



BANGLADESH LAND PORT AUTHORITY

Consultancy Services for Performing Feasibility Study of Ramgarh and Detail Design of Bhomra and Ramgarh Land Ports



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN BHOMRA LAND PORT

FINAL REPORT

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Consultants:

Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company



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Resettlement Action Plan Bhomra Land Port

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Acronyms

ARIPA	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
AC	:	Assistant Commissioner
ADC	:	Additional Deputy Commissioner
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	:	Bangladeshi Taka
BGB	:	Border Guard Bangladesh
BLPA	:	Bangladesh Land Port Authority
BRCP	:	Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project
BWDB	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCL	:	Cash Compensation under Law
C&F	:	Clearing and Forwarding
CPR	:	Common Property Resource
DAE	:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DFO	:	Defence of Pakistan Ordnance
DFR	:	Defence of Pakistan Rules
DPD	:	Deputy Project Director
DWAO	:	District Women Affairs Officer
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
E&S	:	Environment and Social
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GR	:	Grievance Redress Service
HH	:	Household
HIES	:	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IBRD	:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	:	International Development Association
IIFC	:	Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company
IoL	:	Inventory of Losses
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LC	:	Land Custom
LGB	:	Local Government Body

M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MT	:	Metric Ton
NID	:	National Identity Card
OHS	:	Occupational Health and Safety
O&M	:	Operation and Maintenance
OP	:	Operational Policy
PPE	:	Personal Protective Equipment
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PAH	:	Project Affected Household
PAVC	:	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PCR	:	Project Completion Report
PD	:	Project Director
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
RA	:	Rental Allowance
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RETF	:	Trade and Transport Studies Recipient Executed Trust Fund
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
RSIA	:	Resettlement and Social Impact Assessment
RU	:	Resettlement Unit
RoW	:	Right of Way
SEA/SH	:	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment/Sexual Harassment
SES	:	Socio-Economic Survey
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SMF	:	Social Management Framework
SMP	:	Social Management Plan
TK	:	Taka
UNO	:	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	:	Union Parishad
USD	:	United States Dollar
UWAO	:	Upazila Women Affairs Officer
VNR	:	Vested and Non-Resident
VP	:	Vested Property
WB	:	World Bank

Glossary

Affected Person	Includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from 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 extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
Compensation	Means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Community	A community is commonly considered as a social group of people living in a given geographical area (here community will comprise of the unauthorized people living in the concerned site) who share common norms, values, identity and often a sense of a common civic. These people tend to define those social ties as important to their identity, practice, and roles in social institutions like family, home, work, government, society, or humanity. For this document, the affected population living in the area could be considered as a community.
Cut-Off-Date	Generally refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance (as the case may be) will not be considered.
Displaced Person (DP)	As per World Bank Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration 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).
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 AHs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Entitled Person	A person adversely impacted by the project and is entitled to cash compensation for the lost assets and/or assistance as per the Social Management Framework (SMF) of the project.
Environmental Assessment	Environmental assessment is the term used for the assessment of the environmental consequences (positive and negative) of a plan, policy, program, or concrete projects prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act perpetrated against a person's will and based on socially ascribed (that is, gender) differences between males and females. GBV includes acts inflicting physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering; threats of such acts; and coercion and other deprivations of liberty, occurring in either public or private life. This is used as per the World Bank's latest definition and includes acts of sexual exploitation and assault and sexual harassment.
Grievance Redress	Grievance Redress primarily covers the receipt and processing of complaints from citizens and consumers, a wider definition includes actions taken on any issue raised by them to avail services more effectively.
Household	Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; also a social unit composed of those living together in the same dwelling and sharing property and finance.
Inventory of Loses	Includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the Resettlement Plan.
Jhupri	Thatched house.
Katcha	Structures with bamboo/ci sheet/mud wall/ thatch roof.
Non-titled	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>i.e.</i> those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them or having customary right locally recognized but without legal documents. World Bank's policy explicitly states that such people can't be denied compensation and resettlement assistance.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Any person who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. PAP include those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homestead land in whole or part, and those losing land based income sources as a result of project action. Those losing employment for shutting down of an enterprise would not qualify for assistance under the project.
Poverty Line	A family whose annual income from all sources is less than a designated sum as fixed by the concerned State Govt. in which the project falls, will be considered to be below Poverty Line.
Pucca	Cement, bricks or concrete build structure.
Relocation	Rebuilding and reinstalling of housing, assets/properties including productive land, and public and private infrastructure, in a new location. Under this RAP the PAPs are provided adequate resettlement assistance in cash to find and fund self-relocation.
Resettlement	Measures to resettle and rehabilitate 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.
Replacement Cost	Of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the affected household to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market. Replacement cost will be calculated at Public Works Department (PWD) current Schedule of Rates without depreciation. Replacement cost shall be in line with the provision of the Entitlement Matrix of the project.
Semi Pucca	Structures with tiles/thatch roof/brick cement wall.
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)	SEA/SH is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.
Squatter	Squatter means a person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood. It includes both residential and commercial occupants having no other place to live and doing business.
Structures	Refer to all buildings, primary structures (residential and commercial) and secondary structures (fences and walls, tube-wells, poultry and cattle shed, concrete stairs, concrete drains, latrines etc.)
Tenant	Tenants are those persons having tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
Title Holder	A person who possess legal documents towards the claim for the property.
Union Parishad	Union Parishad is the smallest rural administrative and local government units in Bangladesh. Each Union is made up of nine Wards. Usually one village is designated as a Ward. There are 4,554 Unions in Bangladesh.
Upazila	Upazila is the second lowest tiers of regional administration in Bangladesh. The administrative structure consists in fact in Divisions (8), Districts (64), Upazila/Thana and Union Parishads (UPs).
Vested Property	Vested Property, formerly called enemy property refers to landed property or building left usually by Hindu families prior to migrating to India. The project area has 04 numbers of plots with 0.9282 acres area recorded as vested property under Khatian 1/1. These are legally under control of the Deputy Commissioner (DC) but effectively leased out to occupants. All of them has mutation and effectively are in control of the land. The implication of RAP is that the fund will accrue to the DC and from this fund DC will pay compensation to the lease holders of vested property having mutation.

**Vulnerable
Households**

Include households those are: (a) headed by single men or women with dependents with low income (b) headed by old/disabled people without means of livelihood support (c) households that fall on or below the national poverty line (d) elderly headed households and (e) disabled headed households and (f) households belong to indigenous or ethnic minority population. Following Social Management Framework (SMF) Vulnerable household for the purpose of this RAP means those having monthly income of below Tk. 10,000 and owning landed property not above 4 decimals.

Executive Summary

Project Background: Government of Bangladesh (GOB) is implementing the Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1), with a credit of United States Dollar (USD) 150 million from International Development Association (IDA), a member of the World Bank Group. The project consists of three main components of which component 1 concerns investments in infrastructure, systems and procedures to modernize and improve key land port facilities essential for trade with India, Nepal and Bhutan. This component is implemented by the Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA). Although Bhomra is a relatively new land port began operation in 2013, trade volumes at Bhomra are rapidly increasing and will soon to exceed Bhomra's current capacity.

The project's development objective is to improve conditions for trade through improving connectivity, reducing logistic bottlenecks and supporting the adoption of modern approaches to border management and trade facilitation, essential for trade with India, Bhutan and Nepal. Mainly, the project will finance interventions aimed to facilitate connectivity, trade and transport for national and regional trade. To improve physical facilities of the port acquisition of additional land will be required in addition to the existing area.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact: The Bhomra Land Port is located at village Laxmidari of Bhomra union, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira district. Acquisition of land required is 9.835 acres for the Bhomra land port in addition to the existing port area of 15.73 acre under the control of BLPA. More than one half (5.144 acres) of the land to be acquired is private land and additional 0.9282 acres is vested property land the remaining 3.76 acres is khas land and BWDB land. The project has limited impact on living and commercial structures as well as on trees. Total 145 households will be affected having 622 household members. Summary of impact is presented in below:¹

Summary of Losses

Descriptions	Unit	Quantity
Existing area of Bhomra land port	Acre	15.73
Land to be acquired	Acre	9.835
Total Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Person	145 Households
Total land plot (Daag)	Nos.	51
Total affected population	Person	622 Population
PAPs losing structures	Nos.	15 PAHs The 15 PAP HHs have lost 5 Pucca, 23 Semi-pucca, 5 Kutcha structures, 1 RCC boundary, 5 Shallow Tubewells, 2 Deep Tubewells, 1 Stairs and 2 Toilets.
Affected trees	8 private HH, 1 BWDB	484 fruit and wood and other trees (23 large, 456 medium, 5 small trees)

¹Field Survey, 2019

Descriptions	Unit	Quantity
Crops affected (Vegetable, Paddy, Wheat, Jute, Potato)	19 PAPs	Vegetable, Paddy, Wheat, Jute, Potato
Identified vulnerable households	No.	1 Female Headed
Identified vulnerable small trader	No.	1 Tea Shop Owner

Legal Policy Framework: The World Bank’s safeguard policies e.g. on physical cultural resources (OP 4.11), tribal peoples issues (OP 4.10) and involuntary resettlement issues, (OP 4.12) have been considered in the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Bhomra Land Port. Legal framework of the land acquisition law of GoB titled ‘The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (2017)’ and ‘Vested Property (Repeal) Act 2001 (amendment in 2011 and 2013)’ are also triggered. But for not having presence of any tribal household and for not affecting any cultural property by the LA the OP 4.10 and 4.11 are not triggered for Bhomra Land Port.

Consultation and Disclosure: Two public consultation meetings and four Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out to obtain stakeholders input and opinion towards the project. Participation of stakeholders in the project was also obtained through these public consultation processes.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The project proponent, Bangladesh Land Port Authority will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and form Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at Bhomra union ensuring local participation as described in the RAP. Through the GRM, PAPs will be informed that they have a right to lodge any grievance/complaints they may have regarding resettlement issues. Grievances will be settled with full representation in GRCs constituted by the BLPA with representatives from the BLPA, elected chairperson of the union, elected Union Parishad (UP) member, a person from affected family and a respectable person of the business community. The GRCs will review grievances involving compensation and resettlement assistance including livelihood restoration. The GRC will take necessary action to solve the grievances within seven days from the date of lodging the complaints. If the union-level GRC is not able to solve the complaints within the time period, then they will refer to headquarters-level GRC. The headquarter GRC will be formed at Dhaka where Project Director (PD) will chair. The Deputy Project Director (DPD) will be member secretary and the social specialist will be a member.

Eligibility of Entitlement: Owners of land and any physical assets on land acquired are eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. As per ARIPA, 2017, if there are any squatters/users living in govt. lands or otherwise occupied it for business etc. will be eligible for compensation for the losses of physical structures, trees and crops and livelihood etc. affected due to LA. In Bhomra there is one woman informal squatter/user on the government land who will be affected due to land acquisition by the project. The RAP incorporates an entitlement matrix based on impact identified and assessed through census and Inventory of Losses (IoL). A brief statement on eligibility and entitlement is presented in the main report.

Implementation Arrangement: The BLPA will be responsible for implementation of the project. The BLPA will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the project, headed by the Project Director at the Project office. This is responsible for the overall execution of the project. The PIU consists of Engineering Service Unit, Environmental Management Consultant and Social Specialist for total implementation of the project. The project will be overseen by the PD. The upper level monitoring committee will provide overall guidelines and cooperation for project implementation especially for the disbursement of grant and keep a liaison with various stakeholders including development partner, different governmental organizations and other relevant agencies.

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy: The project will compensate 145 PAPs for losing their land, structures, trees and crops etc. due to LA. The project affected populations are largely businessman (29%) and farmers (21%) on their land selected for the project. During public consultation PAPs voluntarily choose self-relocation as they have other lands in the adjoining area or can purchase suitable lands nearby. This will be possible as they will get additional 200% land value and 100% additional with shifting cost for structure etc.

