

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

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

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP-3)

For

CW-02, CW-03, CW-08, and CW-14.



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

SUBMITTED TO
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Abbreviations

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

Glossary

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

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

“Involuntary resettlement”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) is implementing the Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement Program (WeCARE Program) with the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) and the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) as the main implementing agencies with the support from the World Bank (WB). This program is planned to be implemented in three phases over 10 years in 10 districts including Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, Chuadanga, Satkhira, Natore, Sirajganj, Kushtia, Pabna and Meherpur. The anticipated time for Phase-1 is five years for four districts Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chuadanga while Phase-3 and 4 is expected to be next five years.

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

Project Description

There is total 16 contract packages (CW) under Phase-1 of WeCARE project to be implemented by LGED. Of the 16 CWs, seven CWs under group-1 have no land acquisition. This group-3 covers following Package which is CW-02, CW-03, CW-08, and CW-14.

This subgroup¹ covers the improvement of 6 Growth Centre markets (GCM) and **122.237** Km of adjacent 39 roads under the project area. This RAP is prepared following RPF of WeCARE for this subgroup components to guide resettlement and the consequent preparation and implementation.

Identified Resettlement Impacts

The census and IOL result reveals that a total of 605 commercial squatter, 11 Union parishad owned structure will be affected at the selected eight Growth Center Markets (GCMs). On the other hand, no land acquisition and resettlement impacts have been identified within the proposed **122.237 km** alignment of adjacent 39 roads for upgrading of road network.

The survey also identified that 23 wage laborers and 245 tenants and 122 vulnerable HHs (Household with physical disabilities 6, Under poverty line 103, Female HH Headed 13 and Elderly Headed² 0) will be affected. On the other hand, the census and IOL survey found that there are no PAPs on the roads - survey, impact of road rehabilitation limited to width of existing road.

¹ CW-02, CW-03, CW-08, CW-14,

² According to BBS, People aged 60 years and above are considered as senior citizens/elderly people. The United Nations also uses 60 years to refer to elderly people. This line, which divides younger and older cohorts of a population, is also used by demographers in Asian and Pacific regions.

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

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

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

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

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

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

Cost Estimate and Budget

At this stage, a provisional total for RAP implementation and other associated costs has been estimated. The total estimated RAP budget stands at **BDT 117,945,040**.³This budget will be finalized based on joint verification committee (JVC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) recommendation following RPF guidelines.

³ Taking the October month's rate into account the expected budget for the RAP BDT 117,945,040 amounted to 1067375.92\$.

1 Introduction

1. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared by Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) in accordance with the project’s Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) along with the Government of Bangladesh’s (GoB) legal policy and World Bank’s (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), specifically environmental and social standard-5 (ESS-5) “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land and Involuntary Resettlement”.

2. The program will cover 10 districts including Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, Chuadanga, Satkhira, Natore, Sirajganj, Kushtia, Pabna and Meherpur. The anticipated time for phase-1 is five years for four districts Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chuadanga while phase-2 and 3 is expected to be next five years. LGED will develop and upgrade complementary logistics infrastructure and services including rural markets in selected growth centers; and upgrade secondary and tertiary road network serving selected markets. There are four components in this program and among them component 1 will be implemented by RHD; component 2 and Component-3 will be implemented by LGED; and component 4 will be jointly implemented by LGED and RHD.

3. Its sets out the principles and objectives governing preparation and implementation of this social risks and impacts, mitigation measures in accordance with the RPF requirements. The aim is to ensure that adverse socio-economic impacts of the programs on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately mitigated, and the PAPs are not worst off as a result of project interventions. This RAP is for the project subgroup which includes four packages CW-02, CW-03, CW-08 and CW-14. This subgroup doesn’t need any land acquisition.

1.1 Subgroup and Its Resettlement Impacts

4. This RAP is prepared for four packages (CW-02, CW-03, CW-08 and CW-14) to guide resettlement and the consequent preparation and implementation of the project by LGED under the Western Economic Corridor & Regional Enhancement Program -LGED (WeCARE-LGED) financed by the World Bank.

5. This subgroup covers 6 GCMs and 39 adjacent roads which cover **122.237** km and will be implemented to improve connectivity, market, and infrastructure improvement under WeCARE Program. Most of the shops in all the GCMs are made of CI sheet roof and brick wall. For the improvement of those GCMs, some business premises will be affected temporarily while there is no impact on the houses or productive land for upgrading of road network of these 04 packages. Details of roads description of adjacent 39 roads under this subgroup are as follows:

Table 1: Component of the subgroup

CW	GCM	Road	Scheme Code	Scheme Name	Length (km)
CW-2	Arpara	11 Roads which covers 33.30 km Upazila Cwogaccha	241114063	Arpara Bazar - Sarfarajpur Bazar Via Kandi Road	3.75
			241115309	Kandi kamal House - Near Marua Chowgacha Arpara GC Road	1.35
			241115083	Badekhanpur -	2.70

