - ▶ The Chachra Intersection will provide improved connectivity to local road networks as well as to regional and international road transport corridors facilitating smoother and speedier transportation of goods and services.
 - ▶ Reduced vehicle operating costs resulting in lower transport costs for freight and passengers.
 - ▶ Wider access of the local people to improved basic amenities and basic services such as markets, health facilities, schools, workplace, administrative services, and so on.
 - ▶ Minimized road accidents and increased travel comforts.

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► Savings in road maintenance costs.

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

1.6 METHODOLOGY

1.6.1 DATA GENERATION

11. Data were collected and generated through formal and informal group discussions, Key Informant Interviews, stakeholders' consultation at different locations under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. More specifically, a census, IOL and socioeconomic survey have been conducted with a total of 276 project displaced Households (PDHs), displaced community property resources (CPRs), and other entity from February 2024 to July 2024. The collected data from the field has been checked, entered computer, computed, consolidated, and analyzed for preparation of this RAP.

1.6.2 CENSUS AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

12. A census and inventory of Loss (IoL) survey were conducted in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project for all affected households, shop owners, squatters, encroachers, vendors, tenants, wage labourers, irrespective of title to the land. That is, Census and IOL covered affected HHs, businesses, community or common property resources, and other entity within demarcated alignment. The Resettlement enumerators used a census and IOL formats approved by RHD and went house to house within the RoW for collecting information from the household head or his/her senior proxy. All affected landowners, structure owners, businessmen, tenants, pond owners, vendors, and community or common property resource management committee representatives were covered by the census and IOL survey conducted from February 2024 to July 2024. It is to be noted that the filled in census and IOL formats covered inventory of losses of each affected household, which have included details of potentially affected structures (houses) and commercial premises, agricultural land, trees, and other assets. This census and IOL survey has also covered inventory of affected businesses and commercial structures.

1.6.3 SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

13. The Socioeconomic Survey (SES) was conducted simultaneously while carrying out census and IOL survey for all (100%) households and owners of affected businesses. This SES established baseline information on major economic activities, detailed livelihood sources and incomes, assets owned, and other socioeconomic indicators in the project affected area. It was supposed to do the structure marking and video filming during the census and IOL survey from February 2024 to July 2024. On the advice of the local administration of Jashore, the client office at Jashore advised the avoidance of markings on the affected structures during the census and IOL survey to prevent proliferation of new structures within the RoW by individuals seeking and misappropriating compensation after observing the markings. However, the census and IOL survey team followed other universal, effective and alternative methods, which are inseparably associated with the census and IOL survey have been properly maintained for data documenting measures. These included capturing still photographs and video films of all affected structures and assets and maintaining the register to ensure that the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey of the affected households, community property resources, and other entities were documented. The register and other documents will also serve as documentation.

1.6.4 PROPERTY VALUATION SURVEY

14. Property Valuation Survey (PVS) based on current market value, was conducted for the affected land, structures, trees and other properties by collecting information from knowledgeable persons from the project affected mouzas. In this regard prices of the affected properties were collected from potential sellers and buyers, deed writers, religious leaders, teachers, etc. A minimum of five persons were interviewed in a mouza. Government rates were also collected from the Sub-Registrar's Offices for land, PWD for structures, Department of Fisheries and concerned Forest Department for trees. Replacement costs of all assets, land, structures, trees, crops, and others have been determined based on a Property Valuation Survey. Current market price of structures has been determined based on market survey with assistance from Public Works Department (PWD). PWD excludes depreciation cost while determining market price of structures. That is, market price of structures is lower than current market price without depreciation cost. However, DC provides market price and 100% premium as CCL for structures which makes the total compensation for structures higher than replacement value. Besides, affected owners will be allowed to take away salvageable house construction materials free of cost. If the CCL is lower than RC, then difference (Top Up) will be paid by the project (Section 4.6.in Chapter 4 of the RAP). PVAC will further verify the compensation amount to the PAPs before payment and will ensure that compensation is at least equal to replacement value. Detailed information on the rates of land, structures, trees



crops, etc., is presented in Subsections 4.6.3 of Chapter 4.

1.6.5 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS

15. Two (2) stakeholders' consultation meetings, five (5) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) including three (3) FGDs with the male and female participants, and two (2) FGDs with females, and seven (7) Key Informant Interviews were conducted during the study period from March 2024 to June 2024. Details of minutes of these consultation meetings, FGDs and KIIs are presented in the Final Annexes on consultations, FGDs, and KIIs.

1.6.6 CUT-OFF-DATE

16. The census and IOL survey commenced on February 24, 2024. The census and IOL survey commenced on February 24, 2024 and continued up to July 2024. The census and IOL survey team were provided with an official letter from the Project Director (PD), RHD PIU authorizing the start of the census and IOL survey activities. The survey team members met with the Project Manager of RHD, PIU in Jashore who introduced them to the Land Acquisition Section staff members of the Deputy Commissioner Office, Sub-Registrar Office, with the Municipal Mayor and Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), and Assistant Commissioner (Land). The letter was used formally and declare the cut-off date to to affected persons and households. This communication was extended to the Deputy Commissioner, relevant officials, elected Union Parishad Chairman, Municipal Mayor, and Upazila Chairman for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. It was disseminated that any individuals entering the project area after this cut-off date would not be eligible for compensation or assistance. Moreover, the primary objective of the social cut-off date is to prevent fraudulent claims by ineligible or non-genuine affected persons. Publication of notice under Section 4 (1) of ARIPA 2017 is cut-off date for the titled affected persons. How it was disseminated among the affected HHs, and PAPs 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.

1.7 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

17. Land owned by RHD, and other government agencies were preferred to use for the implementation of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. It will be worked out as soon as possible.

1.8 STRUCTURE OF RAP

18. This RAP has been structured as follows:

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

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

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

Chapter-4 contains eight sections as follows:

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

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

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

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

Section-4.5 contains Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM).

Section-4.6 focuses on the Resettlement costs and budget.

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

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



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2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

2.2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

20. There is a requirement of 33.4806 acres for implementation of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. Out of 33.4806 acres of land, 17.4703 acres will be acquired land including 12.8354 acres of private land, 4.6349 acres of government agencies' land as per the ARIPA 2017 for the construction of the Chachra Intersection. More specifically, 16.0103 acres of public land (RHD land) will also be used for implementation of the project. The Chachra Intersection Project will connect Bhanga to the Benapole Highway and Jashore to the Jhenaidah National Highway. Overall project impacts of the Chachra intersection improvement project have been presented in **Table 2-7** in this chapter.

The degree of impacts due to land acquisition (LA) and involuntary resettlement (IR) has been assessed and determined based on the Census and IOL data. In this context, there are two types of impacts, which are taken into consideration, such as (i) land acquisition impacts including impacts on affected land and structures, and (ii) impact on resettlement and relocation. Impact on resettlement and relocation may be determined based on availability of residual land, other homestead land, and any alternative land that can be suitable for relocation. The affected titled households having residual land and available alternative land will be able to make the residual portion of the affected structure through repairing works and/or additional construction works adjacent to the affected structures. Those titled households whose major portion of primary structures is acquired and do not have any suitable alternative land for relocation will face challenges in their required relocation. They will have to look for alternative land for their relocation. Besides, they can also contact and seek necessary assistance from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) for relocation.

2.3 KEY IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

21. It is found that structures and various businesses are being affected due to land acquisition for the Chachra Intersection implementation. In addition to this, residential and commercial areas within the proposed RoW under the Chachra Intersection are likely to be affected.

22. **Table 2-1** summarizes mouza wise amount of affected land (in acre) by ownership under the proposed land acquisition plan for developing the proposed Chachra Intersection. About 33.3152 acres of land including 30.9556 acres (92.92%), and 2.3596 acres (7.08%) will be required in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively. Out of 33.3152 acres of land, private land is 17.3049 acres (51.93%) including 16.1170 (48.37%) and 1.1879 acres (3.56) other government agencies' land is 4.3601 acres (13.09%) will be acquired and taken over through inter-ministerial transfer, and using 16.0103 acres (48.06%) of RHD land through resuming/repossessing from private or RHD use respectively. Detailed information is presented in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 shows that major part of this proposed land acquisition plan (LAP) covers Chachra Mouza while the minor part of this LAP also covers Mondolgati Mouza that is located in Arobpur Union Parishad under Jashore Sadar Upazila of Jashore District. **Table 2-1** shows that a total of 33.3152 acres of land will be used for this project. Out of 33.3152 acres of land, 30.9556 and 2.3596 acres of land will be required at Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, respectively. The amount of RHD land is 16.0103 acres, private land 12.9448 acres and land of government agencies is 4.3601 acres presented in **Table 2-1**. The highest amount of required land is 16.0103 acres (47.82%) owned by RHD (along the road and its shoulder). Detailed information is given in **Table 2-1**.



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Table 2-1: Mouza Wise Required Land by Class to be Acquired in Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project

Type of Land	Chachra Mouza Located Within					Mondolgati Mouza					
	Jashore Sadar Upazila Area			Municipal Area		Mondolgati Mouza			Total (Acre)	Land (Acre) under Public Hat High School	Grand Total (Acre)
	Private Land (Acre)	Govt. Land (Acre)	Subtotal (Acre)	Private Land (Acre)	Govt. Agency as Owner	Subtotal Required Land (Acre)	Private Land (Acre)	Total (Acre)			
	1	2	3 = (1+2)	4	5	Name of Govt. Agency	6 = (4+5)	7 = (3+6)	8	9 = (7+10)	
Homestead / Bastu	3.4208	0	3.4208	0.0233	1.3979	BADC	1.4212	4.8420	0	4.8420	4.8420
Vitar- Homestead+ Fallow Land	0.6056	0	0.6056	0.2608	0	Fishery	0.2608	0.8664	0	0.8664	0.8664
Nal / Commercial	0.1648	0	0.1648	0	0.5678	Fishery	0.5678	0.7326	0	0.7326	0.7326
Commercial + Garden	1.05	0	1.05	0.1074	0.0984	BADC	0.2058	1.2558	0	1.2558	1.2558
Pond	0	0	0	0.0905	1.8918	Custom Office	1.9823	1.9823	0	1.9823	1.9823
Fallow Land	0	0	0	0	0.4042	Fishery	0.4042	0.4042	0	0.4042	0.4042
Commercial	0.9801	0	0.9801	0.0143	0	Fishery	0.0143	0.0143	0	0.0143	0.0143
Residential + Commercial	2.1719	0	2.1719	0.5693	0	Custom	1.0545	2.0346	0.699	2.7336	2.7336
Commercial + Fallow Land	0.9867	0	0.9867	0.2476	0	Fishery	0.5693	2.7412	0.3328	3.0740	3.0740
CPR	0.0093	0	0.0093	0	0	-	0.2476	1.2343	0	1.2343	1.2343
Total	9.3892	0	9.3892	2.3677	4.3601		6.7278	16.1170	1.0338	17.1508	17.1508
RHD Land							14.8386	14.8386	1.1717	16.0103	16.0103
Grand Total							30.9556	30.9556	2.3596	33.3152	33.3152

Source: Census, IOI, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February-July 2024, and Consulting and Reviewing the LA Design Drawing on the Mouza Maps, as well as Concerned Mouza Sheets

Note: Note: Mondolgati mouza is located in the 1.200 Km long in the Northern part of PROW while Chachra mouza is located in the 1.200 Km long in the Southern part of PROW.

2.4 ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE CHACHRA INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

23. The proposed Chachra Intersection will improve the traffic management scenario by increasing traffic flow, improving road safety, and reducing congestion at a critical junction that serves as a gateway to Jashore town and connects important national and regional corridors. Recognizing its strategic importance, several alternatives were evaluated to determine the most feasible option from engineering, environmental, social, resettlement, and economic perspectives. The construction of the flyover will reduce traffic congestion, thus reducing commute time. It will improve connectivity and ensure that the traffic is improved, smooth, and organized. For all these positive impacts of the intersection, there will also be potential negative impacts on the following:

24. The following land acquisition, social and resettlement related parameters were evaluated and considered while alternative analysis of five options (presented in Matrix 2-1) was done. Land acquisition and loss of structures and livelihoods will have social and resettlement impacts on people on the direct path of road alignment.

- ▲ The magnitude of requirement of land acquisition
- ▲ Number of affected households,
- ▲ Number of affected businesses, Relocation and Resettlement costs, Construction costs
- ▲ Disruption during construction



► Long term social benefits

2.5. Table 2-2 presents an alternative analysis of five options, including Option 3, which was subsequently revised and evaluated as the most acceptable option. The Table 2-2 outlines the technical aspects briefly prior to the engineering design, including land acquisition matters and issues. However, Matrix 2-1 emphasizes parameters related to land acquisition, social impacts, and resettlement during the alternative analysis. Although the revised Option 3 may be considered less suitable in terms of land acquisition, social impacts, relocation, and resettlement compared to other options, it is important to recognize that WeCARE Phases 1 and 3 were designed to improve transportation connectivity in the southwestern and northwestern regions of Bangladesh, with the broader goal of establishing an effective BBJN international corridor. However, it may be argued that those titled residential households, titled households and squatters will lose commercial premises and businesses due to the project will be compensated and assisted as per entitlement matrix of this RAP.

Table 2-2: Matrix 2-1-1: Characteristics and Impacts of the Proposed Five Alternative Alignments

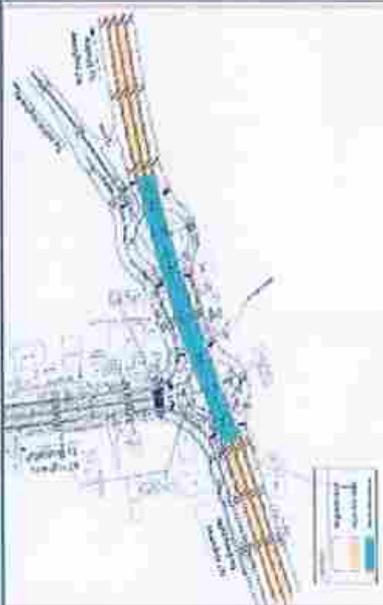
Alternative s	Option (For details see in Annex)	Land acquisition, social and resettlement related parameters						
		Requirement of land acquisition	Impact on households	Impact on businesses	Relocation and Resettlement costs	Estimated construction costs	Disruption during construction works	Long term social benefits
Option 1 with Grade Separation Between Benapole and Khulna and Roundabout N7 to Jhenaidah		Minor land acquisition	Impacting livelihoods of the minimum number of affected people.	Minor impacts on businesses.	Minor impacts on relocation and resettlement.	Less expensive construction cost for 250 meters long, 6-lan viaduct.	Moderate level of disruption of normal movement of people lives and stay in and around the project sites.	Moderate long term social benefits.
Option 2 with Grade Separation between Benapole, Khulna, and Jhenaidah		Moderate land acquisition for accommodating the trumpet interchange, roundabout arrangement, and ramp.	Affecting livelihood, and significantly impacting social environments interests, and felling down trees.	Moderate impacts on businesses	Moderate impacts on relocation and resettlement.	Moderately expensive construction costs for construction works by accommodating designed trumped and interchange, round about arrangement	Slightly above moderate level of disruption of normal movement of people lives and stay in and around the project sites.	Slightly above moderate long term social benefits.

Figure 2-1: Layout for Option 1 at Chanchra Intersection



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Table 2-2: Matrix 2-1-1: Characteristics and Impacts of the Proposed Five Alternative Alignments

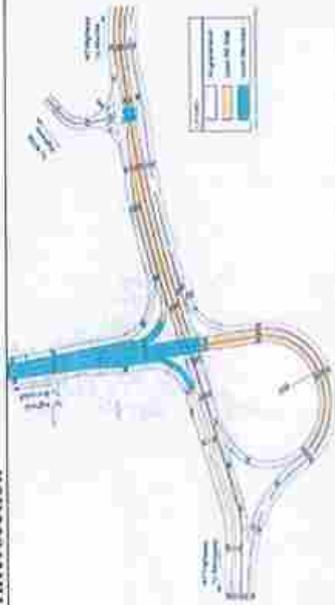
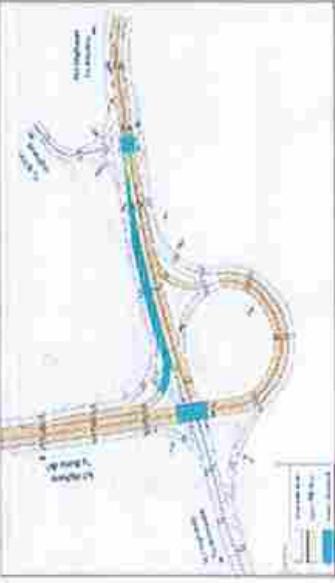
Alternative s	Option (For details see in Annex)	Land acquisition, social and resettlement related parameters						
		Requirement of land acquisition	Impact on households	Impact on businesses	Relocation and Resettlement costs	Estimated construction costs	Disruption during construction works	Long term social benefits
Option 3: Grade Separation and Elevated Ramp	<p>Figure 2-2: Layout for Option 2 at Chachra Intersection</p> 	<p>Uninhabited land acquisition required almost similar amount mentioned below for the revised option 3; land acquisition is being done near the N706 highway</p>	<p>Reduced impacts on livelihoods; Many trees must be cut down; similar impact on households as mentioned in the case of the revised option 3.</p>	<p>Almost equivalent number of affected businesses mentioned in the case of the revised option 3.</p>	<p>Similar relocation and resettlement impact as mentioned in the case of the revised option 3.</p>	<p>Moderate level expenses to accommodate the service road and other structures the Vehicular Underpass (VUP) as per design.</p>	<p>Moderate level of disruption during construction works.</p>	<p>High level long term social benefits due to better commutation with direct routes between all locations, thus reducing travel time.</p>
	<p>Figure 2-3: Layout for Option 3 at Chachra Intersect</p> 	<p>Uninhabited land acquisition required; 12,5326 acres of private land will be acquired; Repossession of 16,0103 acres of RHD land from private utilization and also unutilized land. Additionally, 4,7723 acres of land owned by three government agencies and one high</p>	<p>The number of affected households is 50. Out of 30 residential HHs, 46 affected HHs are titled HHs while 4 affected HHs are non-titled HHs. Four tiled household will lose rental income (i.e., livelihood) from 12 tenants of residential structures.</p>	<p>The number of affected HHs with commercial structures and/or business losses is 172 HHs, including 62 titled HHs, 108 squatters, and 2 enterprachers' HHs. Additionally, 53 households will lose residential-commercial</p>	<p>The project interventions will cause full and partial displacements of the 221 affected HHs and businesses (80.07%).</p>	<p>The service road and other structures will be accommodated as per the design.</p>	<p>Moderate level of disruption during construction works.</p>	<p>Better commutation with direct routes between all locations, thus reducing travel time and congestion.</p>



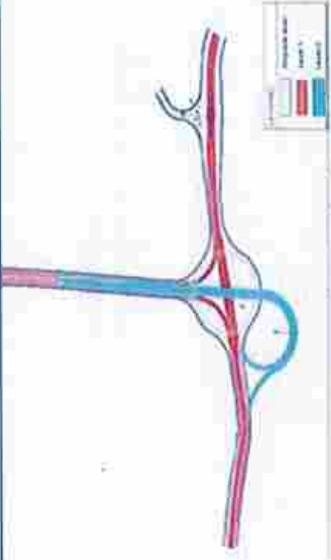
Table 2-2: Matrix 2-1-1: Characteristics and Impacts of the Proposed Five Alternative Alignments

Alternative	Option (For details see in Annex)	Land acquisition, social and resettlement related parameters						
		Requirement of land acquisition	Impact on households	Impact on businesses	Relocation and Resettlement costs	Estimated construction costs	Disruption during construction works	Long term social benefits
Option 4: Grade-separated movement between Benapole, Khulna, and Jhenaidah	 <p>Figure 2-5: Layout for Option 4 at Chachra Intersection</p>	<p>school will be procured through interministerial transfer.</p>		<p>premises and/or business loss including 49 titled HHs, 1 squatter, and 3 encroachers' HHs.</p>				
	<p>The revised Option 3 stands out as the best choice due to the following factors. The revised Option 3 has been identified as the most suitable choice following a comparative evaluation of all five options. The revised option 3 involves a flyover for through traffic, enhanced at-grade facilities, pedestrian improvements, and service roads—has been recommended. This option accommodates the best balance between long-term traffic efficiency, safety, cost-effectiveness, and social and environmental considerations. It incorporates measures so that disruption can be minimized during construction. Additionally, it accommodates future traffic growth, and promotes inclusive mobility for vulnerable users, with relatively moderate land acquisition and resettlement impacts which can be effectively managed through the RAP implementation.</p>	<p>Comparatively less land acquisition for the trumpet interchange. However, to accommodate the VUP, land is to be acquired</p>	<p>Affecting livelihoods of the affected people.</p>	<p>Impacting businesses moderately.</p>	<p>The project interventions will cause full and partial dislocations of the affected HHs and businesses.</p>	<p>The service road and other structures will be accommodated as per the design.</p>	<p>Less than moderate level of disruption during construction works.</p>	<p>Somewhat better communication with direct routes between all locations, thus reducing travel time and congestion.</p>



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Table 2-2: Matrix 2-1-1: Characteristics and Impacts of the Proposed Five Alternative Alignments

Alternative s	Option (For details see in Annex)	Land acquisition, social and resettlement related parameters						
		Requirement of land acquisition	Impact on households	Impact on businesses	Relocation and Resettlement costs	Estimated construction costs	Disruption during construction works	Long term social benefits
Option 3: Grade Separation and Flyover at Junction at Level 1 and Level 2	 <p>Figure 2-6: Layout for Option 5 at Chachra Intersection</p>	Land acquisition needed is comparatively less for the trumpet interchange; however, to accommodate the VLP, land is to be acquired. Many trees must be felled down	Reducing impact on livelihoods of the affected people.	Impacting businesses	The lowest requirement of relocation and resettlement.	The service road and other structures will be accommodated as per the design.	High construction costs are involved as the design is intricate, thus making it infeasible.	Above moderate level due to better connectivity.

Thus, the preferred alignment is Option 3 (Revised). Source—Proposed Concept Designs of the Chachra Intersection Study

26. The Revised Option 3 contains design, with legend and the salient features of Option 3 configuration:
 - ▶ Grade separation movement between Benapole, Khulna and Jhenaidah N706 Highway.
 - ▶ The road from and Jhenaidah fly above the Railway Line and will have direct entry from Benapole and also direct exit too Khulna and N706 Highway.
 - ▶ Land acquisition for trumpet interchange for Grade Separated movement between Benapole, Khulna and Jhenaidah.
 - ▶ The alignment of N706 Highway has been altered to insert a VOP.
 - ▶ Service road all along Khulna to Benapole Highway ad Jhenaidah Highway.



Rationales for Selecting the Revised Option-3 are Presented Below:

27. Based on the above evaluation, the revised Option-3 which involves a flyover for through traffic, enhanced at-grade facilities, pedestrian improvements, and service roads has been recommended. This option accommodates the best balance between long-term traffic efficiency, safety, cost-effectiveness, and social and environmental considerations. It incorporates measure so that disruption can be minimized during construction. Additionally, it accommodates future traffic growth, and promotes inclusive mobility for vulnerable users, with relatively moderate land acquisition and resettlement impacts which can be effectively managed through the RAP implementation.

2.5 IMPACTS BY CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS/UNITS

28. **Table 2-3** shows affected households (including titled, non-titled, and encroacher households) that will lose structures (primary and secondary structures) by utilization types. Affected households' structures by utilization type such as residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial purposes in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively, are presented in **Table 2-3**. In fact, there is a total of 274 affected households including one household whose affected different secondary structures including access road, gate, boundary wall, garage, etc. Affected households are distributed by structures' utilization type, such as residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial structures in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively, are presented in **Table 2-3**. Out of 274 affected HHs, 263 and 11 households are affected in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively. The findings show that a total of 274 households including 155 titled HHs (56.56%), 113 non-titled HHs (42.96%) and 6 encroacher HHs (2.28%) will lose structures (primary and secondary structures) in the entire Chachra Intersection Area due to the project. The numbers and percentages of HHs losing residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial premises are 50 HHs (18.24%), 171 HHs (62.40%), and 53 HHs (19.34%), respectively. Detailed information is presented in **Table 2-3**.

Structure Utilization Type	Chachra				Mondolgati				Entire Chachra Intersection Area				
	Titled HHs	Non-titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Total	Titled HHs	Non-titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Total	Titled HHs	Non-titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Grand Total	%
Residential	46	4	0	50	0	0	0	0	46	4	0	50	18.24
Commercial	57	108	3	168	3 including ISS	0	0	3	60	108	3	171	62.40
Residential-cum-Commercial	41	1	3	45	8	0	0	8	49	1	3	53	19.34
Total	144	113	6	263	11	0	0	11	155	113	6	274	100
%	54.75	42.96	2.28	100	100	0.00	0.00	100	56.56	41.24	2.19	100	-

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.6 IMPACTS ON BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

2.7 RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL HOUSEHOLDS LOSING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES FULLY

29. **Table 2-4** shows that a total of 265 households, including 149 titled HHs (140 and 9 titled HHs in Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, respectively), 111 non-titled HHs in Chachra Mouza, and 5 encroacher HHs in the Chachra mouza, will lose their primary and secondary structures fully by structure utilization (e.g., residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial purposes). Detailed information about the affected residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial households losing their primary and secondary structures fully is presented in **Table 2-4**.

Structure Utilization Type	Chachra Mouza				Mondolgati Mouza				Grand Total	
	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Total	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Total	No. of HHs	% of HHs
Residential	41	4	0	45	0	0	0	0	45	16.98
Commercial	58	106	3	167	3	0	0	3	170	64.15

Table 2-4: Households Losing Primary and Secondary Structures Fully by Utilization Type in the Chachra Intersection

Structure Utilization Type	Chachra Mouza				Mondolgati Mouza				Grand Total	
	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Total	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Total	No. of HHs	% of HHs
Residential-cum-commercial	41	1	2	44	6	0	0	6	50	18.87
Total	140	111	5	256	9	0	0	9	265	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.8 RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL HOUSEHOLDS LOSING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES PARTIALLY

30. Table 2-5 shows that a total of 9 affected households, including 4 THHs, 2 NTHHs, and 1 encroacher HH, respectively, in the Chachra Mouza and 2 THHs in Mondolgati Mouza, will lose their primary and secondary structures partially. Detailed information about the residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial households losing their primary and secondary structures partially is presented in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Households Losing Primary and Secondary Structures Partially by Utilization Type in the Chachra Intersection

Structure Utilization Type	Chachra Mouza			Mondolgati Mouza			Total	
	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encro. HHs	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encro. HHs	No. of HHs	% of HHs
Residential	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	44.44
Commercial	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	33.33
Residential-cum-commercial	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	22.22
Total	4	2	1	2	0	0	9	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.8.1 AFFECTED COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES AND OTHER ENTITIES LOSING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

31. Table 2-6 shows that a total of 5 community property resources (CPRs) including the 4 titled and 1 non-titled CPRs will lose primary and secondary structures fully. Four other entities will lose primary and secondary structures fully. There is absentee two other entities including one each in the Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively. Detailed mouza wise information on affected CPRs and other entities by ownership is presented in Table 2-6 below.

Table 2-6: Mouza Wise Number of Community Property Resources and Other Entities Losing Primary and Secondary Structures Fully by Type

Type of CPRs & OEs	Chachra				Mondolgati				Entire Chachra Intersection				
	Titled	Non-titled	Encro.	Total	Titled	Non-titled	Encro.	Total	Titled	Non-titled	Encro.	Grand Total	%
Affected CPRs Losing Primary and Secondary Structures Fully by Type													
Mosque	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	40
High School	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	20
Madrasha	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	20
Public toilet	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100
Total	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	5	40
Affected Other Entities Losing Primary and Secondary Structures Fully by Type													
Jela Sarak Paribahon Shromik Union	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	25
BADC Irrigation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	25
RRF Training Center	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	25

Table 2-6: Mouza Wise Number of Community Property Resources and Other Entities Losing Primary and Secondary Structures Fully by Type

Type of CPRs & OEs	Chachra				Mondolgati				Entire Chachra Intersection				
	Titled	Non-titled	Encro.	Total	Titled	Non-titled	Encro.	Total	Titled	Non-titled	Encro.	Grand Total	%
BD Fishery Research Institute	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	25
Total	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

32. **Table 2-7**, shows that a total of 285 households/units/entities are identified in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. Out of 285 affected households/entities, 274 households, 5 CPRs, and 6 other entities including 2 absentee other entities will be affected. A total of 1,205 affected people belong to 274 surveyed affected households. However, it is important to note that affected structures of the two absentee PAPs which has been categorised as other entities. **Table 2-7**, shows that the project will impact 155 title holder HHs, 113 non-titled HHs, and 6 encroacher HHs) and 2 absentee other entities. Fifty (50) households will be affected due to acquisition of residential land and structures. Out of the 50 affected households losing residential structures, 46 (92%) are titled HHs and 4 (8%) are non-titled HHs). One hundred seventy one (171) affected households will lose their commercial premises. Among them, 60 (35.87%) titled HHs, 108 (63.15%) non-titled and 3 (1.75%) encroacher HHs which will lose their commercial land and/or structures. Fifty three (53) HHs will lose their residential-cum-commercial premises due to the project. Out of 53 affected households, 49 (92.45%) affected THHs will lose their residential-cum-commercial premises, one (1.89%) NTHH will lose their residential-cum-commercial structures, and 3 (5.66%) encroacher HHs will lose their residential-cum-commercial premises. There a total of 224 affected households which will lose their commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises due to the project. Out of 224 HHs losing commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures, 109 affected HHs (48.66%) have been operating businesses in their commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures. Out of 130 affected households operating businesses, 48 (36.92%) THHs, 81 (62.31%) NTHHs, and 1 (0.77%) encroacher HH) have been operating their businesses.

33. **Table 2-7** presents that there are 333. These includes 12 residential, 157 commercial, 142 residential-cum commercial, and 22 commercial of the CPRs. There are total 451 affected businesses. Out of 451 affected business, 130 (29.48%) businesses operating in own commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises. Businesses of 321 tenants (70.52%) including 22 tenants of the 3 affected CPRs' commercial premises will be affected due to to acquisition of the commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises for this project.

34. A total of 125 households, including 97 THHs, 25 NTHHs, and 3 encroacher HHs, will lose rental income from 311 tenants (273, 33, and 5 tenants rented commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures from THHs, NTHs, and encroacher HHs, respectively). A total of 252 laborers including 97 skilled and 151 unskilled laborers, will be affected by the project.