Resettlement Cost and Budget: To prepare the detailed budget for title holders and non-title holders, we have visited the field and concerned government offices and collected necessary data and based on this the proposed estimated cost has been finalized. The total estimated cost to be incurred for implementation of the RAP comprising both compensation and special assistance which is given below:

SN	Item	Cost Tk
1.	Land Cost	157,953,510
2.	Compensation of land at market price - 200% of land cost	315,907,020
3.	Structure price including 100% compensation (including Vulnerable HH)	56,048,012
4.	Compensation for trees including 100% compensation	638,470
5.	Compensation for crops including 100% compensation	351,326
6.	Subtotal (1+2+3+4+5)	530,898,338
7.	Contingency for DC Office - 7.5%	39,817,375
8.	Subtotal (6+7)	570,715,713
9.	Rent compensation for landlord (equivalent to actual rent for 12 months)	748,800
10.	Three months' rent compensation for losing space for tenants (including tea shop)	187,200
11.	Structure shifting Cost (5% of original structure cost)	1,400,035
12.	Shifting + vulnerable cost for tenants	88,350
13.	Sub Total (8+9+10+11+12)	573,140,098
14.	Capacity Building for BLPA Officials (Gender and Resettlement Training)	500,000
15.	Sub Total (13+14)	573,640,098
16.	Administrative cost @ 5%	28,682,005
17.	Contingency cost @ 10%	57,364,010
18.	Sub Total (15+16+17)	659,686,113

SN	Item	Cost Tk
19.	VAT @ 15%	98,952,916
20.	TAX @10%	65,968,611
21.	Total (18+19+20)	824,607,640

Monitoring and Evaluation: The PD will carry out monitoring and evaluation through the Social Specialist. Monitoring will be carried out quarterly by the two teams (by forming a local level committee and an upper level committee). The lower or port level committee will monitor continuously and report quarterly to PIU while the upper level committee will monitor on half yearly basis in the first year by the monitoring panel and once a year all through the remaining duration of the project. In order to conduct objective implementation of the RAP and minimize issues a regular monitoring with periodic reporting will be carried out as necessary. This will involve identifying the gaps between the implementation of the RAP and the mitigation measures proposed in the RAP. Any gaps thus identified will be discussed and corrective actions will be designed. At the end of the project, an end-line evaluation will be carried out. The all of the monitoring and evaluation reports will be shared with Bank for their feedback. The BLPA considers that they are capable enough to carry out midterm review and end line evaluation internally and does not intent engage any third party. The third party may be engaged for impact evaluation at a later stage after two or three years project execution. There is no need to include any budget here for the midterm review or end line evaluation as third party involvement is not required. At the time of impact evaluation the project execution period is already over and budget for this cannot be included under the project.

Implementation Plan: According to Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 BLPA submitted land acquisition plan to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) office in Satkhira and based on this proposal, DC requested BLPA to submit the land acquisition budget. Then BLPA provided proposed budget to district administration to start the land acquisition process. The District administration will ensure availing necessary legal documents from the title holders and provide the compensation based on the Land Acquisition Act, 2017.

The project is financed by the World Bank (WB) and in this regard BLPA has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). In accordance with the RFP, a detailed budget for title and non-title holders has been prepared. All compensation to title holders (land, structures, trees and crops) as well as to the non-title holders (landlords, tenants) will be paid through the DC. The BLPA will make cost estimate for the resettlement in co-operation with the DC office and place the fund with the DC. The land acquisition will be implemented by the DC office and the BLPA will co-operate the DC office in this regard. As per GOB procedure only the DC is authorized to execute the land acquisition and all payments are made by the DC. If some additional cost is involved which is not admissible under law the requiring authority, BLPA in this case can either place additional fund to the DC or keep some budget provision to be spent by the PIU. In the case of Bhomra all funds are placed to the DC and the BLPA will have a facilitating role to help the PAPs getting the compensation paid and the DC will hand over land to BLPA before start of the project's physical works.

Based on the Community Consultations and FGDs, the Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared by the BLPA. In the process, the preparatory work, FGD and first round of community consultation have been undertaken in 2016 by Yousin-Vitti consortium, the second round consultation carried out in 2019 and last two Community Consultations have been carried out in January 05 and 06, 2020 based on which the RAP has been prepared. It is expected that implementation of RAP and the Land Acquisition (LA) process will be completed by October, 2020 in the last quarter of 2020.

Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage: During the consultation and census of PAPs, no indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified among the PAPs in the sub-project area. Similarly, no cultural property was identified to be affected by the project interventions. Therefore the WB OP 4.10 and 4.11 was not triggered in the case of Bhomra Land Port.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has undertaken the project called ‘Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1)’, with a loan of United States Dollar (USD) 150 million from the International Development Association (IDA), a member of the World Bank (WB) Group. The project consists of three main components; 1) investments in infrastructure, systems and procedures to modernize and improve key land ports essential for trade with India, Nepal and Bhutan (BLPA-managed component); 2) enhance trade sector coordination and productive capacity (managed by Ministry of Commerce, World Trade Organization Cell); and 3) national single window implementation and strengthening customs modernization (managed by the National Board of Revenue).

The component 1 concerns ‘investments in infrastructure, systems and procedures to modernize and improve key land ports essential for trade with India, Nepal and Bhutan’ will finance for development of three land ports: Bhomra, Ramgarh and Benapole. The project development objective is to improve conditions for trade through improving connectivity, reducing logistics bottlenecks and supporting the adoption of modern approaches to border management and trade facilitation essential for improving trade with India, Bhutan and Nepal. Mainly, the project will finance interventions aimed to facilitate connectivity, trade and transport for national and regional trade.

The Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) will implement component 1 of the project and intends to apply part of the IDA credit for procuring consulting services for Performing Feasibility Study report along with Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for Bhomra Land Port.

Bhomra land port, on the southwest border of Bangladesh, is experiencing severe congestion as trading volume has exceeded the land port’s capacity. This Resettlement Action Plan is prepared by the Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC), Shahidul Consultant and BETS for the BLPA.

1.2 Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan

Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. Mainly, the objective of the preparation of RAP of Bhomra Land Port is to-²

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives
- Avoid forced eviction

²ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, WB.

- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons for livelihood development etc.

The WB's guidelines for environmental and social considerations requires that if the screening or social assessment determines that people will experience resettlement impacts, a time-bound RAP with appropriate budget provisions is to be prepared and incorporated as an integral part of project design. Following this principle, this RAP has been prepared. It also addresses land acquisition and resettlement issues within the legal framework of the GOB and WB's guidelines for environmental and social considerations with reference to OP 4.12, which highlights social impacts including involuntary resettlement and covers all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under a resettlement program, providing income restoration and poverty reduction assistance to the eligible ones and also the poor and informal settlers on the Right of Way (RoW). The BLPA would provide adequate compensation so that the PAPs can restart their business in new location. During public consultation PAPs are voluntarily agreed to choose self-relocation as they have more lands in other/adjoining area. They will build their own homestead from the compensation paid for additional 200% for land losses and additional 100% with shifting cost for structure losses by the project. For rehabilitation of the PAPs who agree to participate in construction or other works during implementation and Operation and Maintenance (O&M), the BLPA would take them with priority basis over the non-local workers. Some interested ones may also be recruited as Class III or IV employee following outsourcing method.

1.3 Resettlement Policy Framework for the Project

The RPF for the BRCP-1 presents detailed guidelines for the major activities to be carried out for Resettlement and Social Impact Assessment (RSIA) of specific sub-projects that have not yet been fully designed and planned during the project preparation stage, and for which construction will only get underway in year two or beyond of project implementation. These guidelines include: (i) social screening (identification of possible impacts); (ii) description and establishment of 'Social Baseline' against which impacts of the proposed sub-project would be evaluated after identifying influence area for different sub-projects (iii) analysis of alternatives; (iv) identification of major sub-project activities during both construction and operational phases; (v) assessment, prediction and evaluation of impacts of project activities on the social baseline (vi) carrying out public consultations; and (vii) identification of mitigation measures and preparation of impact specific Social Management Plan (SMP) and/or RAPs including monitoring requirements. More specifically, the standing RPF includes all the interventions under the proposed project.

The WB safeguard policies, *e.g.* On tribal peoples issues (OP 4.10), physical cultural resources (OP 4.11), and involuntary resettlement issues (OP 4.12), have been considered in the preparation of this RAP of Bhomra Land Port. Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 applies and the other two OPs 4.10 concerning tribal peoples and OP 4.11 concerning cultural resources do not apply as no ethnic minority community or cultural property are affected by the land acquisition at Bhomra land port. Legal framework of the land acquisition law

of GoB titled 'The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (2017)' and 'Vested Property (Repeal) Act 2001 (amendment in 2011 and 2013)' are also triggered.

1.4 Location of Bhomra Land Port

The proposed Bhomra Land Port will be developed around the existing Bhomra Land Customs (LCs) station at Laxmidari village, Bhomra union, Satkhira Sadar Upazila of Satkhira district. It is 15 km away from Satkhira town, 65 km from Khulna, and 85 km from Jessore. The land port on the Indian side is Ghoadanga in 24 Paragarans district of West Bengal.

The land port in Bhomra was established in 2013 on 15.73 acres of land. There is an immigration check post situated near the 0 point. An electricity connection, telephone etc. are available in the Bhomra land port.³

Average annual import through Bhomra port was 1.80 million Metric Ton (MT) in 2014-15 which has increased to 2.19 MT in 2018-19 (mainly building chips, rice, wheat, fruits, onions, garlic, ginger, etc.). Average annual export was 0.06 million MT in 2014-15 which has increased to 0.315 MT in 2018-19 (jute, fish, cotton waste, etc.). Although Bangladesh is far behind India in trade, the ratio of export to import has improved over the last five years from 3.3% to 143% in MT terms.

³Field Visit, 2019 & RPF, BRCP-1, BLPA, 2016

Figure 1: Area of Bhomra Land Port

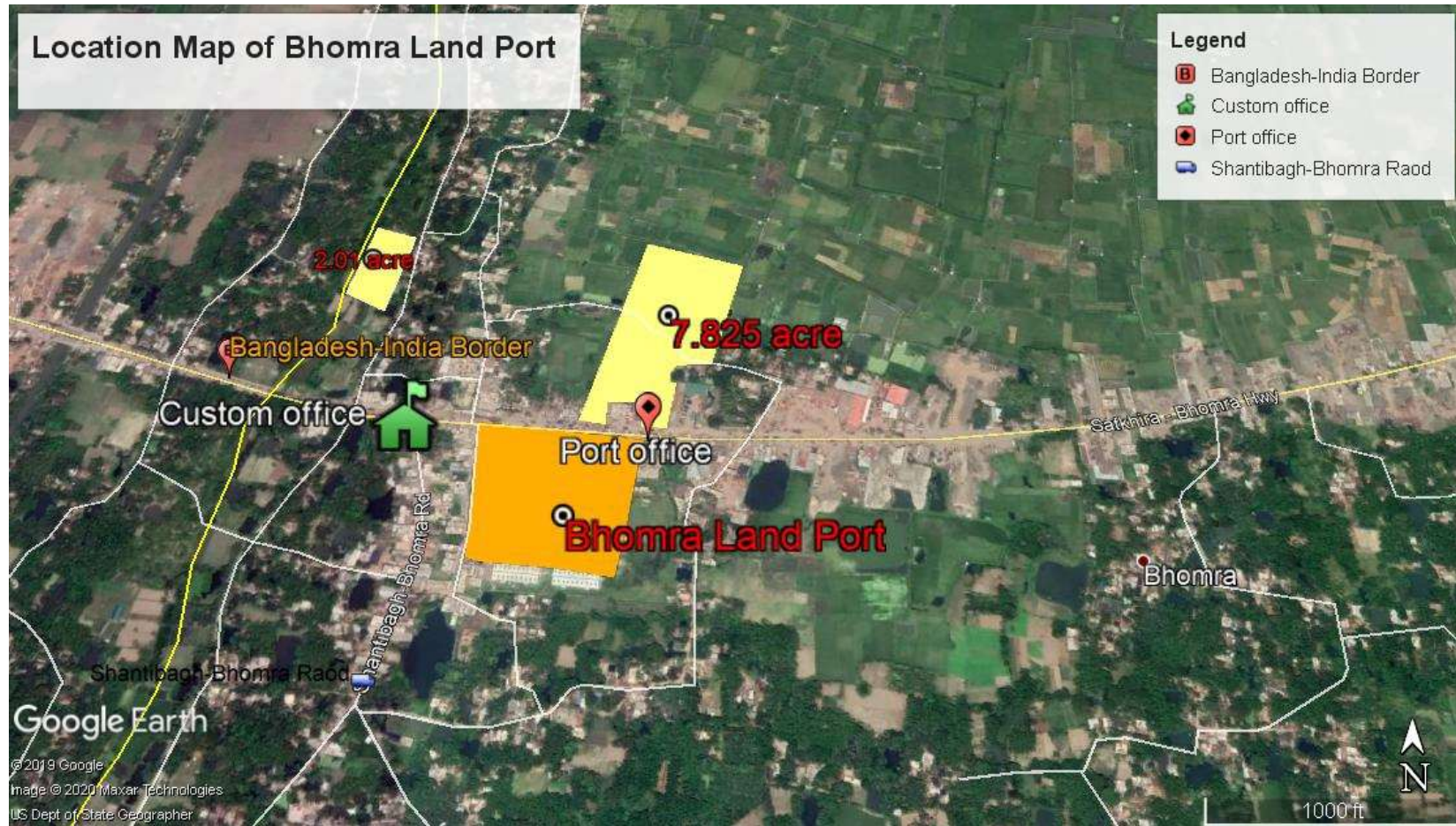


Table 1: The Key Features of the Project Area⁴

Parameters	Details
District	Satkhira
Upazila	Satkhira Sadar
Union	Bhomra
Union area	7,248 acres
Development area	15.73 acres existing port area
Land to be acquired	51 plots, 9.835 acres
Private land	5.144 acres
Vested property khatian 1/1	4 plots, area 0.9282 acres
Khas Land	12 plots, area 1.7523 acres
Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) land	1 plot, 2.01 acres
Population (Bhomra) 2011	26,020 (male 13,105 and female 12,915)
Total Households (HHs) 2011	5,983
Total PAP HHS	145 PAP, HH members 622
Trees to be felled	484 fruit and wood and other trees (23 large, 456 medium, 5 small)
RAP cost in Tk.	824,540,875

1.5 Infrastructure/Land Requirements of Land Ports

Physical interventions required for the improvement of Bhomra land port include the following:

- Parking lots
- Trans-loading bays
- Additional trans-loading area allowing back-to-back trans-shipping without using the docking area, *e.g.* in the case of refrigerated cargo
- Inspection area
- Temporary storage space (*i.e.* warehouses) for whatever goods cannot be cleared immediately, or are seized by customs-with a specific area secured in the warehouse for the latter
- Detailed inspection sheds for trucks and other vehicles subjected to a secondary check (which should not exceed five percent of all traffic)
- A small refrigerated facility for perishable goods
- Specific and protected storage for hazardous material (if necessary)
- Buffer space to avoid queues building-up before reaching a control position
- A sensible thorough-traffic arrangement, with by-pass capacity, to avoid one vehicle blocking all the others upstream.