		under the Jashore District		Borokhanpur Road	
	Narayanpur		241113009	Chowgacha - Narayanpur GC Road	5.50
			241112009	Chowgacha (Damodar Battala) - Bidhadharpur Road	3.05
			241113010	Dabipur-Narayanpur ID	1.90
			241115131	Dhakensagor - Charabari Via H/o Abdul Bari Road	1.60
			241114011	Guatali UZR - Narayanpur UZR	3.30
			241114002	Teghori - Sorfarajpur Bazar	5.65
			241115254	Chandpara GCB Adarsha College Badakhanpur Road	3.00
			241115043	Borokhanpur Bazar-Badekhanpur Road	1.5
CW-3		Bangdah and Seordah	11 Roads which covers 28.166 km Upazila Jhikargaccha under the Jashore District	241234001.	Bangdha - Goalhati via Sreechandrapur, Dhulianighat
	241234134.			Bishahahari GPS - Chutipur bazaar	2.960
	241235230.			Bangdha UZR Mosque - Belta	2.470
	241235231.			Bangdha UZR - Bangdha Beledari Goshpara	0.663
	241232008.			Bankra GC - Harikhali Panchpota RSD via Matikumra road	9.233
	241234125.			Balla Sher Ali's house - Sadipur river ghat	1.761
	241235035.			Gabrapur - Kulia via Kulia Madrasha	1.921
	241235036.			Panishara - Kulia	2.030
	241235094.			Sonakur Rawshan Morol house - Sonakur Taltola	0.866
	241235111			Nandidumuria - Panchpota bazaar	1.407
	241235164			Bausa village - Arshingri BC road	2.024
CW-8	Singra	11 Roads which covers 30.65 km Shalikh Mohammapur Upazila District Magura	255853011	Singra-Naghosa via Gurpagla road	3.924
			255855028	Thaipara-Dhaukhali	2.278
	4023		Binodpur-Narayanpur Rd	4.426	
	255664053		Tollabaria to Bohelbaria via Khalia Modhopara Rd	5.319	
	255664087		Binodpur College-Noboganga River Rd	2.123	
	255665053		Binodpur Momin Chairman House - Kawra Village rd	2.791	
	255665148		Binodpur Food Godown to Binodpur Baparipara house of Hafiz road.	0.852	
	255665151		Khalia Bazar to khalia	1.295	

				Matpara mosque road.	
			255664094	Naovanga BC road - Rarikhali bazer via Goalbathan Ghat	4.77
			255664101	Rarikhali Golam Rasul Sikder House - Baperir Char Jame Mosque	1.317
			255665152	Khalia Mondolpara Jafor master house to khali Nurul Mollah hous	1.556
CW-14	Bhatai	06 Roads which covers 32.60 km Shaikupa and Kotchandpur Upazila District Jhenaidah	244805127	Bhatai Bazar Sathbilakulchara -National Road Via bara kulchara	3.143
			244802004	Bhatoi To Hatfazilpur GC Road	17.88
	Sabdarpur		244424009	Laxmikundu-Ramchandrapur Road	2.144
			244424019	Laxmikundu-sabdarpur Road via Baliadanga	2.562
			244422004	Sabdarpur GC-Andulbaria GC Road (Kotchandpur Part	2.375
			244423009	Boluhar UP office – Gobindopur Bazar via Ramchandrapur, Shingia	2.016
Total Roads		39		Total length	122.237

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

6. The SES survey identified 605 households with a total population of 2126. The average HH size is 3.5 which is lower than the national average at 4.06 per households. Among the affected households 2.15% are headed by females and 97.85% are headed by male that significantly varies with the statistical data of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics⁴, women and men in Bangladesh, page 21, 2022, (84.60 % Male headed and 15.40% female headed HHs). It is seen that 34.41% males and 32.94% females are in working age (15 to 60). A total of 122 vulnerable HHs have been identified during the survey, among them, 103 HHs have been identified as income under the poverty line (BDT 10,500/month 6 HH with physical disabilities, and 13 Female HH Headed identified.)

Table 2: Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Households

Socio-economic information		Male	%	Female	%	Total	Grand Total
Household	HHH	592	97.85	13	2.15	605	3.5
	Family Member	1136	53.43	990	46.57	2126	
Age category	Up to 15	73	10.74	72	10.59	145	680

4

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

	15 to 60	234	34.41	224	32.94	458	
	More than 60	49	7.21	28	4.12	77	
Marital status	Married	685	32.22	670	31.51	1355	2126
	Unmarried	441	20.74	281	13.22	722	
	Widow/ Widower	10	0.47	39	1.83	49	
Educational status	Illiterate	103	4.84	108	5.08	211	2126
	Up to HSC	880	41.39	824	38.76	1704	
	Honors and above	153	7.20	58	2.73	211	
Income level	Up to 10500	97	16.03	6	0.99	103	605
	10500-30000	436	72.07	2	0.33	438	
	Above 30000	64	10.58	0	0.00	64	
Religion	Islam	341	56.36	13	2.15	354	605
	Hindu	251	41.49	0	0.00	251	
	Christian	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	

1.2.1 Project Cut-off Date

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

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

Table 3: Cut-off date

CW	GCM	Date
Cw-2	Narayanpur	15.09.2022
CW-3	Seordah	30.10.2022
CW-8	Binodpur	05.09.2022
	Singra	05.09.2022
CW-14	Bhatai	19.09.2022
	Sabdarapur	22.09.2022

2 Resettlement Impacts

2.1 Introduction

8. Census and Inventory of Loss (IOL) were conducted to determine the overall impact of the project. There will be no land acquisition for this Project component. 605 squatters will be losing commercial structures only. In case of impact on structures or other assets, adequate compensation and resettlement benefits will be paid following the RPF for LGED under WeCARE project.

2.2 Magnitude of Resettlement Impacts.

9. The survey result reveals that a total of 605 squatters are affected by loss of business structures at that allocated GCM and no impact has been identified for upgrading of road network.
10. The survey also identified that 23 wage laborers and 245 tenants will be affected from the affected shops by the project intervention. Total 122 HHs have been identified as vulnerable considering their income level. Tables below shows the EPs by impacts.

Table 4: Total entities affected by the project.

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
A	Number of squatters losing commercial Structure	605
B	Number of Union parishad owned structure	11
C	Total number of Project Affected Units (A+B)	616
D	Total number of persons affected	2126
E	Number of tenants affected	245
F	Number of business loss (own + tenant)	639
G	Number of wage labourer affected	23
H	Vulnerable HHs	122

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.2.1 Use of Affected Structure

11. Impact by use of structure shows that all the affected structures are used commercially. Total 651 shops have been identified by the IOL survey which are operated by 639 businessmen. Due to temporary closing of business 23 wage laborers will be affected by losing their employment. Table below shows the impacts by affected structures by market.