35. A total of 20 vulnerable households in Chachra Mouza will be affected. Detailed information on different types of project impacts is presented in **Table 2-7** and their corresponding entitlement categories are organized as presented in **Table 4-1** (Entitlement Matrix of this RAP).

Table 2-7: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in the Chachra Intersection

SL. No.	Project Impacts	Unit	Unit/Quantity		
			Chachra	Mondolgati	Total
0	1	2	3	4	5=(3+4)
A-1	Involuntary acquisition of private land for the project	Acre	16.117	1.1879	17.3049
A-2	Previously acquired RHD land will be used newly for the project	Acre	14.8386	1.1717	16.0103
	Total amount of addition land (previously and newly acquired) to be used (Ref. Annex-2-1 for land by class, and Annex-6 Tables 6-1 & 6-2).	Acre	30.9556	2.3596	33.3152
IMPACT OF LA ON HOUSEHOLDS, UNITS AND ENTITIES					
B-1	Number of affected households losing primary structures fully	No.	256	9	265
B-2	Number of affected households losing primary structures partially	No.	7	2	9
	Subtotal (B-1+B-2)	No.	263	11	274
	Total Affected Households (B-1+B-2)	No.	263	11	274
B-4	Affected community property resources (CPRs)	No.	4	1	

Table 2-7: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in the Chachra Intersection					
SL. No.	Project Impacts	Unit	Unit/Quantity		
			Chachra	Mondolgati	Total
0	1	2	3	4	5=(3+4)
B-5	Affected other entities	No.	4	0	4
B-6	Absentee other entity		1	1	2
Total Affected HHs, and Units		No.	272	14	285
	Project affected population belongs to affected HHs	No.	1,142	63	1,205
C-1	Affected titled HHs (THHs) losing own residences	No.	46	0	46
C-2	Affected THHs losing own commercial structures	No.	57	3	60
C-3	Affected THHs losing own residential-cum-commercial structures	No.	41	8	49
Total THHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures		No.	144	11	155
Affected THHs losing business/shops in own commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures (C-2 + C-3)		No.	98	11	109
C-4	Number of THHs rented out residential structures are affected	No.	4	0	4
C-5	Number of THHs rented out commercial structures are affected	No.	39	3	42
C-6	Number of THHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected	No.	41	10	51
Total THHs Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures (C-4+C-5+C-6)		No.	84	13	97
C-7	Number of tenants of residential structures rented from THHs are affected	No.	12	0	12
C-8	Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from THHs are affected	No.	116	6	124
C-9	Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from THHs are affected	No.	102	37	139
Total Number of Tenants (C-7+C-8+C-9)		No.	230	43	273
D-1	Affected NHHs losing residential structures	No.	4	0	4
D-2	Affected NTHHs losing own commercial structures	No.	108	0	108
D-3	Affected NTHHs losing own residential-cum-commercial structures	No.	1	0	1
Total NTHHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures		No.	113	0	113
Affected NTHHs losing business/shops in own commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures built on govt. land (D-2 + D-3)		No.	109	0	109
D-4	Number of NTHHs rented out residential structures are affected	No.	0	0	0
D-5	Number of NTHHs rented out commercial structures are affected	No.	25	0	25
D-6	Number of NTHHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected	No.	0	0	0
Total NTHHs Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures (No.	25	0	25
D-7	Number of tenants of residential structures rented from NTHHs are affected	No.	0	0	0
D-8	Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from NTHHs are affected	No.	33	0	33
D-9	Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from NTHHs are affected	No.	0	0	0
Total Number of Tenants (D-7+D-8+D-9)			33	0	33
E-1	Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Residences	No.	0	0	0
E-2	Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Commercial Structures	No.	3	0	3
E-3	Affected Encroachers' HHs Losing Own Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	No.	3	0	3
Total Encroachers' HHs Losing Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures		No.	6	0	6
Affected Encroacher HHs Losing Business/Shops in Own Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures Built on Govt. Land (E-2 + E-3)		No.	6	0	6

Table 2-7: Mouza Wise Overall Project Impacts in the Chachra Intersection					
SL. No.	Project Impacts	Unit	Unit/Quantity		
			Chachra	Mondolgati	Total
0	1	2	3	4	5=(3+4)
E-4	Number of encroachers' HHs rented out residential structures are affected	No.	0	0	0
E-5	Number of encroachers' HHs rented out commercial structures are affected	No.	2	0	2
E-6	Number of encroachers' HHs rented out residential-cum-commercial structures are affected	No.	1	0	1
Total Encroachers' Rented Out Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures		No.	3	0	3
E-7	Number of tenants of residential structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected	No.	0	0	0
E-8	Number of tenants of commercial structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected	No.	2	0	2
E-9	Number of tenants of residential-cum-commercial structures rented from Encroachers' HHs are affected	No.	3	0	3
Total Number of Tenants (E-7+E-8+E-9)		No.	5	0	5
Total Number of Tenants of CPRs' Commercial Structures			22	0	22
F	Total TH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures	No.	84	13	97
G	Total NTH Owners Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures	No.	25	0	25
H	Total Encroachers Losing Rental Income from Affected Rented Out Structures	No.	3	0	3
Total Number of Structures' Owners Losing Rental Income (F+G+H)		No.	112	13	125
I	Affected Community Property Resources on Private Land	No.	4	1*	5
I-1	Affected Other Entities	No.	5	1	6
J-1	Skilled laborers	No.	88	9	97
J-2	Unskilled laborers	No.	133	18	151
J-3	Laborers engaged in businesses at commercial, and residential-cum-commercial structures of HHs	No.	206	27	233
J-4	Laborers engaged in businesses at commercial structures of titled CPRs	No.	19	0	19
Total Affected Laborers		No.	225	27	252
K	Total Affected Vulnerable Households	No.	20	0	20
L	Total Affected Tree	No.	925	27	952

* Note: Affected family graveyard in Mondolgati mouza has not been considered as CPR. However, affected family graveyard has been categorized as affected religious place, which is entitled to get compensation as per EM of this RAP.

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.8.2 MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ON PRIMARY STRUCTURE LOSING HOUSEHOLDS IN CHACHRA AND MONDOLGATI

36. The magnitude of land acquisition and resettlement impacts has been assessed as a percentage; ranging from 100% to 30% for titled affected households. In contrast, a uniform impact of 30% has been considered for non-titled households. The degree of impacts is determined using weighted averages, with 70% weight assigned to affected land and 30% to affected structures. The higher weightage to land (70%) compared to that of weightage to structure (30%) is based on the ground reality that land is a scarce resource in Bangladesh. There is very little available land within a nearby location from the Chachra Intersection area for the affected persons to purchase as replacement land. Purchasing replacement land by even investing compensation at replacement cost will be a significant challenge. On the other hand, compensation for the affected structures by type will be adequate (market price and 100% premium) as per ARIPA 2017, and the affected people will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. Mouza-wise degree of land acquisition and resettlement impacts on (i) titled households, (ii) non-titled households, and (iii) encroacher households, and (iv) titled and non-titled CPRs within the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area have been determined and presented in Table 2-11. Degrees of impacts have been also evaluated considering floor areas (in square feet) of affected primary structures, categorized by construction type such as (a) pucca, (b) semi-pucca, (c) tin-made, and (d) kutchha structures-along with associated secondary structures.

2.8.3 AFFECTED TITLE HOLDER HOUSEHOLDS

37. In Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas the number of affected primary structures are broadly categorized into four types of structures based on house construction materials. These types of structures include (i) pucca, (ii) semi-pucca, (iii) tin made, and (iv) kutchha structures. It is found that one affected household or one owner of commercial structures may lose more than one type of structures, such as, (i) pucca & semi-pucca structures; (ii) pucca & tin made structures; (iii) semi-pucca & tin made structures, etc., due to land acquisition for the project. It is found that a total of 155 THHs will lose a total of 233 structures with 483836 square feet (sft) of different types of structures. Out of 155 affected THHs, 144 and 11 affected THHs will lose 215 and 18 structures with 447866 and 35970 square feet in the Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively.

38. A total of 95 THHs will be affected with impacts on their 117 pucca structures with floor area 385261 square feet. The highest THHs is 60 (38.71%) which will lose 177658 square feet (36.08%) of commercial structures of all types, followed by 49 THHs (31.61%) that will lose 211154 square feet (42.87%) of residential-cum-commercial structures of all types, further followed by 46 THHs (29.68%) losing 103679 square feet (21.05%) of residential structures of all types. Detailed information on impacts of acquisition on affected titled households (THHs), categorized by structure type, structure utilization, and floor area is presented in Annex 8, and Annex 8 (Table 2-10) are different annexes; Annex 2 (Table 2-4) for summary of THHs' numbers of HHs, numbers of structures, structure type, structure utilization, and floor area and Annex 2 (Table 2-10) present details of the same as mentioned above.

2.8.4 AFFECTED NON-TITLE HOLDER HOUSEHOLDS

39. In Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas the number of affected primary structures are broadly categorized as (i) pucca, (ii) semi-pucca, (iii) tin made and (iv) kutchha structures. It is found that one affected non-titled household or one non-titled owner of commercial structures may lose more than one type of structures, such as, (i) pucca & semi-pucca; (ii) pucca & tin made; (iii) semi-pucca & tin made, etc., due to land acquisition.

40. Table 2-8 shows that a total of 113 NTHHs will lose a total of 118 structures with 26833 square feet (sft) of different types of structures. Out of 113 NTHHs, 108 NTHHs (95.56%) will lose 23953 square feet (sft) of floor areas of different types of commercial structures. Floor areas of affected structures of 113 NTHHs show that 51.46%, 20.61% and 26.12% of floor areas of semi-pucca, tin made and kutchha structures, respectively will be affected due to the project. Detailed information about impacts of acquisition by structure type, structure utilization type, and floor areas on the affected NTHHs is presented in below Table 2-8.

Type of Affected Structure	Number of NTHHs and Floor Areas (in sft)												
	Residential			Commercial			Residential-cum-Commercial			Total			
	HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	% of Floor Areas
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Pucca	0	0	0	2	2	486	0	0	0	2	2	486	1.81
Semi-pucca	2	3	1500	31	34	12082	1	1	225	34	38	13807	51.46
Tin made	1	1	420	27	27	5110	0	0	0	28	28	5530	20.61
Kutchha	1	1	735	48	49	6275	0	0	0	49	50	7010	26.12
Total	4	5	2655	108	112	23953	1	1	225	113	118	26833	100
%	3.54	4.24	9.89	95.56	94.92	89.27	0.88	0.85	0.84	100	100	100	-

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.8.5 AFFECTED ENCROACHERS' HOUSEHOLDS

41. The number of affected encroachers' households is 6 at the Chachra Intersection area.

42. Table 2-9 shows that affected encroacher households' 15930 square feet (sft) of different types of 16 structures will be affected including 26.93% and 73.07% of floor areas of commercial, and residential-cum-commercial structures will be affected. Detailed information about impacts of acquisition by structure type, number of affected structures, structure utilization type, and floor areas is presented in below Table 2-9.



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Table 2-9: Impacts on Primary Structure Losing Encroacher HHs in Chachra Intersection

Type of Affected Structure	Number of Encroacher HHs, Structure, and Floor Areas (in sqft)												
	Residential			Commercial			Residential-cum-Commercial			Total			
	No. of HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	No. of HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	No. of HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	No. of HHs	No. of Str.	Floor Areas	% of Floor Areas
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pucca	0	0	0	1	3	650	1	5	8920	2	8	9570	60.08
Semi-pucca	0	0	0	2	2	3640	1	3	1047	3	5	4687	29.42
Tin made	0	0	0				1	3	1673	1	3	1673	10.50
Kutchra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	0	0	0	3	5	4290	3	11	11640	6	16	15930	100
%						26.93			73.07			100	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

43. Table 2-10. shows that 36 THHs (23.22% of THHs) and 4 NTHHs (3.54% of NTHHs) will encounter the severest impacts on residential structures, respectively in Chachra Mouza. Thirty-five THHs (22.58% of THHs) and 105 NTHHs (92.92% of NTHHs) will encounter the severest impacts on commercial structures, respectively in Chachra Mouza. Twenty-seven THHs (17.41% of THHs), 1NTHH (0.88% of NTHHs), and 2 encroacher HHs (33.33% of encroacher HHs) will encounter the severest impacts on residential-cum commercial structures, respectively in Chachra Mouza. Detailed information about the degree of project impacts on residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial structure by ownership of structures is presented in Table 2-10 below.

Table 2-10: Mouza Wise Magnitude of Overall Loss of Households in Chachra Intersection Area

Sl. No.	Type of Loss (Partially/Fully)		Unit	Chachra			Mondolgati			Total		
	Fully or Partially Affected	Degree of Impacts		Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encr. HHs	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encr. HHs	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encr. HHs
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10= (4+7)	11= (5+8)	12= (6+9)
Residential												
1.		<25% (Mild)	No.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2.	Partially (1% to 89%)	25-65% (Moderate)	No.	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
3.		>65% to 89% (Severe)	No.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Subtotal			No.	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
4.	Fully (90% and above)	90% and above (Severest)	No.	36	4	0	0	0	0	36	4	0
Total			No.	46	4	0	0	0	0	46	4	0
Commercial												
1.		<25% (Mild)	No.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2.	Partially (1% to 89%)	25-65% (Moderate)	No.	18	1	0	0	0	0	18	1	0
3.		>65% to 89% (Severe)	No.	5	2	0	1	0	0	6	2	0
Subtotal			No.	23	3	0	2	0	0	25	3	0
4.	Fully (90% and above)	90% and above (Severest)	No.	34	105	3	1	0	0	35	105	3
Total			No.	57	108	3	3	0	0	60	108	3
Residential-cum-commercial												
1.		<25% (Mild)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Partially (1% to 89%)	25-65% (Moderate)	No.	11	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0
3.		>65% to 89% (Severe)	No.	6	0	1	2	0	0	8	0	1
Subtotal			No.	17	0	1	5	0	0	22	0	1
4.	Fully (90% and above)	90% and above (Severest)	No.	24	1	2	3	0	0	27	1	2
Total			No.	41	1	3	8	0	0	49	1	3
Total												



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SL. No.	Type of Loss (Partially/Fully)		Unit	Chachra			Mondolgati			Total		
	Fully or Partially Affected	Degree of Impacts		Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encl. HHs	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encl. HHs	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encl. HHs
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 = (4+7)	11 = (5+8)	12 = (6+9)
1.	Partially (1% to 89%)	<25% (Mild)	No.	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
2.		25-65% (Moderate)	No.	36	1	0	3	0	0	39	1	0
3.		>65% to 89% (Severe)	No.	13	2	1	3	0	0	16	2	1
Subtotal			No.	50	3	1	7	0	0	57	3	1
4	Fully (90% and above)	90% and above (Severest)	No.	94	110	5	4	0	0	98	110	5
Total				144	113	6	11	0	0	155	113	6

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.9 AFFECTED COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES

44. Table 2-11 shows that the severest land acquisition and resettlement impact (magnitude of loss ranges 90% and above) will be caused on 2 mosques, 1 non-titled public toilet, and 1 madrasa in Chachra Mouza. Four government and other entities will be affected mildly due to the acquisition of land in Chachra Mouza. On the other hand, land acquisition will cause severest impact on family graveyard and moderate impact on Puler Hat High School in Mondolgati Mouza. It is important to note that family/individual graveyard has been excluded from the list/table on CPRs. However, impacted family/individual grave/graveyard will be compensated as per ARIPA 2017 (Subsection 4[13]), ARIPA Circular (Section 15) and the ARIPA Rules 2025 (Section 36) and entitlement matrix in the RPF and this RAP as well. Detailed information about degree of land acquisition and resettlement impact on affected community property resources and government and other entities in Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, respectively in Table 2-11.

Mouza	Degree of Impacts	Mosque	Public toilet (non-Titled)	High School	Madrasa	Total	
						No.	%
Chachra	<25% (Mild)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	25-65% (Moderate)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	>65% to 89% (Severe)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	90% and above (Severest)	2	1	0	1	4	100
Subtotal		2	1	0	1	4	100
Mondolgati	<25% (Mild)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	25-65% (Moderate)	0	0	1	0	1	100
	>65% to 89% (Severe)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	90% and above (Severest)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Subtotal		0	0	1	0	1	100
Entire Chachra Intersection	<25% (Mild)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	25-65% (Moderate)	0	0	1	0	1	20.00
	>65% to 89% (Severe)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	90% and above (Severest)	2	1	0	1	4	80.00
Total		2	1	1	1	5	100

Note: Affected family graveyard in Mondolgati mouza has not been considered as CPR. However, affected family graveyard has been categorized as affected religious place, which is entitled to get compensation as per EM of this RAP.

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.10 NATURE OF THE AFFECTED OTHER ENTITIES

45. Table 2-12 shows that the severest land acquisition and resettlement impact (magnitude of loss ranges 90% and above) will be caused on Zela Sarak Poribahon Shromik Union Office while mild impact <25% impact on BADC (Irrigation), RRF training center, and BD fishery research institute at Chachra Mouza and Ad-din Sakina Medical college in Mondolgati mouza while moderate impact on Navaron Printing and Package in Chachra mouza. Detailed information on degree of impacts on other entities is given in Table 2-12.



Mouza	Degree of Impacts	Zela Sarak Paribahan Shromik Union	BADC Irrigation	RRF Training Center	BD Fishery Research Institute	Navaron Printing and Package Ltd.	Ad-din Sakina Medical	Total	
								No.	%
Chachra	<25% (Mild)	0	1	1	1	0	-	3	60.00
	25-65% (Moderate)	0	0	0	0	1	-	1	20.00
	>65% to 89% (Severe)	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0.00
	90% and above (Severest)	1	0	0	0	0	-	1	20.00
Subtotal		1	1	1	1	1	-	5	100
Mondolgati	<25% (Mild)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100
	25-65% (Moderate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>65% to 89% (Severe)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	90% and above (Severest)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100
Total		1	1	1	1	1	1	6	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.11 NATURE OF IMPACTS OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURES OF CPRS

46. Table 2-13 presents that the number of the affected primary structures of CPRs and other entities in the Chachra Intersection Area. Detailed information on the distribution of affected households, their primary structures by utilization type, Table 2-13 shows that 98.49% of floor areas of affected structures are pucca structure and 1.51% of floor areas of affected structure is semi-pucca only.

SL. No.	Affected Primary Structure	No. of Affected CPRs	Floor Areas (Sft)	%
1.	Pucca	4	25460	98.49
2.	Semi-pucca	1	390	1.51
Total		5	25850	100.00

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.12 HOUSEHOLDS AND CPRS LOSING SECONDARY STRUCTURES

47. During the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey, affected different secondary structures owned by titled owners and government land used by the non-titled and encroachers' HHS, titled and non-titled CPRs, and other entities have been covered in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. Summary quantities (e.g., sft, rft, cft, and no.) of various affected secondary structures (such as latrines/toilets, tube wells, boundary walls, and others have been enlisted (see details in Annex-2 (Table 2-15 through 2-23)). Mouza-wise, detailed information about the affected secondary structures of titled, non-titled, and encroachers' HHS, titled and non-titled CPRs, and other entities is presented in Annex-2 (Table 2-15 through 2-23).

2.13 IMPACTS ON TREES AND CROPS

48. Trees of various species of titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households, titled and non-titled CPRs, and other entities are affected in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area due to the project. Mouza wise different species and sizes⁴ of affected trees on both private land and government land/RHD land are divided into four broader categories, namely (i) medicinal, (ii) timber, (iii) fruit-bearing trees, and (iv) banana. shows that there are a total of 952 trees including 925 and 27 trees in Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, respectively. The highest number of trees is 861 fruit bearing trees including 844 and 17 trees in Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, respectively. Details about mouza-wise affected trees of titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households are presented in Table 2-14.

⁴ Sizes of affected trees are given 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.

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Type of Trees	Unit	Large	Medium	Small	Sapling	Total
Chachra						
Medicinal	No.	3	5	4	2	14
Timber	No.	12	43	12	0	67
Fruits	No.	183	293	279	89	844
Sub-total		198	341	295	91	925
Mondolgati						
Medicinal	No.	0	0	3	0	3
Timber	No.	0	0	6	1	7
Fruits	No.	0	4	12	1	17
Sub-total	No.	0	4	21	2	27
Total	No.	198	345	316	93	952
	%	20.80	36.24	33.19	9.77	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.14 IMPACTS ON BUSINESS

49. **Table 2-15** shows that businesses operating by titled, non-titled, encroachers' households, and tenants will be affected due to land acquisition in the Chachra intersection area. There is total 130 affected businesses operated at own commercial premises including commercial structures and residential-cum-commercial structures of titled, non-titled and encroacher HHs. Besides, 324 affected businesses operated by tenants of owners of commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises and 22 tenants of CPRs' commercial structures. Thus, out of a total of 451 affected businesses, 48 (10.64%), 81 (17.96%), 1 (0.22%), and 321 (71.18%) businesses have been operating by the titled, non-titled, and encroachers' households and tenants of commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises of affected HHs and of CPRs, respectively. Affected businesses are categorized into small, medium, and big businesses. It is important to note that out of the 451 affected businesses, 214 businesses (47.45%) are small sized businesses, followed by 180 businesses (39.91%), and 57 businesses (12.64%) are medium and big businesses, respectively.

Table 2-15: Project Impact of Businesses Operating by Titled, Non-Titled, Encroacher and Tenants in the Chachra Intersection

SL. No.	Size of Affected Business	Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encroacher-HHs	Tenants	Total	%
1.	Small	9	67	0	138	214	47.45
2.	Medium Businesses	19	14	0	147	180	39.91
3.	Big Businesses	20	0	1	36	57	12.64
Total		48	81	1	321	451	100
%		10.64	17.96	0.22	71.18	100	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – April 2024

50. **Table 2-16** shows that a total of 125 households, including 97 titled, 25 non-titled and 3 encroachers' households, have rented out residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial structures to the 311 tenants including 268 and 43 tenants in Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, respectively. The 97 titled, 25 non-titled and 3 encroachers' households will lose rental income from 268 tenants in Chachra Mouza, 33 tenants of commercial premises in Chachra Mouza, and 43 tenants in Mondolgati Mouza tenants respectively due to land acquisition (see **Table 2-16**) Mouza-wise detailed information on the THHs and NTHHs losing monthly rental income from commercial and residential structures is presented in below **Table 2-16**.

Table 2-16: Mouza Wise Rental Income Loss of Owners of Residential, Commercial and Residential-cum-Commercial Structures

SL. No.	Type of Rented Out Structure	No. & (%) of Affected Owners Losing Rental Income Loss										
		Chachra			Mondolgati			Entire Chachra Intersection				
		T	NT	Enc.	T	NT	Enc.	T	NT	Enc.	Grand Total	%
1.	Residential	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	3.13
2.	Commercial	39	25	2	3	0	0	42	25	2	69	55.47
3.	Residential-cum-Commercial	41	0	1	10	0	0	51	0	1	52	41.41
Total		84	25	3	13	0	0	97	25	3	125	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

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

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51. Table 2-17 shows that 4 owners will lose rental income from 12 tenants of residential structures. A total of 69 owners of affected commercial premises will lose rental income from 157 tenants. Besides, the 52 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures will lose rental income from 142 tenants. Detailed information is presented in the below Table 2-17.

Table 2-17: Mouza Wise Affected Owners of Rented Out Structures by Utilization Type in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project									
SL. No.	Type of Rented Out Structure	No. & (%) of Affected Owners Losing Rental Income Loss							
		Chachra		Mondolgati		Entire Chachra Intersection			
		Structure Owner	Tenant	Structure Owner	Tenant	Structure Owner	Tenant	Structure Owner (%)	Tenant (%)
Residential Structures									
1.	Titled HHs	4	12	0	0	4	12	100.00	100
2.	Non-Titled HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Encroacher HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Subtotal		4	12	0	0	4	12	100.00	100
Commercial Structures									
1.	Titled HHs	39	116	3	6	42	122	60.87	77.71
2.	Non-Titled HHs	25	33	0	0	25	33	36.23	21.02
3.	Encroacher HHs	2	2	0	0	2	2	2.90	1.27
Subtotal		66	151	3	6	69	157	100.00	100.00
Residential-cum-Commercial									
1.	Titled HHs	41	102	10	37	51	139	98.08	97.89
2.	Non-Titled HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Encroacher HHs	1	3	0	0	1	3	1.92	2.11
Subtotal		42	105	10	37	52	142	100.00	100.00
Total		112	268	13	43	125	311	-	-

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCI and STUP, February – July 2024

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

2.15 IMPACTS ON EMPLOYEES

52. Table 2-18 shows that a total of 252 laborers and employees including 225 (89.29%) and 27 (10.71%) in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively will be affected due to land acquisition and implementation of the project. The highest number of affected laborers are 57 employed staff (22.62%), followed by 58 laborers (23.02%) engaged as salesmen, further followed by 52 (20.63%) officers, 31 laborers (12.30%), and 27 laborers (10.71%) as mechanics or technician. Mouza wise detailed information about laborers or workers and their specific occupations and employer type (THHs, Non-THHs, Encroacher HHs) is presented in Table 2-18.

Table 2-18: Mouza Wise Number of Affected Laborer(s)/Employee(s) in Business/Industrial Institutions by Type of Employers in the Chachra Intersection Area											
Affected Laborers and Employees by Type of Works	Unit	Chachra						Mondolgati	Total		
		Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encr. HHs	CPRs (titled and non-titled)	Sub-total	Titled HHs	Number of Laborers	%		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	15= (8+14)			
1. Labor	No.	17	2	0	9	28	3	31	12.30		
2. Employment	No.	39	0	8	10	57	0	57	22.62		
3. Officer		47	0	0	0	47	5	52	20.63		
4. Salesman	No.	52	1	0	0	53	5	58	23.02		
5. Mechanic/ Technician	No.	11	4	0	0	15	12	27	10.71		
6. Driver	No.	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	1.59		
7. Cook/Chef	No.	5	0	1	0	6	0	6	2.38		
8. Waiter/Hotel Boy	No.	8	1	2	0	11	0	11	4.37		

Table 2-18: Mouza Wise Number of Affected Laborer(s)/Employee(s) in Business/Industrial Institutions by Type of Employers in the Chachra Intersection Area

Affected Laborers and Employees by Type of Works	Unit	Chachra					Mondolgati	Total	
		Titled HHs	Non-Titled HHs	Encr. HHs	CPRs (titled and non-titled)	Sub-total	Titled HHs	Number of Laborers	%
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15=(8*14)
9. Maid Servant	No.	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0.79
10. Barber	No.	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	1.19
11. Cleaner	No.	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.40
Total	No.	186	9	11	19	225	27	252	100
	%	74.02	3.54	4.33	7.48	89.29	10.71	100	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

Note: Skilled laborers include (i) carpenter, (ii) mason, (iii) barber, (iv) driver, (v) mechanic, (vi) rickshaw driver, (vii) tailor, etc.

2.16 IMPACTS ON RENTERS HHS AND TENANTS

53. Table 2-19 shows that 125 owners-cum-renters of structures who rented out structures to the 333 tenants will be affected in the Chachra Intersection improvement project area. Three (3) CPRs rented out their commercial premises to the 22 tenants. Altogether there is a total of 333 affected renters in the Chachra Intersection area. A total of 69 renters (55.20%) rented commercial structures to the 157 tenants (50.48%) will be affected due to the acquisition of commercial premises. Fifty-two (52) renters (41.60%) rented residential-cum-commercial structures to 142 tenants (45.66%) who will be affected due to the acquisition of residential-cum-commercial structures, and the lowest affected renters are 4 (3.20%) rented out their residential structures to 12 tenants are 12 (3.86%) will be affected due to the acquisition of residential structures. Mouza-wise, detailed information about affected renters and tenants of residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial structures are presented in Table 2-19.

Table 2-19: Mouza Wise Affected Owners of Rented Structures by Utilization Type in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project

Type of Owners of Rented Out Structures		Numbers of Renters and Tenants of Rented Out Structures to Tenants							
		Chachra		Mondolgati		Total			
		Renters	Tenants	Renters	Tenants	Renters	%	Tenants	%
Residential structures	Titled owner	4	12	0	0	4	3.20	12	3.86
Subtotal		4	12	0	0	4	3.20	12	3.89
Commercial structures	Titled owner	39	116	3	6	42	33.6	122	39.23
	Non-titled owner	25	33	0	0	25	20.00	33	10.61
	Encroacher HHs*	2	2	0	0	2	1.6	2	0.64
Subtotal		66	151	3	6	69	55.2	157	50.48
Residential-cum-commercial structures	Titled owner	41	102	10	37	51	40.80	139	44.69
	Non-titled owner	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Encroacher HHs*	1	3	0	0	1	0.80	3	0.96
Subtotal		42	105	10	37	52	41.6	142	45.66
Total		112	268	13	43	125	100	311	100
Commercial Premises of CPRs		2	19	1	3	3	100	22	100
Grand Total		114	287	14	46	128	100	333	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

2.16.1 VULNERABILITY STATUS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

54. Table 2-20 shows that a total of 20 households has been identified as vulnerable households through census and IOL survey. The highest vulnerable households are 7 women headed households (35.00%), followed by the 5 each for elderly (>64 years) man headed households (25.00%) and man headed households below poverty line (annual income BDT 180,787 and below), further followed by the 3 disabled man headed households (15.00%), and 3 man headed households under poverty line only (Ref. Footnote 1). Detailed information about vulnerable households is presented in Table 2-20 below.

Table 2-20: Mouza Wise Distribution of Vulnerable Households in the Chachra Intersection

Category of Vulnerable Households	Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	
	No.	No.		%
Woman headed households	7	0	7	35.00
Disabled man headed households	3	0	3	15.00
Elderly (>64 years) man headed households	5	0	5	25.00
Man headed households under poverty line (annual income BDT 144,000 and below)	5	0	5	25.00
Total	20	0	20	100
%	100	0.00	100	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February–July 2024

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



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3 BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

3.1 SOCIOECONOMIC DATA AND ANALYSIS

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

3.1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN PROJECT AFFECTED AREA

58. Key demographic characteristics include mouza wise diverse heterogeneous dimensions/aspects (e.g., household heads by sex; population by sex; religion; age composition; marital status; etc.). Key characteristics have been presented in the **Table 3-1**, **Table 3-2** & **Table 3-3** below.