The above infrastructure requires acquisition of 9.835 acres of land and will affect directly around 145 PAPs having a total of 622 household members. Of the 9.835 acres (51 plots) land to be acquired, 2.01 acres is owned by the BWDB (1 plot), 1.7523 acres are khas land (12 plots) and 0.9282 acres vested property land (4 plots) and 5.144 acres are private land.

⁴Field Survey, 2019 & BBS, 2011

1.6 Methodology for Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan

1.6.1 RAP Preparation Methodology

Both primary and secondary sources of information have been used to prepare the RAP for the Bhomra land port. These are as follows:

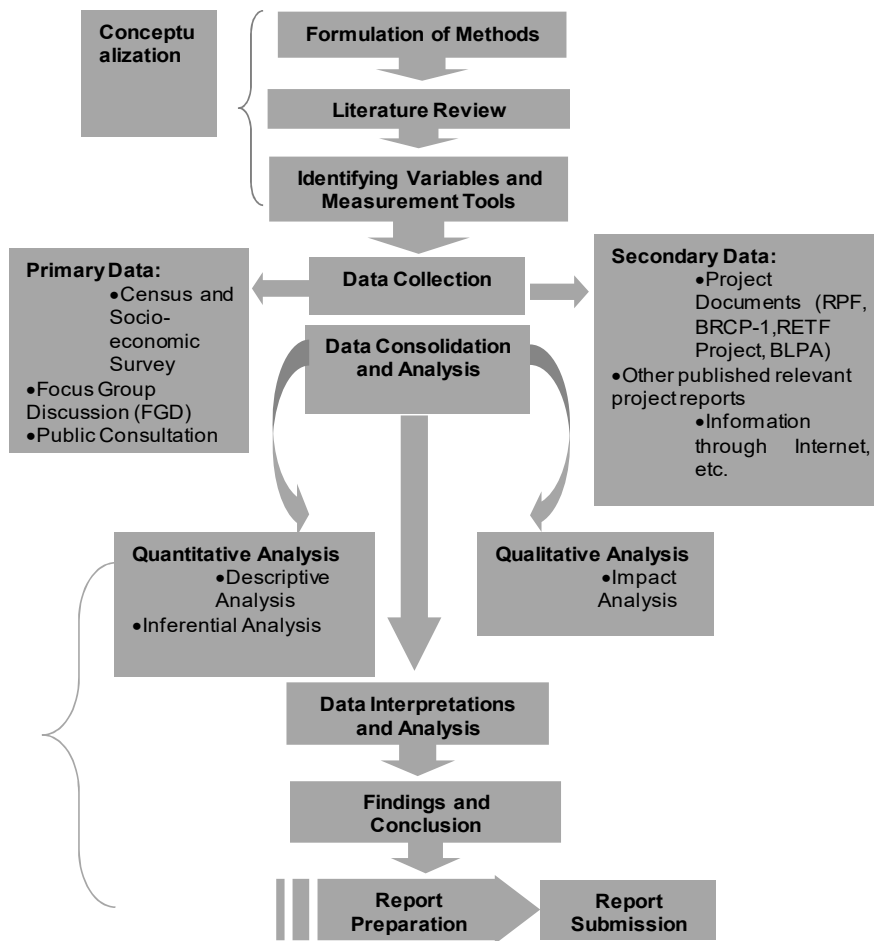
Primary Source:

- The data furnished in this report were collected directly from all the owners (100%) of land and structures through census and socio-economic survey, asset inventory, household survey and market survey of land, trees and structures etc.
- A group of trained field investigators (in-house two days training provided by the consultants of Shahidul Consultant) were trained to collect data from all PAPs and conduct SIA survey.
- Four Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to gather primary information and develop a comprehensive socio-economic profile of Project Affected Households (PAP HHs).
- Public consultations/meetings/discussions with relevant stakeholders including local communities and PAPs also have been conducted to assess the losses properly.
- The data gathered during the survey have been entered into an electronic database which identified each PAP HH and the way they are impacted and losses they will incur.
- Every filled-in questionnaire was thoroughly edited and checked before coded for computer entry, consistency checks run for generating report tables using SPSS.
- A senior statistician thoroughly checked the data processing activities under the direction of the Social Specialist of the Shahidul Consultant.

Secondary Source:

- OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement, IDA, The World Bank
- The study of Bangladesh Trade and Transport Studies Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF) project and RPF policy of BRCP-1 project
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Population Census 2011 Community Series, Satkhira District
- BBS, Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2016.

Figure 2: Data Processing and Report Preparation Method



1.6.2 Cut-Off Date for the RAP

The cut-off date of eligibility refers to the date prior to which the occupancy or use of the land in the project area makes residents/users eligible to be categorized as PAPs and be eligible to the project entitlements. In the project, the cut-off date for application of the RAP will be considered for the title holders from the date of the issuance of Section 4 (25-02-2019) by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) for acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 2017 and the survey date (31-01-2019) will be considered for the non-title holders. The RAP survey noted that Notice under Section 4 and Section 7 have already been served, the budget finalized and placed to the DC. Actual disbursement and handing over land to BLPA by DC will need 4 months extra time and is expected to be completed by October, 2020 in the 4th quarter of 2020. The market rate used in the RAP estimate is based on the rate provided by the Land Administration in 2018 and it is likely to remain unchanged in 2020. So the cost estimate will remain unchanged. In case the Govt. revises the rate the BLPA will make changes in the budget and get it approved and necessary adjustment will be made.

1.6.3 Requirement of Budget for Implementation of the RAP

This proposed project affects 51 land plots (Daag) with 145 PAP HHs. To prepare the detailed budget for title holders and non-title holders, social consultant team visited the field and met concerned government offices and collected necessary data and based on this the proposed estimated cost has been finalized. The total budget for implementing this RAP is Tk. 824,540,875 (USD.10437226.3, 01 USD=79 Bangladeshi Taka) including 5% administrative cost 10% contingency provision, 15% VAT and 10% TAX.

2 Socio-economic Profile

2.1 Description of the Project Area

The study area of the proposed project is located at Bhomra Union of Satkhira Sadar under Satkhira district. The Upazila comprises an area of 398.57 sq. km. It is located between 22°37' and 22°50' North latitudes and between 88°55' and 89°10' East longitudes. The Bhomra union is bounded on the North by Alipur union, East and South by Kuliya union and West by Icchamati River and West Bengal State of India.⁵

Area of Bhomra Union: Area of the Bhomra Union was 7,246 acres (BBS, 2001) 7,248 acres (BBS, 2011). Annual compound population growth rate is 1.15% in 2011 and 1.77% in 2001. Total Household (HH) was 4,951 in 2001 and 5,983 in 2011.⁶ Population of 2001 and 2011 are obtained from the Census Reports while population data for 2002 to 2010 and 2012 to 2019 are estimated using inter census exponential growth rate. For estimating population density area of the Union Parishad (UP) was kept as consent as it was in 2011. It is found in the extreme right hand column that population density of Bhomra Union increased from 887 in 2011 to 1066 in 2019.⁷

Table 2: Projected Population, Literacy Rate and Population Density of Bhomra

Year	Population			Literacy Rate, Age 7+			Population Density
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2001	11,898	11,030	22,928	50.42%	40.64%	45.68%	782
2002	12,035	11,157	23,192	50.48%	40.78%	45.78%	791
2003	12,173	11,285	23,458	50.59%	41.06%	45.98%	800
2004	12,313	11,415	23,728	50.77%	41.49%	46.27%	809
2005	12,455	11,546	24,001	51.00%	42.07%	46.67%	818
2006	12,598	11,679	24,277	51.30%	42.81%	47.18%	828
2007	12,743	11,813	24,556	51.65%	43.71%	47.79%	837
2008	12,890	11,949	24,839	52.07%	44.78%	48.52%	847
2009	13,038	12,086	25,124	52.55%	46.04%	49.36%	857
2010	13,188	12,225	25,413	53.10%	47.50%	50.32%	866
2011	13,105	12,915	26,020	53.71%	49.18%	51.42%	887
2012	13,337	13,144	26,481	54.39%	51.09%	52.65%	903
2013	13,573	13,377	26,950	55.15%	53.26%	54.03%	919
2014	14,631	14,017	28,648	55.98%	55.72%	55.56%	977
2015	14,890	14,265	29,155	56.89%	58.49%	57.26%	994
2016	15,154	14,517	29,671	57.88%	61.61%	59.13%	1,012
2017	15,422	14,774	30,196	58.95%	65.13%	61.21%	1,030
2018	15,695	15,035	30,730	60.11%	69.08%	63.49%	1,048
2019	15,973	15,301	31,274	61.37%	73.53%	65.99%	1,066

⁵<http://bhomraup.satkhira.gov.bd/site/page/ce363f51-1c4a-11e7-8f57-286ed488c766/>

[286ed488c766/](http://bhomraup.satkhira.gov.bd/site/page/ce363f51-1c4a-11e7-8f57-286ed488c766/)

⁶ BBS, 2001 & BBS, 2011

⁷ Projected by IIFC, SC & BETS

2.2 Baseline Population and Demography

A census and socio-economic survey of all PAP HHs were carried out in the project surrounding area. A total 51 project affected land plots were found in the project area. A total of 145 PAP HHs were identified and surveyed in Bhomra. Average household size for the affected PAP HHs is 4.29, slightly higher than national average.⁸ The national average household size is 4.06.⁹

Table 3: Affected Land and Person

Profile	Number
Project Affected Land Plots	51
Total Affected Persons (PAPs)	145
Population of affected households	622
Average HHs Size of PAP HHs, 2019	4.29
National average of HH Size 2016 (HIES)	4.06

2.3 Sex Distribution of Affected Population

Table 4 below describes distribution of PAPs by gender. It reveals that about 34% of the PAPs are female but 27% of PAP HH members belong to this group because the households of Female PAP are smaller in size. From the field survey it was also found that there was one vulnerable woman HH living in the project area and another one was tenant tea shop operator.¹⁰

Table 4: Sex Distribution of Affected Populations

Sex of PAP	No. of PAPs	%	HH Size	HH Members	% of HH Members
Male	96	66.2	4.73	454	73.0
Female	49	33.8	3.42	168	27.0
Total	145	100	4.29	622	100

2.4 Age Distribution of Affected Population

Table 5 below describes age-sex composition of affected population. Of the 622 PAP HH members, 334 or 54% are female. This contrasts that 27 of the PAP HH members belong to households with female PAP indicating that female tend to own property less often than men. Highest percentage of PAP HH members are 25 to 54 year old (43.1%) followed by 17% belonging to 5 to 14 years age group while another 13 and 12 belong to age groups below 5 and 15 to 24 of the affected populations belongs to 25-54 years age group, which also means that the majority of affected populations are in productive age. A total of 40 (6.6%) persons of affected population belong to the retiring and elderly age category (age 65 and above).¹¹

Table 5: Age-Sex Composition of Affected Population

Age in Years	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
< 5	45	15.7	37	11	82	13.3
5 – 14	42	14.7	61	18.3	103	16.6

⁸ Field Survey, 2019

⁹ HIES, 2016

¹⁰ Field Survey, 2019

¹¹ Field Survey, 2019

Age in Years	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15 – 24	22	7.8	52	15.6	74	11.8
25 – 54	137	47.1	132	39.4	269	43.1
55 – 64	20	6.9	34	10.1	54	8.5
65 and Over	22	7.8	18	5.5	40	6.6
Total	288	100	334	100	622	100

Age structure of population of Bhomra union of 2011 shows a bit different picture (9.2% under 5 and 21.4% in 5-14 age group compared to 13% and 17% in the previous Table) indicating that the PAP households have higher proportion of children than UP population as a whole, presumably because the PAPs are usually younger than the UP's average and have younger children.