Table 5: Use of affected structure

SL No	Impacts	Unit	Total
1	Affected shops	No	651
2	No. of Structure owners	No	616
3	Affected Business Operator	No	639
3.1	Business running by owner	No	394
3.2	Business running by tenants	No	245
4	No. of wage labour affected	No	23

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.3 Impact on Structure

12. The IOL survey identified that total 694 primary commercial structures and 252 secondary structures will be affected that covered sft 137530 floor area. Total 946 commercial structures belong 616 owners. Detailed of the impacts shows in the following tables.

Table 6: Impact on Structure

No of CWs	Total Entities	Primary Structures	Secondary structure	Total	Floor Area (sft)
4	616	694	252	946	137530

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.3.1 Impact on Primary Structure

13. Various categories of commercial primary⁵ structures have been identified within the proposed area. These include Pucca (concrete roof with bricks wall), Semi-pucca (CI sheet roof with bricks wall), Tin-made (CI sheet roof and fence), Katcha (CI sheet roof with wooden/bamboo fence), and Thatched (straw roof with bamboo fence). Out of the total affected structures (112,210sft) major quantity is Semi-pucca (82,386 sft) followed by Katcha (12,082 sft), pucca (2,264 sft), thatched and tin-made (27,011 sft).

Table 7: Quantity of affected primary structures.

S.L	Category of structure	Unit	Total	
			No	Quantity
1	Pucca	Sft.	9	2,264
2	Semi-Pucca	Sft.	445	82,386
3	Tin Made	Sft.	131	14,929
4	Katcha	Sft.	102	12,082
5	Thatched	Sft.	7	549
	Total	Sft.	694	112,210

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.4 Impact on Secondary structure

14. Of the total 252 secondary⁶ structure, 232 verandas covering 25,320 sft area is highest. There is also boundary wall, RCC pillar, toilet and tubewell that will be demolished by the project.

Table 8: Quantity of affected secondary structures.

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

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

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

		No	Quantity
Bench	Rft	1	26
Boundary Wall (5")	Rft	2	65
Hand Tube well	Nos.	9	11
Sanitary Toilet	Nos	5	8
Septic Tank (Cft)	Sft	2	1790
RCC Pillar	Nos	1	16
Varonda	Sft	232	25,320
Total		252	27236

2.4.1 Impact on Wage Labor

15. As per the census, total 23 employees of shops/commercial enterprises have been identified who will lose their income due to the project. It is to be noted that only regular (monthly salaried) wage laborers have been enlisted during the survey. Daily wage earners/day laborers are not engaged by a particular shop owner. They work on ‘no work no pay’ basis. Therefore, day laborers will not get resettlement assistance from the project.

Table 9: Number of Wage Labor

	Efficiency of the laborer/employee	Quantity
CW-2	Narayanpur Bazar	0
	Total	0
CW-3	Seordah Bazar	4
	Total	4
CW-8	Singra Bazar	1
	Binodpur Bazar	0
	Total	1
CW-8	Bhatoi	14
	Safderpur	4
	Total	18
RAP-3	Total	23

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July 2022

2.5 Impact on Vulnerable People

16. Total 122 vulnerable HHs⁷ found during the IOL survey including income poverty, female-headed, disabled-headed and no elderly household was found. They will be taken care of them including resettlement benefits, Income livelihood restoration program, skill development training, and linkage with different local GO/NGO programs.

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

17. Table 10: Number of vulnerable

Type of vulnerable	Total
People with physical disabilities	6
Under Poverty Line	103
Female HH Head	13
Elderly Headed	0
Total	122

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.6 Categories of Trees from different CWs.

18. It is to be noted that The Census and IOL survey has identified there are 39 roads covering **122.237 km** which is surrounded by six GCM. As per the census and IOL survey there are 313 trees standing beside both side of the road alignments. Out of the (313) trees there are (189) large trees and (124) medium tress found in the proposed area. **The government owns the entire road network, which is controlled by the DC office. As a result, the DC office owns all the trees on this property.**

Table 11: Tree table for Different CW

Type	CW-02	CW-03	CW-8	CW-14	Total
Large	21	76	73	19	189
Medium	28	85	3	8	124
Total	49	161	76	27	313

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

2.7 Categories of Losses Based on Entitlement Matrix

19. There is a fixed entitlement matrix adopted in the resettlement policy framework for all the package of WeCARE program. This sub-group only five of entitles are applicable considering category of loses. There is no land acquisition for the non-titled commercial structure and compensation will be assessed and paid as of their impacted assets. There is in total **112,210** sft from 694 primary structures which is owned by 605 squatters. Due to impact on the commercial structure 639 business operators will be affected temporarily, Total 245 tenants and 23 wage laborers will also be affected due to dismantling of the business premises. Table below shows the overall impacts on the structure as per entitlement matrix.

20. Table 12: Categories of losses based on Entitlement Matrix

Matrix No #	Losses Items	Unit	Total
1	Primary Structures	Sft.	112,210
2	Secondary Structures	Sft.	27,236
3	Compensation for business losses	Nos.	639
4	Wage Labour	Nos.	23
5	Loss of Income from rented-out commercial premises	Nos.	245
6	access to rented-in commercial premises	Nos.	245
7	Vulnerable household.	Nos.	122
8	Trees	Nos	313

Source: Census and IOL survey, June to July2022

3 Consultation and Participation

3.1 Introduction

21. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) now implementing rural connectivity, market, and infrastructure improvement in the four (4) WeCARE Program Districts, namely Jashore, Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chuadanga in phase 1. The stakeholder's consultation meetings (SCMs) for seven packages covers the improvement of 6 GCM and the widening of 39 roads adjacent to the road network under the project area. During preparation of RAP, LGED has conducted 6 consultation meetings with different stakeholders. The summary of consultation meeting is given below:

Table 13: Summary of Consultation Meetings and FGDs

CW	GCM	Date	Venue	Main Participants Groups	No. Participants		
					M	F	T
CW-2	Narayanpur	15 September 2022	Narayanpur Govt. Primry School, Chowgacha, Jessore.	UP Chairman and Members, LGED officials, Business community, Teaches and other local elits.	40	0	40
CW-3	Seordah	30 October 2022	Nirbaskhola UP office, Jhikargacha, Jessore	UP Chairman, Members, LGED officials, Businessman, local elits and influentials	91	0	91
CW-08	Binodpur	, September 2022	Binodpur UP office, Mohammadpur Magura.	Member of Bonik Samitee, UP Members, Local politician, Businessman and Community leaders,	49	3	52
	Singra	, September 2022	Banesshargati UP office, Shalikka, Magura.	Member of Bonik Samitee, UP Members, Local politician, Businessman and Community leaders,	28	3	31
CW-14	Bhatai		Dudshar union parishad hall room, Shaikupa, Jhenadah	UP Chairman and Members, LGED officials, Business community, Teaches and other local elits.	33	03	36
	Sabdarpur		Sabdarpur union parishad hall room, Kotchandpur, Jhenaidah.	UP Chairman and Members, LGED officials, Business community, Teaches and other local elites.	65	02	67
Total					306	11	317

3.2 Outcomes of Consultation Meetings

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

23. The following issues were discussed by the audience:

- ❑ Requesting the construction of a specialized, sanitary slaughterhouse near the market.
- ❑ Building a longer entrance route for GCM will make it easier to move vehicles and rickshaws.
- ❑ Requiring an effective drainage system. Supplying the GCM with enough lighting and CCTV infrastructure to ensure its security.
- ❑ Be on the lookout for fraud and avoid hiring someone who has no business being there.
- ❑ Priority in project work is to be given to local workers. Market needs for water supply infrastructure.
- ❑ The tranquillity of the neighbourhoods should be taken into consideration when building the growth center market.
- ❑ Requesting separate bathrooms for men and women.
- ❑ It is advised to take action to reduce noise and dust during the construction phase.
- ❑ Arrangements for youngsters, the elderly, the disabled, and those who are pregnant with children to use alternative communication methods.
- ❑ People voiced worries about the flood of migrant laborers needed for the project's construction work as well as their potential involvement with sex crimes against women and children.
- ❑ Expansion of Growth Center Market (GCM) facilities, including the building of cold chain facilities, an all-weather shed for dumping agricultural products, a parking area for the trucks of wholesale buyers, restrooms with separate stalls for men and women, childcare and breastfeeding areas, Internet kiosks, a medical center with a laboratory area for detecting food adulteration (lactometer, formalin testing kit, weighing machine, etc.), green space for socializing, etc.
- ❑ Offices for the Bazar Bonik Samity, the Workers Union, the Market Management Committee, and female entrepreneurs, among others.
- ❑ A housing society focused on the growth center might be possible, and that idea needs to be developed right away.
- ❑ For the convenience of the surrounding population, a suitable "boat landing platform" should be built if the GCM or neighboring marketing facilities are by the side of a river or canal.
- ❑ The Social Welfare Division or the Youth Development Department may operate IT-based training centers and other training facilities in the Growth Centers.
- ❑ For the convenience of the neighbourhood, mosques or other religious institutions nearby should be improved or strengthened.
- ❑ A community center where residents might congregate for social occasions like weddings and other celebrations.
- ❑ In this region of Bangladesh, women are at ease working from home, and the public despises them for doing manual labor. As a result, there would be little involvement of women in road construction projects.
- ❑ After trees beside the highway are cut down, reforestation will happen right away. Tree cutting would be bad for the habitat of the birds.

- Along the route are numerous private clinics that produce a lot of medical waste. These must be properly disposed of and integrated into the growth center development.
24. During consultation with different stakeholders including land and different structure owners, squatters, CPR management and wage earners etc., LGED has registered all the concerns raised by the potential affected people.

3.3 Incorporation of Consultations outcomes

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

Table 14: Measures taken as of Consultations outcome.

Issues identified	Measures taken
Adequate compensation such as business loss, loss of structure, livelihood, loss of employment, tenants should be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of income from displaced commercial premises- <p>One time Assistance BDT 2,500 and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss of regular wage income for 30 days @ BDT 8,000 • Loss of income from rented -out commercial premises/ <p>One time Assistance @ BDT 2,500 and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500 three months rental cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of income from access to rented-in commercial premises/ <p>One time Assistance @ 2,500 and transitional allowance @ 7,500 three months rental cost. And Actual shifting assistance @ BDT 5,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income restoration grants for three months @ 5000 • Special Assistance of a one-time payment @ 5,000 for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed, and poor household. • Income restoration Training (Structure owners+ tenants+ wage labour) • Seed grant @BDT 15000/HH
Labor Influx and GBV Risks Management	The number of labour workers will be less than community/local resident. The risks of labor

	<p>influx and GBV are therefore very low and managed with close supervision against laborer’s code of conduct. The PIU will instruct the civil works contractor to engage local labor as many as possible and build makeshift toilets and sanitation system in the construction area to ensure safe and healthy working environment. The contractor will be also asked to take safely measures during construction. The PIU will be supervising the contractor to ensure the influx of workers and followers cannot lead to adverse social and environmental impacts on local communities.</p>
<p>Expansion of Growth Center Market (GCM) facilities, covering- construction of cold chain facilities, all weather shed for dumping agro products, vehicle parking area for wholesale buyer’s trucks, gender segregated toilets, childcare/breastfeeding centers, Internet kiosks, medical center with a laboratory corner for checking food adulteration (lactometer, formalin Testing kit, weighing machine etc.), Green Space for socializing etc</p>	<p>Issues shared with design team to consider/include this feedbacks in the GCM design.</p>
<p>Office space for Bazar Bonik Samity, Workers Union, Market Management Committee, Woman business operators, etc</p>	<p>Issues shared with design team to consider/include this feedbacks in the GCM design</p>
<p>GCM or nearby marketing facilities are by the river/canal side, then a proper ‘Boat landing Platform’ should be constructed for ease of the local community</p>	<p>Issues shared with design team to consider/include these feedback in the GCM design</p>