3.1.1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX

59. **Table 3-1** shows that there is a total of 274 surveyed affected households in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. Out of the 274 affected households, 263 (95.99%) and 11 (4.01%) households are in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively. Out of 274 affected households, 239 households (87.23%) are male headed while 35 households (12.77%) are female headed in the Chachra Intersection Project area. **Table 3-1** presents mouza wise distribution of the affected male and female headed households. The highest affected male headed HHs are 228 MHHs and the lowest affected male headed HHs are 11 MHHs found in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively. On the other hand, there are the affected 35 female headed HHs in Chachra mouza only (**Table 3-1**).

Category of Households	Chachra		Mondolgati		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male Headed HHs	228	86.69	11	100	239	87.23
Female Headed HHs	35	13.31	0	0	35	12.77
Total	263	100	11	100	274	100
%	95.99	-	4.01	-	100	-

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.1.2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX

60. Findings of census and IOL survey presented in **Table 3-2** show that total affected population is 1,205 including 636 (52.78%) and 569 (47.21%) male and female populations in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. The highest difference between male population 35 (55.56%) and female population 28 (44.44%) is found in Mondolgati mouza. However, the affected male population 601 (52.63%) is higher than that of affected female population 541 (47.37%) in Chachra mouza. It is to be noted that there is no hijra population in the Chachra Intersection area. The average sex ratio is 111.09 in the Chachra Intersection area i.e., there are 111 males per 100 females in the Chachra Intersection area. This sex ratio (111.09) is higher than that of national sex ratio⁵ (98.04 and 100.3 males per 100 females in 2022 and 2011 (Population and Housing Census by BBS, 2022 and 2011). The average household size is 4.40 in the project area (including 4.34 and 5.73 in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively).

SL. No.	Particular	Chachra		Mondolgati		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Male Population	601	52.63	35	55.56	636	52.78
2.	Female Population	541	47.37	28	44.45	569	47.21
3.	Hijra (Third Gender)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
	Total (SL. No. 1+2+3)	1142	100	63	100	1205	
5.	Number of Household (Insert from Previous Table 3-1)	263	95.99	11	4.01	274	100

⁵ In Bangladesh, the sex ratio in 2022, as per the [Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics \(BBS\)](#), was approximately 98.04 males per 100 females. This indicates a slightly higher female population compared to males. The previous census in 2011 showed a sex ratio of 100.3.

Sl. No.	Particular	Chachra		Mondolgati		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6.	Household Size (Sl. No. 4/5)		4.34		5.73		4.40
7.	Sex Ratio (Sl. No. 1/2*100)		111.09		125		111.78

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

61. Table 3-3 shows that 167 (60.95%) affected households belong to 4–6-member household size with moderate average HH size 4.77 followed by 85 (31.02%) affected households which belong to 1–3-member household size with the low average HH size 2.57. The lowest 22 (8.03%) affected households belong to >6-member household size with the highest average HH size 8.36. Mouza wise distribution of affected households and population are presented in Table 3-3. The average household size for each household size range is given in Table 3-3.

HH Size Range	No. of Affected Population by Household Size							Average HH Size
	Chachra		Mondolgati		Entire Chachra Intersection			
	No. HHs	Population	No. HHs	Population	No. HHs	% of HHs	Popn.	
1 to 3	84	216	1	3	85	31.02	219	2.57
4 to 6	159	760	8	42	167	60.95	802	4.77
> 6	20	166	2	18	22	8.03	184	8.36
Total	263	1142	11	63	274	100	1205	4.38

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.1.3 RELIGION

62. Table 3-4 presents mouza wise affected population by religion under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. Islam (97.76% followers) is found as the main religion followed by Hinduism (2.24% followers) in the project area. According to preliminary results of the Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2022, 91.04% and 88.18% of populations are Muslim and the remaining are of other religions in Bangladesh and Khulna division, respectively.

Religion	Distribution of affected Population by Religion			
	Chachra	Mondolgati	Entire Chachra Intersection	%
Islam	1115	63	1178	97.76
Hinduism	27	0	27	2.24
Total	1142	63	1205	100.00

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.1.4 AGE COMPOSITION OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

63. Table 3-5 presents the population pattern of the affected households in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. There is a total affected population 1205. Out of the 1205 affected population, the highest affected population is the 606 (50.29%) belonging to 15–45-year age range. Female population 310 (54.48%), compared to the 296 male population (46.54%), followed by the 139 male population (21.86%) and the 108 female population (18.98%), who belong to the age range of 46 to 64 years. The affected male and female populations are 107 (16.82%) and 91 (15.99%), respectively, in the 5–14-year age range. Detailed information on the age-wise distribution of population by sex in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively, under the Chachra Intersection Improvement area is presented in Table 3-5 below.

64. Table 3-5 shows that dependent population is 352 include three age ranges (a) 0–4 years, (b) 5–14 years and (c) 65 years and above (including 77; 198 and 77 respectively). On the other hand, people of working (economically productive) ages include two age ranges- (i) 606 persons belong to the 15 to 45 years and (ii) 247 persons belong to the 46 to 64 years-age range. Table 3-5 shows that the working age population in the Chachra Intersection area is 853 including 606 and 247. Total dependency ratio refers to ratio of dependent population and the active working age population in the project area. As a result, dependency ratio is found 41.27 only (calculated as 352*100/853).

Age Range (Years)	Affected Population				Total Affected Male and Female Population in the Chachra Intersection				Grand Total	
	Chachra		Mondolgati		Male		Female		Population	%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Population	%	Population	%		
0-4	42	31	1	3	43	6.76	34	5.98	77	6.39

Age Range (Years)	Affected Population				Total Affected Male and Female Population in the Chachra Intersection				Grand Total	
	Chachra		Mondolgati		Male		Female		Population	%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Population	%	Population	%		
5-14	103	88	4	3	107	16.82	91	15.99	198	16.43
15 to 45	277	293	19	17	296	46.54	310	54.48	606	50.29
46 to 64	131	105	8	3	139	21.86	108	18.98	247	20.50
65 and above	48	24	3	2	51	8.02	26	4.57	77	6.39
Total	601	541	35	28	636	100	569	100	1205	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

65. **Table 3-6** shows mouza wise marital status of male and female population in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas respectively under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. Legally marriageable ages for the first marriage are 21 years for the males and 18 years for the females in Bangladesh. But the Child Marriage Act 2017 allows girls less than 18 years to marry with the consent of their parents. The marital status among the surveyed affected population in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas show that mostly marriages are solemnized within the marriageable age. According to the findings of marital status, 81.86% men and 77.88% women are married while 15.12% men and 5.29% women are unmarried in the project area. Men and women below the first marriage ages among men and women are 198 and 162, respectively. There is 18 people below age of the first marriage but found married including 2 (0.47%) men and 16 (3.85%) women in the project area. Detailed information on marital status of the affected population is presented in **Table 3-6**.

Marital Status	Affected Population				Total Affected Male and Female Population in the Chachra Intersection			
	Chachra		Mondolgati		Male		Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Population	%	Population	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Married	335	307	17	17	352	81.86	324	77.88
Unmarried	60	20	5	2	65	15.12	22	5.29
Widow	NA	35	NA	2	NA	NA	37	8.90
Widower	6	NA	3	NA	9	2.09	NA	NA
Abandoned by Husband	NA	1	NA	0	NA	NA	1	0.24
Abandoned by Wife	0	NA	0	NA	0	0.00	NA	NA
Divorced Woman	NA	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0.00
Divorced Man	0	NA	0	NA	0	0.00	NA	NA
Below marriage age	198	162	10	7	208	48.37	169	40.63
Below age of marriage but found married	2	16	0	0	2	0.47	16	3.85
Counted for marital status	405	395	25	21	430	100.00	416	100.00
Total	601	541	35	28	636	100	569	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.1.5 EDUCATION

66. The literacy rate in Bangladesh is 74.66% in 2022. The literacy rates in Jhasore Sadar Upazila of Jashore District are 76.96%. According to findings of census, IOL and socioeconomic survey, the total literacy rate is 96.28% and total illiteracy rate 3.72% in the Chachra Intersection area. Literacy rate is higher among the female population comparison to male population with education level from class nine to HSC passed in the project area. Detailed information on education levels of affected population 7 years and above by mouza under the Chachra Intersection area is presented in **Table 3-7**.

SL. No.	Education Level	Chachra Mouza		Mondolgati Mouza		The Chachra Intersection Area			
		Male Population	Female Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total		Grand Total	
						Male Population	Female Population	Population	%
i.	Up to IV	84	75	2	4	86	79	165	14.96
ii.	Primary/Ebteday.	53	45	1	0	54	45	99	8.98
iii.	Class VI-VII	30	45	3	0	33	45	78	7.07

SL. No.	Education Level	Chachra Mouza		Mondolgati Mouza		The Chachra Intersection Area			
		Male Population	Female Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total		Grand Total	
						Male Population	Female Population	Population	%
iv.	JSC Exam	41	37	2	2	43	39	82	7.43
v.	Class IX-X	47	49	4	2	51	51	102	9.25
vi.	SSC Exam or equivalent/Dak hil	68	69	4	6	72	75	147	13.33
vii.	HSC Exam or Equivalent/ Alim	70	78	6	7	76	85	161	14.60
iii.	B.A. or Equivalent/ Fazil	4	2	1	0	5	2	7	0.63
ix.	M.A. or Equivalent/Ka mil Pass/ Higher education	4	2	1	0	5	2	7	0.63
x.	Others (Hafiz)	3	1	0	1	3	2	5	0.45
xi.						0	0	0	0.00
	Literate	528	475	34	25	562	500	1062	96.28
	Illiterate	19	22	0	0	19	22	41	3.72
	A. Total Population (above 7 years)	547	497	34	25	581	522	1103	100
	B. Total Population (below 7 years)	54	44	1	3	55	47	102	-
	(A+B). Grand Total Population	601	541	35	28	636	569	1205	-

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – April 2024

3.1.6 OCCUPATION

67. According to the results of the census and IOL survey, household heads are engaged in diverse occupations as their primary occupations in the project area. **Table 3-8** shows that the primary occupation of affected male household heads (164 household heads [59.85%]) is businesses, followed by teaching of the 24 male household heads (8.76%), further followed by service or employment of the 29 male household heads (10.58%), and further followed by household chores (including managing households) performed by the 18 housewives (6.57%). A female student is the head of her household in Chachra Mouza. She is the only daughter of her parents and is married. Her parents transferred their property to her through a registered heba deed. Detailed information about the primary occupations of affected household heads is presented in **Table 3-8**.

Primary Occupations	Primary Occupation of Household Heads		Total	
	Chachra	Mondolgati	No.	%
0	1	2	3	4
Business (Male)	159	5	164	59.85
Business (Female)	6	0	6	2.19
Teacher (Male)	24	0	24	8.76
Teacher (Female)	1	0	1	0.36
Employment or Service (Male)	28	1	29	10.58
Employment or Service (Female)	6	0	6	2.19
Employed Abroad/Overseas	2	1	3	1.09
Housewife	18	0	18	6.57
Doctor (Male)	2	1	3	1.09
Doctor (Female)	1	0	1	0.36
Old Man	1	0	1	0.36

Table 3-8: Mouza Wise Distribution of Affected Household Heads by Primary Occupation in the Chachra Intersection

Primary Occupations	Primary Occupation of Household Heads		Total	
	Chachra	Mondolgati	No.	%
Farmer	3	0	3	1.09
Driver	3	0	3	1.09
Managing rental income from renting out house to maintain household	Male	1	3	1.09
	Female	2	2	0.72
Hafez	1	0	1	0.36
Daily Labor	1	0	1	0.36
Rickshaw/Van Puller	1	0	1	0.36
Retired (Male)	1	2	3	1.09
Student (Female)	1	0	1	0.36
Total	263	11	274	100.00

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 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.

68. **Table 3-9** shows that the highest primary occupations of other active members of the affected households are household chores for the 310 housewives (58.05%), followed by businesses operated by 53 men (13.38%). Detailed information about the primary occupations of other active members of affected households in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project is presented in **Table 3-9** below.

Table 3-9: Mouza Wise Distribution of Other Members of Affected Household by Secondary Occupation in the Chachra Intersection

Secondary Occupations	Secondary Occupation of Household Other Members							
	Chachra		Mondolgati		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Female	%
Farmer	1				1	0.25		
Teacher	9	4			9	2.27	4	0.75
Employed Abroad/Overseas	7		1		8	2.02		
Employment or Service	47	9	8		55	13.89	9	1.69
Housewife		291		19			310	58.05
Fisherman			3		3	0.76		
Business	53				53	13.38		
Daily Labor	7				7	1.77		
Driver	4				4	1.01		
Mason	2				2	0.51		
Carpenter	2				2	0.51		
Tailor		1					1	0.19
Doctor	2	1			2	0.51	1	0.19
Disable		1					1	0.19
Blacksmith	1				1	0.25		
Student	164	139	10	4	174	43.94	143	26.78
Rickshaw/Van Puller	1				1	0.25		
Old Man	15				15	3.79		
Old Woman		24		2			26	4.87
Renting House	1				1	0.25		
Mechanic/Technician	2				2	0.51		
Unemployed	3		1		4	1.01		
Other/Child	51	36	1	3	52	13.13	39	7.30
Total	372	506	24	28	397	100	534	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.1.7 INCOME STATUS

69. It has already been mentioned earlier that the primary occupations of the 164 male household heads (59.85 %) are businesses and 29 male household heads (10.58 %) is service/employment.

3.1.8 INCOME AND POVERTY

70. Jashore district headquarters, especially the Chachra Intersection area, has pockets of relative wealth

However, there is also noticeable income inequality. According to the census and IOL survey, a total of 274 household heads, including 239 male and 35 female household heads presented in **Table 3-1**. 164 household heads and 53 other active members of affected households are engaged in businesses (**Table 3-8** and **Table 3-9**). There are 11, including 3 household heads and 8 other active members of surveyed affected households who are currently in overseas jobs (see **Table 3-8** and **Table 3-9** above). They send remittances to their families, which plays a significant role in boosting their household economy. Annual household income has been presented in Error! Reference source not found.. Monthly expenditures of surveyed affected households are presented in **Annex (Table 3-1)** illustrate their income situation. The poverty situation will be discussed after presenting income situation of the affected households.

3.1.9 HOUSEHOLDS' ANNUAL INCOME (BDT) AND MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (BDT) IN THE CHACHRA INTERSECTION

3.1.9.1 ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL

71. **Table 3-10** shows that there are 274 affected households including 263 HHs and 11 HHs in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively. The highest numbers of households are 87 households (31.75%) including 85 households (31.02%) and 2 households (0.73%) in Chachra and Mondolgati, respectively whose annual income range is BDT 300,001 to 500,000 with average annual income BDT 397,356. Conversely, the lowest number of households is 1 household (0.36%) whose annual income range is up to BDT 60,000 in Chachra mouza. There are five affected man headed households, which belong to Below Poverty Line (annual income BDT 180,787 and below) in Chachra mouza. Each household's annual income has already included income of all capable income earning household members based on the recorded information in the census form. It should be noted that the first income range, defined as up to BDT 60,000 annually, falls significantly below poverty line. Within this category, one household has been identified, indicating its classification as extremely poor. The revised household annual income range of BDT 60,001 to BDT 144,000 includes two additional affected households in Chachra mouza. Additionally, two households belong to annual income level BDT 144,001 to BDT 180,787. Therefore, a total of 5 households fall below poverty line (BPL), with annual household incomes not exceeding BDT 180,787. Detailed information about the annual income of all the affected households in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas is presented in Error! Reference source not found..

Annual Income Level (BDT)	Annual Income (BDT) of Affected Households								
	Chachra Mouza		Mondolgati Mouza		The Chachra Intersection Area				Average Annual Income
	No. of HHs	Total Annual Income	No. of HHs	Total Annual Income	No. of HHs	% of HHs	Total Annual Income	% of Total Annual Income	
0	1	2	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
Up to 60,000	1	60000	0	0	1	0.36	60000	0.02	60,000
60,001 to 144,000	2	288000	0	0	2	0.73	288000	0.08	144000-
144,001 to 180,787	2	360,000	0	0	2	0.73	360,000	0.10	180,00
180,788 to 300,000	42	10117200	1	300000	43	15.69	10417200	2.91	242260
300,001 to 500,000	85	33878800	2	691200	87	31.75	34570000	9.65	397,356
500,001 to 10,00,000	74	54023736	4	2928000	78	28.47	56951736	15.89	730,150
10,00,001 and above	57	248514600	4	7193712	61	22.26	255708312	71.36	4,191,940
Total	263	347242336	11	11112912	274	100	358355248	100	1,307,866

3.1.9.2 MONTHLY EXPENDITURE'S

72. **Annex (Table 3-1)** shows that there are 274 affected households (including 263 HHs and 11 HHs in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively) in the Chachra Intersection area. It is to be noted that there are two absentee other entities including one each in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively. Out of the 263 affected households, the highest and lowest number of households are 104 HHs (39.54%) and 1 household (0.38%), whose monthly expenditure range is BDT 20,001 to BDT 35,000 with an average monthly expenditure of BDT 27,469, and

monthly expenditure range is up to BDT 12,150, with an average monthly expenditure of BDT 11342, respectively. Detailed information on households' monthly expenditure is presented in Annex (Table 3-1). It is important to note that the WB has commented, the expenditure range set in the first row is 'up to BDT 12,150 per month. Why is this range determined? Main reason is given here. During analysis of data on monthly household expenditure, it was found that a total of 6 households was found in the Chachra Mouza whose monthly expenditure was BDT 12,150 or below. This observation led us to keep the first range of monthly household expenditure up to BDT 12,150 (See Annex (Table 3-1)).

3.1.10 POVERTY AND GENDER DYNAMICS

3.1.10.1 OVERVIEW

73. The Chachra intersection area in Jashore, not like many other regions in Bangladesh, faces multifaceted challenges related to poverty and gender dynamics to that extent. The economic condition of the affected households has already been described in terms of annual income and monthly expenditure levels.

74. However, a few affected households in the Chachra intersection area live below the poverty line only. Their primary sources of income are petty trade, informal labor, rickshaw-pulling, and their limited access to formal employment opportunities might exacerbates poverty.

75. At present, the Chachra Intersection area has been under investment infrastructure, including widening roads, constructing flyover, ramps, and improving electricity access to enhance connectivity and improve living standards in the area and region as well. 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.

76. According to the census, IOL, and socio-economic survey, a total of 328 housewives in the Chachra Intersection area including 18 female household heads and 310 housewives who are other members of affected households in the Chachra area do 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. Gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, is being gradually declined with a deceleration in inaccessible legal protections for women, unlike 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.

77. 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).

78. It has already been described earlier that the poverty line is defined at annual income BDT 180,787 per household. Out of a total of 20 affected vulnerable households, 7 vulnerable households belong to woman-headed households, followed by 5 elderly man-headed households and also 5 affected HHs Below the Poverty Line (BPL), and 3 disabled men-headed households in the Chachra intersection area. It is expected that during the construction period, the contractors should recruit a few eligible active members from the vulnerable group and women who are capable of working as per their competence, to avoid a labor influx from outside district.

79. 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.

80. 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

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

81. 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.

3.1.10.2 INFORMAL SETTLERS

82. **Table 3-11.** shows that Census and IOL Survey identified a total of 113 NTHHs (squatters) only on RHD land/Govt. land in Chachra mouza. Out of 113 NTHHs (squatters), 108 NTHHs and 4 NTHHs (squatters) losing commercial structures and residential structures respectively in Chachra mouzas, respectively. However, only one (1) squatter will lose residential-cum-commercial structures in Chachra mouza (see **Table 3-11.**)

Utilization Type of Squatters' Structures	No. & % of Squatters in the Chachra Intersection					
	Chachra		Mondolgati		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	1	2	3	4	5=(1+3)	6
Residential Structures	4	3.54	0	0.00	4	3.54
Commercial Structures	108	0.88	0	0.00	108	95.58
Residential-cum-Commercial Structures	1	95.58	0	0.00	1	0.88
Total	113	100	0	0.00	113	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.2 STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE AFFECTED PEOPLE

83. The standard of living of the affected people in the Chachra Intersection area refers to a set of social, economic, and physical indicators that help evaluate whether affected people have restored or improved their pre-project living standards after the implementation of the project in general and of the RAP in particular.⁶

84. **Table 3-12** presents 'Income and Expenditure Pattern' of AH levels Per the census and IOL survey, all 274 affected households have more than one income source for monthly earnings. The income sources are business, rental, and agriculture. The average monthly income of the highest-income AHs is BDT 129,595.74, and the lowest-income AHs' income is BDT 14720. Thus, the AH's income exceeds the Below Poverty Line (BPL), BDT 191,366 annually.

Sources of Household Monthly Income (BDT)	HHs		Monthly Income (Multiple Income Sources of Individual HH)	
	No.	%	Amount (BDT)	Average MI (BDT)
Business	141	51.46	18273000	129595.74
Services	34	12.41	1230000	36176.47
Agriculture	13	4.74	191366	14720.46
Self-Occupation	99	36.13	5733795	57917.12
House/Shop, etc. Rent	106	38.69	3350500	31608.49

⁶ Standard of living refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods, and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class or a geographic area. It is commonly used to compare living conditions between different countries or regions. Key aspects that define standard of living include:

- Income levels
- Employment opportunities
- Quality and availability of housing
- Access to healthcare
- Access to education
- Life expectancy
- Access to clean water and sanitation
- Access to transportation and communication

Table 3-12: Distribution of Households by Monthly Income Source and Monthly Total Income (BDT) and Average Income (BDT) for Affected Households in the Chachra Intersection

Sources of Household Monthly Income (BDT)	HHs		Monthly Income (Multiple Income Sources of Individual HH)	
	No.	%	Amount (BDT)	Average MI (BDT)
Other family Members' income	47	17.15	1198000	25489.36
Total	274	NA	29976661	Multiple Income sources

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

86. The average monthly expenditure among the AHs is as follows:

- ▶ 64 (23.36%) affected HHs, whose monthly expenditure ranges from BDT 35,001 to BDT 55,000, total of BDT 2736300. Their average monthly expenditure is BDT 42755.
- ▶ 106 (38.69%) PAHs have monthly expenditures between BDT 20,001 and BDT 35,000, totaling BDT 2,900,890. Their average monthly expenditure is BDT 27,367.
- ▶ The 43 (15.69%) affected HHs, each with a monthly expenditure ranging from BDT 12,151 to 20,000, totaling BDT 743508.34. Their monthly average expenditure is BDT 17290.892.

3.2.1 EXPENSES ON FOOD

87. According to the census and IOL survey, all households spend a total of BDT 4,718,000 per month on food, with an average monthly food expense of BDT 17,219. It is to be note that the data on monthly household expenditure for food stuffs was collected from the surveyed households, which were willing to provide the data. The specific question no. 10 (1) in SES questionnaires focuses on monthly household expenditure on food stuffs. The data on monthly household expenditure on food stuffs has not been analyzed by monthly household expenditure range. However, 5.11% of surveyed HHs spend average monthly expenditure for food stuffs is BDT 49,642.86 30.80% of households spend average monthly expenditure for food stuffs is BDT 22,517.65 and 63.04% of households spend BDT 12,051 for food stuffs.

- ▶ 14 households (5.11%) spend BDT 695,000 monthly, averaging BDT 49,642.86.
- ▶ 85 households (30.80%) spend BDT 1,914,000 monthly, with an average of 22517.65.
- ▶ 175 households (63.40%) spend BDT 21,109,000 monthly, averaging BDT 12,051.

3.2.2 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

- a. **Sources of electricity:** According to socioeconomic survey findings, the sources of electricity/energy include (i) Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)/Polli Biddut Samity, (ii) solar energy, and (iii) other sources of energy.
- b. **Distribution of households by magnitude of electricity/energy utilization:** Out of 274 affected households, a total of 268 (97.81%) households has electricity access. Of these 268 HHs who have access to electricity, 151 households (56.34%) pay with a total monthly electricity bill of BDT 510,700. An average monthly electricity bill of BDT 3,382 per HH, representing the highest average electricity cost. Eighty-three (83) households (30.98%), with the total monthly electricity cost of BDT 78300 and an average monthly cost of BDT 943.37 per HH, illustrating a medium monthly electricity cost. The remaining thirty-four (34) households (12.69%) pays monthly electricity bill of BDT 16150, resulting in an average monthly cost for electricity of BDT 475, which shows the lowest level of average monthly electricity cost (Table 3-13).

Table 3-13: Distribution of Households by Monthly Electricity Cost Range and Monthly Total Cost for Electricity for Affected Households in the Chachra Intersection

Monthly Expense Range for Electricity (BDT)	HHs		Monthly Expense for Electricity	
	No.	%	Amount (BDT)	Average MC (BDT)
Low (Up to BDT 500)	34	12.68	16150	475.00
Medium (BDT 501- BDT 1000)	83	30.98	78300	943.37
High (BDT 1001 and above)	151	56.34	510700	3382.12
Total	268	100	605150	2258.02

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.2.3 WATER SOURCES FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

88. The affected households use various water sources for drinking, domestic chores, and personal hygiene purposes. The usage is categorized as follows:

3.2.3.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES

89. The 237 household heads (HHHs) discussed their drinking water sources out of 274 PAHs during the

census and IOL survey. Out of 237, 171 (72.15%) used deep water tubewells, followed by 40 (16.88%) uses Hand pumps, and 26 (10.97%) used shallow wells to meet the drinking water requirement. The 237 respondents (HH heads/senior proxies) of the 274 surveyed households reported their sources of drinking water. However, it appeared that the length and duration of the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey questionnaires were not well-received by the remaining respondents. That's why they were unwilling to provide information on utilization of drinking water sources. The following table summarizes the outcome of the census and IOL survey data on potable water among the PAHs (Table 3-14).

Drinking Water Sources	Utilization of drinking water sources (number & %)		
	Number of HHs	%	Remarks
Deep tubewell	171	72.15	The remaining 27.85% of affected households rely on various alternative sources for their drinking water.
Hand tubewell	40	16.88	
Shallow tubewell	26	10.97	
Total	237	100	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.2.3.2 WATER SOURCES FOR DOMESTIC USE (E.G., COOKING, CLEANING)

90. Out of 274 affected households, only 221 HHs (80.07%) discussed water sources for domestic purposes (e.g., cooking, ablution, etc.) with the survey team. Of the 221 HHs who discussed water sources, 156 (70.59%) use deep tube wells for domestic purposes, followed by 37 (16.74%) who use Hand Pumps, and 28 (12.67%) who drink water from shallow tube well sources. It is important to note that the remaining 53 surveyed households (19.93%) declined to discuss their domestic water sources and chose not to provide any reasons for their refusal. The following table summarizes the data (Table 3-15).

Water Sources	Utilization of water sources (number & %)		
	Number of HHs	%	Remarks
Deep tubewell	156	70.59	The remaining 19.93% of affected households utilize different alternative sources for domestic uses.
Hand tubewell	37	16.74	
Shallow tubewell	28	12.67	
Total	221	100.00	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.2.3.3 WATER SOURCES FOR BATHING, HAND WASHING, ABLUTION, AND WASHING AND CLEANING AFTER DEFECTION

91. According to the census and IOL survey findings, out of 274 affected households, 217 (78.62%) households have mentioned information about water sources for bathing, handwashing, ablution, washing and cleaning after defecation for their household members. Out of 217 affected households, 145 (66.82% of total households mentioned water sources for bathing, handwashing, ablution, washing and cleaning after defecation) households use water from the deep tubewell sources, followed by 46 (21.20% of total households mentioned water sources for bathing, handwashing, ablution, washing and cleaning after defecation) households use water from hand tubewell, and further followed by 26 (11.98% total households mentioned water sources for bathing, handwashing, ablution, washing and cleaning after defecation) households use water from shallow tubewell sources. The 217 affected HHs were willing to provide information on their utilization of water for bathing, hand washing, ablution and washing and cleaning after defecation for their household members. However, the remaining 57 households showed their unwillingness to provide any information about water sources used for bathing, handwashing, ablution, and post-defecation washing and cleaning, without giving any explanation (Table 3-16).

Water Sources	Utilization of water sources (number & %)		
	Number of HHs	%	Remarks
Deep tubewell	145	66.82	21.38% of affected households depend diverse water sources for bathing, hand washing, ablution, and washing and cleaning after defecation.
Hand tubewell	46	21.20	
Shallow tubewell	26	11.98	
Total	217	100	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024



3.2.4 WATER SUPPLY

92. According to the census and IOL survey findings, 248 affected households, 5 affected CPRs, and 1 other entity use water from own and also private sources, while 4 government agencies and 5 others use water from government sources for various purposes, including drinking, domestic and bathing, handwashing, ablution, washing, and cleaning after defecation.

3.2.5 LATRINE USES BY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

93. According to the census and IOL survey findings, out of 274 affected households, 267 (97.45%) households have provided information about latrine utilization by their household members. Out of 267 affected households, 229 (85.77% of total households mentioned latrine utilization by household members) use sanitary latrines, followed by 36 (13.48% of total households mentioned latrine utilization by household members) use ring slab latrines and further followed by 2 (0.75% total households mentioned latrine utilization by household members) use kutch/hanging latrine. The remaining 7 households declined to provide information regarding latrine utilization by their household members citing its association with sensitive connotation and shame embedded with defecation in katcha latrines (Table 3-17).

Type of latrine	Utilization of latrine (number & %)		
	Number of HHs	%	Remarks
Sanitary latrine	229	85.77	The remaining 2.62% of affected households use various alternative latrines.
Ring slab latrine	36	13.48	
Kutch/hanging latrine	2	0.75	
Total	267	100	

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

3.2.6 FUEL AND GAS UTILIZATION

- ▶ One hundred forty-four households use both wood fuel and LPG.
- ▶ Thirty-nine affected households use only wood fuel.
- ▶ Eighty-four households use only LPG.

Out of 274 affected households, 267 HHs (97.45%) have provided information about utilization of fuel and gas to meet household-level requirement. It is to be noted that the remaining seven households (2.55%) declined to provide any information about fuel and gas utilization by their households due to their suspicion about the potential benefits through providing such information.

3.3 HEALTH AND ACCESS SERVICES

94. Mothers and children under five have adequate access to primary healthcare services through the Union Health and Family Welfare Centers in Jashore town. Furthermore, secondary and tertiary healthcare services are available at the Upazila Health Complex, District Sadar Hospital, and Jashore Medical College Hospital in the district headquarters.