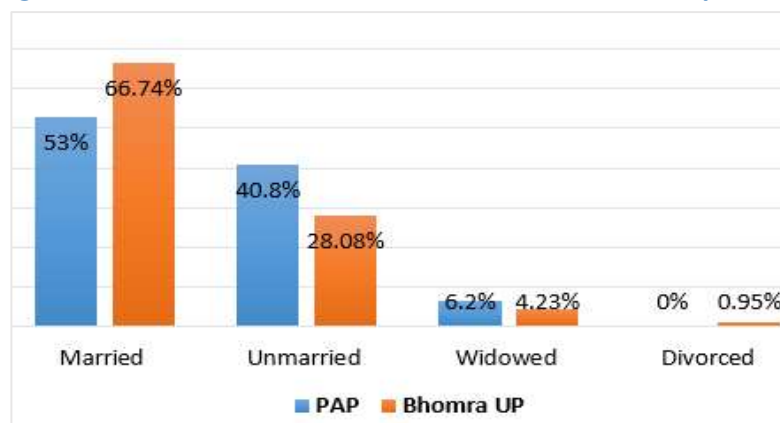
Table 6: General Age Distribution of Bhomra Union

Age in Years	Number	%
< 5	2,394	9.2
5 – 14	5,568	21.4
15 – 24	5,360	20.6
25 – 49	9,003	34.6
50 – 64	2,420	9.3
65 and Over	1,275	4.9
Total	26,020	100

2.5 Marital Status of Affected Population

Figure 3 below shows that Maximum 53.1% of affected population was married which was 67% for total population of Bhomra UP. The same figure shows that while 40.8% of the PAP population was unmarried, this was 28% for all people of Bhomra UP. Percentage of widows was higher among the PAPs compared to that of all peoples of Bhomra UP.¹²

Figure 3: Marital Status of PAPS and of Bhomra Union Population



2.6 Education

Based on census and socio-economic data, it was revealed that highest proportion (30.34%) of the affected household members can only sign own name followed by less

¹² Field Survey, 2019 and HIES, 2016

than junior school passed (17.24%), primary school passed (9.66%), HSC passed (8.97%), SSC passed (8.97%), less than SSC (7.59%), masters (4.83%) and 2.07% college graduates. Survey result also revealed that illiteracy rate is high among male than female household members.¹³

While PAPs have higher number of SSC passed, they are far behind among HSC and above education indicating that women tend to discontinue education after SSC.

In the HIES 2016, literacy rate stands at 65.6% at the national level, 67.8% for the male and 63.4% for the female population. In rural areas, literacy rates of population of both sexes, male and female are 63.3%, 65.5% and 61.2% respectively. In urban areas, literacy rates of population of both sexes, male and female are 71.6%, 74.0% and 69.3% respectively.¹⁴

Table 7: Educational Qualification of Household Member

Educational Qualification	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sign own name only	25	26.04	19	38.78	44	30.34
Below Primary School Pass	7	7.29	3	6.12	10	6.90
Primary School Pass	10	10.42	4	8.16	14	9.66
Less than Junior School Pass	15	15.63	10	20.41	25	17.24
Junior School Passed	4	4.17	0	-	4	2.76
Less than SSC	5	5.21	6	12.24	11	7.59
SSC Pass	12	12.50	1	2.04	13	8.97
HSC	9	9.38	4	8.16	13	8.97
College graduate (BA equiv.)	2	2.08	1	2.04	3	2.07
Masters	6	6.25	1	2.04	7	4.83
MBBS	1	1.04	0	-	1	0.69
Total	96	100	49	100	145	100

2.7 Occupational Patterns

During the course of socio-economic survey, two FGDs were arranged in and around the proposed project site. The consultants met the PAPs to discuss general perceptions regarding the project, their apprehensions and expectations and also to understand the income structure, land holding, occupational patterns, and priority development needs of the area. In addition, the UP Chairman was also met to elicit his views regarding the project and its likely impact on the community.

The figure 4 shows main occupational pattern of the PAP HHs. The PAP HHs area are engaged in diversified income sources *e.g.* on Business (29%), agriculture (21%), salaried services (6%) day labor (2.1%), etc.¹⁵ Of the 145 PAPs, 46 (32%) are housewife or engaged mainly in household chores. This is 46 out of 49 female PAPs meaning that 94% of the female PAPs are 'housewife'.

¹³ Field Survey, 2019

¹⁴ HIES, 2016

¹⁵ Field Survey, 2019

Figure 4: Main Occupational Pattern of the Project Area

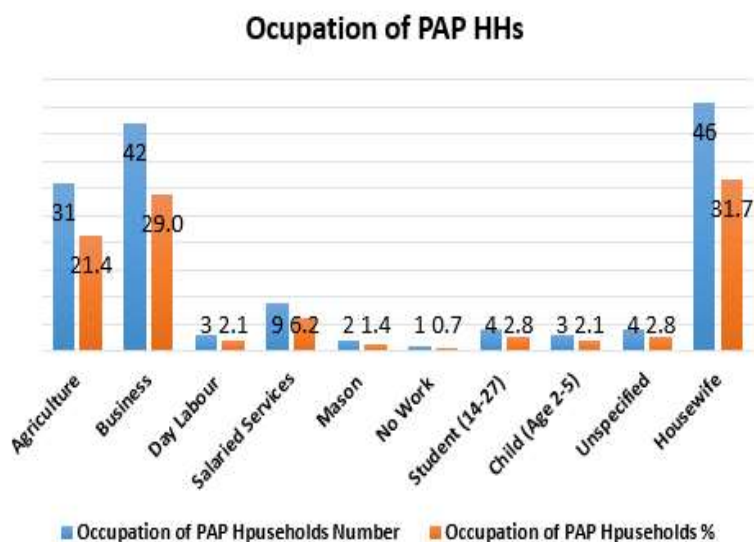


Table 8: Main Occupation of PAPs excluding Housewife

Main Occupation	Number	%
Agriculture	31	31.3
Business	42	42.4
Day Labour	3	3.0
Salaried Services	9	9.1
Mason	2	2.0
No Work	1	1.0
Student (14-27)	4	4.0
Child (Age 2-5)	3	3.0
Unspecified	4	4.0
Total Excluding Housewife	99	100.0

Table 8 shows main occupation of PAPs excluding the housewife. Here, agriculture and business as main occupation increase to 31.3 and 42.4 percent respectively from 21.4 and 29 percent respectively seen in the previous figure 4.

2.8 Monthly Income and Poverty Level

Average monthly income of the PAP HHs is Tk. 21,586 (as per field survey conducted in 2019) which is above average monthly income of all rural households of the country as per HIES, 2016 (Tk. 13,353). This implies that the PAPs are better-off than other rural people of the country. This happens because many of the PAPs have various trading income around the port (transport operation, stone chip and coal business, renting out land for coal or stone chip business, renting out shop, renting out residential accommodation, operating business, working as port labor and driving etc.). Many have multiple occupation and very few are dependent solely on agriculture (21%). Monthly

income data shows that only 2% of the PAP HHs have income below Tk. 10,000 and can be considered poor.¹⁶

Table 9: Household Monthly Income by Income Range

Income Range	Number	%
Below 10,000	3	2.07
10,000 to 20,000	79	54.4
20,000 to 30,000	40	27.58
30,000+	23	15.86
Total	145	100

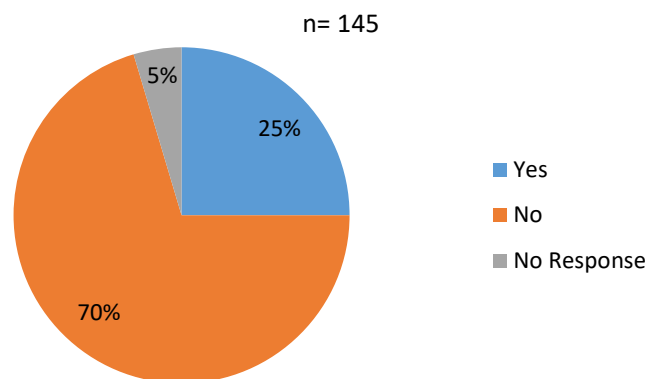
2.9 Access to Formal Sources of Loan

Table 10 below shows the PAP's access to formal sources of loans. It reveals that 70% of the PAPs had no loan from formal sources, only 25% availed this and the remaining 5% did not answer.¹⁷

Table 10: Household Loan Status

Household Taken Loan	Number	%
Yes	36	25
No	103	70.4
No Response	6	4.6
Total	145	100

Figure 5: Household Access to Formal Sources of Loan



2.10 Land Holding Pattern and Tenure System

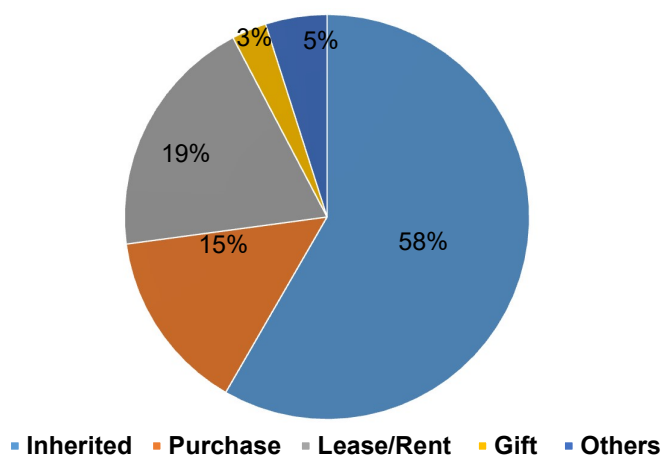
Maximum households of the project area are found as inherited (58%) and around 19% affected HHs use land on lease/rented terms. About 15% HHs have purchased land and 3% HHs received land as gift. This means that 76% of the land users are owners of the land and the remaining 24% are tenants. Renting custom is usually verbal and for one year meaning very insecure tenancy without written agreement.¹⁸

¹⁶Field Survey, 2019

¹⁷ Field Survey, 2019

¹⁸ Field Survey, 2019

Figure 6: Land Holding Pattern of the Project Area



2.11 Reasons for Living in the Project Area

Table 11 and Figure 7 describe the reasons for living in the project area. It is found that 63.6% have inherited land and 18.2% have purchased land. So, landholding is the main determining factor. Another important factor is living near the work place.¹⁹

Figure 7: Land Holding Pattern of the Project Area

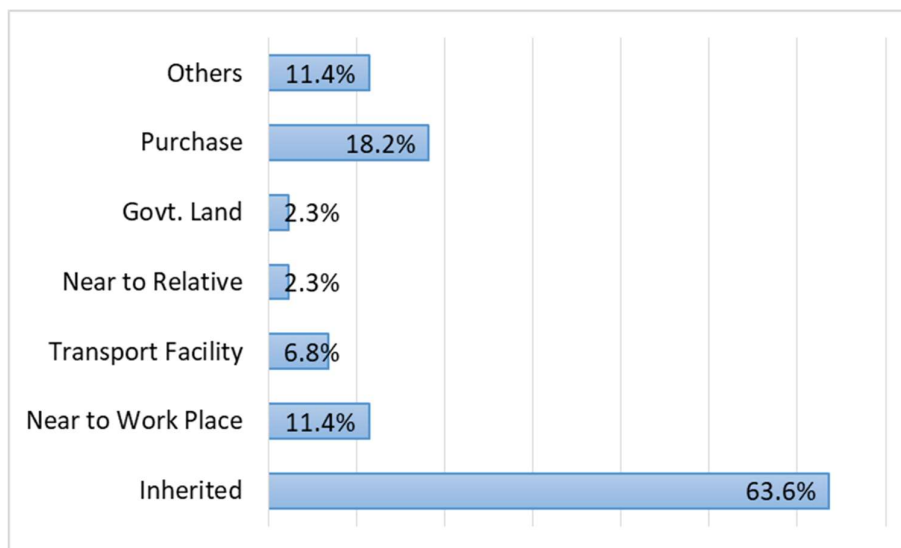


Table 11: Reasons for Living in the Project Area (multiple answers)

Reasons of Living in Project Area	Number	%
Inherited	97	63.6
Near to Work Place	17	11.4
Transport Facility	10	6.8
Near to Relative	3	2.3
Govt. Land	3	2.3