4 Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

4.1 Introduction

26. No land acquisition will be required for upgrading of road network activities and GCM under CWs of this RAP. None of the affected shop owners and vendors need any permanent relocation during or after constructions of GCM. Indeed, the GCM activities will be carried out for **minimum 6 months** even during construction period in the available alternative location of GCM.
27. Non titled PAPs have been affected by the subgroup, all the affected HHs are squatters affected by commercial structures. Due to this impact, 651 shops and 23 wage laborers will be affected. The shop owners and vendors will shift their business in consultation with market committee at the alternative location for the time being during construction period. To restore livelihood of the affected entities, LGED will provide compensations and different resettlement benefits including compensation for structure, transfer and reconstruction grant, loss of business, loss of wage laborer, loss of income from rented-out and rented in commercial premises, grants for vulnerable household, and seed grants for vulnerable HHs.

4.2 Livelihood Impact and Risks

28. The impact identified is only related to temporary economic displacement in GCM area. In this regard, the impacted squatters anticipated temporarily income loss for shifting of business. According to the livelihood assessment, business activities will be carried out in alternative places within the GCM for the time being (**minimum 6 months**) during the construction period. The project will be taken care of their suggestions and developed a livelihood and relocation strategy to minimize project impacts.
29. They want to enhance more skill on their current profession, and they requested skill development support along with other IGA including technical training. LGED will conduct a need assessment during implementation period if required and will arrange for IGA training. And the vulnerable EPs will also be linked with government/ NGO IGA programs and also tried for better job replacement.

4.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration

30. According to the survey, about 616 entities, including 616 structure owner, 245 tenants and 23 wage labor, are going to be affected due to the project interventions. All the displaced structure and business entities will be paid compensation following the Entitlement Matrix
- Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by PAVC to be decided prior to CCL compensation announcement.
 - Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.
 - Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.
 - LGED in collaboration with PIU, local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs.
 - Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials, trees and harvest crops

and fish stock free of cost.

- Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.
- One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months' rental cost.
- Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labor or as determined by PVAC. Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the Project.
- Income restoration grants for three months based on the average monthly income loss Skill training and credit support under income generation program. Special Assistance of a one-time payment for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed, and poor household as decided by RAC and/or PIU. All the vendors and squatters will be eligible for Skill training and credit support under income generation program.

Project Relocation Strategy:

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

4.4 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

33. Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the RAP. LGED will provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects to cope with business relocation. Income and livelihood restoration strategy will focus on their post-relocation situation and adopt appropriate mitigation measures to uphold their standard of living. Short-term and long-term mitigation measures have been formulated in this RAP. Affected Business enterprises will get support and compensation for loss of business for a certain time being as short-term mitigation measures from the project in terms of relocation and income restoration. In addition, vulnerable EPs will receive special support and get preference for employment in civil construction works. It is expected that the short-term measures of compensating the loss of income will largely mitigate the livelihood impacts.
34. The project has already provisioned special allowance for affected vulnerable and female-headed households. In addition, LGED will initiate with the help of local administration to

include all vulnerable PAPs to existing social safety net programs run by the government such as the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Program, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program, Employment Generation Programs, etc. The local government institutions (LGI) like the Union Parishads (UP - a sub-district comprised of several UPs)/Municipality identify the vulnerable households and persons for VGF, VGD and other social safety net programs. LGED will request the elected LGI representatives (Chairmen/Mayors) to include the vulnerable PAPs in the ongoing government-sponsored safety net programs through the Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNO - chief executives of sub-district administrations). LGED will prepare lists of vulnerable PAPs and provide those to the LGI representatives and liaise with the UNOs and LGI representatives to operationalize the mechanism.

35. For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the needs assessment will be done prepared a list of suitable members of affected households eligible for income restoration intervention with their relevant profile. LGED will decide about the ILRP program suitable for the vulnerable PAPs. The short-term and long-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RAP will be organized as mentioned in the table below.

Table 15: Livelihood Restoration Options

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

36. Local people in the project area, whose livelihood will be affected by the project, will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. SP4 consultants (Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultancy Services) will conduct a need assessment to find out the eligible PAPs who are willing to get jobs with the project construction works. The list of the eligible PAPs identified will be shared with SP1 (Service Package) for making an opportunity of relevant works in consultation with the contractor. SP4 and SP1 (Service Package 1) will jointly monitor the labor opportunities and deployment during the construction work.

37. The project will mobilize available local resources to restore the livelihoods of the PAPs better or at least to their previous condition. The LGED will communicate with all development agencies active in the area to mobilize their resource and channel the development opportunities to all PAPs. One such initiative will be to pursuing active Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in the area to set up a credit program specific to PAPsh. There are some national and local NGOs are working with credit programs. During RAP implementation, SP4 consultants will try to make liaison with NGOs for available loan support with easy access for the PAPs for running their business and other productive activities. In such a way, the project will explore the readily available opportunities provided by the government, NGOs or any other development partners and guide the PAPs on how to benefit from these organizations and agencies.

4.5 Rehabilitation Measures

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

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

4.5.1 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

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

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

4.5.2 Gender Considerations

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

5 Resettlement and Compensation Budget

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Compensation Assessment Methodology

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

Table 16: Rate for calculating the budget of RAP.