3.4 CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND PARTICIPATION

95. It is worth noting that the chapter plan in the RAP for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project has been replicated directly from the RAP for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project as per the previous common perspectives of the WB and RHD PIU regarding the matter. Consequently, Consultation, Information Disclosure and Participation should not be a different chapter. This section presents project-related information disclosure and consultation with relevant stakeholders by facilitating their participation by informing, consulting, and collaborating through empowerment. Thus, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (SEID) process provides an opportunity for the relevant stakeholders to participate in the project design, planning, and implementation through discussion, raising their concerns and giving suggestions. During the period from May 2024 to June 2024, a wide range of relevant stakeholders were informed of details of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project, the requirement of acquisition of private and public land, and potential environmental and social impacts due to the project and involuntary resettlement and mitigation measures following the GoB law (the ARIPA 2017) and the World Bank ESF and ESS5, ESS10 of WB stresses the importance of open and transparent engagement with the project stakeholders through stakeholder engagement and information disclosure (SEID). This section discusses SEID.

96. The objective of SEID meetings is to identify and adopt a constructive discussion with the identified stakeholders and PAPs by adopting a systematic approach and to assess the interest of the stakeholders/PAPs in the project. To identify the valued environment component (VEC) and social issues in the project area, and to

ensure that the relevant environmental and social information has been disclosed, discussed, and their views have been incorporated in the project suitably.

3.4.1 STAKEHOLDERS

97. The key stakeholders of this project are Project Displaced Persons (PDPs) and Project Displaced Households (PDHs), including owners of affected structures on private and government land, Project Affected Persons (PAPs), proprietors of affected commercial and business enterprises, Project Displaced CPRs, and owners of affected agricultural, commercial, and industrial land, affected commercial and business enterprises, affected daily wage earners, poor, pro-poor, squatters, vulnerable persons and groups, women, women’s groups, disadvantaged and underprivileged groups, driver, transport, and worker groups. The secondary stakeholders, including RHD, LGED, District Administration, District Forest Office (DFO), Department of Environment (DoE), BWDB, Local Government Institutions (LGIs), Mayor of Pourashova (Municipality), Councilor of Municipality-Ward, Union Parishad Chairman, Ward Member, local leaders and elites, teachers, imams, and other influential people, play important roles and they have stakes in the project.

3.4.2 APPROACH AND METHODS

98. The ARIPA 2017 and the World Bank’s ESS5 and ESS10 have been followed in carrying out the consultation and participation process using brochures, posters, leaflets, small talks, and conversations to campaign relevant and necessary information to the above-mentioned stakeholders in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. The approach for discussion on the Chachra Intersection Improvement project, potential social impacts of land acquisition, and consultations with gathered stakeholders through facilitating them by using checklists of SCMs, FGDs and KIIs for active participation to solicit their concerns, views, suggestions, and relevant inputs for minimizing the adverse effects.

3.4.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

99. The stakeholders’ consultations have been carried out at selected locations using different tools, such as FGDs, KIIs, and informal discussions during the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey from February 2024 to July 2024 for preparation of ESIA and RAP of the Chachra Intersection Improvement project area in Phase I of the WeCARE program. The project-affected persons were identified based on the alignment proposed at the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area by the design engineer. The location, venues, date, and time were informed to the relevant different stakeholders through announcements, miking, distributing leaflets, etc.

100. Paragraph 115 from the RAP Version 3 has been repositioned as Paragraph 104 in the RAP Final Version to serve as an introductory paragraph addressing the environmental and social impacts and risks associated with land acquisition for the Chachra Intersection Project. During the consultation meetings, the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were informed about the land acquisition and resettlement process. However, it was a significant oversight that, despite the dissemination of key points to stakeholders—including PAPs—during the two consultation meetings, these were not documented in Paragraph 115. It is worth noting that the issues related to land acquisition, as well as the associated environmental and social impacts and risks, have been comprehensively addressed in Paragraphs 121 through 126 from the RAP Version 3 (now, these Paragraphs are 109 through 114 in the RAP Final Version. These paragraphs adequately cover the topics of land acquisition and the impacts of involuntary resettlement.

101. Specific concerns regarding environmental and social risks and impacts due to land acquisition were mentioned and conversely their willingness and interests to get working opportunity in the construction works of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. Information on land acquisition, and resettlement were campaigned during stakeholders’ consultation meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant interviews (KIIs). Main points on land acquisition, associated impacts, and risks shared with stakeholders, their concerns and views and Environment and Social Consultants responses are documented in relevant subsections (see paragraphs 121 through 126). Information about (i) formation and functioning of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) and Grievance Redress Mechanisms, (ii) Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SAE) and Sexual Harassment (SH), gender-based violence (GBV), efforts to be made for preventing GBV or mitigation measures for GBV, (iii) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Influx of Labor, and labor management have been discussed with the participants. The areas that are located within the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area’s footprint or corridor of impact (COI) include environmental aspects on which this project has risks and impacts.

3.4.4 IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF LOCATION AND VENUES

102. In consultation with Project Manager (PM), RHD, the following venues for conducting the three (3)



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stakeholders' consultation meetings, four (4) FGDs including three (3) FGDs with both male and female participants, and one FGD with female participants, and seven (7) Key Informant Interviews were carried out during the period from May 08, 2024, to June 05, 2024. The location, venue, date and time were informed to the potential stakeholders through announcement with mike (loudspeaker), distribution of leaflets, and brochures in the affected areas.

Table 3-18: Venues, Date, Time Frame and Participants of Stakeholders' Consultation Meetings						
Sl. No.	Venue	Date	Timeframe/Starting Time	Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
Participants of Consultation Meeting						
1.	Chachra Bazar Committee Office	08-05-2024	10 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.	49	0	49
2.	Paschimpara, Chachra, Jashore	04-06-2024	3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.	20	12	32
3.	Mujibpara, Chachramore, Jashore	21-05-2024	9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.	23	44	67
	<i>Subtotal</i>			92	52	148
Participants of FGDs						
1.	Chachramore, Checkpost, Westside, Jashore	21-05-2024	11:30 a.m.	38	01	39
2.	Paschimpara, Chachra, Jashore	03-06-2024	4:30 p.m.	00	11	11
3.	Mondolgati, Chachra, Jashore	05-06-2024	9:30 a.m.	19	01	20
4.	Uttarpara, Chachra, Jashore	05-06-2024	11:30 a.m.	01	07	08
	<i>Subtotal</i>			58	20	78
Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)						
1	Mr. Billal Hossain, Member, Ward no. 07, Chachra, Jashore	20-05-2024	5:30 p.m.	1	0	1
2	Ms. Akheri Naima, Senior Scientific Officer, Fisheries department, Chachra, Jashore	21-05-2024	3:30 p.m.	0	1	1
3.	Md. Musharraf Islam, Executive Engineer, BADC (Irrigation), Chachra, Jashore	21-05-2024	4:25 p.m.	1	0	1
4.	Mr. Sohel Rana, Assistant Engineer, BADC (Irrigation), Chachra, Jashore	21-05-2024	4:25 p.m.	1	0	1
5.	Md. Zahangir Alom Chachra Union Parishad Ward no 10, Jashore	04-06-2024	10:00 a.m.	1	0	1
6.	Mr. Golam Kibria, Executive Engineer, RHD, Chachra, Jashore	04-06-2024	11:30 a.m.	1	0	1
7.	Mr. Hayder Ali Khan, Mayor, Pourasava, Jashore	04-06-2024	12:30 a.m.	1	0	1
	<i>Subtotal</i>			6	1	7
	Total			156	77	233

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, March – June 2024

3.4.4.1 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

103. A total of fourteen (14) events have been organized in the consultations, public participation, and information disclosure process. Out of 14 events, two (2) stakeholders' consultation meetings, five (5) FGDs, including three (3) FGDs with male and female participants, two (2) FGDs with only female participants, and seven (7) KIIs, including six (6) male KIIs and one (1) female (KII-2) have been organized in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area between May 8, 2024, and June 5, 2024. During the stakeholders' consultation process the following has been brought forward such as, pertinent project related information; project objectives and benefits; land acquisition (LA) and resettlement for the proposed development and LA process, requirement of relocation of utilities, and CPR; gender-based violence issues; skill development requirement under livelihood restoration program for poor and vulnerable; labor influx during the construction phase; trees removal for construction of Chachra Intersection Improvement Project; pedestrian safety; pollution arising from the movement of the construction equipment and vehicle movement; and prevalent diseases in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area.

104. In total 233 people participated and discussed the program and Chachra Intersection area WeCARE (Phase-1). The number of men participated in SEID is 156 while women participation was 77 including KII participants for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. They participated in the discussions on different environmental and social issues such as associated with the construction of loop-1, loop-2, ramps and other components are to be provided, road safety; drainage, tree removal and utility shifting, etc) of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area. It is also noted that no indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified in the Chachra Intersection area.

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

105. The following information was disseminated in the three (3) consultation meetings:

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- ▶ Importance of proposed development of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project Area.
- ▶ This Chachra Intersection Improvement Project is very important as it has been linked with three land ports including (i) Benapol, (ii) Bhomra, and (iii) Darshona along with the extensive road networks with different Districts and Upazilas under Khulna, Barishal and Rajshahi Divisions as well.
- ▶ The ITS will provide the opportunity to authorities to take necessary action such as availability of ambulance within shorter time gap, police patrolling etc.
- ▶ Last but not least, the number of accidents will decrease to big extent.

Land Acquisition Impacts and Issues:

106. It was discussed in the two stakeholders' consultation meetings that there is a requirement of 33.3152 acres of land for the construction of Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.

Social and Resettlement Impacts, Risks and Mitigation Measures:

107. Acquisition of land will affect persons, households, businessmen, and some other entities including Community Property Resources (CPRs), such as mosques, madrasas, high school, and other entities such as BADC (Irrigation) Office, BD Fish research institute, Zela sarak paribahon shromik union office, RRF training center, etc. Compensation for affected land including homesteads, and commercial land, structures, trees, CPRs, etc., will be given as per the ARIPA 2017, and the project's RPF which has been prepared and approved as per WB's ESF and ESS5. Individual Consultant, RHD described the Regulatory Framework and Guidelines of the GoB and WB. As mentioned, the affected persons, households and entities will be assisted and compensated for their different losses due to land acquisition and implementation of the project.

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

Summary of key concerns raised during stakeholder consultations and how they were addressed in the project design, which has been presented in Annex 4-1 (Tables 4-1; 4-2 & 4-3).

- ▶ **Inadequate compensation:** During stakeholders' consultation meetings, some affected persons and community members expressed their key concerns. They highlighted that DC's compensation as per ARIPA 2017 might not be sufficient to purchase equal and equivalent land in the area. Besides, they expressed their deep emotional and ancestral attachment to their homesteads, which they considered as an integral part of their identity and social status.
- ▶ **Compensation inadequacy:** They perceived that the current compensation—three times the Mouza rate—was as below the actual market value. Compensation Adequacy:
- ▶ **Loss of Religious Structures:** Two historical mosques will be affected. The community members requested in the stakeholder meeting for new land of similar accessibility for the mosque users to reconstruct these mosques for continuing their prayers five times a day.
- ▶ **Partial acquisition issues:** some participants expressed that there may be partial acquisition of structures would render the remaining portions unusable. Against a such background they expressed preference for acquiring entire structures.
- ▶ **Outdated land records:** Participants noted discrepancies between recorded land class and the current/actual land use class. Lack of updated land records may lead such land to be enlisted under lower sub registrar mouza value class. Consequently, the amount of compensation can be lower than the compensation of the actual land class. However, they deserved fair compensation for the actual land class instead of recorded class through updating land class through field verification.
- ▶ **Drainage congestion and water logging:** An open canal, functioning as an improper natural drainage system along the adjacent eastern side of the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway, may carry pollutants as it flows towards the Mukteshwary River.
- ▶ **Traffic Disruption:** The RAP acknowledges issues like road closures and business disruptions, and requires contractors to follow a traffic management plan involving diversion route, minimized disruptions, and community communication regarding closures and alternatives.
- ▶ **Concern about social integration:** several participants anticipated that some inhabitants of host village may not readily accept resettled families.
- ▶ **Impact of laborers' influx:** The influx of migrant laborers outside of project area during project construction may increase the risk of sexual abuse and sexual harassment affecting community women and female workers. Additionally, to mitigate social and economic pressures from incoming workers, the RAP refers to the ESMP, which includes a labor influx management plan, compliance with labor laws, worker codes of conduct, and measures to prevent conflicts, GVB, and community health risks.

How the above-mentioned concerns were addressed in the project design:

108. Inquiry about the funding agency of the project: World Bank or Government of Bangladesh. In response

the project incorporated:

- ▶ Fair compensation based on ARIPA 2017 with provisions for market value is presented here. The ARIPA 2017 contains a provision for cash compensation under law (CCL) for land, which includes the market price (average price of land-by-land class based on the registered sale deed value of land) with a 200% premium. In considerable cases, this compensation may be considered fair. However, in contrast, in urban and peri-urban areas, in some cases, particularly in the towns and cities, CCL may not reflect fair or adequate compensation for land due to discrepancies between official land values and actual market conditions. According to ESS5, fair compensation should be based on the current market value (or replacement value/RV) of land. However, in Bangladesh, there is a lack of proper, transparent, and efficient land market system. Consequently, there have been challenges to accurately determine the RV market system. Determination of RV of land depends on the commitment and role of PVAC during determination of RV of land. The assessment of replacement value largely depends on the integrity, commitment, and active involvement of the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) during the valuation process for RAP implementation.
- ▶ Design changes like loops, ramps, and wider roads to ease congestion. It is important to note that Loops, ramps, and wider roads are integral components of the Chachra Intersection Project, designed to alleviate traffic congestion. Changes in the proposed land area depended on the designs of these elements, which were tailored to meet the needs of passengers and road users.
- ▶ Municipality, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and local government will make sure of doing the relevant tasks while waterborne diseases can be a concern in areas with waterlogging, proper drainage systems and sanitation measures can help mitigate this risk.
- ▶ Plans for proper drainage connected to Mukteshwary River,
- ▶ Safety measures for women and workers,
- ▶ Provision for skill training and employment opportunities for affected people.
- ▶ There is provision of providing feasible civic amenities in host villages to encourage them so that they will be willing to support the integration of resettled communities.
- ▶ Inclusion of pedestrian facilities and environmental safeguards. These design adaptations reflect stakeholder feedback and aim to minimize adverse impacts while enhancing project benefits.
- ▶ The safety of community women and female workers must be ensured while the influx of laborers occurs during project construction.

109. Project Displaced Persons (PDPs) and Project Displaced Entities (PSEs) will lose their land, buildings, structures, businesses, ponds, schools, mosques, madrasa, trees, and crops. The R&R Specialist briefly presents the following issues and stakeholders' concerns and responses authorities or incorporated in design:

110. A compensation package in this RAP has been developed as per the ARIPA 2017 and RPF Entitlement Matrix for all types of losses encountered by all the PDPs/PDHs/PDCPRs get their compensation properly. Compensation will be given as per the Entitlement Matrix of this RAP.

Outcomes of Open discussion:

111. The participants' perceptions on land acquisition procedures, compensation payment mechanisms, relocation requirements, negative and positive social and environmental impacts on the affected households, persons, community property resources in the Chachra Intersection project area, and alternative solutions were recorded. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted, regarding specific project impacts and issues related to their livelihoods.

- ▶ Land acquisition causes potential affected households to lose their homestead, and residential land and structures, and commercial plots and structures, but the insignificant amount of agriculture land,
- ▶ In the consultation meetings, the PDPs requested for fair compensation for their affected land, structures, loss of income, and affected other assets.
- ▶ A small-scale skill trainings program for income and livelihood restoration may be arranged for vulnerable PDPs, for the vulnerable groups, and squatters.
- ▶ Participants highlighted that the construction of the Chachra Intersection will affect some trees on the road in the Chachra Intersection area. The project facilitators' team informed the participants that in this connection a mitigation plan will be developed.
- ▶ Participants expressed their concerns for land acquisition, physical displacement of residential and commercial structures due to the Chachra Intersection project, Entitlement matrix (Table 4-1) clearly presents how different impacts of loss of land, residences and businesses will be mitigated.

112. The existing mouza rate of land may be lower than that to the current market value of land. How the market price is determined under ARIPA 2017 is described here. Section 9, Matters to be considered

determining compensation of ARIPA states, "In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property based on the land price recorded in the registered sale deeds during the preceding twelve months at the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1) of ARIPA:

113. To establish this market value, the Deputy Commissioner must consider the average value of properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, calculated in the prescribed manner and based on transactions (registered land value in the sale deed) that occurred during the twelve months preceding the publication of the notice under Section 4 (1). Cash compensation under law (CCL) for affected land is market value and a 200% premium. It is to be noted that to fill up the gap between the mouza rate and the current market value, the ARIPA 2017 has a provision of providing CCL at three times of market price (i.e., market price plus 200% premium), current market price of land may be slightly higher than that of mouza rate.

- ▶ Expecting compensation based on the current market value,
- ▶ Participants raised their concerns that there will be influx of labors during construction which may cause impacts on the community females as well as female workers.
- ▶ Safety of community women and female workers must be ensured while influx of labors will be happened during project construction.
- ▶ Participants requested to keep provision of zebra crossing or underpasses or foot over bridges at appropriate locations (e.g., in vicinities of school, madrassa, etc.).
- ▶ A proper drainage system should be there to stop water logging.

114. The participants expressed their concerns that they will be deprived of fair and adequate compensation if compensation amount is determined based on recorded category of land by DC ignoring the actual category of land. A regular interaction was maintained with the design consultant team and PIU and informed them about the feedback received on project design from the stakeholders during stakeholder's consultation process. Accordingly, additional measures adopted in the project design, which are given below, and details are presented in **Annex 4-1 (Tables 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3)**.

- ▶ Loop-1 and loop-2 have been designed at Chachra Intersection area,
- ▶ Necessary ramps have been designed to mitigate traffic jam completely,
- ▶ Chachra Intersection has been designed in such a way that will positively contribute to transportation and communication along the Benapole to Bhanga highway and Jashore - Jhenaidah highway.

3.4.5 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KII)

115. Seven Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with PAPs, local government representatives (UP Chairmen, Members) and Ward Commissioners, Executive Engineer, Senior Scientific Officer of Fisheries Department, Mayor of Pourashava, and local influential personalities at the Chachra Intersection area Jashore under Phase-1 from May 20, 2024 to June 04, 2024. The facilitators informed and discussed with these KIIs the information regarding the project briefly. The stakeholders (KIIs) expressed the following concerns, expectations, and opinions and details are given at **Annex -4-2 (Table 4-4)**.

KIIs' Expressed Concerns:

- ▶ Loss of homestead and structures,
- ▶ Loss of businesses including loss of restaurants, and loss of livelihoods,
- ▶ Loss of rental income from rented out commercial structures built on private land,
- ▶ KII-3 discussed that traffic from the two land port areas (Benapole and Bhomra) generally uses this intersection, and the width of the existing road is not adequate, resulting in frequent traffic congestion, which is getting aggravated after the evening hours when trucks, lorries, or heavy vehicles are allowed to move on the road. He argued that lorries and trucks carry excess loads, causing frequent breakdowns of such heavy vehicles, which in turn causes accidents and congestion.
- ▶ The construction of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project will cause social and environmental impacts and risks.
- ▶ The existing roads at the Chachra Intersection are narrow, resulting in traffic jams and causing delays in the commute of different vehicles in this region (ref. KII-2, and KII-6),
- ▶ Some transport drivers drive their vehicles faster without following traffic rules properly. As a result, many accidents occur in this region (ref. KII-2, and KII-6),
- ▶ The local people, including students, will face difficulty commuting between their residences and workplaces (sites), including educational institutions, during the construction of the project (ref.KII-5).
- ▶ The inhabitants of the circular-shaped habitation and settlement will be permanently encircled by a retaining wall. They will face difficulties due to an inadequate flow of air, sunlight, dust, and sound pollution (ref. KII-5).

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6). The executive engineer's specific concern was shared with the design engineering consultant duly. In response, a decision was made for land acquisition at the above-mentioned encircled area to mitigate the discussed impacts.

KIIs' Expectations:

- ▶ Fair and adequate compensation should be paid to the affected people for their lost homesteads and residential structures and their lost commercial land and structures.
- ▶ Assistance along with compensation should be given to the affected people so that they can start their businesses at alternative places.
- ▶ Affected people should be given work opportunities at project construction works.
- ▶ Suggested to work out an effective drainage system and necessary arrangements at and around the Chachra Intersection project area.
- ▶ The existing transportation and communication system will be upgraded into a strong and systematic transportation and communication system (ref. KII-1).
- ▶ The local people and inter district passengers will be able to travel and move along the road safely without any interruption after construction of the Chachra Intersection (ref. KII-2).
- ▶ Stealing and hijacking will be declined, and women and children can move safely (ref. KII-2).
- ▶ Drug addiction will be reduced, and accidents will decline (ref. KII-2).

The KIIs' Opinions and Suggestions:

- ▶ The KII-3 suggested strengthening the existing carriageway to facilitate free flow of traffic, along with a pollution-free, safe, and secure road. He also suggested making the turning point wider to ease the existing traffic bottleneck.
- ▶ Slow-moving vehicles (SMV) shall have to be strictly prohibited from the highway; a separate lane on both sides of the highways adjacent to the Chachra Intersection is required.
- ▶ Keep provision for loops 1 and 2, ramps, and other necessary features with the Chachra Intersection for safe and secure transportation and communication of passengers, pedestrians, and freights using the Benapole-Bhanga highway and Jashore-Jhenaidah highways.
- ▶ Local people may suffer from water logging if drainage systems are not planned effectively.
- ▶ The improvement of the Chachra Intersection will improve transport and connectivity in the southwestern and western regions of Bangladesh with other regions of Bangladesh (ref. KII-1).
- ▶ Robust and organized transportation and connectivity are the keys to the economic development of Bangladesh (ref. KII-1).
- ▶ The channel needs to be re-excavated to ensure adequate drainage capacity linked to the Mukteshwary River as an effective drainage channel to prevent water logging and control floods as well in this region (ref. KII-1).
- ▶ KII-2 (Sr. Scientific Officer of Fisheries Department) discussed that the area in the vicinity of the Jashore City Road (now known as the Jashore bypass road) is a waterlogging-prone area. This ground reality underscoring the requirement to make the current channel a suitable drainage system connected to the Mukteshwary River. Besides, she stressed the need for the street to have an adequate lighting system for secure transportation.
- ▶ The Executive Engineer of BADC (Irrigation) suggested that to ease the traffic bottleneck at Chachra Intersection, it is necessary to construct the Chachra Intersection adequately wider (ref. KII-3).
- ▶ The Assistant Engineer of BADC (Irrigation) suggested that there is a requirement to construct a systematic cover drainage system with a walkway. The drainage should be connected to the Mukteshwary River (Ref. KII-4).
- ▶ The Executive Engineer of RHD said that land could be acquired in the circular-shaped habitation and settlement in the Chachra Intersection area, considering social and environmental dimensions in the context of the inhabitants who live in this settlement. Land acquisition would bring long-term benefits for them. Wide and open expressways are desired, and after the sidewalk, there should be enough space (ref. [KII-6).
- ▶ The mayor of Jashore Municipality suggested that if the Chachra Road were widened, it would reduce the traffic jams and allow people, including the students, to move safely. In this connection, necessary number of foot-over bridges (FOBs) and pedestrian overpasses (POPs) should be constructed for the safe movement of people (ref. KII-7).
- ▶ In the necessary area, a foot overpass must be constructed (ref KII-3).
- ▶ Waterlogging and drainage issues should be considered with due importance prior to the construction of the Chachra Intersection area (ref. KII-5).
- ▶ To prevent water logging during rainy seasons, there is a requirement for the construction of a proper drainage to drain out water using the proper drainage system.



3.4.6 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDS)

116. Three focus group discussions (FGDs)⁷ were conducted with male and female participants, including three FGDs with male and female mixed groups and one FGD with female participants exclusively, from May 08, 2024, to May 21, 2024. A total of 148 participants, including 92 males and 52 females, participated in the three stakeholders' consultations. The four FGDs were conducted. The three FGDs were conducted with 58 males and 20 females mixed groups, while one FGD was conducted with only 11 female participants. The FGD participants included Project Displaced Persons or Project Affected Persons (PDPs or PAPs), Project Displaced Households or Project Affected Households (PDHs or PAHs), and other affected individuals. The participants in the FGDs were informed about potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project by the facilitators. The participants in the FGDs raised their concerns, expressed views and expectations, and provided feedback, suggestions and perspectives, and details are presented at **Annex-4-3 (Table 4-5)**. Key Informant Interview were conducted with seven KIs including six male and one female Key Informants. The Key Informants expressed their concerns, expressed views and expectations, and provided feedback, suggestions and perspectives.

- ▶ Adequate compensation for affected homestead and structures,
- ▶ Most of the residences (homesteads) lack planned outlets or outfalls,
- ▶ The project activities must not create water logging in the low-lying places at adjacent area of the Chachra Intersection areas or aggravate the existing waterlogging,
- ▶ There is no planned or proper drainage system in this area.
- ▶ There is a requirement for a "U"-shaped covered drain with proper depth and width for effective drainage of wastewater and rainwater that is long-lasting, organized, and suitable in the Chachra Intersection area.
- ▶ Safety measures during the construction work include: (i) use an alternative road, (ii) follow warning signs, (iii) attend an awareness meeting, and awareness building will be encouraged, and (iv) the construction area must be fenced so that pedestrians can bypass the construction areas, etc.
- ▶ Generally, bad odor emanates from stagnant water due to a lack of proper drainage. They expressed their perception that the stagnant water may cause different types of waterborne disease.
- ▶ The demanded measures include (i) a noise barrier, (ii) water spraying or sprinkling, (iii) avoiding carrying out construction work at night, (iv) considering taking precautions for health and safety, (v) tree plantations, (vi) an appropriate drainage infrastructure, (vii) a sufficient lighting setup, (viii) an adequate number of entrances and exits, (ix) dual protection within the retaining wall, and (x) a 40-foot-wide walkway next to the retaining wall.
- ▶ It is challenging to pass through the Chachra Checkpoint because of the severe traffic congestion. The key to satisfaction with this project is its life-changing positive impacts.
- ▶ The safety measures to be taken during the construction of the project were demanded. Concerns regarding the influx of different migrant people, including laborers from different areas, were expressed. The recruitment of more local people for the construction work was demanded.
- ▶ The people of the area are aware of the project. The people's attitude towards the project is positive. The road will transform the community toward economic development. To address the air, dust, water and noise pollution and problems, necessary mitigation measures must be adopted.
- ▶ The following measures were highlighted and discussed in this FGD:
 - ▶ Need alternative road for movement of local people during construction work,
 - ▶ Proper drainage system,
 - ▶ Adequate safety system during construction work,
 - ▶ Passenger shelter and toilet facilities for both male and female,
 - ▶ Foot over bridge must be constructed in puler hat bazar, and
 - ▶ A noise barrier for noise pollution and regular water spray for dust pollution has to be in place.
 - ▶ Government support is required to encourage and thrive the women entrepreneurs.
 - ▶ The safety and security of a female labor is to be ensured at the construction yard during the construction of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project, if female laborers will be engaged,
 - ▶ Toilet for the males and females should be in the opposite directions in the public toilet,
 - ▶ Adequate compensation for affected land, structures, trees, and other assets was demanded by the participants in FGDs,
 - ▶ Payment of compensation before displacement and relocation,

⁷ The three FGDs were conducted in (1) Hothat para near Chachra Intersection (Chachra Mor (Square), Checkpost, (2) West Side of Jashore), Paschim para, (3) Mondolgati, and (4) Northside of Paschim para Uttarpara Chachra, Jashore) from May 21, 2024, to May 6, 2024.

- ▶ Payment of moving/shifting allowance.
- ▶ Employment opportunities for the eligible woman laborers during implementation of the project demanded.
- ▶ Equal wage for woman laborers like male laborers during construction work demanded, and
- ▶ Display adequate safety signs and diversion mark during the construction of the Chachra Intersection,

3.4.7 DISCUSSION ON RELOCATION OPTIONS

117. Results of consultation meetings on relocation options and strategies of affected residential households and businesses at the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area are presented in Section 4.3 of the Chapter 4.

3.4.8 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

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

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

119. The Project design, benefits and adverse environmental and social impacts were discussed with the displaced persons and their community members. 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.

3.4.9 RAP DISCLOSURE

120. It is to be noted that the disclosure of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is an important step to ensure transparency in RAP implementation, facilitate stakeholders in their involvement and participation in RAP implementation, and ensure compliance with safeguards.

121. The Executive Summary of RAP, along with the essence of the entitlement matrix of this RAP, will be translated into Bangla (the local language) and disclosed on the RHD website, following standard practice in Bangladesh. Additionally, key information—such as the project description, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the WeCARE Program, the RHD component, and potential environmental and social impacts and risks of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project—will be shared with the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders during a disclosure meeting to be held at the conference room of the Jashore Deputy Commissioner's Office.

122. It is to be noted that the almost same RAP with somewhat varied impacts and mitigation measures has been prepared. RAP disclosure can be done twice, including (i) initial RAP disclosure and (ii) final RAP disclosure. Initial RAP disclosure refers to the first formal release of the **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** to the public and stakeholders. This disclosure is a critical step in ensuring transparency, participation, and compliance with resettlement and environmental safeguard policies of the World Bank for this project and GOB authorities.

Key Points about Initial RAP Disclosure:

- a. To inform affected persons, communities, and stakeholders about the planned resettlement activities, compensation strategies, and mitigation measures.
- b. To promote transparency and allow for feedback, suggestions, or objections before implementation begins
- c. Summary of project impacts (e.g., land acquisition, displacement).
- d. Eligibility criteria for compensation and resettlement assistance.
- e. Entitlement matrix.
- f. Grievance redress mechanisms.
- g. Institutional arrangements and implementation schedule.
- h. Usually occurs after the RAP is prepared and reviewed but before any resettlement activities start.
- i. Public meetings and community consultations.
- j. Helps build trust with the community.
- k. Ensures affected people are aware of their rights and options.
- l. Enables better project outcomes through stakeholder engagement.



123. The scope of initial RAP disclosure is to disseminate preliminary results of the prepared RAP, including (a) major impacts, (b) compensation, and (c) mitigation measures as per the entitlement matrix of this RAP; in fact, it has been roughly done through the above-mentioned RAP disclosure and (c) the implementation process of this RAP. Initial RAP disclosure has progressed based on the conduction and facilitation of the focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and stakeholders' consultation meetings. Project-related information disclosures:

124. A total of 33.3152 acres of land will be acquired, including 30.9556 acres of land and 2.3596 acres of land in Chachra and Mondolgati mouza, respectively.