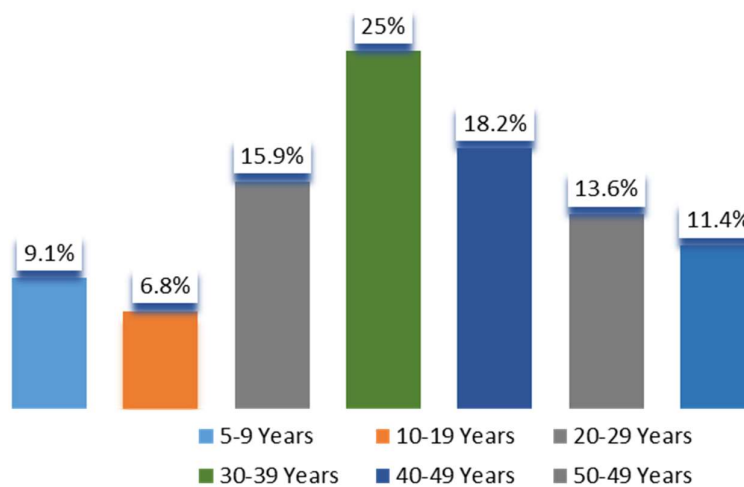
¹⁹ Field Survey, 2019

Reasons of Living in Project Area	Number	%
Purchase	28	18.2
Others	17	11.4

2.12 Years of Living in the Project Area

Figure 8 below shows that the highest proportion 25% of the PAP HHs are living the project area for 30 to 39 years and another 18.2% of the PAP HHs for 40-49 years, the third highest (15.9%) for 20-29 years. Only about 16% of the PAP HHs are living in the area for less than 20 years and all others are living in the area for more than 20 years including 25% HHs living in the area for more than 50 years. Average duration of living in the project area is 35 years.²⁰

Figure 8: Years of Living in the Project Area



2.13 Access to Health Facilities

In the project area, people mainly depend on local medicine shops all at below 1 km distance of all PAPs and UP family welfare center located within 3 kms. District and Upazila Hospitals are about 15 kms away but 11.4 and 6.8% PAPs reported to have availed the services over the last one year. Private clinics are found within 1-3 kms but people avail the service less often as these are very expensive compared to the service provided. Normal health facilities are available in the hospitals but with no specialized doctors and facilities. No major or critical treatment is available there. The table below shows the distance of basic health facilities available to the project affected persons.²¹

²⁰ Field Survey, 2019

²¹ Field Survey, 2019

Table 12: Household Health Facilities

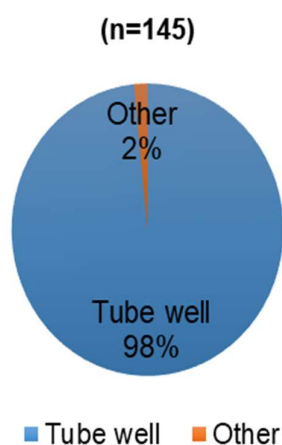
Health Facilities	Within 1 KM	1 – 3 KM	3 – 5 KM	15 KM	No Facilities near by
Government Hospital	-		-	11.4%	88.6%
Upazila Health Complex		-		6.8%	93.2%
Private Clinic	2.3%	2.3%	-	-	95.5%
Medicine Shops	100%	-	-	-	-
UP Family Welfare Center	56.8%	43.2%	-	-	-

2.14 Water and Sanitation Facilities

Source of Drinking Water

Survey results shows that, most (98%) affected household get the facility of drinking water from tube-well, and the remaining 2% households get water from other sources (privately managed piped water supply). Seven households are using tube wells that will be affected by the project.²² On the other hand the usage of such sources at the national level, total, rural and urban areas are 89.05%, 94.57% and 66.23% respectively.²³

Figure 9: Source of Drinking Water



Sanitation Facility

Survey results shows that, 53% of the PAP households have non-sanitary latrine followed by 29% use sanitary latrine with no water sealed facility and remaining 16% use sanitary latrine with water sealed facility. Only 2% households have no toilet facilities as found from the field survey. It was also found that, among the PAPs households, two will require demolishing existing toilets.²⁴In 2011, 61.6% households used sanitary latrine at the national level.²⁵

²² Field Survey, 2019

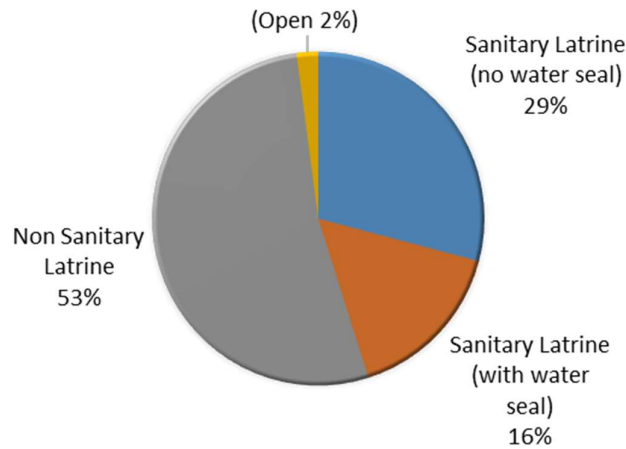
²³BBS, 2011

²⁴Field Survey, 2019

²⁵ BBS, 2011

Figure 10: Sanitation Facility of the Study Area

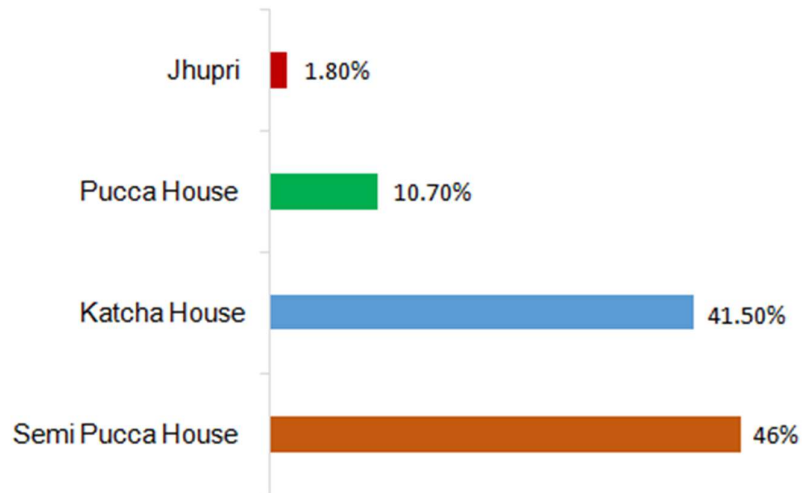
(N=145)



2.15 Type of Housing Structure

In the project area, 46% PAP household are living in semi pucca houses, 41.5% in katcha houses, 10.7% in pucca houses and the remaining 1.8% are living in jhupri which is shown in Figure 11 below. It was also found that, among the PAPs households, 15 are losing structures.²⁶In 2016, at the national level, 30.50% of the households used brick/cement in the walls of main dwelling structure, 49.32% used C.I. sheet/wood, 11.02% used mud/brick/wood, 8.80% hay/straw/bamboo/leaves and only 0.35% other materials.²⁷

Figure 11: Housing Structure Type of the Project Area



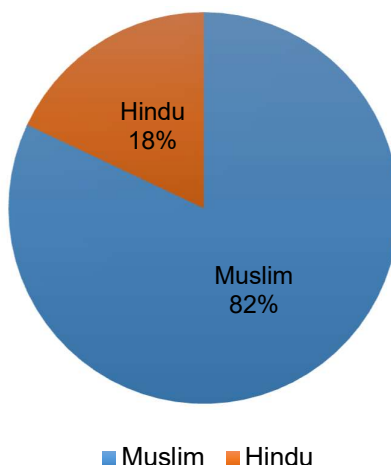
²⁶ Field Survey, 2019

²⁷ HIES, 2016

2.16 Religion

In the project area, 82% of the PAP HHs are Muslim and remaining 18% HHs are Hindu by religion.²⁸ On the other hand in Bhomra union, 89% of all HHs are Muslim and remaining 11% HHs are Hindu.²⁹

Figure 12: Distribution of Religion



2.17 Indigenous Peoples

No indigenous (tribal or ethnic minority) people were found in the Bhomra land port site.³⁰ Therefore, the WB policy on tribal peoples (OP 4.10) does not apply in this particular case. Also, no cultural heritage will be affected by the project interventions. Therefore, OP 4.11 also is not triggered.

2.18 Vulnerable Women-Headed Households

During census and field survey one (01) women-headed vulnerable household was identified as a project-affected person. Compensation to her is included under loss of structure as she falls under structure and compensation to her include Tk. 5,000 as extra amount over and above usual compensation (It was determined on the basis of Social Management Framework). She is considered vulnerable as her monthly income was below Tk. 10,000. and not holding more than 4 decimal land

2.19 Women's Mobility and Empowerment

During the survey it was revealed that the society is governed by patriarchal culture though women were present while consultation was going around. The men hold an important position in the society. Out of total 145 PAPs there are total 49 women and 46 of them are engaged mainly in household chores and are identified as 'housewife'. The men usually control the public affairs and women usually speak when specifically invited to speak and otherwise tend to remain silent and passive. Women are not so much interested to participate in any public affairs. However, during field visit it was found that

²⁸ Field Survey, 2019

²⁹ BBS, 2011

³⁰ Field Survey, 2019

their opinion regarding any matters (62.8%) was reportedly listened and considered and 54.8% opined that women can get legal support when required. Most positive finding is that in 72.7% instances, women are getting equal wages as men for equal work³¹. But these do not imply that women are fully empowered. Particularly on the ownership of land, income and assets, women lack authority to exercise their ownership right as co-sharers/Joint owners. While many women are joint owners in various khatian they may face difficulty to get compensation and other male owners like brother, brother in law may create obstruction. So, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure that women get proper compensation as per their rights. To execute this responsible govt. officers such as AC (land), Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), and Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) will periodically and regularly visit the area, meet the PAPs, the Local Government Bodies (LGBs) and BLPA officials. In addition to this the GRM and GRC in particular will listen complaints from PAPs and particularly from weaker section like women so that they are not deprived by co-sharers like brother-in-law or brother or uncle etc. Also, BLPA will facilitate obtaining corrected record of right (mutation porcha) by the PAPs and arrange payment of cheque locally in the UP/port office level.

2.20 Utility Connection in the Project Area

The below table indicates the utilities connection in the project area. All the HHs (100%) of the project area have brought under the Rural Electrification Program in the project area whereas 49.4% HHs have brought under the rural electrification program in the Bhomra union. However, telephone/internet connection, police station, land office, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) camp/office etc. are available without having no filling connection and fire service in their community area.³²

Table 13: Utilities Connection

In Own House	Yes		No	
	HH Number	%	Number	%
Gas Connection	-	-	145	100
Piped Water Supply Connection	-	-	145	100
Sewerages Connection	-	-	145	100
Electricity Connection	145	100	-	-
In Own Area/Community	-	-	-	-
Filling Connection	-	-	145	100
Fire Service	-	-	145	100
Telephone/Internet Connection	145	100	-	-
Police Station nearby	145	100	-	-
Land Office	145	100	-	-
BGP Camp or Office	145	100	-	-

2.21 Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Sites

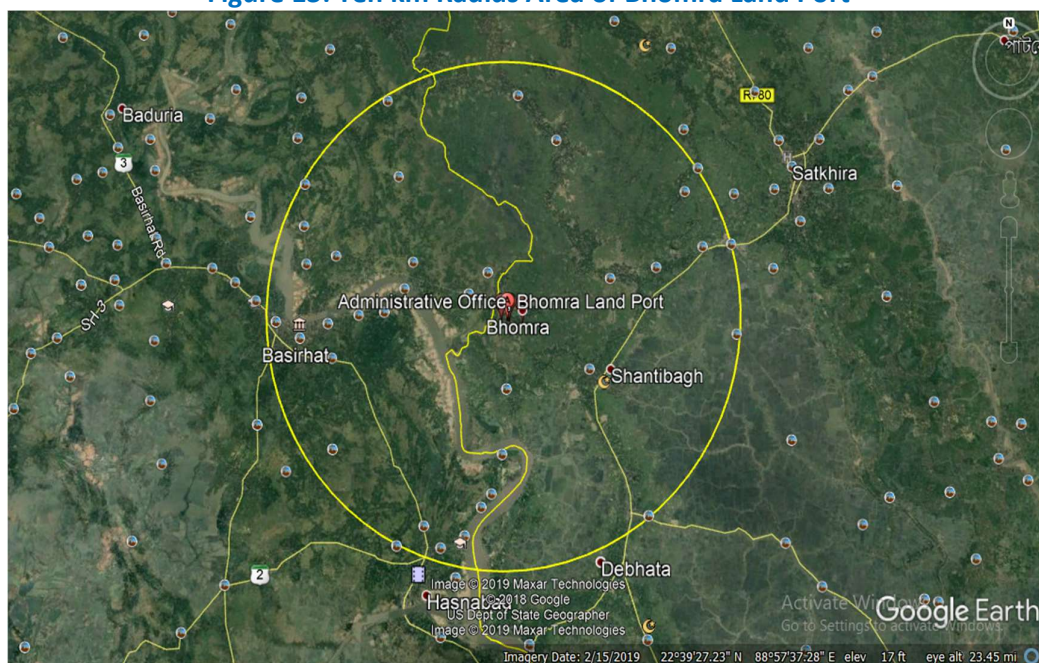
The proposed project site does not have any key cultural heritage or resource of national and regional value. However, in Satkhira Sadar there are important archaeological heritage and relics e.g. Sultanpur Shahi Mosque, Zamindar Bari Jami Mosque, Tomb of Maichampa at Labsa, Shahi Mosque and Hozrakhana at Baikari (1594), Tahsil Office and

³¹ Field Survey, 2019

³²Field Survey, 2019

Sree Sree Jagannath Deva Mandir at Jhaudanga, Chhaigharia Jora Shiva Mandir, Satkhira Pancha Mandir (Annapurna Mandir, Kali Mandir, Shiva Mandir, KalBhairav Mandir and Radha-Govinda Mandir), etc. The cultural sites in the town are mosques and graveyards which are located mostly in respective villages or cluster of villages sharing common boundaries. The project footprint is devoid of any cultural sites or heritage sites. If evidence of any other ancient heritage or any archaeological symbol is found during execution of the project, actions will be taken in accordance with relevant GOB acts and rules³³ and OP 4.11 of the World Bank.