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

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Category of Loss	Rate (BDT)	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer Grant (TG) @ Tk 40 per sft of floor area (maximum of Tk 10,000) Reconstruction Grant (RG) @ Tk 60 per sft of floor area (maximum of Tk 5,000) 	10,000	Market survey
Impact category 5: Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees, bamboo, and banana groves				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner(s) as identified by the 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: RV for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit. Banana groves: RV of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RV as applicable. 	Large	8,300	
		Medium	4,500	
		Small	1,800	
		Plant	60	
		Fruit-bearing trees: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, 30% of timber value for large and medium trees	30%	
Impact category 8: Loss of income from displaced commercial/ industrial premises (owner operated)				
Any proprietor or businessman operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 and/or during Census.	One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost.	Loss of income from displaced commercial premises- One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional	10,000	Rate adopted from market survey assessed during IOL survey

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Category of Loss	Rate (BDT)	Remarks
		allowance @ BDT 7,500 for three months rental cost.		
Impact category 9: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce & small business, and industry) for title and non-title				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition. Also applicable for non-titled . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labour or as determined by PVAC Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the Project. 	Temporary loss of income loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days @ BDT 8,000	8,000	last six months average. Rate assessed during IOL survey
Impact category 10: Loss of income from rented -out and access to rented-in residential/commercial premises				
Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by Census and verified by PVAC	One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months' rental cost. Actual shifting assistance	Loss of income from rented -out commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500 three months rental cost.	10,000	Rate adopted from market survey assessed during IOL survey
		Loss of income from access to rented-in commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ 7,500 three months rental cost. Actual shifting assistance @ BDT 5,000	15,000	Rate adopted from market survey assessed during IOL survey
Impact category 12: Severally affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance				

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

5.3 Cost & Budget of GCM

43. Table below shows the replacement cost for structures affected within the right of way of the project and other benefits as per agreed policy matrix. Total budget for affected structure and resettlement benefits stands at **BDT 115,042,095**. Breakdown of the budget is in the Table below.

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

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Sft/Number/Quantity	Rate	Total Estimated RC amount in BDT
1	2	3		5	6
Impact category 4/1	Loss of residential, commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)				
	Pucca	Sft.	2,264	1,000	2,264,000
	Semi-Pucca	Sft.	82,386	800	65,908,800

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Sft/Number/Quantity	Rate	Total Estimated RC amount in BDT
1	2	3		5	6
	Tin Made	Sft.	14,929	400	5,971,600
	Katcha	Sft.	12,082	200	2,416,400
	Thatched	Sft.	549	100	54,900
	Total Primary Structure & Compensation		112,210		76,615,700
	Secondary Structure				
	Bench		26	400	10,400
	Boundary Wall		65	800	52,000
	Septic Tank (Cft)		1,790	300	537,000
	Toilet (Nos) Sanitary		8	60,000	480,000
	Toilet Katcha		0	5,000	-
	Slab Toilet		0	5,000	-
	Tubewell (Nos)		11	17,000	187,000
	Water Pump		0	21,333	-
	Deep Tubewell		0	17,000	-
	Veranda (Sft)		25,320	250	6,330,000
	RCC Pillar		16	800	12,800
	Total Secondary Structure & Compensation		27,236		7,609,200
	Total Structure Compensation				84,224,900
Impact category 4/2	Transfer and Reconstruction Grant (TRG) @ Tk 50 per sft of floor area with a minimum of Tk 7,000 and maximum of Tk 10,000 (Unit)	No.	616	10000	6,160,000
Sub total of 4					90,384,900
Impact category 8:	Loss of income from displaced commercial premises- One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2,500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ BDT 7,500 for three months rental cost. Business Loss (Own+Tenant)	No.	639	10,000	6,390,000
Impact category 9	Temporary loss of income loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days @ BDT 8000 (Wage Labor)	No.	23	8,000	184,000

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Sft/Number/Quantity	Rate	Total Estimated RC amount in BDT
1	2	3		5	6
Impact category 10/1	Loss of income from rented -out commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ BDT 2500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ BDT 7500 three months rental cost. (Tenant)	No.	245	10,000	2,450,000
Impact category 10/2	Loss of income from access to rented-in commercial premises/ One time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month @ 2500 within the project influence area and transitional allowance @ 7500 three months rental cost. Actual shifting assistance @ BDT 5000 (Tenant)	No.	245	15,000	3,675,000
Sub total of 10			0		6,125,000
Impact category 12/1	Income restoration grants for three months @ 5000 based on the average monthly income loss(3*5000=15000) (Vulnerable)	No.	122	15,000	1,830,000
Impact category 12/2	Special Assistance of a one-time payment @ 5000 for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and poor household (Vulnerable)	No.	122	5,000	610,000
Impact category 12/3	Income restoration Training (Structure owners + tenants + wage labour)	No.	884	2,500	2,210,000
Sub total of 12			0		4,650,000
	Seed grant @BDT 15,000 for each vulnerable HH	No.	122	15,000	1,830,000
Total			0		109,563,900
	Contingency @5% of the total budget		0	5%	5,478,195.00
	Grand Total		0		115,042,095

5.4 Cost and Budget for tree

44. Table below shows the replacement cost for trees within the right of way of the project and other benefits as per agreed policy matrix. Total budget for compensation of trees stands at **BDT 2,902,945**. Breakdown of the budget is in the Table below.

Table 18: Budget for affected trees

CW	Type	Quantity	Rate	Budget
CW-02	Large	21	8300	174300
	Medium	28	4500	126000
	Total	49		300300
CW-03	Large	76	8300	630800
	Medium	85	4500	382500
	Total	161		1013300
CW-08	Large	73	8300	605900
	Medium	3	4500	13500
	Total	76		619400
CW-14	Large	19	8300	157700
	Medium	8	4500	36000
	Total	27		193700
TOTAL timber value		313	0	2126700
Compensation for fruit trees (30% of Timber value, Impact category 5.2)				638010
Sub Total				2764710
5% Contingency				138235.5
Grand Total				2,902,945.5

5.5 Summary of Total Cost

45. At this stage, a provisional total for RAP implementation and other associated costs has been estimated. The total estimated RAP budget stands at **BDT 117,945,040** (GCM **115,042,095** + Tree **290,2945**).