125. The 263 and 11 households will be affected by land acquisition in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas, respectively.

126. Final RAP disclosure will be done after this RAP will be concurred by the World Bank and approved by the MoRTB.



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4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

4.1 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

128. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 is the principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh. The RPF⁸ presents land acquisition and requisition processes, determination of value of acquired land and assets (including structures, trees, and other damages, payment of compensation to tenants as per the agreement and the ARIPA 2017. Salient points of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 (Act No. of 2017) [21st September 2017] are presented in Table 04: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA 2017 (RPF for WeCARE RHD program, March 2020, pages 26-28).

4.1.1 LAND REQUISITION POLICY OF BANGLADESH

129. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)⁹ of WeCARE Program presents land acquisition policy of Bangladesh as per the ARIPA 2017. The contractor will arrange its own to procure the required land for engineering facilities, stake yards, labor camps, etc., as mentioned in ESMP.

4.1.2 THE WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL STANDARDS

130. The RPF 2020¹⁰ 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

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

4.1.4 ELIGIBILITY AND CUT-OFF-DATES

132. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by “cut-off” dates. There are two cut-off-dates in the Chachra Intersection Improvement 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. The second cut-off-date is called the “social cut-off-date”-based on the census and IOL survey for identification and eligibility for all “non-land” related entitlements. The social cut-off-dates were set during the survey and disclosed publicly in the consultation meetings, through miking (loudspeaker), posted on the public notice boards, concerned Union Parishad Offices, Municipalities Offices and also during household-level interviews in the concerned affected villages and communities. More specifically, notice on cut-off date was officially circulated to the respective offices¹¹. In this project, the household level census and IOL were conducted during the period from February 2024 to July 2024 for eligibility for any non-titled persons such as squatters or other informal settlers. Social cut-off date for the Chachra Intersection is established as February 24, 2024. Non-titled affected persons will be given resettlement benefits¹² from the project as per entitlement matrix.

133. The census and IOL survey have identified and established the households living in the project area, including the squatters/informal settlers on RHD land who will be affected by the project. It has also established a record of all losses at household level, including structures, trees and communal structures. Any person moving into the project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled to compensation from DC, Jashore and any assistance from RHD.

⁸ RPF 2020, pages 26-29.

⁹ Subsection 3.2 Land Requisition Policy of Bangladesh describes land requisition policy in the RPF 2020, Page 30.

¹⁰ RPF 2020, pages 30-32.

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

¹² Resettlement benefits include various forms of support such as assistance, financial allowances, and grants.



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4.1.5 RHD WILL ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOLLOWINGS FOR DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS

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

135. 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)

136. Any negative project impact on vulnerable female-headed households will be treated on a priority basis. Women's focus group discussions have been conducted to address specific women's issues.

4.1.7 COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURE

137. 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 losses of 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

138. The RPF presents the procedure of land acquisition and compensation payment process to the title holders (Ref. the RPF, 2020, pages 26-29). Salient points are presented in the RPF regarding preparation and submission of land acquisition proposal towards payments of cash compensation under law (CCL) to eligible affected titled people, including successive and simultaneous activities as well (i) submission of land acquisition proposals, (ii) feasibility by DC, (iii) DLAC approval, (iv) publication and serving of Notice Form KA under Section 4(1), (v) joint verification from GHA, (vi) complaint against Joint Verification Field Book or joint list, (vii) objection against acquisition, (viii) notice to acquire 7(1), Form KHA, (ix) compensation and award (Form GA under Sub-Section 8(3)(Ka) , and (x) payment of compensation to affected titled people. ARIPA 2017 contains information about payment of compensation under Section 11(1). More or less, a requirement of a total of 170 to 215 days from the date of submission of the LAP may require reaching this stage of progress for starting payment of compensation. DC pays compensation to eligible after verification of and being sanguine for ownership of the acquired land and property. There are requirements for updating ownership papers and documents related to the acquired land and property. It is to be noted that if compensation cannot be paid/received/no eligible person is available to receive compensation/there is a dispute on title, DC shall keep the amount of compensation in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic, which shall be deemed as if compensation is paid.

4.1.9 COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURE TO THE NON-TITLED PERSONS

139. Despite the Act, 2017 has no provision to compensate affected persons without title to land, but the donors prescribe to address relocation and resettlement issues of the non-titled affected persons as per WB ESF and ESS5. The RPF's Table 05: Gaps between GOB policies/act and ESS5 illustrates gap-filling measures/actions taken in this project (Ref. RPF, 2020, page 32). In this connection, the following steps can be taken in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled EPs:

- ▶ As per tripartite JVS by Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and with reference to the census and IOL survey data, a final list of verified non-titled APs will be prepared by the INGO.
- ▶ Unique individual identity numbers will be devised and created against the name of each non-titled EP.

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- ▶ A photograph of the non-titled EP with a devised unique EP ID number will be taken, and an ID card will be prepared and issued by PM/DPM/any nominated representative of PIU, RHD.
- ▶ The INGO will prepare entitled person file (EP file) and entitlement card (EC) for each EP.
- ▶ The INGO will assist the non-titled EPs in opening Bank Accounts in their names, especially in names of both husband and wife, in case of married couple, if they do not have any Bank accounts. If the EP is a woman, ensure that the Bank account is in her name.
- ▶ The tenants of the residential houses and commercial premises will have to collect necessary documents (such as receipt of house rent payment, trade license, etc.) as per the prerequisites for payment of resettlement assistance.
- ▶ EP's photograph will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman/Member/Administrator/Ward Councilor/Mayor/Administrator. Issuance of the EP ID card will be done jointly by the RHD and INGO representative through signing on the EP ID card; and
- ▶ The INGO will assist the Project/PIU/PMU in preparing payment debit voucher as per EP file and EC and those will be disbursed in Account Payee Cheque in public place or office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the EPs.

140. 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 Chairman/Administration. Or,
- ▶ An affidavit declaring their tenant status. Or,
- ▶ 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 **Figure 4-1**.



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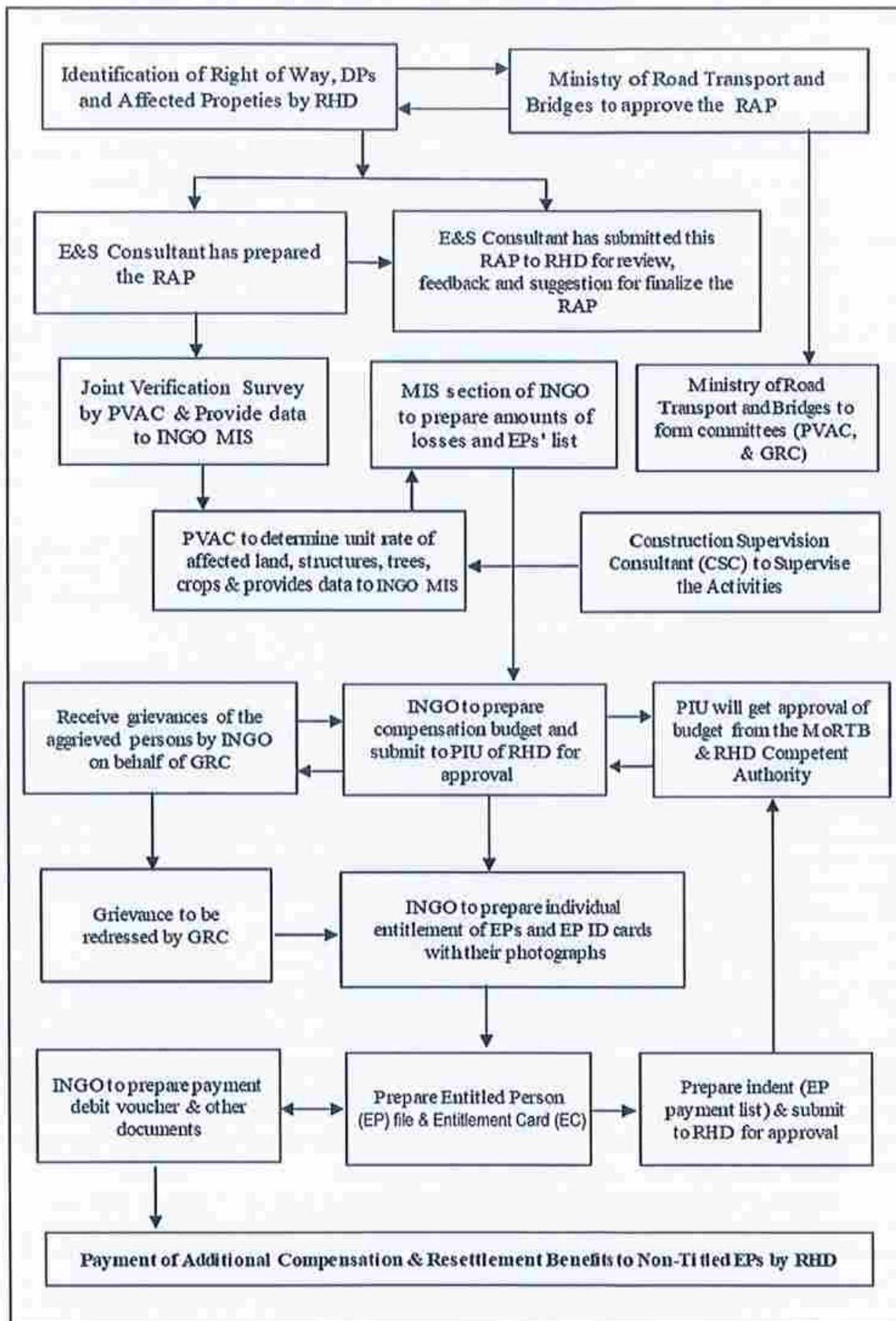


Figure 4-1: Compensation Mechanism for Non-Title Holder EPs



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141. Approval of the RAP marks the starting point for the schematic overview of the compensation payment process for non-titled Project-Affected Persons (EPs). Therefore, RAP approval itself should not be included in this section. Unit rates for other types of losses such as land, structures, trees, crops, and fish stock are detailed in the Budget chapter and its associated annexes, which are referenced accordingly within that chapter.

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

Step-1	RHD-SAMAHAR Joint account is required for EP Payment
Step-2	SAMAHAR will prepare individual budget along with Indent, Individual EP File with necessary document and EP, EC and Debit Voucher. Then submit to PM, RHD, WeCARE Phase-I
Step-3	Indent must be approved by PD, WeCARE Phase-I
Step-4	As per Indent approved amount will be deposited to the joint account from IBAS
Step-5	SAMAHAR will prepare individual account payee cheques
Step-6	Cheques will be jointly signed by SAMAHAR and RHD (Nominated Persons Respectively)
Step-7	SAMAHAR 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 SAMAHAR 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

142. This section discusses the entitlements/compensation policies, including assistance, and benefits in the form of an Entitlement Matrix (EM). This matrix is prepared considering GOB's policies related to land acquisition and requisition policy (ARIPA-2017) and World Bank ESS5. This section is very important for the implementation of the RAP.

4.2.1 ELIGIBILITY POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

4.2.1.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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

4.2.1.2 COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

144. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared based on Entitlement Matrix of the RPF 2020 and presented in **Table 4-1**. The table presents an entitlement matrix (EM) based on the entitlement matrix of the RPF 2020. The main contents of the EM include (i) 14 impact categories due to land acquisition for the Chachra Intersection, (ii) definition of entitled persons, and (iii) proposed entitlements/compensation policy. It is to be noted that the "Final Draft Common Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement was prepared for the Foreign Aided Projects" by the 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.

145. 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). For example, replacement value (RV) includes transfer grant (TG), which is based on labor and transportation costs for dismantling affected houses and structures and transporting all the salvageable housing materials and other belongings to the relocation location. Similarly, reconstruction grant (RG) includes land development costs, labor and transportation costs, etc. to reconstruct houses and structures at the relocation location. It is problematic to determine the amount of compensation and resettlement benefits based on such non-specific (intangible) entitlement.

146. In 2022, RHD devised an entitlement matrix for multilaterally funded projects to harmonize and standardize all pertinent concepts, documents, parameters, nomenclature, terminology and entitlement

survey techniques and methodologies, and resettlement processes related to land acquisition and resettlement activities. The RHD Entitlement Matrix is comprehensive and details out clearly the entitlement/compensation for different types of losses that arise from the land acquisition for the development of the Jhenaidah-Jashore highway project improvement 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 the RAP implementation budget have been worked out mainly based on RPF EM as per the World Bank's suggestion. However, the RAP implementation budget has also been worked out by applying compensation and resettlement benefit rates presented in the RHD EM when specific entitlements are found justified for any impact categories, and if the rate is not available or worked out in the RPF EM. It is to be noted that efforts were made to include Column 3 in the entitlement matrix of RAP for the Jhenaidah-Jashore highway improvement project, Phase-1, to show the number of households/persons and impacts. That very column has been excluded from the entitlement matrix of RAP for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project, WeCARE (Phase-1) as per the suggestion of RHD, PIU. Consequently, generic entitlements have been included again, avoiding number-affected HHs, persons, and impact details in **Table 4-1** and subsection on budgets. Other resettlement budgets (see **Annex 2 (Table-2-9)**) have been based on this entitlement matrix.



147. Gap analysis on resettlement benefits between RPF EM and EM in RHD's common matrix has been done for preparation of the EM that has been included in the RAP for the Jhenaidah to Jashore Road Section Improvement Project. The short report on the above-mentioned gap analysis was attached as Annex-4-6 (Tables 4-7 & 4-8) with RAP prepared for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Road Section, Phase-1. It is to be noted that Annex-4-6 (Table 4-7) has been referred to only, but not been attached to this RAP.

148. The entitlement matrix given in RPF document is presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix for WeCARE Program			Proposed Entitlements/Compensation Policy
SL.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	
1.	Impact Category 1: Acquisition of Agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies [ponds]	Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in process of CCL payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Cash Compensation under Law (CCL), which includes market price and 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017. ▲ Replacement Value (RV) as recommended by PVAC. ▲ If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD. ▲ Dislocation allowance as recommended by PVAC at the rate of BDT 300 per decimal. ▲ As per latest NBR determined rate of Tax. But for estimation purpose, 5% to 6% of the land acquisition cost has been kept for reimbursement of the actual amount of tax deduction at source by DC. ▲ 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).
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 pacify any assets other than the land is affected and required relocation. ▲ If the land or assets are leased to a 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 definition of "unusable land" considering practical situation during implementation. ▲ Requisition can be maximum of 2 years, land has to be returned to the owner as original condition, and otherwise compensation has to be paid as decided by DC and 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 result of PV survey of structures, estimated CCL amount is found higher than RV of the same. Therefore, Top Up payment for affected structure will not be required. ▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost. PVAC, with the assistance from INGO, may determine the actual cost. ▲ Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.



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

SL	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	Proposed Entitlements/Compensation Policy
4.	Impact Category 4: Loss of residential, commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)	Non-titled persons, owners (squatters/vendors/encroachers), vendors and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) built on GoB land as found during census.	<p>▲ RHD in collaboration with RSEC, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.</p> <p>▲ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p> <p>▲ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and Social Environmental Circle of RHD (RSEC) based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</p> <p>▲ Replacement Value (RV) of the structure as determined by PVAC and RSEC in consultation with affected HHs.</p> <p>▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.</p> <p>▲ Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.</p> <p>▲ RHD in collaboration with RSEC, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.</p> <p>▲ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p> <p>▲ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</p>
5.	Impact Category 5 (1): Loss of Community Property Resources (CPR) with or without title to land	<p>Legal owners (land, structures, trees or any other assets) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.</p> <p>Socially recognized owners/non-titled (structures, trees or any other assets) affected on the ROW as identified by Census and verified by JVC.</p>	<p>▲ Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) which includes market price and 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017.</p> <p>▲ If RV of land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as top up.</p> <p>▲ Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes market price and 100% premium assets other than land (title holder).</p> <p>▲ If RV of assets other than land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD as top up (title holder). Title Holder CPRs will get CCL for structures from DC Office, which will be higher than RV as found in result of PV Survey.</p> <p>▲ As per latest NBR determined rate of Tax. But for estimation purpose, 6% of land acquisition cost has been kept for reimbursement of actual amount of tax deduction at source by DC.</p> <p>▲ According to the results of PV survey, RV rates for pucca, semi-pucca, tin made and kutchha structures per sft are BDT 3,262, BDT 1,725, BDT 1,339 and BDT 584 respectively. Above-mentioned rates of RV will be paid by RHD to non-titled CPRs affected structures. It is to be noted that nothing has been mentioned about what will happen if the rates have been increased at the time of RAP implementation in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF, 2020).</p> <p>▲ Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.</p> <p>▲ Reconstruction Grant at actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.</p> <p>▲ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p> <p>▲ Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by PVAC and RSEC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.</p>



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

SL.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons	Proposed Entitlements/Compensation Policy
6	Impact Category 5 (2): 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 trees and bamboo. ▲ Fruit bearing trees without timber: If the tree is at or near fruit bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. ▲ Fruit bearing trees with timber: RC 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. ▲ Grant/allowance for plantation at the rate 2% of RV of trees and bamboo. ▲ Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RV as applicable.
7	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 Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Cash Compensation under law (CCL) which includes 100% for title holder and sharecroppers. ▲ In applicable cases, top up payment on DC's CCL for legal owners and sharecroppers for their affected crops/fish-stock, if replacement value (RV) is higher than CCL of crops/fish-stock. ▲ Replacement Value of crops if planted (cultivated) on GoB land by squatters and/or sharecroppers. ▲ 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. ▲ RV of existing standing crops/fish stock. ▲ Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.
8	Impact Category 7: Loss of leased/mortgaged in land/ponds	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"> ▲ Replacement Value (RV) of crops/fish stock. ▲ Outstanding lease money is backed to the lessee by the owner as per agreement. ▲ Dislocation Allowance will be calculated according to the recommendation of PVAC and based on current market rate.
9	Impact Category 8: Loss of income from displaced commercial/industrial premises (owner operated)	Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 and/or during census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ 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 rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for titled owner operated ▲ Estimated rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for displaced NTHHs (squatters) as owner operated. ▲ Estimated rental assistance @ BDT 15,000 for the displaced encroachers' HHs as owner operated.
	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 affected by the acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labor or as determined by PVAC. ▲ Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the project.



Table 4-1: RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix for WeCARE Program		Proposed Entitlements/Compensation Policy
SL.	Impact Category	Entitled Persons
14.	Impact category 13: Unforeseen adverse impact	Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation
15.	Impact category 14: Construction Induced Impact	Title and non-title land, structure, tree and/or any type of assets owners.

squatters based on their worst-off condition¹⁴ were included for the income and livelihood restoration program in the RAP for the WeCARE, Phase 1 for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Road Section Improvement. The cost per trainee is at the rate of BDT 4,230, and credit support is under the income generation program.

The determined entitlements for assistance and grants for vulnerable HHs are as follows:

- ▲ The determined entitlement for income restoration grants @ BDT 27,000 per VHHs.
- ▲ The determined entitlements for one-time special assistance @ BDT 10,000 per VHH.
- ▲ The estimated entitlements for one-time special assistance for the female VHHs at the rate BDT 15,000.
- ▲ The estimated entitlements for trainings of total 77 trainees including the 20 trainees nominated by the 20 VHHs, and the 57 nominated trainees by the 57 worst-off squatters.
- ▲ Entitlement will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework.

▲ RV of damaged land, structure, tree, crops/fish stock and/or any type of assets owners as determined by PVAC and affected land/asset owner. RVs of these assets have already been mentioned.

▲ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.



14. Some of the following criteria with the poorest/desitute condition may be considered associated with worst-off squatters:

- ▲ Female-headed households
- ▲ Elderly-headed households (especially without support)
- ▲ Households with persons with disabilities or chronic illness
- ▲ Landless or assetless households
- ▲ Extremely low-income or income-insecure households
- ▲ Households' dependent on informal/unpredictable livelihoods
- ▲ No access to social safety nets or government ID/registration.

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149. In response to comment made on RV rates presented in Table 4-1 (Impact Category 5, Impact Category 5 (2), Impact Category 8, Impact Category 9) the following response is given:

150. The rates are expected to increase over time during RAP implementation. Therefore, efforts should be made to ensure that compensation and resettlement benefits are disbursed as promptly as possible to address challenges related to rising rates. However, the Terms of Reference (ToR) and scope of work of the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will be the determining factors in addressing this significant issue. PVAC will consult joint verification field book (JVFB) to and rate for medicinal plant to be determined by DC with support from the department of forest. The entitlements for the impact category 8 have been directly replicated in this RAP from the approved RAP for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project as per the RPF for the WeCARE RHD program, 2020. The main reason is given here. The RAP for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project has replicated this entitlement (grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage) from the approved RPF of the WeCARE Phase I.

4.3 RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

151. This section discusses the relocation and resettlement plan for the affected PAPs. Acquisition of a total of 13.5773 acres of private land including 12.5455 acres and 1.0318 acres at Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, procuring 4.7723 acres of other government agencies' land (including 2.4118 acres of Custom Office, 1.0366 acres of BADC (Irrigation Office), 1.1678 acres of BD Fish Research Institute at Chachra Mouza while 0.1561 acres of Puler Hat High School at Mondolgati Mouza) through inter-ministerial transfer, and utilization of 16.0103 acres of RHD land by resuming from private use of RHD land for the construction of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project has diverse impact on (i) physical displacement, (ii) economic displacement, and (iii) both physical and economic displacement.

4.3.1 AFFECTED PAPS REQUIRED RELOCATION

152. Table 4-2, Table 4-3 & Table 4-4 show that out of 274 affected residential households and businesses, the project interventions will cause full and partial dislocations of the 221 affected HHs and businesses (80.66%). Out of 221 affected households and businesses, 41 residential premises, including 37 affected THHs and 4 NTHHs, 153 affected businesses of 43 THHs, 108 NTHHs, and 2 encroacher HHs, and 27 HHs lost residential-cum-commercial premises of 24 THHs, 1 NTHH and 2 encroacher HHs. In contrast, 55 partially affected households and businesses will not be required to relocate their residences and businesses. A total of 51 affected THHs including 9, 17 and 25 THHs will not require to relocate their residential, commercial, and residential-cum-commercial structures, respectively. Besides, 2 affected encroacher households, including 1 and 1 encroacher HH each, will not be required to relocate their partially affected commercial and residential-cum-commercial premises.

4.3.2 PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL HHS

153. Table 4-2 shows that there are 50 affected residential households, including 46 residential THHs (92.00%) and 4 NTHHs (8.00%), that will be affected due to the project. According to the findings of the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey presented in Table 4-2, there is a requirement of 41 residential households, including 37 residential THHs (90.23% of total HHs required to relocate) and 4 residential NTHHs (9.76% of total HHs required to relocate) to relocate their residences from the RoW. Table 4-6, shows that out of 46 affected residential THHs, 37 THHs required to relocate their residential structures. 31 THHs opted for self-relocation by spending compensation and resettlement benefits and 6 THHs opted for relocation and resettlement through project management. They were informed that this linear project did not have any provision for the establishment of resettlement sites to prevent impacting additional affected households. Moreover, they were informed that the Deputy Commissioner will provide them compensation for residential land and structures while the RHD PIU will provide them resettlement benefits to facilitate them for self-relocation as per the entitlement matrix (EM) of this RAP. As a result, they become willing to self-relocate by spending compensation and resettlement benefits.

154. It is reiterated that this linear project does not have any provision for establishing a resettlement site by the RHD PIU to avoid further impacts on additional households causing additional relocation that would result from developing such a site. Instead, relocation and resettlement will be managed through project-level support presented in the entitlement matrix of the RAP.

155. Subsection 4.3.12 Group Relocation, outlines the probable process of self-initiated group relocation. It should be noted that according to the results of the census and IOL survey, 8 affected squatters engaged in businesses who belong to some closely knit groups with intimate, reciprocal, and cohesive relationships, may take the initiative to jointly search for and purchase suitable land for relocating their residential and/or commercial structures. If their self-initiated efforts are unsuccessful, they may seek assistance in identifying suitable land for



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relocation from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), the engaged NGO, and local government institutions such as the Union Parishad and Pourashava.

156. Additionally, favorable factors include the timely disbursement of compensation for affected residential and commercial land and structures, applicable resettlement benefits such as the Transfer Grant (TG) and Reconstruction Grant (RG), and the affected households will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost as per the entitlement matrix of this RAP. It is suggested that the iNGO will work closely through focus group discussions with the affected people of the same lineage, people with strong social ties, or people who gave the option of self-group relocation. The iNGO staff may identify, motivate, and support them to encourage them to purchase land for self-group relocation collectively. This approach aims to preserve social cohesion and cultural continuity while minimizing disruption to the lives and livelihoods of displaced households. Out of 4 affected residential NTHHs, 4 affected NTHHs opted for resettlement through project management. Mouza-wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of residential THHs and NTHHs is presented in **Table 4-2**.

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention		Units	Displacement of Affected HHs			Requirement of Relocation of Affected Residential HHs	
			Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	Not Required ¹⁵	Required
Residential HHs	THHs	No.	46	0	46	9	37
	NTHHs	No.	4	0	4	0	4
	Encroacher HHs	No.	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	No.	50	0	50	9	41

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

4.3.3 ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT (RELOCATION OF HHS LOSING BUSINESS ENTITIES)

157. **Table 4-3** shows that there is a total of 171 affected HHs, which will lose their commercial land and structures. Out of 171 affected households, 108 NTHHs (63.15%), 60 THHs (35.08%), and 3 encroacher HHs (1.75%). According to the findings of the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey presented in **Table 4-7**, out of 60 affected businesses of THHs, 43 THHs (71.66%) required relocation while 17 THHs (28.33%) do not require relocation of their commercial premises. More importantly, out of 108 affected NTHHs (100%) required relocation.

158. **Table 4-7** shows that 60 affected THHs, 43 THHs (71.67%) will require to relocate their commercial structures while 17 THHs (28.33%) will not require to relocated their commercial structures. Out of 43 THHs requiring to relocate their commercial structures, 27 THHs expressed their option for self-relocation and resettlement by spending compensation and resettlement benefits, followed by 10 THHs opted for resettlement through self-group relocation in cluster manner, and further followed by 6 THHs opted for relocation of commercial structures through project management. The 17 THHs not requiring relocation also expressed their relocation options presented in **Table 4-7**. Out of 108 affected NTHHs, 58 NTHHs (53.70%), 42 NTHHs (38.89%), and 8 NTHHs (7.41%) opted for (i) resettlement through project management, (ii) self-relocation, and (iii) self-group relocation with affected neighboring squatter businesses men through cluster manner, respectively. The relocation process will be carried out following the disbursement of compensation by DC Office for THHs, and replacement value (RV) of commercial structures to the affected commercial squatters by the Project Director, RHD PIU and before the payment of resettlement benefits to the THHs, NTHHs and Encroachers' HHs by the RHD PIU (**Table 4-7**). The implementing NGO (iNGO) and the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), may provide support if the PAPs want to identifying alternative land. and 42 NTHHs (38.89%) opted for self-relocation of their affected commercial premises by spending compensation and resettlement benefits. Besides, 8 affected NTHHs opted for self-relocation with affected neighbors in a cluster manner. There are 3 affected encroachers' HHs under the project. Out of 3 affected businesses of encroacher HHs, 3 encroacher HHs (100%) opted for self-relocation of their affected commercial premises by spending compensation and resettlement benefits. A total of 153 affected businesses of total affected HHs irrespective of title, 108 NTHHs (70.59%), 43 THHs (28.10%), and 2 encroachers' HHs (1.31%), will require to relocate their structures and businesses. Mouza-wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of affected businesses is presented in **Table 4-3**.

¹⁵ Those affected titled residential households due to land acquisition for the project whose residual land and unacquired portion of their residential structures can be usable through trivial renovation and repair works for the affected households. Consequently, they will not require relocation of their residential structures.



Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention		Units	Displacement of Affected Entities			Requirement of Relocation of Affected Residential HHs	
			Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	Not Required ¹⁶	Required
Business Entities	THHs	No.	57	3	60	17	43
	NTHHs	No.	108	0	108	0	108
	Encroacher HHs	No.	3	0	3	1	2
	Total	No.	168	3	171	18	153

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

4.3.4 COMBINATION OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

159. **Table 4-4** shows that a total of 53 HHs, including 49 THHs (92.45%), 1 NTHH (1.89%), and 3 encroacher THHs (5.66%), will be affected due to the acquisition of residential-cum-commercial premises for this project. According to the findings of the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey presented in **Table 4-8**, out of 53 affected THHs losing residential-cum-commercial premises, 27 households (50.94%), including 24 titled households (92.31% of total HHs required to relocate), 1 NTHH (1.89%), and 2 encroacher HHs (3.77%) of total HHs required to relocate, required relocation. **Table 4-8** shows that among the 49 affected THHs, 24 THHs will require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures while 25 THHs will not require to relocate residential-cum-commercial structures. According to the census and IOL survey, out of 24 THHs requiring relocation, 20 THHs expressed their option for self-relocation by spending compensation and resettlement benefits, followed by 3 THHs opted for relocation and resettlement through project management and 1 THH expressed option for self-relocation through cluster manner. Similarly, 1 affected NTHH, and 3 affected encroacher HHs opted for self-relocation of their residences-cum-commercial premises, opted for self-relocation. It is to be noted that there is no provision for the establishment of resettlement sites in this linear project to prevent impacting additional affected households. Out of 2 affected encroachers' HHs opted for resettlement through project management. Mouza-wise detailed information on displacement and relocation of both residential and business premises is presented in **Table 4-4**.

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention		Units	Displacement of Affected Entities			Requirement of Relocation of Affected Residential HHs	
			Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	Not Required ¹⁷	Required
Residential HHs & Businesses (Residential-cum-Shops)	THHs	No.	41	8	49	25	24
	NTHHs	No.	1	0	1	0	1
	Encro. HHs	No.	3	0	3	1	2
	Total	No.	45	8	53	26	27

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

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

160. **Table 4-5** shows that there is a total of 5 affected CPRs in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project, including 4 CPRs and 1 CPRs in Chachra and Mondolgati, respectively, due to the project. Out of 5 affected CPRs at the Chachra Intersection area, 4 CPRs will require to be displaced and relocated. On the other hand, there are a total of six affected government and other entities due to the project. Out of the six affected government (government agencies) and other entities, the affected structures of the six government and other entities will not require to relocate.