Figure 13: Ten km Radius Area of Bhomra Land Port



2.22 Land Price

The project holder (hereinafter in BLPA) agreed to pay compensation at 200% higher of mouza rate as per the provision of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017. A mouza rate for the Laxmidari is presented in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Average Unit Price/Decimal for Laxmidari Mouza

Category of Land	Existing Average Unit Price/Decimal (Mouza) in Tk	Existing Average Unit Price/Decimal (Mouza) in USD
Billan (Low elevated Land)	36,431	461.15
Homestead land (Bhita)	551,740	6984.05
Danga (High land)	146,461	1853.93
Road	36,431	461.15
Noyonjoli Borrow-pit	36,431	461.15

³³ Field Survey, 2019 & BBS, 2011

As per the ARIPA, 2017 the mouza rate is determined by the land acquisition office. The district land acquisition office takes help of relevant departments for determination of prices of land and other properties. Land price from the sub-registrar's offices for preceding one year from the date of serving notice under section 4 is considered for valuation of land.

Figure 14: Socio-economic Survey at Bhomra



Interview of PAP at HH level, village Laxmidari



Interview of women PAPs at village Laxmidari



Interview of PAP at Bhomra UP office



Interview of PAP at his business office

3 Measures to Minimize Resettlement

The Bhomra sub-project has no major negative impact identified as only a small area of land (only 9.835 acres) need to be acquired. The land owners and the structures they are losing have been duly identified in the RAP together with likely losses of crops and trees. The project proponent should to keep the individual information confidential and not to disclose publicly but the categorization will be there in the RAP. However, the PAPs will be properly compensated following the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy (OP 4.12) and 'The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (2017) of Bangladesh Govt. taking full replacement cost into consideration.

3.1 Rationality of Site Selection

A detailed study was carried out by the social and environmental and engineering consultants to set the parameters to assess the most suitable site for the project. The parameters were: social and cultural impacts; capital cost and scope for future expansion; land acquisition/displacement requirements; environment impacts and technical suitability. It was found that the site selection process was very much appropriate as new expansion site is very close to existing on the other side of the road and has good potential for further development. There are no classified forests, natural reserve forests, protected areas or environmentally sensitive lands, no indigenous peoples and has less than 145 PAP households whose members will be adequately compensated.

3.2 Potential Economic and Social Impacts

3.2.1 Positive Impacts

The local economy will be boosted by port-related activities gradually expanding urbanization and industrialization. The port will spur the economic activities like banking, insurance, finance, logistic etc. which will create employment both directly and indirectly. Direct employment will be in port related activities. Indirect employment increases will be due to increased trading, transport, industrialization and increase in other services like banking and insurance. So the future potential of the project site is quite prospective.

After expansion of the Bhomra land port in new site with new facilities, cross border trade and movement of passengers will be intensified resulting both social and economic between the two bordering countries. The local economy and society in Khulna-Satkhira region will benefit not only from increased cross border trade and passenger movement but also from increased trading, transport, industrialization, real-estate development and housing. It will help local labor getting more employment and local producers will get better marketing opportunity of the goods and services produced. Also, Satkhira district will be attracting entrepreneurs from other districts in transport, trade and real-estate business in and around Bhomra and Satkhira.

The bordering regions of the two countries have families living on the both sides of the border. Improved connectivity through the port facility will increase visits to relatives that will improve social relation not only among the relatives but also among the broader communities in the two counties. This will discourage unlawful border crossing. Increased cross-border mobility will enhance tourism, education and health services.

Bhomra is the nearest land port from Kolkata and after the construction of the Padma Bridge, Dhaka will be nearer to Bhomra than to Benapole. Bhomra port presently has some limitations like only a limited number of goods can be imported or exported and there is no cross-border bus service. If this facility is provided after the expansion of the port, Dhaka-Kolkata and Khulna-Kolkata buses will find a shorter route.

Table 15 below shows the probable positive impact of the proposed land port development.

Table 15: Positive Impact of the Project

SN	Type of Impact	Positive Impact	Comments
1.	Income opportunity for poor	During construction period work opportunity will be created but exact number has not being identified yet.	Demand for local labor will increase definitely far above the present number of 2000.
2.	Trade improvement	One direct and significant impact will be increased volume of trade for increased export to India, increased import of intermediate goods promoting industrial and business growth in Bangladesh.	Number of vehicles, volume of trade in MT and revenue earning at Bhomra increased in the last 5 years. Experience of Benapole and Burimari reveals such positive change.
3.	Transport sector	Transport workers and owners will be benefited.	Number of truck, other vehicles will increase
4.	Export	Increased export	Jute, jute goods, handloom clothes, garments, electronics
5.	Import	Increased import	Stone chips, coal, industrial raw materials, intermediate goods
6.	Tourism	Increased tourism	Around Sundarbans
7.	Education	Increase tour for overseas education	-
8.	Health Service	Patients, attendants, relatives	-
9.	Investment	Increase of Investment from other regions of the country	-
10.	Cross border social relation	Positive impact on social relation among relatives and people to people	-

The project design is decided with consideration of minimum amount of land acquisition to minimize the negative impacts arising out of land acquisition and the consequent need for involuntary resettlement.

3.2.2 Potential Negative Impacts

Main negative impact of the project is related to land acquisition which includes agricultural land, homestead land and commercial land with small impact on the livelihood of the affected persons and households. BLPA strategy is to provide adequate compensation at replacement cost for all losses of lands, structures, crops, trees etc. The assistance also includes livelihood support those who lose their livelihood due to LA. During public consultation PAPs voluntarily agreed to choose self-relocation as they have

more lands in other/adjoining area. They will build their own homestead from the compensation paid including additional 200% for land losses and additional 100% with shifting cost for structure losses by the project. For rehabilitation of the PAPs who agree to participate in construction or other works during implementation and O&M, the BLPA would take them on priority basis over the non-local workers. Some interested ones may also be recruited as Class III or IV employee following outsourcing method. According to their qualifications and skills, the job opportunities at the land port will always be open.

Acquisition of land for the expansion of Bhomra land port will be only 9.835 acres in 51 plots and will affect 145 households. Inventory of the losses along with the name of PAPs is provided in the next chapter.

None of the PAPs belong to the tribal or ethnic minority community and no cultural heritage property is affected. Following the World Bank policy OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, all title holders as well as the non-title holders will get compensation, and where applicable, livelihood and business/income restoration support from the project at the rate of full replacement cost will be dedicated to them. The vulnerable poor will be provided additional support.

4 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

4.1 The Affected Persons Losing Land

The project requires 9.835 acres of land in Laxmidari village. The DC has issued notice to the PAPs under Section 4 and Section-7 of ARIPA 2017. In the project, the cut-off date for application of the RAP will be considered from the date of issuance of Section 4 by the District Commissioner for acquisition of land considering the Land Acquisition Act, 2017. The IIFC in joint venture with Shahidul Consultant and BETS carried out Socio-Economic Survey (SES) among the PAPs and identified the PAPs. It was found that total 145 PAPs will lose their land due to land acquisition. Total private land to be acquired is 5.1445 acres in 34 plots. Usually a plot is owned by a group of owners and each group has ownership in several plots. Remaining 04 plots are vested property plots having 0.9282 acre area, 12 plots are Khas land with area of 1.7523 acres area and BWDB land of 2.01 acres in one plot. So, total plots are 51.

There are total of 145 PAHs having 622 Household members. Out of 145 PAHs, 115 are Land owner, 21 leaseholder (have mutation certificate), 02 squatters and 07 are occupants (either purchaser or decedent but without mutation). Out of 115 land owners 06 will lose 142.63 decimals homestead land, 20 PAHs will lose 286.27 decimal agricultural land, 15 PAHs will lose 33 house structures and 11 other installations, 09 will lose trees, 19 PAHs will lose crops. Noted that, apart from this area, they have more land to cultivate in another area. Those who are losing more than 10% of productive land are financially solvent and not belonging to the vulnerable category. So there will be no severe impact on livelihoods due to losing of productive land.

In ARIPA 2017, there is a provision for 200% premium on original market value of land and 100% premium for structure and trees. Therefore the project considered it as sufficient compensation. It should be noted that, according to ARIP Ordinance 1982 (which ARIPA 2017 has replaced), the amount of compensation premium was only 50% on the original price of land, structure and trees.

*The Number of Land Losing Affected Populations is attached in **Annex-01***

*The Details of Bhomra Land Loss List with Budget is attached in **Annex-02***

*The List of 145 PAPs and 21 VP Lease holders is attached in **Annex-03***

4.2 Loss of Structures

The project has very limited impact on existing structures. A total of 15 PAPs HH's structures will be affected by the project LA whereas no partial structure will be damaged rather full structure will be affected. The 15 PAP HHs having 5 Pucca, 23 Semi-pucca, 5 Kutcha structures, 1 RCC boundary, 5 Shallow Tubewells, 2 Deep Tubewells, 1 Stairs and 2 Toilets.³⁴

*The details with budget of structure is attached in **Annex-04***

³⁴ Field Survey, 2019

4.3 Losses of Trees

In addition to impact on land and structures, the Bhomra land port project in Laxmidari has very limited impact on trees. A total of 484 fruit and wood and other trees were identified of which 23 were large, 456 were medium and 05 were small trees. The affected trees are Jam, Mehogoni, Coconut, Palm, Mango, Sabeda, Shishu, Bamboo, Betel Nut, Beal (Wood Apple), Neem, Jack Fruit, Date.³⁵

The Details with Budget of Trees is attached in Annex-05

4.4 Losses of Crops

The District Commissioner will pay compensation for standing crops as per ARIPA2017. Other than compensation paid by DC, the RAP prescribes compensation for the affected crops and produce on acquired land at market price as resettlement assistance. The estimated volume of production and the income from the harvested crops has been assessed and calculated following the methodology of Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE). In the project area the major cultivable crops are paddy, vegetable, wheat, jute, potato, mustard, etc.

The Details of Crops with Budget is attached in Annex-06

4.5 Livelihood Restoration

As per the RPF, twelve (12) months' rent to landlord for the rented-out premises on private land will be paid whereas tenants of residential or commercial premises will be eligible for three (03) months equivalent rental amount for losing of space (5 plots, 12 tenants).

In Bangladesh in the case of renting out of private land is usually one year and in the case of house or shop etc. the owner is obliged to serve a notice one month before vacating. In the case of project, there are no affected tenants of agricultural land and twelve tenants of house, shops or business premises are affected. In such case the tenants are entitled to one month's prior notice or refund of one month's rent. But the project has kept a provision of giving three months' rent paid back. This is lower than the compensation provided for the owner. The owner is paid more as the affected structures are demolished and rebuilding is expensive. The tenants do not need rebuilding. They can hire similar shop etc. from private owners in the nearby area with three months' rent they are getting.

During consultations at the community level (described in the next section) and particularly the second-round public consultation meeting, the local PAPs expressed that they wanted all compensation to be paid in cash rather than any other forms of project intervention or extra support for livelihoods. It was preferred as the payee will have freedom to use the money as they wish like finding a new shop or business at suitable location of their choice rather than project's choice. They however desired that the compensation is paid at Bhomra rather than in Satkhira Town and in full amounts in one cheque.

The Estimated Budget for the Landlord is attached in Annex-07

The Estimated Budget for the Tenant is attached in Annex-08

³⁵ Field Survey, 2019

4.6 Impact on Vulnerable Households

Certain groups of population by virtue of their socio-economic realities are considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they can benefit from the development activities of the project by positive discrimination. These groups include: (a) household headed by women depending on low income; (b) households headed by old/disabled people without means of livelihood support or; (c) households that fall on or below the national poverty line; (d) elderly-headed households; and (e) households belong to indigenous or ethnic minority populations. The above groups have been recognized as 'vulnerable groups' under the Project. In the Bhomra Land Port, out of 145 PAPs one female headed household was identified as vulnerable and another one considered vulnerable who is a small tea shop operator.