Table 19: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget summary

SL. No.	Category of Loss	Total Estimated RC amount in BDT
Impact category 4/1	Compensation for structure	84,224,900
Impact category 4/2	Transfer and Reconstruction Grant	6,160,000
Impact category 8	Loss of business	6,390,000
Impact category 9	Loss of wage labour	184,000
Impact category 10	Loss of Income from rented-out and rented in commercial premises	6,125,000
Impact category 12	Grants for vulnerable household	4,650,000
	Seed grant @BDT 15000 for each vulnerable HH	1,830,000
	Contingency @5% of the Sub-total	5,478,195
	Total, GCM Budget	115,042,095
	Tree Budget with timber value, compensation for fruit 5% contingency	290,2945.5
	Grand Total	117,945,040

Table 20: Budget by GCM for different CW

CW	GCM	Estimate
Cw-02	Narayanpur	4,042,763
CW-03	Seordah Bazar	28,533,278
CW-08	Singra Bazar	41,111,963
	Binodpur Bazar	9,452,153
CW-14	Bhatoi	19,161,608
	Safderpur	12,740,333
Total		115,042,095

Table 21: Budget by Tree for different CW

Type	CW-02	CW-03	CW-8	CW-14	Total	Rate	Budget	
Large	21	76	73	19	189	8300	1568700	
Medium	28	85	3	8	124	4500	558000	
Sub-Total	49	161	76	27	313		2126700	
5% Contingency								138,235.5
Grand Total								2,902,945.5

6 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Institutional Arrangement

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

6.2 Roles and responsibility of INGO/Consulting Firm:

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

Step-1: Formation and Preparation

- Organize inception meeting with relevant stakeholders.
- Provide safeguard orientation to the team according to ESS 2, ESS 5, ESS 7 and ESS 7
- Capacity building through organizing training and workshop
- Institutional Arrangements & Logistics
- Submit inception report and require approval from RAP verification survey.

Step-2: Develop Implementation Tools/Mechanism

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

Step-3: Land Acquisition and VLD

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

Step-4: Social Preparation and Information Dissemination

- Formation of focused groups with various occupation groups at the field
- Information campaign
- Disclosure of RAP policy

- Regular meetings with affected people for updating record of rights and other documents for receiving compensation from DC office and LGED.
- Consult the displaced people to get ready for relocation after getting compensation.
- Develop ideas, script, and mechanism for organizing and executing awareness campaign outside the RP implementation.
- Organize, follow-up and recap various awareness campaign.

Step-5: Payment of Compensation

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

Step-6: Relocation/Resettlement

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

Step-7: Establishment of Grievance Mechanism

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

Step-8: Submission of Progress Report

- Generate progress reports for real-time monitoring of RAP implementation progress using user-friendly menu driven software.
- Share the draft report with project authority and relevant stakeholders.
- Incorporate feedback and response.
- Submission of final reports.

6.3 Project Management and Supervision Consultant

51. The overall responsibility of environmental and social performance including RAP and IPP (if required) implementation of the WeCARE will rest with the PIU. Aside from the PIU safeguard specialist and RAP implementing NGO/consulting firm, the PIU will engage Project Management and supervision Consultant (PMSC) to supervise the contractors including social safeguard management requirements and measures on their execution of construction-related, infrastructural development and other activities that have significant negative social impacts identified in the RAP. The PMSC will ensure adherence to the monitoring parameters including quality requirements, as well as all social safeguard measures.

52. Contractor’s social safeguard Officer: The contractor shall have a Social Safeguard Officer on the site who will be responsible to implement all social safeguard, gender and labor issues with the guidelines of PIU/consulting firm. PIU with support of social safeguard specialist and consulting firm will make sure that all contractors workers and counterpart who are involve in project implementation receive both initial and ongoing social safeguard and gender awareness and training sufficient to ensure they are familiar with their social safeguard responsibilities under the ESMP and RPF.

6.4 Capacity Building

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

6.5 Guidelines for Bid Documents

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

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

- All relevant RPF items relevant for contractors and firms are included in tender documents (specifications and BOQs)
- Provide clear information to potential bidders regarding social considerations for

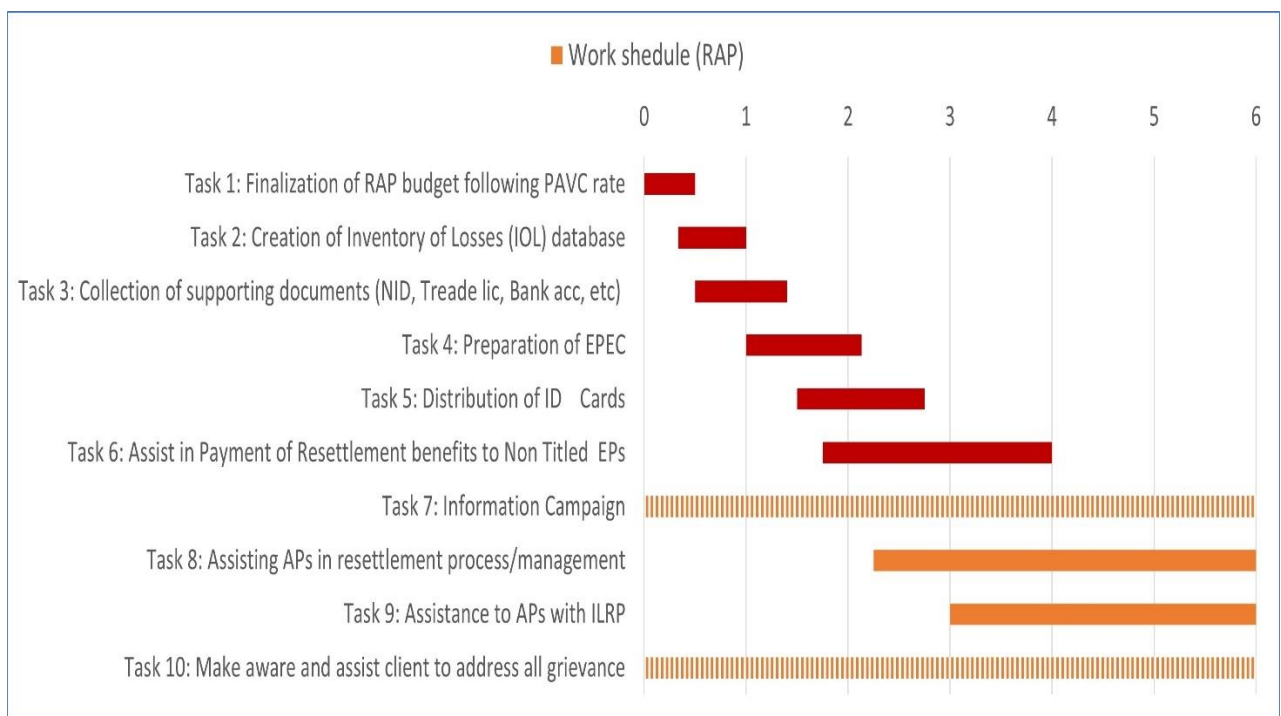
the work package/s.