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention	Units	Displacement of Affected CPRs and Other Entities			Total	
		Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	Not Required ¹⁸	Required
Community Property Properties (CPR)	No.	4	1	5	1	4

¹⁶ Those affected titled commercial premises losing households due to land acquisition for the project whose residual commercial land and unacquired portion of their commercial premises can be usable through trivial renovation and repair works for the affected households. Consequently, they will not require relocation of their commercial premises.

¹⁷ Those affected titled residential-cum-commercial premises losing households due to land acquisition for the project whose residual residential-cum-commercial land and unacquired portion of their affected premises can be usable through trivial renovation and repair works for the affected households. Consequently, they will not require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial premises.

¹⁸ One CPR and an unacquired portion of the affected structures of the four government agencies and other entities due to acquisition for the project can be usable through trivial renovation and repair works by the government agencies and other entities.

Category of Loss Due to Project Intervention	Units	Displacement of Affected CPRs and Other Entities			Total	
		Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	Not Required ¹⁸	Required
Other Entities	No	5	1	6	6	0
Grand Total	No.	9	2	11	7	4

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – April 2024.

4.3.6 RELOCATION OPTIONS

161. Relocation options, relocation and resettlement site(s), and host villages are inextricably related terms and matters. **Table 4-6**, **Table 4-7** & **Table 4-8** present relocation options of the affected titled, non-titled and encroacher households losing residential structures, commercial premises and businesses and residential-cum-commercial premises in the Chachra Intersection area.

162. Since Bangladesh is a densely populated country, this project is linear and does not include a provision for identifying the relocation sites. The relocation aspects, including, this provision, were discussed with AHs during the stakeholder engagement activity. Of 274 PAHs, only one AH opted for relocation in the resettlement site during the census and IOL survey. Under the conditions mentioned above, it is not feasible to identify the relocation site for a particular PAH. Thus, it is further explained to the stakeholders that whoever prefers relocation to nearby areas, RHD will support clearing administrative or bureaucratic hassles, including registering a new land plot, negotiating the price, and paying them grants or compensation per the entitlement matrix. With assistance through INGO, RHD will support those AHs who cannot manage relocation independently. INGO will assist them (AH) in searching for suitable land for relocation, installing the handpump, latrines, etc. 19 Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by RHD during implementation of this RAP. Additionally, it is important to note that the estimated lump sum cost for the access road has been included in the final RAP under the contingency allocation.

163. Relocation options were obtained and documented through the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey. The respondents were given informed choices and explanations on relocation options indirectly while the survey was conducted. **Table 4-6** shows that there is a total of 50 affected households due to the acquisition of homestead and residential structures. Out of 50 affected HHs, 46 THHs (92.00%) and 4 NTHHs (8.00%) will be affected due to the project. Out of 46 affected THHs, 37 THHs required relocation and 9 THHs did not required relocation. However, 9 THHs also expressed their relocation options during the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey. Out of 37 THHs requiring relocation, 31 THHs opted for self-relocation of their residential structures by spending compensation and resettlement benefits and 6 THHs opted for relocation and resettlement through project management. On the other hand, 9 THHs which did not require to relocation their residential structures also expressed their relocation options. Out of them, 8 THHs opted self-relocation and one THH opted for relocation and resettlement through project management. The 4 affected NTHHs opted for relocation and resettlement through project management. This linear project does not have any provision of establishment of resettlement site. Detailed information about relocation options for affected residential households is presented in **Table 4-6**.

Relocation Options	Relocation Options of HHs (No.)					
	THHs		NTHHs	Encro. -HHs	Total	%
	Relocation required	Not required relocation				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Resettlement through project management	6	1	4	0	11	21.15
Self-relocation and resettlement by spending compensation and resettlement benefit	31	8	0	0	39	75.00
Self-group relocation with affected neighbors in a cluster manner	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	37	9	4	0	50	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – April 2024.

164. **Table 4-7** shows that there is a total of 171 affected households losing commercial land and premises. Out of 171 affected households, 60 THHs (35.09%), 108 NTHHs (63.16%), and 3 encroacher HHs (1.75%) will be affected due to the acquisition of commercial premises and/or businesses for the project. Out of 60 affected THHs, 43 THHs (71.67%) will require to relocate their commercial structures while 17 THHs (28.33%) will not require to relocated their commercial structures. Out of 43 THHs requiring to relocate their commercial structures,

¹⁸ RAP for Jashore-jhennaidah Phase -I, WeCARE Project, RHD, April 2023

27 THHs expressed their option for self-relocation and resettlement by spending compensation and resettlement benefits, followed by 10 THHs opted for resettlement through self-group relocation in cluster manner, and further followed by 6 THHs opted for relocation of commercial structures through project management. The 17 THHs not requiring relocation also expressed their relocation options presented in Table 4-7. Out of 108 affected NTHHs, 58 NTHHs (53.70%), 42 NTHHs (38.89%), and 8 NTHHs (7.41%) opted for (i) resettlement through project management, (ii) self-relocation, and (iii) self-group relocation with affected neighboring squatter businesses men through cluster manner, respectively. Besides, there are 3 affected encroacher households, which opted for self-relocation by spending compensation and resettlement benefits. This linear project does not have any provision of establishment of resettlement site. Detailed information of affected THHs, NTHHs, and encroacher HHs by relocation options for relocating commercial premises and businesses is presented in Table 4-7.

Relocation Options	Relocation Options of HHs (No.)					
	THHs		NTHHs	Encro. HHs	Total	%
	Relocation required	Not required relocation				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Resettlement through project management	6	2	58	0	66	38.60
Self-relocation and resettlement by spending compensation and resettlement benefit	27	11	42	3	83	48.54
Self-group relocation with affected neighbors in a cluster manner	10	4	8	0	22	12.86
Total	43	17	108	3	171	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – April 2024

165. A total of 53 households will be affected due to the acquisition of residential-cum-commercial land and premises for the project. Out of 53 affected households, 49 titled HHs (92.45%), 1 NTH (1.89%), and 3 encroachers' HHs (5.66%). Among the 49 affected THHs, 24 THHs will require relocation of their residential-cum-commercial structures while 25 THHs will not require to relocate residential-cum-commercial structures. According to the census and IOL survey, out 24 THHs requiring relocation, 20 THHs expressed their option for self-relocation by spending compensation and resettlement benefits, followed by 3 THHs opted for relocation and resettlement through project management and 1 THH expressed option for self-relocation through cluster manner. Similarly, 1 affected NTHH, and 3 affected encroacher HHs opted for self-relocation of their residences-cum-commercial premises, opted for self-relocation. This linear project does not have any provision of establishment of resettlement site. Details on relocation options of the affected THHs, encroacher HHs, and NTHH losing homesteads, residences, and/or businesses on private and RHD land are presented in Table 4-8.

Relocation Options	Relocation Options of HHs (No.)					
	THHs		NTHHs	Encro. HHs	Total	%
	Relocation required	Not required relocation				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Resettlement through project management	3	3	0	0	6	11.32
Self-relocation and resettlement by spending compensation and resettlement benefit	20	20	1	3	44	83.02
Self-group relocation with affected neighbors in a cluster manner	1	2	0	0	3	5.66
Total	24	25	1	3	53	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – April 2024

4.3.7 PROJECT RELOCATION STRATEGY

166. Relocation options were obtained from the affected residential households, business owners, and both owners of residences and businesses during (i) the census, Inventory of Losses (IOL), and Socioeconomic Survey (SES), (ii) the market survey of land, structures, trees, crops, etc., and (iii) the feedback was sought from the consultations with relevant stakeholders at the Chachra Intersection area. The data collected and generated during the above-mentioned surveys and consultations have been analyzed and considered in designing a practical and

realistic relocation strategy based on (i) the context of the Chachra Intersection area, (ii) the affected participants and their communities expressed choices, ideas, and priorities relating to their relocation, and (iii) the requirements of complying with the GoB and the Bank's policies relating to the relocation of affected residential households and businesses. Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. In general, vacant land is scarce in Bangladesh, especially in the vicinities of the Chachra Intersection area. Most of the affected residential households expressed their willingness to stay at nearby places of their affected residences and/or businesses. The main reasons behind their such willingness include (i) to sustain their current income earning from unaffected land, assets, and livelihoods, and (ii) to remain close to their neighbors and relatives.

167. It has already been mentioned earlier, based on the findings presented in **Table 4-6** that 84.78% THHs and 15.22% of affected residential HHs opted for self-relocation options and resettlement through project management, respectively. **Table 4-7** shows that affected businesses of 64.52% THHs, 22.58% THHs, 8.06% THHs, 4.84% THHs opted for self-relocation, self-group relocation, relocation through project management, and relocation and resettlement at the resettlement site, respectively. On the other hand, out 108 affected NTHHs, 53.70%, 38.89%, and 7.41% opted for relocation of commercial premises through project management, self-relocation and self-group relocation of commercial premises in cluster manner, respectively. **Table 4-8** shows that 81.63% of affected THHs, 1 NTHH and 3 encroacher HHs opted for self-relocation nearby for the said reason and purposes.

168. Some affected households have looked for plots to purchase land in advance for their self-relocation on their purchased land in the vicinity. It should be noted that the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project does not make any provision to provide any resettlement site. Additional households would be displaced or affected even for the development of resettlement sites for the affected displaced households in this project. More specifically, the scarcity of land, the existing densely populated habitation or settlement, and the current reality led the competent authority to avoid including resettlement sites under such types of projects in Bangladesh. This reality is also very much true for the proposed Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. Therefore, this project does not make provision for resettlement sites considering this reality. However, for the affected households or persons who prefer to relocate to nearby places, RHD PIU, with support from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), may support them in finding such a location, including through administrative or bureaucratic processes such as registering a new land plot, negotiating the price, and paying them grants or compensation as per the entitlement matrix. RHD PIU, with assistance from INGO, will also support those affected residential households and businesses that cannot manage relocation by themselves. INGO will search for suitable land so that these PAPs will be able to purchase land for their relocation through the self-relocation process. INGO will also assist them in installing one tube well for more or less ten relocated HHs and a slab latrine for each relocated household at their relocation places. More specifically, RHD PIU, with the assistance of INGO, will liaise with the respective offices of other government departments for these PAPs to get electricity, water, gas, etc., connections after their relocation.

169. Titled households, squatters' settlements, and markets had been developed in the Chachra Intersection area over the decades, considering convenience in maintaining their lives and livelihoods. During the census, IOL, socioeconomic survey, and consultation meetings, the potential affected people were given relocation options. It was found that partially affected residential structures and commercial premises will be usable through minor repair or renovation works. Most residential households and some owners of commercial structures have residual land for relocation in the adjacent vicinities of the Chachra Intersection area. They prefer to maintain relationships with kinship groups, including likeminded people, and with their existing communities. Thus, displaced households, businesses, and management committees of Community Property Resources (CPRs) preferred self-relocation using compensation money, assistance, and allowances with assistance from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), if required.

170. During the census, IOL, and socioeconomic survey, four relocation options have been offered, e.g., (i) self-managed permanent relocation; (ii) relocation in suitable places with project assistance; (iii) relocation in urban areas with project assistance; and (iv) self-group relocation with affected neighbors in a cluster manner with project assistance. The relocation options were determined through the census, IOL survey, consultation meetings, and small group discussions during the preparation of this RAP. Affected shops or business establishments will be relocated in the vicinity of their own in a cluster manner to continue their economic activities and livelihood uninterrupted. The findings on relocation options have been presented in the above-mentioned **Table 4-6**, **Table 4-7** & **Table 4-8**.

171. The Project Manager (PM) of RHD PIU will work along with the individual consultants of the project, such as the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (LARS) and the Social Development and Public Relations Expert, to resolve relocation-related problems and issues for the displaced households and commercial

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premises. Necessary assistance from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), if required, will be provided during the process. PRAC, in consultation with the district and Upazila administration, will find alternative land (preferably Khas or any agency's land) in the project area for the relocation of the displaced households and shops. They can also be temporarily relocated to a nearby available 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 or individual manner.

4.3.8 SELF-RELOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTITIES

172. Land acquisition in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project area will cause displacement and major impacts on residential and commercial entities and community property resources.

173. The existing, already developed land that is suitable for relocation for the affected households and businesses is scarce. Similarly, plenty of vacant public land is also not available at a suitable location for the said purpose. Further, the residential HHs are interested and prefer to relocate or shift in the vicinity of their present location by re-constructing or renovating their structures to avail themselves of the continuation of the existing facilities that they were enjoying earlier, for example, access to the road, mutual support from the kin groups, and other civic amenities and facilities in their community. Since the government-sponsored relocation site is not feasible for the HHs affected in the Chachra Intersection area, they are encouraged to do a permanent "self-relocation". The affected households will purchase homestead land or suitable land to develop as homesteads in the vicinity of their own for relocation and resettlement.

174. 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. About 75.00% of all affected residential HHs and 43.15% of commercial premises of all the households, irrespective of title, and 81.48% of all the HHs losing both residences and businesses have opted for self-relocation. Their options for relocation of (i) residential, (ii) business premises, and (iii) residences and business premises have been documented in the filled-out census, IOL forms, and socioeconomic survey questionnaires. These questionnaires have been signed by the household heads or their senior proxies who participated as respondents and may be considered as their informal declaration. The affected shops on private and government land at the Chachra Intersection area may be relocated in a cluster manner to restore their businesses and livelihoods. Again, relocation in a cluster manner of combinedly affected residential households and businesses by themselves is encouraged so that they can be able to continue their businesses and restore their livelihoods. Affected shops on private land are broadly classified into two categories, such as (i) a total of 149 businesses that are affected, which have been operated by the owners of commercial structures, and (ii) on the other hand, a total of 324 businesses operated by the affected tenants of commercial structures of titled, non-titled, and encroacher households, and CPRs' commercial structures. The affected businesses of the owner-business operator will be relocated mostly to the new structures to be constructed by the potential landowners, including the affected titled households. On the other hand, the squatters will need assistance from the project through the PRAC to find alternative land for relocation. According to the opinion of the displaced squatters as affected businessmen, they will be relocated by themselves in the vicinity if necessary, and they are provided assistance, allowance, and resettlement benefits by the project. Considering the magnitude of the impacts on the squatters and tenant businessmen, the project can provide minimum civic amenities, including internal roads, drains, water supply, and sanitation facilities, under the contingency head of the resettlement budget if they arrange and develop the land for self-managed relocation.

4.3.9 FULLY AND PARTIALLY AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL HHs

175. According to findings of the Census and IOL data presented in Table 2-4 and Table 2-5 in Chapter-2, a total of 48 THHs including 41 and 7 residential THHs will be fully and partially affected, respectively, and 4 residential NTHHs will be affected partially in Chachra mouza under the Chachra Intersection area.

4.3.10 FULLY AND PARTIALLY AFFECTED BUSINESSES/SHOPS

176. According to findings of the Census and IOL data, a total of 197 commercial premises, 189 commercial premises (59, 123, and 3 are THHs, NTHHs, and encroacher HHs, respectively, in Chachra Mouza, and 3 THHs in Mondolgati Moza) are fully affected. Eight (8) business premises are partially affected, including 3, 4, and 1 affected commercial premises of THHs, NTHHs, and encroacher HH.

4.3.11 FULLY AND PARTIALLY AFFECTED RESIDENCES AND BUSINESSES

177. According to findings of the Census and IOL data, a total of 50 residences and businesses including



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and 6 THHs losing primary structures used as both residences and businesses at Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas, respectively and 1 NTHH, and 2 encroacher HHs losing primary structures fully used as both residences and businesses at Chachra Mouza. Three THHs including 1 and 2 THHs at Chachra and Mondolgati Mouzas losing primary structures partially used as both residences and businesses.

178. The above-mentioned fully affected residential households, businesses, and both residences and businesses will require to be relocated from their affected structures' locations. In some cases, partially affected residential/commercial structures will be usable through minor repair or renovation works. It has already been mentioned earlier that the affected households and owners of affected businesses prefer to relocate nearby, considering continuing livelihoods from their unaffected main sources (land & assets, businesses, services, and other livelihoods) of income earnings. Most of the residential HHs and some owners of commercial structures have residual land for their relocation. They want to stay nearby their kinship groups and their communities. They deserve to sustain existing patterns of group and samaj organization (supra-kinship). They know better that they will have a very limited scope of livelihood opportunities and/or facilities and will also encounter a lack of locational advantages if they have to relocate to distant areas.

179. The squatters and tenant business operators will need project assistance from RHD PIU for self-managed group relocation. The RAP budget includes compensation for this purpose as per the entitlement matrix. The concerned PAPs will move to new location after receiving compensation, typically at a nearby site/location. Concentration of the squatters and tenant businessmen are identified in Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas under the Chachra Intersection area.

Relocation Plan:

Table 4-9: Relocation Plan for the Affected Residential Households, Businesses and Combined Residences and Businesses at Chachra Intersection Area		
Sl. No.	Description	Tentative Relocation Plan of Affected Residential HHs,
1.	Relocation on residual land	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 compensation for their affected land and structures. It is worth noting that practically it could not be feasible to determine the actual number of HHs having residual land until starting of RAP implementation. The owners of partially affected businesses/shops will shift/relocate their businesses backward from the ROW to possible extent for taking advantage of the Chachra Intersection area.
2.	Relocation of commercial premises on purchased land	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. 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.
3.	Newly construction of building on available land to be closest to the Chachra highway.	At present, some potential owners of private land adjacent to the Chachra Intersection area realize that they will be lucky enough to get the benefits of getting the closest landowners adjacent to the Chachra Intersection highway. It has a positive impact on them 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 in the RHD right of way (ROW) in the Chachra Intersection 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 324 affected tenants. Accordingly, potential owners of land near the ROW under the Chachra Intersection area may have plans to construct new buildings over there to make their new livelihoods by meeting the emerging demand.

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Table 4-9: Relocation Plan for the Affected Residential Households, Businesses and Combined Residences and Businesses at Chachra Intersection Area

Sl. No.	Description	Tentative Relocation Plan of Affected Residential HHs.
		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, or (ii) they will become tenants in newly built commercial structures.
9.	Seeking cooperation and assistance of PRAC	The affected residential and commercial structure-losing households will seek the necessary cooperation of PRAC and Local Union Parishad Chairman for getting government land (Khash land) in the vicinity for relocating their businesses.

4.3.12 GROUP RELOCATION

180. Self-group relocation of affected residential households and businesses/shops may be considered in a cluster manner. The probable self-initiated group relocation is outlined here. It should be noted that most of the affected squatters (primarily businessmen) and some residential squatters—who belong to some closely knit groups with intimate, reciprocal, and cohesive relationships—may take the initiative to jointly search for and purchase suitable land for relocating their residential and/or commercial structures. If their self-initiated efforts are unsuccessful, they may seek assistance in identifying suitable land for relocation from the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC), the engaged NGO, and local government institutions such as the Union Parishad and Pourashava. Group relocation of the affected residential households and businesses/shops will depend on mutual support and cooperation among them. At the Chachra Intersection, there are 274 affected residential households and businesses. Out of them, 113 affected NTHHs including 4 residential NTHHs, 108 affected NTHHs whose businesses will be affected, and 1 residential-cum-commercial NTHH. Among these affected NTHHs, small group-initiated relocation involving 10 to 25 residential households or shops may be feasible.

181. As discussed, titled residential households generally possess residual land and are expected to relocate individually. In contrast, squatter businessmen are more likely to relocate in clusters or rent commercial spaces or structures to restore their income and livelihoods. It is known that the project area—Chachra Intersection—is an urban built up area with a densely settled population of households and businesses required to be displaced, self-initiated group relocation may be viable, provided suitable replacement land can be procured. In this context, the implementing NGO and the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) may play a facilitative role in supporting willing affected squatters. They can help strengthen and promote the existing intimate, reciprocal, and cohesive relationships within these groups to ensure the success of self-initiated group relocation efforts.

182. The squatter businessmen either relocate in a cluster manner or rent commercial spaces or structures for restoration their income and livelihoods. Since the project is in the Chachra intersection area, which is an urban area where displaced HHs and businesses are densely settled. Self-initiated Group relocation may be feasible, subject to procuring replacement land for relocation. In this connection, implementing NGO and PRAC may facilitate the willing affected squatters to promote their existing intimate, reciprocal and cohesive relation to ensure their self-initiation group relocation efforts successful. It may be noted that, if the physically displaced residential HHs can arrange self-managed group relocation, the project will provide minimum required civic amenities, such as one tube-well for eight to ten HHs and one sanitary latrine (ring slab latrine with water seal) per HH in the relocated place/locations. Necessary budget for such civic amenities may be charged from the contingency head of this RAP. Consultation meetings and group discussion specifically on relocation and livelihood restoration options will be further conducted by the INGO during implementation of the RAP. Based on the final option to be given by owners of the displaced businesses and residential HHs, the relocation strategy will be finalized.

4.3.13 RELOCATION OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES

183. Subsection “Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria” in Executive Summary of Resettlement Policy



Framework20 prepared for WeCARE Program of RHD states, “If any Common Property Resources (CPR) are affected or unavoidable, according to section 4(13) and 20(1) of ARIPA 2017, CPRs can be acquired or requisitioned.

184. In **Table 2-11** of Chapter-2 presents the magnitude of impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement on Community Property Resources (CPRs) due to the project. The highest number of affected CPRs is 2 mosques at Chachra Mouza, followed by 1 family graveyard in Mondolgati Mouza, and individual graves nearby an affected mosque at Chachra Mouza, one public toilet, 1 madrasah, and the Zela Sarak Paribahan Shromik Union Office premise are affected at Chachra Mouza. These CPRs require to be relocated or reconstructed elsewhere before land acquisition as per subsections 4(13) and 20(1) of the ARIPA 2017. The process will follow guidelines from the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), ARIPA 2017, and the ARIPA Circular.

185. Key Provisions Excerpted 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.
- ▶ The World Bank has commented concerning the above point on CPRs, “There is no merit of mentioning this point because it has already been decided to acquire CPRs in the RoW”. In response to this comment, the R&RS wishes to share a key lesson learned on this matter (Subsection 4[13] of ARIPA 2017) to highlight its potential significance. In the Jhenaidah–Jashore Highway Improvement Project, the Roads and Highways Department Project Implementation Unit (RHD-PIU) included Community Property Resources (CPRs), which were located within the RoW in the Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs), in accordance with Subsection 4(13). At the time, the then Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Jhenaidah reviewed and approved the LAPs, including the proposed CPRs. However, following a change in administration, the newly appointed DC excluded the CPRs on the basis that Section 15 of the ARIPA Circular had not been properly complied with. This change in interpretation resulted in the exclusion of previously accepted CPRs from the acquisition and compensation process. **Lesson Learned:** More importantly, it emphasizes that the relocation and reconstruction of affected CPR structures or infrastructure is a responsibility of the requiring body—regardless of the perceived value of those resources. CPRs play a vital role in community well-being, and their treatment must be aligned with both the spirit and letter of applicable law and policy.
- ▶ 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).

186. WB recommends incorporating 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 revised RAP to ensure the relocation process respects community and religious needs. 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. Consultation meetings were conducted with management committees and users/beneficiaries of these affected CPRs to disseminate relevant project-related information, including the necessity of land acquisition for project implementation, which will require the relocation of these CPRs. These stakeholders were fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in decision-making related to the relocation process. They were advised to make prompt initiatives to establish temporary facilities for mosques, madrasa, high schools until the permanent infrastructures are constructed in relocation places to ensure continuity of services. They were informed that adequate funds for compensation at full replacement value (RV) will be kept in the budget for the acquisition of CPR land, as well as for the reconstruction of CPRs’ infrastructures.

187. Relocation of **Common Property Resources (CPRs)**—such as schools, mosques, and graveyards—will be carried out in consultation with their respective management committees and local beneficiary communities. Community Property Resources (CPRs) and other entities will be reconstructed by the respective CPR Management Committees and other entities’ management committees as per Entitlement Matrix (EM) of this

²⁰ Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), April 2020 (3rd Para, page 11)

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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.

4.3.14 MOSQUES RELOCATION PLAN

188. Two affected mosques at Chachra Mouza 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 two mosques of better quality than that of the two mosques will be affected before completion of the acquisition of land for this project. In this connection and relocation of schools, madrasha, graveyards, and graves, the following efforts may be made:

189. **Step-1:** E&S consultants engaged for the Chachra 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.

190. **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 Circular²¹ (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 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

²¹ 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.

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 an affected high school in Mondolgati Mouza and an affected madrasha in Chachra Mouza.

4.3.15 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.

191. Details have already been presented earlier in 4.3.14: Mosques Relocation Plan.

4.3.16 RELOCATION OF GRAVEYARDS AND GRAVES

192. Subsection "Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria" in Executive Summary of Resettlement Policy Framework²² prepared for WeCARE Program of RHD states, "If any Common 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, before affecting any CPRs all compensation has to be paid and ensure that affected CPRs are reconstructed before dismantling, or damaged. According to sections 4(13) and 20(1) of ARIPA 2017, necessary efforts, initiatives, and preparation of a plan of action for relocation of community and family graveyards and individual graves should be made before the acquisition of community graveyards, family graveyards, and individual graves. In this connection, Section 15 of the ARIPA official circular stresses the need for a specific explanation of the unavoidable requirement of the acquisition of graveyards and graves in the feasibility report.

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, the requirement of the acquisition of family graveyard at Mondolgati and individual graves next to a mosque at Chachra for the public purpose and interest. In this connection, they may refer to subsection 4(13) of ARIPA 2017.

²² Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), April 2020 (3rd Para, page 11)

- **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.

193. 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,

194. 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, (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 grieved 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.

- 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 Chachra 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

195. The Chachra Intersection project requires 33.3152 acres of land acquisition, which leads to an adverse impact on income opportunities, the assets, and livelihood resources of the project affected persons (PAPs). Restoration of income and livelihoods of those affected people to pre-project level is one of the most important resettlement activities. This section of the RAP contains Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP); wherein recommended the requisite measures for restoring the economic status of displaced persons at least the level they were enjoying at pre-project time.

196. The RAP has provisions for affected vulnerable households to initiate alternative income generation activities through skill development as per EM of this RAP. There will be other enabling strategies and special measures for the affected PAPs, particularly vulnerable PAPs. They will be able to restore their previous occupations/livelihoods or can start a new venture or undertake the alternative occupations for complying with the WB ESS5.

4.4.1 LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS AND RISKS

197. Affected persons will lose livelihood sources mainly due to the loss of shops and commercial enterprises. In addition, wage earners of affected businesses, such as employees in shops and businesses, will lose their income and livelihood. A total of 125 owners will lose rental income from renting out residential and commercial structures to tenants; a total of 130 businessmen operating businesses at their own commercial premises will lose business income; a total of 333 including 22 tenants of the 3 affected CPRs operating businesses in rented premises will lose business income; and a total of 254 wage earners will lose their wage earning due to the project. More specifically, 20 vulnerable households will experience impacts on their livelihood at various scales due to displacement from the project area. Table 4-10 presents the type of impacts on livelihood of the businessmen, tenants, wage earners, and vulnerable HHs.

Type of Loss		Number of HHs			
Affected Household	Particulars	Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	%
Loss of Income from Business at Own Commercial Premises	Small	76	0	76	58.46
	Medium	32	1	33	25.38
	Large	20	1	21	16.15
	Total	128	2	130	100
Loss of income from access to rented in residential premise	Tenants of THHs	12	0	12	3.86
Loss of Income from Business of Tenants (HHss)	Tenants of THHs	218	43	261	81.31
	Tenants of NTHHs	33		33	10.28
	Tenants of Encroacher HHs	5	0	5	1.56
	Tenants of CPRs	19	3	22	6.85
	Total Tenants	287	46	333	100
Loss of Rental Income	Residential	4	0	4	3.20
	Commercial	66	3	69	55.20
	Residential-cum-Commercial	42	10	52	41.60
	Total	112	13	125	100

Type of Loss		Number of HHs			
Affected Household	Particulars	Chachra	Mondolgati	Total	%
Loss of Income from Wage Earning	Skilled laborers engaged in business in own premises and rented from HHs	94	9	103	40.55
	Skilled laborers engaged in business at rented premises of CPRs	4	0	4	1.57
	Unskilled laborers engaged in business in own premises and rented from HHs	133	18	151	59.45
	Unskilled laborers engaged in business at rented premises of CPRs	15	0	15	5.91
	Subtotal	227	27	254	100
Vulnerable HHs	Female headed HHs	7	0	7	35.00
	HHs with disabled members (male)	3	0	3	15.00
	Elderly person headed HHs (Male)	5	0	5	25.00
	Male headed HHs under poverty line	5	0	5	25.00
	Total vulnerable HHs	20	0	20	100

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

198. The above-mentioned affected people will be facilitated, motivated, and thrived to re-invest their received compensation money at replacement cost for the following productive purposes: the vulnerable PAPs need additional support for their survival. How will vulnerable PAPs (including the poor women, men, squatters, and vendors) be supported in managing and utilizing their compensation money effectively is described briefly here. "An NGO has been engaged as the RAP-implementing NGO for the Jhenaidah–Jashore Highway Improvement Project under WeCARE (Phase 1). The well-experienced and well-qualified NGO, will be engaged to carry out targeted awareness and motivation campaigns among the participating vulnerable people to implement the Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. More specifically, the NGO will provide a comprehensive package of support services, including counseling on financial literacy, household budget planning, and savings mobilization, to guide and empower them to effectively manage and utilize their compensation money and resettlement benefits—including allowances, grants, and seed capital—for sustainable livelihood outcomes as per the entitlement matrix of this RAP." The NGO will also facilitate skill development through the training sessions aligned with local market demand, support access to micro-enterprise development opportunities, and microfinance institutions. In addition, continuous follow-up and mentoring will be ensured to track progress and provide tailored support to PAPs. More specifically, Table 4-33 in this RAP presents monitoring indicators under the subheading, Income and Livelihood Restoration Substitution Support. ssThus, additional measures will also be taken to provide appropriate support for livelihood restoration, especially for the vulnerable PAPs failing to cope with the emerging situation associated with their relocation as per EM of this RAP.

4.4.2 APPROACH TOWARDS INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

199. The main objective of ILRP is to improve, or at least restore, the 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 and vendors. Those engaged in agricultural activities that include farmers, sharecroppers, and agriculture laborers. Women are involved in poultry/cattle raising and *nakshi* (embroidery) work for cash income.

4.4.3 PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROVISION UNDER RAP

200. Affected business enterprises (small, medium, and large) will get compensation for their lost businesses, and owners of residential structures rented out will get compensation for their lost rented-out structures. The vulnerable PAPs, including squatters, will be eligible for skill training and credit support under the income generation program. In addition to this, they will get preference for employment in civil construction work according to their competence. A provision will be in the contract for engaging eligible PAPs. There are

proposed livelihood restoration provisions under the ILRP as follows:

- ▶ Income-generating training for the PAPs,
- ▶ Creation of employment in civil works, and
- ▶ 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

201. 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 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 resource 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, and
- ▶ Banners with course title to be used during all course events in the training hall.