4.7 Impact on Indigenous and Ethnic Minority Groups

According to the census and SES in 2019, no indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified in the project area.

4.8 Analysis of Data

The information provided includes daag number, khatian number, area affected, loss of structure, crop loss and tree loss.

Daag (Land plots)

During PAPs survey a total of 51 land plots (daag) are found as affected by the project. Total area affected is 9.835 acres. Daags are shared by more than one people as per their legal documents. A total of 145 PAPs own land in the affected 51 plots and 49 of the 145 PAPs are women. A total of 14 plots fall under Vested and Non-Resident (VNR) or Vested Property (VP) for which the DC will pay compensation following GOB law while budget is placed by BLPA to the DC as per need.

PAP Household and Population

During field survey a total of 145 PAPs with 622 household members (Table 4) were found to be affected. Another 12 tenant HHs needed to shift their business enterprises fully. During public consultation, they preferred self-relocation with the compensation received from the project. Apart from self-relocation other options discussed were project assisted relocation at alternative site. The local stakeholders preferred self-relocation/cash compensation. It was preferred as the payee will have freedom to use the money as they wish like finding a new shop or business at suitable location of their choice rather than project intervention or extra support for livelihoods.

The entitled persons may be co-sharer of same holdings (Khatian) and some of them can be women which really happen. In such case each co-sharers will get his/her share of the compensation proportionate to share in the holdings (Khatian). It is unlikely that husband and wife are co-sharers in same holdings unless the land is a gift in joint name or purchase in joint name. If so happens the husband and wife will get his/her share according to the defined in the holdings (Khatian).

Occupation

Main occupations of the affected populations are businessmen (29%), farmers (21%), day laborers (2.1%), salaried services (6%) etc. (Figure-4). Some people conduct onion and stone or coal business, which are imported from India. Many businessmen use the acquired space as offices, stores, depot for storing stone or onions as well as living purposes. Affected farmers use the to-be acquired land to cultivate paddy, jute, potato, and mustard seeds etc.

Structure

15 PAPs are losing structures. Among the affected land plots list, 1 is a boundary wall, 5 households having pucca structures, 23 households have semi pucca structures with 1 to 6 rooms, 5 owners have 5 katcha structures with 1 room each, 5 have Shallow tube well, 2 deep tube well, 1 Stair and 2 toilets to be demolished. A katcha household owned by a woman as the HH head is losing her house. Another small tea shop operator is an affected person. These two will get additional compensation of Tk. 5000 each as per SMF in addition to compensation like others for similar loss.

Crops and Trees

Those crops and trees have been affected by the project have been allocated 100% compensation. The compensation has been determined based on the gross amount of the annual production (Table 19). Among the trees there are fruit bearing and timber. The timber wood value has been determined by its height and diameters (Table 18).

5 Consultation and Involvement of PAPs

5.1 Consultations

Community participation always plays a key role for sustainable development. According to the guidelines of the World Bank on people's participation in planning and implementation phases is essential to take necessary actions for minimizing any undue socio-cultural, political or any other conflicts and to address environmental and social issues. According to the guideline, people have the right to know about what is going to happen in their surroundings. They must be informed about the positive and negative impacts for obtaining their perceptions, views and feedbacks on the probable changes likely to happen within the study area. Therefore a series of FGD, Public Consultation, and individual contacts were carried out at their convenient place in accordance with the World Bank's guideline. The key objectives of the public consultations were to-

- Have interaction of primary stakeholders for collection of information
- Identify environmental and social issues such as displacement, safety hazards, employment, and vulnerable persons
- Begin establishing communication and feedback mechanisms for the resolution of social and environmental problems at local and project level
- Involve project stakeholders in an inclusive manner; and
- Receive feedback from primary stakeholders on mitigation and enhancement measures to address the environmental and social impacts of the project.

5.2 Methodology of Consultations

The consultant team prepared a checklist for the consultation meetings. The issues on the overall study, planning as well as project interventions and probable impacts of project on the environment, socio-economic condition and institution were incorporated in the checklist. The issues of discussion were also shared with the implementing authority for obtaining their responses and suggestions. The probable places of meeting were selected in consultation with the stakeholders as well as BLPA officials and local knowledgeable persons of the study area.

A Social Expert from the multi-disciplinary ESIA consultant team facilitated the consultation process with instantly available local people separately to collect/record opinions and views from their own perspectives. The other members of the ESIA team also attended and assisted as necessary. The team used maps of the study area during discussion to share about the interventions for the participants of the consultation meetings. The facilitators explained all relevant points and issues in order to enable the participants to comprehend the proposed interventions/activities properly and to respond accordingly. The team took utmost care in recording opinions and views of the participants relevant to the ESIA study.

5.2.1 First Round Public Consultation

Before the consultations carried out by the IIFC as noted below, a prior consultation was carried out in 2016 by Yousin-Vitti consortium. The consultation carried out in 2016 included an FGD held on 25th May at Laxmidari Club, Bhomra; and a port level consultation meeting held on 13th Aug, 2016 at Bhomra Land Port Office. These are described below and were facilitated by Yoshi/Vitti consortium under concerned EIA/SIAs. Another port level consultation was carried on 4th March 2019 by the own initiative of BLPA. Both primary and secondary stakeholders participated in it. To ensure stakeholder's participation, the project proponent BLPA issued invitation letters to the concerned stakeholders to participate in public consultation meeting and requested to offer comments, suggestion and recommendation on land acquisition and in preparation of RAP. Invitation Letter is a formal procedure to invite the concerned stakeholders like Deputy Commissioner and their supporting agencies, Local Government Agencies, Local Elites, and Project affected populations/community, beneficiaries around the project site for confirming the venue, date and time where the consultation is held. BLPA has arranged public consultation in Bhomra Land Port whereas all primary and secondary stakeholders spontaneously participated and shared their opinions, suggestion and recommendation on land acquisition. In addition to formal invitation the BLPA port office executives made informal contact with local Union Parishad, business association, labor group, transport operator etc. This helped enhancing participation of local stakeholders in the consultation meeting. The consultation meeting, among other things, focused on the project's land acquisition and compensation paying procedures.

Table 16: Classification of Stakeholders

Type of Stakeholders	Stakeholders Profile
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Primary Stakeholder	Project affected populations/community, beneficiaries around the project site and persons affected due to involuntary displacement and resettlement in the project area.
Secondary Stakeholder	BLPA-the Project owner and Executing Authority (EA), DC and their supporting agencies, Local Government Agencies, Local Elites, etc.

Table 17: Comments and Suggestion in the FGD Meeting & Stakeholder Meeting

SN	Date	Place of the Meeting	Comments and Suggestion
1.	25-05-16 Laxmidari Club	Participants-13, Local elites, local government representatives Venue- Laxmidari village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alternative livelihood support and business rehabilitation support to be given 2. Economic support, IGA training and loan to be provided 3. Technical training needed 4. No negative impact of the project 5. Training for livelihood and staff training required 6. Employment opportunity for local people during construction, O&M and post construction period must be provided 7. Development of access road to the port 8. Support of accidents management a Joint effort from LGED and RHD to be given
2.	13.08.16 Bhomra land port auditorium	Participants-38, Union parishad Chairman Israeil Gazi, among others Satkhira Upazila, importers and local Ward Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation should be paid in time not more than six months delayed from notice under section 4. 2. Employment benefit to be given to the PAP 3. Site for Resettlement should be given for business owner. However, during the second round public consultation they expressed preference for self relocation and desired all compensation to be paid in cash rather than relocation at alternative sites through project intervention or extra support for livelihoods. 4. They desired that the compensation is paid at Bhomra rather than in Satkhira

SN	Date	Place of the Meeting	Comments and Suggestion
			Town and in full amounts in one cheque.

Table 18: Summary of Public Consultation Meeting³⁶

Date & Place of Meeting	Issues/Topic Discussed	Project Response
4 March 2019 Bhomra Land Port Project Meeting Room Participants 22, BLPA/ Port officials, PAPs, Local Administration, UP, Business Community, Farmers, Workers, Driver, Local Men and Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion about the Project and its scope • Role of Government agencies and their inter cooperation • Role of DC office regarding compensation and duly payment of compensation • Discussion on WB safeguard policy • Employment opportunity for local people during construction and post construction period • Discussion about the common diseases faced by the local people e.g. on Diarrhea, cold fever and about chronic diseases like HIV/AIDs, cancer and other life threatening diseases due to the development of Bhomra Land Port. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the project, the DC issued notice under section 4 in accordance with Government gazette new Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 2017 making provision of additional 200% of land value. BLPA and DC office is trying to implementing this law. • BLPA will also ensure compensations for structures (100%), standing crop and trees (100%) to the private land owners at additional of market rate. The compensation will be provided before the commencement of the construction. • Local women will be given priority as per their skill in construction and operation period as well as housekeeping and cleaning work. • As a measure to reduce unethical practices during the construction strong protocols will be built as part of contractual obligations around zero tolerance of child labour or harassment of women workers and even health and safety aspects. These will also be monitored by supervision and monitoring team. • Lists of affected people will be published before the RAP implementation and the affected people will be prioritized for employment opportunities in the construction, operation and maintenance phases. However, the BLPA will not publish the individual identity of the PAPs but will send

³⁶Field Visit, 2019

Date & Place of Meeting	Issues/Topic Discussed	Project Response
		recommendation to involved contractors to employ the referred persons in suitable work during construction and O&M. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities for the affected youths shall be provided on a priority basis in operation phase

5.2.2 Second Round Community Consultation

Village Level Consultation at Bhomra Union Parishad Office³⁷

The second round consultation was carried out in 2020 by IIFC-BETS-Shahidul Consultant consortium. The meeting was held to inform local people including PAPs of the proposed development of the Bhomra Land Port under Regional Connectivity Project, BLPA part and proposed LA and payment of compensation to the PAPs. The local stakeholders and PAPs were informed that a total of 9.835 acres land will be acquired of the BRCP-1 and the PAPs will be compensated as per GOB Law (ARIPA, 2017) and WB guidelines.

The local participants including PAPs agreed that they are willing to LA as they support the project in the interest of the project as well as for their own development. However, they desire that the PAPs receive fair compensation, in time (in 06 months) and in amount at a time (not in several installments) and that the cheque in favor of payee should be delivered at the BLPA local office so that they need not visit DC office for the cheque and run behind the files.

The project authority said that they will pay as per rule which is average mouza rate for each type of land with 200% premium price.

The UP Chairman appealed to project authority to pay as much as possible, implement the project and make the people happy.

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the chair.

³⁷ Venue: Bhomra Union Parishad Office, Bhomra, Satkhira
 Chaired by: Chairman (In Charge), Bhomra UP
 Organized by: IIFC,
 Shahidul Consultant, Bangladesh Engineering and Technological Services Ltd. (BETS)
 Date: 05 January, 2020, Time 11 am- 1 pm
 Participants: BLPA, Bhomra UP, PAPs

Figure 15: Village Level Consultation



Local Union Parishad Chairman presiding the public consultation at Bhomra Union Parishad



Local people speaking at the public consultation at Bhomra Union Parishad



Some of the PAPs at the public consultation at Bhomra Union Parishad



Local woman speaking at the public consultation at Bhomra Union Parishad

Community Consultation at Bhomra Land Port Office³⁸

Date: 06 January, 2020 Time 11 am- 1 pm

Venue: Bhomra Land Port Office, Bhomra, District Satkhira

Participants: Representatives BLPA, Port Office, Exporter, Importer, Clearing & Forwarding (C&F) Agents, Traders, Transport Operators, Workers and PAPs.

Table 19: Summary of Public Consultation Meeting at Bhomra Land Port Office³⁹

SN	Type of Participants/PAPS	Issues Raised	Mitigation Measures/ Suggestions
1.	Business Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic congestion, Parking long way along the main road Lack road safety Drainage congestion Poor disposal of garbage and solid wastes Lack by-pass road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct by-pass road from in the north side improving the existing dirt road Free footpath along the main road Improve Bhomra-Satkhira main road Improve drainage facility, sewage and solid waste management Construct foot over bridge connecting existing and expanded port area
2.	Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is lack of handling equipment at the project area. Manual loading and unloading of heavy goods lead to physical injury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide good handling equipment Create hospital facility in the port area. Canteen, rest room, good toilets
3.	PAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation at alternative site Delays in getting compensation PAPs cannot always submit needed papers and get mutation from land office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get proper compensation paid at a time and locally Desire to get all compensation in cash rather than relocation at alternative sites through project intervention or extra support for livelihoods. BLPA to coordinate with DC office and help PAPs getting mutation etc. from land office

³⁸Organized by: IIFC, Shahidul Consultant, BETS

Date: 06 January, 2020 Time 11 am- 1 pm

Venue: Bhomra Land Port Office, Bhomra, District Satkhira

Chairman: Md. Rezaul Karim, Deputy Director (Admin)

Participants: Representatives BLPA, Port Office, Exporter, Importer, C&F Agents, Traders, Transport Operators, Workers and PAPs

³⁹Field Visit, 2019

SN	Type of Participants/PAPS	Issues Raised	Mitigation Measures/ Suggestions
			and submit needed papers to DC office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC and BLPA to arrange handing over of cheque at Bhomra
4.	Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long waiting in queue causing inconveniences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canteen, rest room, good toilets • Improved road, • Develop parking area

Positive Impacts

The discussion brought out some positive impacts of the project. Almost all participants agreed that the establishment of Bhomra Port has increased employment opportunities, economic and social status of the local people. Without development of the Port project they might have remained under poverty and illiterate. The port area people are honored by the people of adjoining districts. They are optimistic that new development of the project will contribute to:

- Increased land value
- Economic upliftment
- Increased employment opportunities
- Increased wage rates
- Further trade options
- Enhancing voice and expressing opinion (people can now speak in various forums).