- Submission of supporting documentation/materials of previous experience and track record on RAP preparation and implementation should be mentioned in the instructions to bidders.
- Evaluation of submitted bids should include criteria for adequacy of RAP preparation and implementation responses and costing.

6.6 RAP Implementation Time Schedule

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

Table 22: RAP Implementation Time Schedule



6.7 Committee Formed to Deal with RAP Implementation

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

6.7.1 Grievance Redress Committee.

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

Primary Stage (Upazila Grievance Redress Committee)

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

Scope of Work:

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

Second Stage (District Grievance Redress Committee)

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

Scope of Work:

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

Third Stage (Grievance Redress Committee for Project)

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

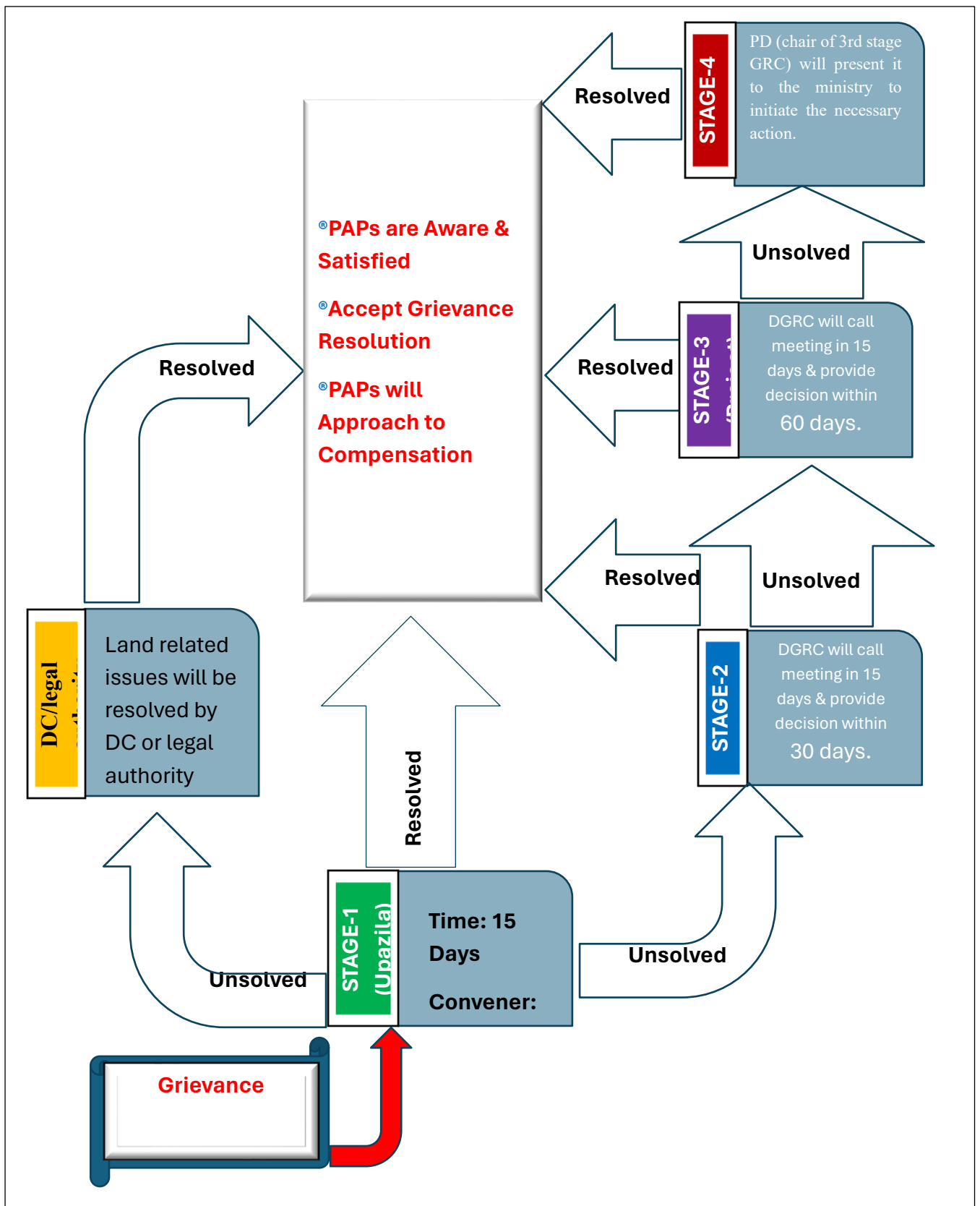
Scope of Work:

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

Fourth Stages Grievance Redress

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

Figure GRM uptake channels



6.7.2 Joint Verification Committee

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

Scope of Work:

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

6.7.3 Property Valuation Advisory Committee

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

Scope of Work:

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

Districts and upazilas GRCs and PVACs for each CWs (CW-02, CW-03, CW-08 and CW-14) have been formed, which have been presented under **Annex 11**.

6.7.4 Resettlement Advisory Committee

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

Scope of Work:

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