4.4.3.1.2 TRAINING NEED ASSESSMENT (TNA)

202. The INGO will carry out Training Need Assessment (TNA) among the vulnerable PAPs including squatters for determination of sectors and topics of training. One eligible person from each vulnerable household, and squatter household will be nominated for the training. During implementation of RAP effective training need assessment will be done for income and livelihood restoration plan (ILRP). 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 entitlements to be provided to support livelihood restoration programs.

4.4.3.1.3 IDENTIFY ELIGIBLE TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

203. 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 send his/her nominee (eligible member of his/her family) to attend the training course. Thus, implementation of RAP will have a positive impact on the 57 affected vulnerable households. Besides, the 20 affected worst-off squatters will get at least skill training for restoration of their livelihood. It is important to note that how worst-off squatters will be selected for training by INGO during implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan.

204. Fifty-seven squatters will be distinguished as worst-off squatters considering the following process. During implementation of the Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan, the INGO distinguished the worst-off squatters following some of the potential criteria presented below.

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

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

205. The affected vulnerable households will get an opportunity to improve or at least restore their socioeconomic status as the entitlement matrix of this RAP. They will be provided assistance for their rehabilitation. One member of each vulnerable household will receive ILRP training, and an income restoration grant to launch an income-generating activity (IGA) is presented in **Table 4-11**. It is worth noting that duration of training has been replicated in this RAP from the approved RAP for Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project. Fifty-seven (57) worst-off squatters will receive training. Prevailing worst-off condition and their vulnerability are their eligibility criteria to receive training through the provision outlines in the RPF in general

and EM of this RAP in particular. 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 **Table 4-11**.

SL. No.	Name of TRG	Duration	Number of Participants			Batch
			VHHs including some Squatters ²³	Squatters	Total	
01.	Cow & Goat Rearing	02	5	15	20	2
02.	Poultry Rearing	02	5	15	20	2
03.	Vegetable Cultivation	02	3	10	13	1
04.	Hand Stitching	10	3	6	9	1
05.	Flower Gardening	10	2	7	9	1
06.	Mobile Servicing	05	2	4	6	1
	Total:	35	20	57	77	8

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

4.4.3.1.5 TRAINING METHODOLOGY

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

207. INGO role during training and post training monitoring are presented below:

- ▶ Confirming of trainees age between 18 and 55 years,
- ▶ Select and invite resource speaker/trainer and confirm,
- ▶ Develop training module and prepare training schedule,
- ▶ Prepare banner, training handout, develop format for pretest and post-test, etc.
- ▶ Ensure training materials (file, folders, pen, name card, etc.),
- ▶ Preparation of certificates for trainees,
- ▶ Arrange certificate distribution to all trainees, batch by batch, and
- ▶ Preparation batch wise training report.

4.4.3.1.6 DETAILS OF TRADE WISE PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

208. A total of 77 trainees will receive ILRP training. The following are ILRP trainees:

- ▶ The 20 Vulnerable HHs of different categories.
- ▶ The 57 comparatively worst-off squatters' HHs will receive ILRP training.

209. Category-wise distribution of Vulnerable Households is given in **Table 2-20**.

4.4.3.1.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ILRP TRAINING

210. INGO will prepare a detailed monitoring plan for the training program with the help of PIU-RHD and to undertake 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/household level monitoring about training learning/output.
- ▶ Modification of training program, if required during the implementation of ILRP and RAP.
- ▶ Monitor the learning process of the trainees,
- ▶ Prepare case studies.

211. 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 females. For doing so, potential eligible female trainees will be selected from vulnerable and worst-off squatter-households irrespective of male or female headed households. It is worth mentioning that out of 274 affected HHs, 35 households are female headed households. It is possible in Bangladesh. Because, Bangladesh is predominantly a patriarchal society.

4.4.3.1.8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF ILRP

212. RHD PIU will be responsible for the implementation of the income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP) through INGO field offices. PIU will coordinate the entire process of implementation of ILRP.

²³ It is well-known that vulnerable people very often construct residential houses and commercial structures on government land and are being categorized as squatters as well.

213. Construction Supervision and Monitoring Consultant (CSC) will assist RHD PIU in supervising and monitoring the activities of the INGO at the field level. In addition, INGO will provide feedback to RHD PIU on program implementation as well as the lapses and gaps of implementation for corrective measures on time. Supervision consultants should be monitoring the whole implementation circle.

4.4.3.1.9 EMPLOYMENT OF THE PAPs

214. The eligible PAPs will get priority in getting employment in civil construction work and also employment in roadside plantations and social forestation.

4.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

215. This section presents Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs). Landowners are allowed by the ARIPA 2017 to lodge their objections to acquisition of land and assets at the beginning of the legal process under section-5. The Act does not recognize affected persons without title to land. There is no mechanism to hear and redress their grievances and complaints. RHD has already established a strong public grievance redress and monitoring mechanism for Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. As experienced in the past projects²⁴, 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.

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

4.5.1 OBJECTIVES OF GRM

217. The fundamental objectives of the GRM are to resolve any resettlement related grievances locally and amicably in consultation with the aggrieved affected persons, parties, etc., to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans through implementing mitigation measures for identified social and environmental impacts and risks. GRM will be implemented through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which can be considered as a para-legal body²⁵. GRC will not intervene into any matters which are lodged in the court of law. GRC facilitates conciliation and amicable resolution between the parties' involved/concerned for redressing grievances. Specific objectives of GRM are as follows:

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

4.5.2 INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

218. Intensive information campaign on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be carried out among the PAPs, the poor and vulnerable households, their communities, beneficiaries and wider public in project affected Unions and 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 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 the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), (iii) INGO will make necessary efforts to resolved their initial complaints in the FGDs.

219. The PAPs will be informed about GRM and scope of work of GRCs through public consultation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) by INGO during implementation of the RAP. They will be informed about their

²⁴ Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), RHD, March 2020 prepared for the WeCARE project., page-54

²⁵ ibid page-54.

right to have their complaints and grievances redressed by the Field/Local Level GRC and the Project Level GRC. The Project Manager's Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the Local level GRCs. As a result, the records will be up-to-date and easily accessible on-site. Scope of Grievances/Complaints

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

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

4.5.3 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

221. GRM will provide an accessible, easy to use and trustworthy platform for receiving and reviewing grievances and complaints cases, carrying out necessary investigation based on the nature and magnitude of grievances, then holding hearing on the cases by involving concerning aggrieved persons and/or parties and finally facilitating overall resolution of submitted grievance/complaint cases related to the project. Major Functions of GRC. There will be various ways of submitting applications regarding grievances/complaints to GRC (Ref. Annex-4.5). Detailed description of function of GRC has been presented in ToRs of Field Level GRCs, and Project Level GRC.

4.5.4 DOCUMENTATION OF GRIEVANCES AND COMPLAINTS

222. 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) investigation into the matters with grievances and complaints, (v) arrangement of hearing in presence of complainant, (vi) ensuring easy access of the aggrieved persons. Details on maintaining (i) intake register, (ii) resolution register, and (iii) closing register are attached as **Annex-6.1** in the RAP prepared for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Road, Phase-1.

4.5.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

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

4.5.6 TWO-TIER GRM

224. Honorable Minister of Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) has already approved two-tier GRMs and GRCs through gazette notification on 12 October 2022. The Gazette clearly mentions four GRCs for RHD: (i) Field Level GRC, (ii) Project Level GRC, (iii) GRM/GRC for SEA/SH and (iv) GRM/GRC for Labor and Health Safety. These GRCs already have been formed as given in **Table 4-12**. RHD has prepared the guidelines on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) (RHD June 2022) which contains a two-tier GRM system comprising of Field/Local Level and Project Level) for resolving grievances of the PAPs. Filed/Local Level GRC for resolving complaints and grievances of the PAPs, grievances can be referred to Project Level GRC for resolving grievances of the PAPs, which remain unresolved/the PAPs are not satisfied with decision at the Field Level GRC. Flowcharts [Annex-4-5 (Figures 4-2, 4-3 & 4-4)] present process and steps at Field Level GRC and Project Level. 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

225. 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.

4.5.8 COMPOSITION OF THE FIELD LEVEL GRC

226. 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 President²⁶ of The Peoples Republic of Bangladesh in favor of the ministry of Roads, Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) with representatives from (i) RHD WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project and Chachra Intersection Improvement Project as well, (ii) representative of respective DC Office, (iii) Local Government Institutions (LGI), (iv) Representative of the affected people, and (v) INGO of this project. There will be one Field Level GRC under the jurisdiction of in each Project Manager (PM) of the project. Thus, a total of three (3) Field Level GRCs will be formed. Composition of Field level GRC is presented in **Table 4-12**. It is worth mentioning that the MoRTB established 4 GRCs through gazette notification. GRC composition at the Field Level established by the MoRTB included DC's representative. The established GRC at Field level has been replicated as per previous decision.

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

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

- ▶ The Field Level GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances related to social, resettlement, environmental issues received from the various stakeholders of WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore Highway (N-7) Improvement Project and Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.
- ▶ Any grievances presented to the Field level GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing but not more than a period of 15 days. In case of complicated issues and requiring additional investigations, the grievances may be resolved by second hearing.
- ▶ GRC will receive, review and deliberate on all Grievances from any person or stakeholders. Grievances that are not related to the project will not be considered for deliberations but, the person who submitted the grievances will be notified by writing the justification of the GRC.
- ▶ GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project's (including Chachra Intersection Improvement Project) 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, WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement Project and Chachra Intersection Improvement Project Manager's Office or other location(s) as agreed by the Committee.

4.5.8.2 COMPOSITION OF PROJECT-LEVEL GRC

227. The Project-Level GRC will review all unresolved cases forwarded by the Field level GRCs. The Additional Project Director (APD) as the representative of PD will head it. The Deputy Project Director (DPD) of WeCARE: Phase-1, Jhenaidah – Jashore highway improvement project and Chachra Intersection Improvement Project as well will perform as the member secretary. The Composition of the Project Level GRC is presented in the **Table 4-13**.

²⁶ Gazetted on October 12, 2022.



Handwritten signatures and initials are present at the bottom of the page, including 'APD', 'DPD', and several other initials.

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

228. 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.

4.5.8.3 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 of 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.

4.5.8.4 SCOPE OF WORK OF THE GRC

229. 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).

4.5.8.5 PAP'S PETITION TO GRC

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

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

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

4.5.8.6 PROCESSES FOR FILING GRC CASES AND DOCUMENTATION

232. Scope of work and ToR for the Field Level GRC and Project Level GRC have already been presented in **Table 4-14** Processes for Filling GRC Cases at Different Levels of GRCs presents processes for filing GRC cases and documentation of investigations and resolving grievances. In addition, one flowchart and (**Annex-4-5, Figure 4-2**) in the RAP demonstrates the GRM process for PAPs, which has been replicated from the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project.

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

233. 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 be 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 the assigned staff of the INGO to seek clarification for their queries. If the 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-4-5 (Figure 4-2)**). Thus, their confusion 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 4-14: Processes for Filling 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 complaint to GRC directly. The RAP implementing NGO staff informs the PAPs of their losses and entitlements in writing and through individual contact. If aggrieved persons are confused, then try to resolve the problem at local level with the involvement of the PIU resettlement representative. If this is not resolved within maximum 7 days, then Step 2 will be exerted.
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 will have to submit their complaints to the Field Level GRC. The concerned INGO staff assists the PAPs in filing the complaints within maximum 3 days, and then step 3 will be exerted.
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. Decision has to be made by the DC and complainant will be informed within 14 days of the starting of the Step 3.
Step 4:	If the complaint is within the GRC mandate, the Field Level GRC will hold a session with the aggrieved person and minutes must be recorded. A proposed action/decision will have to be made, and the complainant will be informed orally and/or in writing within 14 days of starting of the step 4. If the complainant accepts the decision and is satisfied with the decision made by Field Level GRC, then the decision will be considered as final decision from Project side. If the complainant does not accept action/decision made by the Field Level GRC, then, the Step 5 will be exerted.
Step 5:	The aggrieved PAPs may want to submit the grievance/complaint to the Project Level GRC. The INGO will assist the complainant in filing the grievance/complaint within maximum 3 days and arrange hearing at Project Level GRC within 30 days from the date of complaints being lodged, and then Step 6 will be exerted.
Step 6:	The Project Level GRC will hold a session with the aggrieved PAPs for redressing the filed grievance/complaint. Minutes of the above-mentioned session is recorded and duly considered and approved. The approved verdict will be communicated to the complainant by PD in writing. If the complainant accepts decision and is satisfied with the decision made by Project Level GRC, then the decision will be considered as final decision from Project side. The minutes of the GRC sessions will be sent to the concern Project Manager's office for necessary action.



Table 4-14: Processes for Filling 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.
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4.5.8.7 GRC RELATED TO LABOR & GBV/SEA/SH AND LHS

234. 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.

4.5.8.8 NECESSITY OF GRC RELATED TO GBV/SEA/SH

235. 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 occur 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. In this connection, gender-based violence prevention plan should be consulted for effective GRM relating to GBV/SEA/SH presented at Annex-4.4 and Table 4-15. Focal person of GRC related to GBV/SEA/SH will be assigned to assist & facilitate the GRM.

Table 4-15: 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	Gender 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

4.5.8.9 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 complaints with the concerned competent authority.
- ▶ All complaints 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.

236. A grievance redress flowchart for GRC related to SEA/SH is presented in Annex-4-5 (Figure 4-3) of the RAP for the Chachra Intersection Project.

4.5.8.10 STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED

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

- ▶ Follow the “survivor centric approach” giving priority to the opinions of the victims.
- ▶ Maintain strict confidentiality of the identity and other related information of the victims
- ▶ Register the allegation/case with detailed information.
- ▶ Ranking the case as major or minor.
- ▶ Depending on the nature of the case, sending the victim to a nearby medical center or to a law enforcing agency as soon as possible.
- ▶ Assistance should be reached to the victims within 24 hours.
- ▶ A 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.

4.5.8.11 NECESSITY OF GRC RELATED TO LABOR HEALTH SAFETY

237. 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 in **Table 4-16**.

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

238. 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).

4.5.8.12 THE OBJECTIVES OF ESS2 ARE

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

239. Attached Flowchart for GRC related to Labor Health Safety in **Annex-4-5 (Figure 4-4)** of the RAP prepared for the Chachra Intersection Project.

4.5.8.13 STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION

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

4.6 RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

240. This section presents resettlement costs and the budget of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. It is to be noted that the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) will approve RAP, including

the budget for land acquisition and resettlement of the project that is being prepared by the RHD after getting concurrence from the World Bank. The resettlement cost estimate for the Chachra Intersection project encompasses costs for (i) land acquisition and (ii) assistance, allowance, grants, and resettlement benefits 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 to purchase an equally productive plot of land in the vicinities of the affected villages is included in the budget. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land, i.e., stamp duty, taxes, value-added tax, registration fees, etc., will be included in the replacement cost (RC)/value of the replacement land. The eligible PAPs will be compensated for any affected 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 and the required transportation cost. It may be mentioned that this is an indicative budget for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.

241. The unit cost and valuation of acquired land and assets have been determined at the current market price (CMP), which includes land, structures, trees, crops, fish, etc. in this RAP as per the ARIPA 2017 and the RPF 2020 that aligned with WB ESS5. Price rate for land at Sub-Registrar's Offices for the period from 2023 to 2024 and CMP of land were collected from February 2024 to July 2024.

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

243. Resettlement benefits have been determined as per the "RPF Entitlement Matrix. It is to be noted that in most of the cases entitlements against different losses have been presented intangibly (i.e., not clearly) in the Entitlement Matrix of Resettlement Policy Framework of RHD. However, the Property Valuation and Advisory Committee (PVAC) will determine and recommend the replacement value (RV) of land, structures, dismantling costs for non-shiftable structures, dislocation allowance, etc., during the implementation of the RAP for the Chachra Intersection project.

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

4.6.1 METHODOLOGY OF DETERMINING THE RATES

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

246. The consultant collected transacted/recorded price²⁷, current market price²⁸ and expected price²⁹ of land from relevant sources, including (a) sellers, buyers, witnesses, deed writers, and the Sub-Registrar's Office; (b) local knowledgeable persons, e.g., local elected Union Parishad members, land brokers/mediators, teachers, imams, religious leaders, community leaders; and (c) plot owners and potential land sellers/land buyers, respectively.

247. It is observed from the data that the reported market prices of land are overstated or overreported by the respondents. On the contrary, mouza rates, which are established and recognized price rates of land, are indeed under reported price rates of land. To fill the gap between the transacted price and mouza rate, and considering it for determining the land price for CCL in the budgetary cost estimates, specific three measures have been considered and taken, such as (i) a 200% premium has been added with mouza rates (considering somewhat alternative for market price) as per ARIPA 2017, (ii) project-induced enhancement and inflation at the rate of 20% is added to mouza rates after taking the 200% premium, and (iii) keeping a provision of 8% contingencies for adequately gap filling. It is assumed that considering all these, the land price is representing the current market price of land in the Chachra Intersection project area.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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.).

²⁹ Expected price rates of land are expected price of land by affected plot owners and potential land sellers/land buyers.

248. The current market price (CMP) of land by category has been determined by averaging the reported price, recorded price, and transacted price. The following methodology has been applied to determine the average land price by land class. Land price rates were collected from the sub-registrar's mouza rates applicable to the proposed land. These rates have been analyzed and classified according to the prevailing land use categories for both the previous and the current years. The total amount of land in decimals, categorized by class, was recorded for both the previous and the current years. The total value of land was calculated for each class based on the Sub-Registrar's rates. The average land price has determined by taking the mean of the total land prices for the previous and the current years (i.e., total land price divided by two). Subsequently, the average land price by class was further refined by comparing the above-calculated average with the market survey-based land price for the corresponding class. The final land price used for determining compensation for the preparation of indicative budget purpose is the average of (i) The average sub-registrar-based land price, and (ii) the market-based land price collected through field surveys. It is important to note that according to ARIPA 2017, market price of land by class is the average land price by land class to be calculated based on the price of land by class recorded in the registered sale deeds for twelve months preceding from serving of notice under Section 4 (1) of ARIPA 2017. Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) includes average market price of land by class and 200% premium. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) seeks support from the respective government departments for determining CCL for land. The Deputy Commissioner (DC), with support from relevant government departments, such as the Sub-Registrar offices, AC (Land) Offices, UNO Offices, Union Land Offices.

249. Thus, CCL of land by category has also been worked out based on the CMP. It is to be noted that despite the Chachra Intersection area being an urban area, the above-mentioned calculation of CCL based on the latest mouza rate can lessen the gap between RC and CCL to a great extent. As a result, the provision of an insignificant amount of top-up has been considered in the land acquisition budget.

250. Price rates of different categories of structures, such as (i) pucca, (ii) semi-pucca, (iii) tin-made, and (iv) kutcha structures, etc., were collected by the market survey team from February 2024 to July 2024 in the Chachra Intersection area. 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, the Public Works Department (PWD), etc. Actual costs of construction of primary structures (e.g., pucca, semi-pucca, tin-made, and kutcha structures) and secondary structures (such as boundary walls, toilets, verandahs, stairs, tube wells, etc.) were collected based on relevant detailed information on the costs of construction materials used for the construction of different types of structures. The RC of structures is calculated based on 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 and items to the places or sites where structures were built and costs for labor for constructing structures are also counted and considered. Thus, the average replacement costs of different types of structures are calculated and determined. It is to be noted that the 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 the rates and prices of the structures. Thus, the rates of structures adopted in the Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project of RHD (under implementation) have been studied and considered. Based on evaluation, the rates of primary and secondary structures determined and approved in the Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project [1] have also been adopted for the Chachra Intersection project.

251. 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 a market survey conducted from February 2024 to July 2024. Besides, the Forest Department has also been consulted to collect the rates based on species and girth size. Rates of trees applied in other recently completed road project e.g., the Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project, have also been studied.

252. The current prices for standing crops have been determined considering the rate adopted for standing crops in other similar projects e.g., Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project. An amount of compensation will be made for the resettlement benefits for the standing crops of the farmers.

4.6.1.1 SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

253. This RAP presents an estimated budget of land acquisition, which entails necessary costs for involuntary resettlement for keeping adequate provision of payment of compensation and other resettlement benefits (assistance, allowance, grants, etc.) against different losses such as land, structures, trees, crops, fish stock, wage losses, etc., of the affected persons due to interventions under the Chachra Intersection project. Item-wise costs for other resettlement benefits are calculated based on the Entitlement Matrix given in the RPF and reproduced in this RAP which is further detailed as per received comments from the World Bank. The total estimated RAP budget has been worked to be BDT 5,200,254,549 (see Table 4-17). It is important to note that the draft RAP



will be resubmitted to the PIU (RHD) after incorporating the Banks' comments for obtaining their concurrence. Following the Bank's concurrence, the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (Ministry) will formally approve the RAP. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) will disburse Cash Compensation under the Law (CCL) following the entitlement matrix outlined in this RAP after formal approval by the Ministry. The eligible PAPs (i.e., entitled persons [EPs]) including the title holders PAPs and CPRs will be provided compensation **BDT 5,004,225,037** for land including structures, trees, standing crops, and fish stock by the DC office at Jashore district. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment (as applicable) and other resettlement benefits such as assistance, allowances, grants, etc., will be made through RHD PIU. The provisions in the RAP budget include the amount of top-up **BDT 15,937,860** and **BDT 317,309** for land in Jashore Sadar and Jashore Pourashava areas, respectively, and the RC **BDT 37032540** for primary and secondary structures of non-titled HHs that is presented in **Annex-2 (Tables 2-4)** and **BDT 1174464** for affected primary and secondary structures of non-titled CPRs from the RHD. These are presented in **Annex-2 (Table 2-7)**. It is important to note that Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for affected trees, bamboo, and banana groves of titled PAPs government agencies and other entities as per Law is determined at **BDT 2,251,920**. On the other hand, the project has not impacted any trees, bamboo, and banana groves of non-titled PAPs and non-titled CPRs. Consequently, there is no requirement to allocate budget for replacement value (RV) for affected trees. Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for affected standing crops/fish stock of titled PAPs government agencies and other entities as per Law is **BDT 238650** only. The amount of other resettlement benefits has been worked out based on the RPFs entitlement matrix to be **BDT 51,621,753** which will be paid by RHD/PIU (Table 4-17) and Annex-2 (Table 2-8) in the Annexure (Project Files) of RAP for Chachra Intersection. A total resettlement budget has determined at **BDT 193,121,912** to be paid by RHD that includes compensation (such as top-up, assistance, and resettlement benefits only) for the legal owners (title holders) and CPRs, as well as informal occupants or non-titled holders. A provision of contingency at 8% in the LAP and RAP budget has been kept, which will cover the costs for operationalizing gender action plan (GAP), GRM, external monitoring to verify internal reporting on and monitoring of RAP implementation and consultations, including aware campaigns, along with operationalization of JVC & PRAC, and as well other unanticipated expenses while implementing the RAP. As Chachra Intersection area is in a municipal area, so this contingency amount also includes an admissible percent of the costs at the 6% subject to requirement of NBR and government tax rule (see Annex-7) for income tax deduction on the CCL paid by the DC office, which will be paid separately by the RHD PIU to even the overall total compensation to the PAPs. It is important to clarified that Annex-7 is not a wrong reference. Annex-7 is a meeting minutes prepared based on a meeting held at the Technical Services Wing of Sarak Bhaban, Tejgaon, Dhaka 95. The meeting decided that tax will be deducted subject to the safeguards policy of the WB and tax policy of the government of Bangladesh (GOB). This admissible percentage (6% of compensation amount) of the costs as income tax reimbursement payment as top-up by the RHD PIU will be paid in 30 days after the DC completes compensation payment.

254. It is to be noted that the detailed table (including mouza wise & land class wise unit rate and the quantity of land to be acquired, calculation of cash compensation under law (CCL), rate of replacement value (RV), the total amount of RV, requirement of Top Up for the quanta of proposed land, non-requirement of Top Up for the quanta of proposed land) have been attached in the project profile of the RAP. In addition, estimated budget includes the following breakdown into several relevant sub-categories shown in the RAP. Item-wise total cost is presented in both BDT and also BDT in Millions. Based on RPF requirement, budgetary cost estimates for resettlement benefits have been worked out and presented in **Annex-2 (Tables 2-3; 2-4; 2-5; 2-6; 2-7 and 2-8)**,

255. The compensation payment process is often a slow, time-consuming, and cumbersome bureaucratic process in Bangladesh. The reason behind it is that the submitted applications for drawing compensation are incomplete. Some applications may not contain all relevant papers and documents for 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 the submission of the application for drawing compensation by the PAPs. The relevant papers and documents will be attached to the applications. The iNGO staff members may support those PAPs who 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.

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	CCL ^a 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) for land of titled PAPs, titled CPRs, and affected portion of titled land of encroacher PAPs (Market Price and 200% Premium) in Chachra Sadar area	1,642,951,049	0	1,642,951,049	1642.95	
	Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land of titled PAPs, titled CPRs, and affected portion of titled land of encroacher PAPs (Market Price and 200% Premium) in Pourashava area	448,948,326	0	448,948,326	448.95	
	Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land of titled government agencies and other entities (Market Price only and without any premium)	195647408		195,647,408	195.65	
	Top UP ³⁰ on DC's CCL for affected land (Jashore Sadar)		15,937,860	15,937,860	15.94	
	Top UP on DC's fCCL for affected land (Jashore Pourashava area)		317,309	317,309	0.32	
2	Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for primary & secondary structures of titled PAPs, titled CPRs, Other Entities, and primary and secondary structures on affected portion of titled land of encroacher PAPs	THHs' Structure in Chachra	1,723,812,253		1,723,812,253	1723.81
		THHs' Structures in Mondolgati	139,362,926		139,362,926	139.36
		Titled CPRs' Structures	69,302,076	0	69,302,076	69.30
		Encroacher HHs' Structures in Chachra	56587896	0	56,587,896	56.59
	Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for primary and secondary structures of titled government agencies and other entities	270192984		270192984	270.19	
	Replacement value (RV) for primary & secondary structures of affected non-titled HHs	0	37,032,540	37,032,540	37.03	
3	Compensation for primary and secondary structures of affected non-titled-CPRs	0	1,174,464	1,174,464	1.17	
4	Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for affected trees, bamboo, and banana groves of titled PAPs government agencies and other entities as per Law	2,251,920	0	2,251,920	2.25	
5	Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for affected standing crops/fish stock of titled PAPs government agencies and other entities as per Law	238,650	0	238,650	0.24	
6	2% of CCL value of trees or perennials as grant/allowance for plantation.	0	45038.4	45,038	0.05	

³⁰ In the RAP V3, the "Top Up" row implicitly stands for the additional grant provided as the difference between replacement value (RV) and CCL, applicable when the RV is higher than the CC. This applies to titled project affected persons (PAPs), titled Community Property Resources (CPRs), and the affected portion of titled land held by encroacher PAPs. The row reflects the calculated top-up amount (i.e., additional grant) for land. Conversely, the row title "Top Up on CCL for titled PAPs, titled CPRs, and affected portion of titled land of encroacher PAPs" explicitly states the same scope but shows a zero (0) amount, indicating no additional top-up, so as to avoid duplicating the top-up already determined in the earlier row.

In the RAP Final Version, both of these rows have been removed. Instead, top up has been disaggregated into two rows, such as (1) "top up" on DC's CCL for affected land located in the Jashore Sadar Upazila, and on the other hand, "top up" on DC's CCL for affected land located in the Jashore Pourashava area.

Additionally, the registration cost for purchasing replacement land has been determined in the column no. 21 of Annex 10 (Table 10-1) outside of Pourashava and Table 10-2 for within the Pourashava area prior to determine the total amount of replacement value (RV).

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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
7	Actions, activities, indicators, responsibilities, potential trainees of budget under GBV prevention plan	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1.50
8	Other Resettlement Benefits (Ref. Table Appendix A)	0	51,621,753	51,621,753	51.62
9	Subtotal of sl.no. (1-8)	4,549,295,488	107,688,964	4,656,984,452	4656.98
10	Income Tax (6%) for Mouzas in Pourashava area, (BDT 572000614*6%)	0	26,936,900	26,936,900	26.94
11	Income Tax (3%) for Mouzas in Union area, (BDT 1642951049*3%)	0	49,288,531	49,288,531	49.29
12	Physical Contingency (3%)	136478865	323,068.92	139,709,533.56	139.71
13	Price Contingency (5%)	227,464,774	5,384,448.2	232,849,222.2	232.85
14	Administrative for (DC) (2%)	90985910	0	90,985,910	90.99
15	External Monitoring Expenses	0	3,500,000	3,500,000	3.50
16	Total Budget including Income Tax (6%&3%); Physical contingency 3% & Price Contingency (5%) & Administrative Cost for (DC); 2% of Sl. No. 9, 12 & 13 columns	5,004,225,037	193,121,912	5,200,254,549	5200.26

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL, February – July 2024 and LAP

*Note: Additional 25% enhancement has been added with 3 times of Mouza Rate to cover the gap/difference due to inflation

256. The costs for different items worked in the above Table 4-17 is discussed in the following section 4.6.2 through 4.6.3. Replacement Value has been determined based on property valuation including transaction costs for stamp duty and registration. RV will be re-confirmed by PVAC during implementation of RAP. Government of Bangladesh (GoB) will provide LAP and Land Budget from GOB's source. Honorable Minister of Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) will approve the budget and this RAP. All detailed calculations, and determination of budget have been presented in the project files.

4.6.2 REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND AND ASSETS

4.6.2.1 REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND

257. The replacement cost for each category of affected lands has been estimated as the average price rate of the transacted or recorded price, the current market price, and the expected price of each category. Compensation of land to be paid by Deputy Commissioner (DC) has been estimated based on "Mouza Rate" which was determined and adopted in 2023-2024 for Chachra and Mondolgati mouzas under the Chachra Intersection area for Jashore by the GoB (ref. mouza rate of land collected from Sub-Registrar's Offices, Jashore). Mouza Rate (2023-2024) under Jashore Sadar Upazila as preserved at Land Acquisition Office, Jashore has been used to determine CCL. It is to be noted here that inflation and devaluation have been considered. Accordingly, project induced enhancement @ 25% is added on mouza rates after taking 200% premium. That is, compensation for land to be paid by DC includes market price and 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017 and 25% enhancement for cover up inflation. The total estimated cost for acquisition of land is **BDT 2,091,899,375** to be paid by DC. The amount of additional compensation on top-up of DC's payment has been worked out to be **BDT 16,255,169** for acquisition of land (Table 4-17) (Annex-10 (Tables 10-1 & 10-2)). It is important to note that the estimated Replacement Cost (RC) of land has been worked out to be **BDT 1,261,918,481** including transaction cost at the rate 11% of the registered sale deed value of land, which is presented in column 21 of Tables 10-1 & 10-2 of Annex-10 (Tables 10-1 and 10-2).

4.6.2.2 ESTIMATED COST OF STRUCTURES

258. Primary and secondary structures of titled HHs, non-titled HHs, titled CPRs, and non-titled other entity are getting affected in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. It is worth mentioning that in the RAP V3, the second row under sl no. 2 has not allocated any budget for top up on CCL for primary & secondary structures of titled PAPs, titled CPRs, and affected portion of titled land of encroacher PAPs. The reason for not allocating a budget for a top-up on CCL for primary and secondary structures by category is that the CCL amount exceeded the determined replacement value (RV). As a result, no top-up was required or allocated. The Census and IOL survey conducted in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project from February 2024 to July 2024 have covered

different types of structures which will be affected within the ROW. The costs of structures have been assessed and determined for this project like the Jhenaidah to Jashore Highway project taking into account the approved rate of recent project (ref. Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project). It may be mentioned that DC will determine price for structures based on assessment and determination of price by the Public Works Department and adding 100% premium as per the ARIPA, 2017. The affected HHs, CPRs and other entities will be allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost even after payment of compensation. As a result, additional compensation on top of DC's payment will not be required. The CCL will be higher than or almost equal to the Replacement Cost (RC). The CCL stands at **BDT 1,863,175,179** for affected primary (BDT-1766093979) and secondary structures (BDT-97081200) of the THHs in the Chachra Intersection Area. Breakdown is presented here. The estimated CCL stands at BDT-1630417535 for primary structures and BDT-93394718 for secondary structures in Chachra mouza. On the other hand, the estimated CCL is BDT-135676444 for primary structures and BDT-3686482 for secondary structures in Mondolgati.

259. ; Annex-2 [Table 2-3] and for details Tables 22-15 through 2-23]. and **BDT 97081200** for affected secondary structures of titled households built on private land. Therefore, **BDT 1630417535** plus **BDT 135676444** will be paid by DC while **BDT 38,207,004** for primary and secondary structures of NTHHs (on government land) will be paid by RHD with assistance from INGO. DC will pay the amount of CCL money **BDT 56587896** for primary and secondary structures of affected encroacher households. DC will pay the amount of CCL money **BDT 339495060** for primary and secondary structures of titled CPRs while amount of the RC money **BDT 1174464** for primary and secondary structures of non-titled CPRs will be paid by RHD. Breakdown of estimated budgets for primary and secondary structures of THHs, NTHHs, and Titled & Non-Titled CPRs including other entities are presented below.

Budget for the Affected Primary Structures by Type of Titled Households

260. Table 4-18 & Annex Table 2-3 present the summary estimated budget for primary structures by type (e.g., Pucca, Semi-Pucca, Tin Made, and Kutcha) and Structure Utilization Type (such as Residential, Commercial, and Jointly Residences and Businesses) in Mondolgati mouza. More specifically, quantity of affected structures (by specific mentioning of units, such as, square feet (sft.); running feet (rft.); cubic feet (cft.); number (no.) etc. Market Price Rate of Structures (in BDT) will be adopted from the Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project, estimated CCL of Structures in Mondolgati Mouza will be calculated and determined by including 100% premium upon the above-mentioned market price. It is important to note that the World Bank appointed a senior social specialist for a shorter duration as a consultant to provide the RAP preparation team for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project, WeCARE Phase I. Based on the consultant's recommendation, the RAP team adopted the rates of primary & secondary structures, categorized accordingly, from the Sylhet-Tamabil Project. Subsequently, both the WB and Roads and Highways Department (RHD) reached a consensus to apply the same Entitlement Matrix (EM) and rates of primary and secondary structure by category in the RAP for the Chachra Intersection project based on the applied rates of structures by category in the RAP for Jhenaidah to Jashore Highway Improvement Project. Total BDT 139,362,926 including BDT 135,676,444 for affected primary and BDT 3,686,482 for affected secondary structures of the titled HHs in Mondolgati Mouza. There are 11 affected THHs which will lose 18 structures of **35970** sft, of which 30242 sft (84.08%) of pucca house, and the rest 5728 sft (15.92%) of semi-pucca structures. Detailed information is presented in Table 4-18 & Annex Table 2-3 and for details Table and 2-16).

Table 4-18: Summary Estimated Budget for Primary and Secondary Structures of the Affected Titled HHs by Structure Type and Utilization in Mondolgati Mouza

SL. No.	Type of Structures	No. of THHs	No. of Structures	Floor areas (Square Feet)	Rate per Square Feet (BDT)	Total BDT	CCL (Market Price & 100% premium)
		1	2	3	4	5=(3*4)	6=(5*2)
1.	Pucca	7	9	30242	2039	61663438	123326876
2.	Semi-pucca	4	9	5728	1078	6174784	12349568
	<i>subtotal</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>35970</i>	<i>1886</i>	<i>67838222</i>	<i>135676444</i>
	<i>Secondary structure</i>	<i>Market price plus 100% premium</i>				-	<i>3686482</i>
	<i>Total</i>						<i>139362926</i>

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

261. Table 4-19 and Annex Table 2-4 present that a total of 215 affected households will lose 215 various types of primary structures in Chachra Mouza. Total budget for primary and secondary structures of the titled households is BDT-1723812253 including BDT 1630417535 for affected primary structures and BDT 93394718 for affected secondary structures. The findings show that the highest number of affected households and structures are found in the commercial premises and followed by residential structures and further followed by residential

cum-commercial premises. Similarly, number and area of the affected structures show that the highest number of households and structures is in case of pucca structures, followed by semi-pucca structures, further followed by tin made and kutchha structures. There are 144 affected THHs which will lose 215 structures of 447866 sft, including 355018.5 sft of pucca, 62571 sft of semi-pucca, 27169 sft of tin made and 3107 sft of kutchha structures in Chachra mouza. Detailed information is presented in Table 4-19 & Annex Table 2-4 for details Table 2-15).

SL. No.	Type of Structures	No. of THHs	No. of Structures	Floor areas (Square Feet)	Rate per Square Feet (BDT)	Total BDT	CCL (Market Price & 100% premium)
		1	2	3	4	5=(3*4)	6=(5*2)
1.	Pucca	88	108	355018.5	2039	723882722	1447765443
2.	Semi-pucca	44	83	62571	1078	67451538	134903076
3.	Tin made	10	17	27169	837	22740453	45480906
4.	Kutchha	3	7	3107	365	1134055	2268110
	Subtotal	144	215	447866	1820	815208768	1630417535
	Secondary structure			Market price plus 100% premium		-	93394718
	Total						1723812253

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

Affected Primary Structures of NTHHs

262. Table 4-20 & Annex Table 2-5 the total estimated amount of replacement value (compensation) for primary and secondary structures of non-title households is BDT 37032540 including BDT 35324280 for primary structures and BDT 1708260 for secondary structures. The Replacement Cost (RC) of primary structures of non-titled HHs has been determined based on the RPF EM. Detailed information on estimated budget for primary and secondary structures of non-titled HHs is presented in Table 4-20 and Annex Table 2-5 for details Table 2-17.

Type of Structure	No. of Affected NTHHs	No. of Affected Structures	Floor Area (Sft.)	Rate (BDT)/Sft	Total Market Price (BDT)	CCL (including 100% premium)/RC (BDT), or Cost of Primary Structures (BDT)
1	2	3	4	5	6=(4*5)	7=(6*2)
Pucca	2	2	486	1631.2	792763.2	1585526
Semi-Pucca	29	32	9722	862.4	8384252.8	16768506
Tin-made	33	34	9615	669.6	6438204	12876408
Kutchha	49	49	7010	292	2046920	4093840
Total	113	117	26833	658.22	17662140	35324280
Total Cost of Secondary Structure (at Replacement Value)						1708260
All primary and secondary structures' costs (at Replacement Value)						37032540

Source: Census, IOL, and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024 & Sylhet-Tamabil Road Project

Affected Primary Structures of Encroacher HHs

263. Table 4-21 & Annex Table 2-6 show the total estimated amount of compensation for primary and secondary structures BDT 56587896 including cost for primary structures of encroacher HHs is BDT 49761586. The Replacement Cost (RC) of primary structures has been determined based on the RPF EM. The rate of secondary structures on government land (for Encroacher HHs) is determined based on of the rate of secondary structures on private land in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project. The cost of affected secondary structures of Encroacher HHs (secondary structures on encroached government land) is BDT 6826310. Detailed information on estimated budget for primary structures of encroacher HHs is presented in Annex 2-6 & for details Table 2-19 and Table 4-21 below.

Type of Structure	No. of Affected HHs	No. of Affected Structures	Floor Area (Sft.)	Rate (BDT)/Sft	Total Market Price (BDT)	CCL (including 100% premium)/RC (BDT), or Cost of Primary Structures (BDT)
	1	2	3	4	5=(3*4)	6=(5*2)
Pucca	5	7	9570	2039	19513230	39026460
Semi Pucca	1	2	3515	1078	3789170	7578340
Tin-made	0	4	1144	837	957528	1915056

Type of Structure	No. of Affected HHs	No. of Affected Structures	Floor Area (Sft.)	Rate (BDT)/Sft	Total Market Price (BDT)	CCL (including 100% premium)/RC (BDT), or Cost of Primary Structures (BDT)
	1	2	3	4	5=(3*4)	6=(5*2)
Kutchra	0	3	1701	365	620865	1241730
Total	6	16	15930	1561.8828	24880793	49761586
Total cost of secondary structures						6826310
Total cost of primary and secondary structures						56587896

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

4.6.2.3 REPLACEMENT COST FOR CPR STRUCTURES

Affected Primary Structures of Titled CPRs

264. Table 4-22 & Annex Table 2-7 show the totals estimated amount of the CCL for affected primary and secondary structures of titled CPRs is **BDT 339495060** including **BDT 155095150** for primary structures and **BDT 184399910** for secondary structures of titled CPRs. Detailed information on budget for primary and secondary structures of the titled CPRs is given in Table 4-22 and Annex Table 2-7 and for details Table 2-21.

Type of Structure	No. of Affected HHs	No. of Affected Structures	Floor Area (Sft.)	Rate (BDT)/Sft	Rate (BDT)/Sft	Total Market Price (BDT)
	1	2	3	4	5=3*4	6=(5*2)
Pucca	6	12	34657	2039	70665623	141331246
Semi Pucca	2	10	6384	1078	6881952	13763904
Total	8	22	41041	1889.51	77547575	155095150
Total cost for secondary structures of the titled CPRs.						184399910
Total cost of primary and secondary structures						339495060

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

Affected Secondary Structures of Non-Titled CPRs

265. Table 4-23 & Annex Table 2-8 shows that the rate of secondary structures of non-titled CPRs in Chachra mouza is determined based on of the rate of secondary structures on private land in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project. The cost of affected secondary structures of non-titled CPRs is **BDT 1174464**. Detailed information on estimated budget for secondary structures of non-titled CPRs is presented in Table 4-23 & Annex Table 2-8.

Type of Structure	No. of Affected HHs	No. of Affected Structures	Floor Area (Sft.)	Rate (BDT)/Sft	Total Replacement Value (BDT)
	1	2	3	4	5
					6=(4*5)
Pucca	1	1	360	3262.4	1174464
Semi Pucca	0	0	0	1724.8	0
Tin-made	0	0	0	1339.2	0
Kutchra	0	0	0	584	0
Total					1174464
Total cost for secondary structures of the titled CPRs.					1174464

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – July 2024

4.6.2.4 REPLACEMENT COST FOR TREES

266. The compensation for trees (different species and size) on private land and RHD land/any government land has been assessed based on the scheduled rate of the Department of Forest. Price rate of trees of various species and size assessed, determined and recommended in recent development projects. Prices of trees have been assessed based on the market survey conducted from February 2024 to July 2024. The rates of trees which were applied in Sylhet - Tamabil Road Project has been adopted as the price rates of trees in this project. The compensation for trees on private land and RHD land/any government land owned by local people (residential HHs and owners of businesses) and titled & non-titled CPRs in the Project is presented in Annex 5 (Table 5-1). The estimated amount for compensation for trees is **BDT 2251920**. Plantation cost @ 2% stands at **BDT 45038.4**. The project has not impacted any trees, bamboo, and banana groves of non-titled PAPs and non-titled CPRs. Consequently, there is no requirement to allocate budget. Detailed information on replacement costs for trees are given in Annex 5 (Table 5-1).

4.6.2.5 REPLACEMENT COST FOR CROPS/FISHES

267. The current prices for the crops and fish stock have been determined by adopting the rate by taking into account of rate for crops applied in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project. PAPS will be encouraged to harvest their affected crops and fish stock if possible. The budget for compensation of standing crops and fish stocks has been estimated based on a fixed rate for total affected cropped land and pond/low lying area. Crop and fish stock compensation @ BDT 60,000 per acre & 100,000 per acre has been adopted based on applied rate of crop & fish stock compensation in Sylhet – Tamabil Road Project. It is to be noted that Sylhet–Tamabil determined rates of crops and fish-stock based on their market survey and relevant data from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Agricultural Marketing, and Department of Livestock and Fisheries. The total estimated amount of compensation for affected crop and fish compensation is BDT 0 and BDT 238,650 respectively. The standing crops and fish stock values of the Project areas are presented in Table 4-24.

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Quantity (acre)	Rate per acre (BDT)	Estimated Amount (BDT)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Compensation for standing crops @ BDT 60000 per acre in case of cultivated area title to land and without title to land	0	60,000	0
2	Compensation for fish stock @ BDT 100,000 per acre in case of cultivated area titled to land and without title to land	2,3865	100,000	238650
	Total			238650

Source: Census, IOL and Socioeconomic Survey Conducted by BCL and STUP, February – April 2024

4.6.3 OTHER RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS

268. The other resettlement benefits and budgetary cost estimates have been determined based on RPF Entitlement Matrix (EM) (ref. Section 4.2 in Chapter 4). RPF EM contains entitlements such as, dislocation allowance, transfer grant, reconstruction grant, rental assistance, grant to cover temporary loss of wage, income restoration grant, one-time special assistance for vulnerable HHS, etc., for different losses. These entitlements presented in the RPF EM at actual/intangible/not worked out concretely, which will be determined and recommended by PVAC during implementation of RAP. As a result, corresponding entitlement rates for particular losses in the RHD EM have been adopted if the rate is found reasonable and justified. Overall contingency @ 8% of land acquisition and resettlement costs (including 3% physical contingency³¹ and 5% price contingency³²) will also cover the non-determined amount of budget for some allowance, grants, assistance, etc. presented in Annex (Table 2-9). Land in the strips along both the sides of Chachra Intersection has been proposed. Land acquisition process very often affect most of the affected landowners along the one strip. However, an insignificant affected person might be affected along the both strips. Consequently, amount of affected land per affected landowners might be insignificant. Most of them will not purchase replacement land. However, those affected persons whose residential land and structures are fully affected may purchase replacement land. Thus, it was roughly estimated that 20% of affected landowner will purchase replacement land. Consequently, 20% of estimated CCL is accounted for determining for purchasing replacement land. The associated costs for stamp duty and other remaining transaction costs for purchasing replacement land has been determine based on the estimated 20% of CCL. Budget for resettlement benefits stands at BDT 55,193,133 details of which is presented in Annex 2 (Table 2-9).

4.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

269. 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

³¹ **Physical contingency** refers to an additional allocation of resources—typically expressed as a percentage of project costs—set aside to address and cover unforeseen physical conditions or variations in quantities that may arise during project implementation. These contingencies are intended to cover uncertainties related to project scope, site conditions, design modifications, or construction methods that cannot be fully anticipated during the planning or estimation stages.

³² **Price Contingency** is an allowance included in a project budget to cover anticipated cost increases over the implementation period due to factors such as inflation, market price fluctuations, exchange rate volatility, and labor cost escalation.

efficient and smooth implementation of the project and to manage and implement the RAP as well. It is worth mentioning that the above-mentioned institutional arrangements for RAP implementation will be replicated in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.

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

271. 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.

272. RHD has already established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director in Dhaka and one Additional Project Director (APD) who will be overseeing the work of three (3) Project Managers (PM), based in the field and supervising the RAP implementation activities including the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. The APD/PM will act as Resettlement Chief Officers and supervise the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) activities under their supervision. The APD will be assisted by the Implementing 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 4-25**.

Table 4-25: 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 meeting. ▶ Appoint INGO for implementation of RAP. ▶ Review of progress of project and RAP; and ▶ Approved to release the funds.
	Additional Project Director, RHD	<p>Overall responsibility for implementation of the project and of RAP as well. Key activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Table 4-25: Implementation Arrangements		
Agency	HR Resources	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Place budget to DC's offices.
PIU Office project site in 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; ▶ 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 of 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 (Jhenaidah and Jashore)	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 Office Jhenaidah and Jashore	Deputy Commissioner of Jhenaidah & Jashore	<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 Jhenaidah & Jashore	Social Development & Public Relations Expert & Land Acquisition Resettlement Specialist (Individual Consultant)	<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 of civil works occurs. ▶ 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.

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Table 4-25: Implementation Arrangements

Agency	HR Resources	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
	Gender Specialist	<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.
	COVID-19 Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Undertake necessary tasks to develop Emergency Response and Action Plans (ERAP) for COVID-19. ▶ Support PIU implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures and Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP). ▶ Support PIU to monitor COVID-19 situation in country and project locations; and ▶ Training project personnel on infection prevention and response.

273. Land acquisition and implementation of RAP are depended on role and responsibilities of Deputy Commissioner's office, Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and RAP Implementing NGO (INGO), which are presented in detail at **Annex-6-2** in the RAP prepared for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Road, Phase-1.

4.7.1 PROPERTY VALUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PVAC)

274. The concerned WB representative indicated that preparing an addendum to the RAP for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway Improvement Project, WeCARE Phase-1, would suffice for the Chachra Intersection Project. In line with this decision, the four established committees and processes, namely the GRCs/GRM, gender action plan (GAP), PVAC, and the Entitlement Matrix—along with a summary of the overall RAP document—were expected to remain unchanged. Only the category quantities and the corresponding budget would be revised and updated to reflect the specific context of the Chachra Intersection Project. Accordingly, it was stated that PVAC would also be directly replicated from the Jhenaidah-Jashore Highway RAP. However, the WB has now suggested including representatives from the relevant departments, such as the Department of Forestry, Department of Fisheries, Public Works Department (PWD), and Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)/Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), as members of the PVAC.

275. 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 has already formed 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 been 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
2.	Respective Deputy Project Manager or PD's representative (minimum AE level)	Member
3.	Representative from the Deputy Commissioner (preferably LAO or equivalent officer)	Member
4.	Resettlement Consultant or Consultant's Representative (as decided by PD)	Member, and
5.	Area Manager of INGO	Member Secretary

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 for determining the replacement cost of affected properties, whenever needed.
- ▶ It will make recommendations on replacement costs of affected properties and shall submit it to EA (MoRTB) for approval.
- ▶ It will take decisions in the PVAC meeting, and the decisions will be taken on two-thirds majority basis.
- ▶ For any controversy/inadequacy/complexity in the ToR of its operation, the decision of the PD shall be considered as final.
- ▶ This committee determines the amount/rates of compensation and all other entitlements of the non-title holder PDHs/PDEs/PDCPRs as Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); and
- ▶ Any other tasks as assigned in the corresponding Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the project.
- ▶ All above tasks should be carried out prior to DC declaration of compensation amount for the PAPs.

4.7.2 PHYSICAL RELOCATION ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (PRAC)

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

Sl. No.	PRAC Members	Members of the PRAC
1	DPM, Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE), (PM Office, WeCARE Jashore)	Convener
2	Representative of the INGO (Area Manager)	Member-Secretary
3	Local UP Member/Ward Councilor (nominated by concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor)	Member
4	Sub-Assistant Engineer of PM Office	Member
5	Representative from displaced households/persons	Member

Terms of Reference (ToR) of the PRAC:

- (a) To provide comprehensive assistance 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 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), 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.

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



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4.7.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

278. The RAP implementation schedule is based on the principle that people affected by land acquisition and displacement due to vacating the RHD and acquired land are paid their legal compensation and due resettlement benefits prior to relocation and resettlement. 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 contract under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. Therefore, implementation of the RAP will begin prior to the commencement of construction/engineering works in the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project.

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

- (a) Securing the RAP budget for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project by RHD.
- (b) Recruitment of the INGO. Other important activities are the publication of the notice for land acquisition for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project to launch the process of acquisition. It is important to mention that the PVAC has already been set up to validate the valuation methodology and budget for the J-J highway improvement project, which will be replicated in the Chachra Intersection Project.

280. It is to be noted that RHD has already initiated and continued 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. In the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project, the PIU will provide adequate advance notification to the APs for thirty days 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 in the Chachra Intersection area so that APs have sufficient time (thirty days' advance notice) for th to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and reestablishment of businesses.

281. As per the proposal, efforts will be made to complete the RAP implementation process of the Chachra Intersection Improvement project in about two (2) years' time including a margin of 2 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the RAP implementation. The INGO has been fielded simultaneously with the commencement of land acquisition. Stepwise activities have been done for implementation of RAP of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. More specifically, the activities to be undertaken for implementing land acquisition and resettlement under the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project are presented in the implementation schedule. A tentative Implementation Schedule has been included in **Table 4-28**:. Details are given at **Annex-4-6 (Table 4-9)** of the RAP prepared for the Jhenaidah-Jashore Road, Phase-I. The date of submission of an acceptable LAP (the LAP that includes all the required proper documents. The date 30-06-2024 is zero date that is the starting date for the LAP and RAP implementation schedule. The date also marks when resettlement activities may subsequently begin.

4.7.4 IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

282. The implementation of this RAP of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project as per the final engineering design. RAP has a separate time-bound implementation schedule but is closely aligned with when the contractor mobilizes to the field and construction is scheduled to begin in the fourth quarter of 2024 or in the first quarter of 2025. The number of actions under sub-heading LAP and RAP implementation schedule has been reduced in the RAP. However, this RAP has outlined detailed actions under LAP and RAP implementation schedule, which have been given in **Annex-4-6 (Table 4-9)** for monitoring LAP and RAP activities properly. It is to be noted that the implementation timeframe is 30 months only accordingly LAP and RAP implementation should be planned and implemented within 30 months for the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project. The date of submission of an acceptable LAP (the LAP that includes all the required proper documents and is acceptable to DC and approved by DC/Divisional Commissioner/Ministry of Land after concurrence from the PM Office as per ARIPA 2017 and the ARIPA Rules 2025) is considered the starting point for implementation of land acquisition. The date 30-06-2024 is zero date that is the starting date for the LAP and RAP implementation schedule. The date also marks when resettlement activities may subsequently begin. Zero date in the LAP and RAP implementation schedule of the Chachra Intersection Improvement Project is 30-06-2024. Therefore, it is required that the LAP and RAP implementations be completed by December 2026. Short version of LAP and RAP implementation schedule is given in **Table 4-28**: below while detailed version of the same is given at **Annex-4-6 (Table 4-9)**. It is to be noted that information campaign will be carried out at least up to 18 months intermittently to expedite land acquisition and resettlement activities.



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Table 4-28: LAP and RAP Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Activity	Implementation Period (30 Months) (Each Column Illustrates Quarter)											
		03	06	09	12	15	18	21	24	27	30		
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: Zero date is "30 June, 2024" for LAP and RAP Implementation Schedule.



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4.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

283. Main objective of RAP implementation is to facilitate affected households to restore their pre-project socioeconomic status and living standards. The monitoring process has been designed to cover RAP implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the project affected households, CPRs and other entities. It is to be noted that RHD has already established a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system as a systematic and continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing the monitoring data and information about the progress as per monitoring indicators for the J-J road project (presented in **Table 4-29**) and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the RAP implementation process. This system will be replicated in the Chachra Intersection Project. Besides, a periodic evaluation of process and outcome of RAP implementation will enable the RHD to identify lapses, procedural weakness, policy inadequacies, and institutional drawbacks to devise and implement corrective/remedial measures to achieve desired goals and objectives of the RAP of the Chachra Intersection project.

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

4.8.1 OBJECTIVES OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

4.8.2 INTERNAL MONITORING SYSTEM

287. 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 Chachra Intersection Project are presented in **Table 4-29**. Monitoring provides mid-line status on inputs (finance), and outputs (implemented activities); whether progress of resettlement activities achieved as per tentative set targets for certain period or not. If progress of resettlement activities is lagged behind compared to targeted activities, then reasons behind lagged behind in resettlement activities should be specifically mentioned with pragmatic remedial measures and methods.

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

4.8.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

289. The subsection "External Monitoring of RAP Implementation" in this RAP clearly outlines the engagement of the External Monitoring Agent (EMA). The EMA will independently assess the RAP implementation's progress, effectiveness, and compliance. The EMA's work involves regular visits to the Chachra Intersection Improvement project site, checking and auditing how compensation payments and support for restoring livelihoods are progressing, assessing how effectively the complaint handling system is functioning and measuring how satisfied the affected people are. The EMA is to identify any implementation gaps or emerging



issues and accordingly recommend remedial and corrective actions. EMA will ensure compliance with national legal frameworks and donor safeguard policies (ESS5) by submitting the biannual monitoring reports to share the findings and recommendations with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the relevant stakeholders to promote participation of the relevant PAPs and stakeholders, transparency, and accountability throughout the RAP lifecycle.

4.8.4 INTERNAL EVALUATION SYSTEM

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

4.8.5 CARRYING OUT INTERNAL MONITORING

291. 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 any special issues regarding implementation of RAP, and (vi) payment of resettlement benefits, and (vii) utilization of received compensation, assistance, allowance, grants, and resettlement benefits for productive purposes by the PAPs.

Table 4-29: Monitoring Issues and Indicators

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? (Number of staff trained). That is, capacity building and training activities completed on schedule. ▶ How many trained staff have been demobilized? (Number of staff; if demobilized). ▶ How many replaced staff have been mobilized? (Number of replaced staff, if mobilized). ▶ Whether staff mobilized as replacement has been trained or not? (If yes; number 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 number and category of losses set out in the entitlement Matrix. ▶ Disbursements against timelines.

Table 4-29: Monitoring Issues and Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included; ▶ 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/rental. ▶ 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.,	What is target versus achievement of Project Displaced Persons/Households/Entities (PDPs/PDHs/PDEs) by category of losses to relocate and reconstruct structures at new locations?
	Costs for relocation	How many relocated PDPs/PDHs/PDEs received different entitlements for relocation as per Entitlement Matrix (EM)?
	Income and livelihood restoration substitution support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 by gender (women, and men) and by vulnerability (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 by gender (women, and men), and by vulnerability (vulnerable groups); ▶ Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living by gender (women, and men), and by vulnerability (vulnerable groups); ▶ Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land by gender (women, and men) and by vulnerability (vulnerable groups); and ▶ Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, Men, and vulnerable groups).
Resettlement Benefit; Impacts	Occupational changes	What changes have been occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?
	Changing income, expenditure and livelihood	What changes have been occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation?
	Relocation	How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. on their residual land, newly purchased plot, and rented plot/structure)
	Utilization of resettlement benefits including purchasing land	How many households have purchased plot? What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on?
	Livelihood improvement training program	Have the participants of the livelihood-training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?
"Private – private disputes"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear and adequate rules for the recognition of relevant land tenure rights is provided.

Table 4-29: Monitoring Issues and Indicators		
Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fair criteria and functioning, transparent and participatory processes for resolving competing tenure claims are established; and ▶ Efforts are taken 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? and ▶ Are project information 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; 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	Have all affected persons been informed about provision and scope of the grievance redress procedures?
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Operationalization of GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Operationalization of the grievance redress mechanism proposed in the RPF. ▶ Operationalization of the GRM for labor health safety, and Gender Based Violence (GBV); ▶ Information on the resolution of 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, and 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	What were the outcomes? Have conflicts been resolved?
	Documentation of grievance redressing	Have grievances and resolutions been documented?
	Grievances referred to court	Have any cases been taken to court?
Communications and Participation	Participation of PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of general meetings (for both men and women). ▶ Percentage of women out of total participants. ▶ Number of meetings exclusively with women. ▶ Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups. ▶ Number of meetings at new sites. ▶ Number of meetings between the 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 4 th Mission visit and mentioned in the approved Resettlement Policy Framework, 2020, it is recommended that a third-party external

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring questions
		monitoring shall be involved to ensure proper implementation of RAP and assess the effectiveness of RAP policy.

4.8.6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR M&E

292. 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 Monthly Progress Report (MPR) highlighting progress of RAP implementation, issues, and constraints in RAP implementation, targets of resettlement activities for the coming month, etc. The CSC will monitor progress of RAP implementation and submit quarterly/semi-annual monitoring report (whichever is acceptable) to the PD. These reports will closely follow the resettlement monitoring indicators as mentioned in Table 4-29. PIU/APD will review the MPRs, quarterly and semi-annual resettlement reports and take appropriate actions, if needed, for improvement of the resettlement operations. Table 4-30 provides details on the contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports.

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
Monthly Progress Report (MPR)	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities as per set/determined indicators, results of monitoring will include problems and issues related to land acquisition and resettlement, affecting performance, constraints, if any variation/deviation occurred from the approved RAP (if any) and reason for the same and corrective measures recommended in the MPR.	Monthly	INGO
Quarterly/Semi-annual Resettlement Monitoring report (Social Monitoring Report [SMR])	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement as per set/determined indicators, and if any variations/deviation occurred from the approved RAP, necessary rationale and explanation should be given and outcome, corrective measures and actions will be recommended in the Quarterly/Semi-Annual Resettlement Monitoring Report.	Semi-annually	RHD/CSC
Independent External 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, and corrective measures and actions recommended.	Semi-annually	Independent External Monitor
Resettlement Completion Report	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of land acquisition and resettlement as per set/determined indicators from baseline data, key variations or changes in implementation of the RAP, if occurred, lessons learned will be presented in the Resettlement Completion Report.	Once	RHD/CSC
Resettlement Evaluation Report	Overall assessment of achievement or progress of the land acquisition and resettlement process, compliance with WB ESF, and 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



APD

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ANNEXES



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