Problems

Some of the participant also mentioned some problems regarding the project. These are:

Issues Raised	Mitigation Measures/ Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be movement of heavy vehicles delay in long queues of vehicle. • The labor representative Tariqul Islam mentioned that there is lack of handling equipment at the project area. Manual loading and unloading of heavy goods lead to physical injury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the present development project BLPA will have modern equipment for loading and unloading and therefore accidents in this regards will be reduced.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is risk of increased number of accidents and people might get injured more than before, mentioned by port area local labor Tariqul Islam. That is why they suggested that there should be a hospital in the port area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new hospital is not needed but BLPA will liaison with Govt. to improve the functioning of the union health center at Bhomra. In emergency case they may assist accident victims availing health service in the district hospital.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One said that safety of children going to school is hampered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construct foot over bridge where school is located beside the road.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Another issue came out through discussion. There is lack of skilled manpower in the port.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BLPA will provide skill development training to port level staff and workers under their regular manpower development program.

Labor Influx

There is no problem of labor influx as most laborers are local. Some labors are from other nearby districts but that does not create any problem around the project area.

Trade by Entrepreneurs from other districts

Most traders (Importer-Exporter, C&F agents and other traders) are from Satkhira and adjoining districts. Only a few are from other districts. However, with the expansion of the port, entrepreneurs from other districts will be attracted to invest in Bhomra and Satkhira in business (real-estate, housing, transport and industries).

Recommendation

1. Quick disbursement of compensation of Land Acquisition
2. Disbursement against Land Acquisition should be done locally or nearby place (at BLPA office or convenient place near Bhomra)
3. Reduced traffic congestion
4. By pass road near the periphery for improving transportation facility of the Proposed land acquisition area
5. Procurement of handling equipment
6. Canteen and restrooms should be there for workers
7. Hospital should be there in the port zone
8. Upgrade the 3km road between Bhomra port and Satkhira till 15km.

*The attendance list of public consultation is attached in **Annex-9***

Figure 16: Community Consultation



Public consultation meeting held at Bhomra Land Port office



Deputy Director (Traffic) presiding the public consultation meeting with audience at Bhomra



Local participants speaking at the public consultation meeting



A trader of Bhomra Land Port area speaking at the public consultation meeting

5.2.3 Focus Group Discussion

Four FGDs were held on 5th and 06th January, 2019 at the place of Musa Miah and Abdul Hamid Sardar; and 16 and 17 January 2019 at Delowar Hossain’s premises at Laxmidari village with the different groups. In addition, a socio-economic survey was conducted at village Laxmidari in January 2019.

The FGDs and survey revealed that the project has significant impact on PAPs and surrounding population in both negative and positive form. Persons who will face land and other losses were identified as directly affected persons. Persons having no title to the land, but lost of space for doing business are identified as indirectly affected persons. Other communities and populations surrounding the project are somehow beneficiary of the project but not much negatively affected. All of them including the PAPs have interest in the project and also opined for choosing self-relocation. FGDs were conducted to obtain views and perception about the project from different groups of peoples in and around the project. General norms and procedures for holding a FGD followed to ensure spontaneous participation of affected populations. Summary of Focus Group Discussion is presented below table.

Table 20: Summary of Focus Group Discussion⁴⁰

Name of Participant/Group	Profession/number of participants	Issues Discussed	Opinion of APs
FGD-1			
Md. Abdul Mazed	Business	Project objective, choose for resettlement and opportunities will be created by the project, land requirement, livelihood and income restoration, compensation and resettlement benefits, improvement of service facilities etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all FGDs, the participants mostly affected person expressed their concern on land acquisition. • They requested the authority concern to shift the project site nearest elsewhere to save their agricultural land. If it unavoidable, they demand compensation at 3 times higher than mouza rate. • They opined that the compensation receiving process should be harassment free.
Md. Abu Musa	Business		
Md. Abdur Rahman	Job		
Sri Prodip Kumar	Agriculture		
Mst. Amriya Khatun	UP Member		
Mst. Rina Akhter	Job		
Mst. Tanzila	Housewife		
Md. Golam Rasul	Agriculture		
Md. Zahidul Islam	Agriculture		
Md. Saiful Islam	Job		
Sri Gobinda Chatterjee	Job		
Md. Jahangir Alam	Business		

⁴⁰Field Visit, 2019

Name of Participant/Group	Profession/number of participants	Issues Discussed	Opinion of APs
Sri Surjo Kanto Chattopaddhay	Priest		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They asked for an alternative market or place where they could provide rent and run their business. This issue did not come prominently in the second round of public consultation meeting. So is not a priority area. • They also demanded job placement priority in the Bhomra Land Port according to their qualification. • They have requested to consider self-relocation.
Md. Asiqur Rahman	Business		
Md. Sheikh Abdur Rajjak	Business		
FGD-2			
Abdul Gafur	Agriculture		
Arijul Islam	Agriculture		
Monirul Islam	Agriculture		
Akbar Ali	Agriculture		
Monirul Islam	Business		
Nironjan Sardar	Agriculture		
Abdul Gaffar	Agriculture		
Golam Rasul	Agriculture		
Monirul Islam	Agriculture		
Md. Delwar Hossain	Business		
Rawshan Ali	Agriculture		
Local community including elected UP members	15	Impact of land port	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also demanded job placement priority in the Bhomra Land Port according to their qualification. • They have requested to not acquire more land for this port. • The community road is not good for communication, requested to repair the road.
Women Group	8	Development of Land Port and their suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also demanded for job placement in priority basis. • The BLPA will pay additional grants for vulnerable women.

The attendance list of public consultation is attached in **Annex-10**

Figure 17: Focus Group Discussion at Bhomra



FGD session with the affected PAPs of Bhomra Land Port



PAPs are sharing their opinions during FGD session

6 Entitlement Framework

6.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation Policy Matrix

The Project will establish a project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which will be implemented by Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at BLPA with an aim to respond to queries or clarifications about the project, resolve problems with implementation and addressing complaints and grievances. BLPA may form a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) for the Bhomra Land Port consisting of membership to ensure proper presentation of complaints and grievances, as well as impartial hearings and transparent decisions and any modifications of relevant issues if needed. During Socio Economic Survey no Common Property Resource (CPR) was found affected. The entitlement matrix (see next page) is presented on the basis of RPF.

6.2 Compensation Mechanism

As per laws of Bangladesh, DC of the concerned district deals with the land acquisition and pays the compensation of acquisition and requisition of land, structure and tree value. The DC is empowered to permanently acquire or temporarily require of property and eligible to compensate to the PAP. DC assesses the level of compensation, taking into consideration factors such as: land transactions in the locality over the past 12 months after issuance of section 4.

According to the land acquisition Act, 2017 increased the amount of the compensation premium for compulsory acquisition from 50 to 200% on the assessed value of the property. The new act provides the provision for payment of crop compensation to the tenants. But the new act does not cover compensation for loss of wage income; it also does not cover losses of non-titled persons (squatters, encroachers etc.) aside from crop losses to tenants. It was determined that after implementing the new law, entitled PAPs will get their compensation properly. However, as per the WB OP 4.12 the affected persons are entitled to get compensation at the rate of full replacement cost and income restoration grant to restore PAPs position at least up to the pre project condition. The PAVC comprising of members from affected persons, one from local government representative, one from local administration, Social Specialist-BRCP-1 and two from BLPA will decide on the exact market price. The formation of the PAVC committee is as such:

1. Senior Representative from BLPA, Chairperson
2. Representative of the Local Administration (DC Office), Member
3. Representative from Local Government, Member
4. A Person from BLPA, Member
5. Representative from PAPs, Member
6. Social Specialist, BRCP-1.

PAVC will also work with the GRC in case if any grievance arises. A joint verification team comprising of the DC, Local govt. representative and BLPA will make an inventory of loss assets prior to construction. In all cases, all PAPs will be compensated regardless of title ownership.

In case of acquisition, DC will pay the compensation as per law and RPF as well. Resettlement Unit (RU)-BLPA will help to get the compensation and will ensure proper compensation of crops, structures, trees and land. PAVC and GRC committee will supervise and monitor the issues and will safeguard the interest of PAPs.

6.3 Entitlement Matrix

Several types of losses will occur due to land acquisition. This includes loss of lands, structures, crops, trees and livelihood. The project will need permanent acquisition of temporary requisition of land. The compensation and other assistance to be provided to various types of PAPs are detailed in the entitlement matrix prepared on the basis of RPF. The following is the Entitlement Matrix -

Table 21: Summary Entitlement Matrix

SN	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
1.	A.1 : Loss of Agricultural Land			
1.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner(s), as determined by DC Co-sharers/Joint Owners of the acquired land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CUL), which includes original price of land plus 200% extra price for compensation as per ARIPA '2017 Compensation for standing crops Other compensation and benefits as per Land Acquisition law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market prices of land determined by the DC as per law One month's advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops Standing crops (if any) will be assessed at the time of taking over the land by DC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA is responsible for overall execution and coordination DC will pay CUL to all legal owners and provide assistance for non-title holders as when required BLPA to inform PAPs of RAP policies and assist in updating records, etc.
2.	A.2 : Loss of Homestead Land			
2.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner Co-sharers/ Joint owners are legal owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CUL, which includes original price plus 200% extra price for compensation as per ARIPA 2017 on market price. Other compensation and benefits as per Land Acquisition law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market prices of land determined by the DC as per law Rental Allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as A.1
3.	A-3: Loss of Houses/Structures Used for Living and Commercial Activities			
3.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner as determined by DC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CUL, which includes original price plus 100% extra price for compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice-4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will pay CUL for structures to all legal owners, DC will determine CUL

SN	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-titled persons and Persons without title to the land those own houses/structures built on public lands/BLPA's lands (shops and residences) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of structures determined by PAVC. Structure Transfer/shifting Grant and House constructing Grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons without title to the land will be paid compensation for all structures built on public lands but not price of land Tenants of residential or commercial premises will be eligible for shifting grant and rent of three months actual rent. 	
4.	A-4: Loss of Trees, Mehgoni and Fruits			
4.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners as determined by DC People with valid lease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees: CUL, which includes 100% premium higher of market price rate Fruit-bearing trees (without timber value): CUL at market price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated market value of different species of trees as per LA law, based on categorization as per Divisional Forest Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will determine market price of trees BLPA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, DC will determine CUL based on price provided by Forest Department.
5.	A-5: Loss of Standing Crops			
5.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, legally recognized lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc. as identified by DC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation as per ARIPA 2017 for standing crops included 100% extra with CUL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated market value of crop at harvest, to be determined by DC based on market price obtained from DAE & DAM. Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will determine market price of crops with assistance from Department of Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department at district level
5.2.	B.6 Loss of Community Properties			
5.2.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Property One family grave found but will not be affected by LA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private land, however will not be affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project boundary wall will provide needed protection. No extra cost is involved. Concerned people will have access to the burial ground as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA

SN	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
			it is beside the road. BLPA will construct the wall excluding the plot.	
6.	C. Other Resettlement Benefits			
6.1.	C.1: Loss of Business Income from Displaced Commercial Premises			
6.1.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business operators in the affected permanent premises (title-holders and non-title holders; whether owning or renting premises) Owner of the rented-out premises situated on private and public lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for loss of business/trading income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three months' rent to the tenant of the rented out premises on private land, as determined by PAVC. Owner of the premise will get 12 month's rent as determined by the PAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA will determine compensation for loss of business with assistance of the PAVC. BLPA to inform PAPs of RAP and assists in updating records, and RAP implementation.
6.2.	C 2: Others			
6.2.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any other impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be decided in keeping with the principles of this RPF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be decided in keeping with the principles of this RPF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Shipping/ BLPA

Note: The entitlements for loss of livelihoods needs to be decided on a case to case basis, appropriate to mitigate/ offset the severity of impacts, based on the findings of social assessment.

All payments will be made by DC, BLPA will place fund to DC. BLPA will cooperate with DC and facilitate and help the PAPs obtaining and submitting needed documents.

7 Institutional Arrangement and Implementation Structure

7.1 The BLPA Set Up

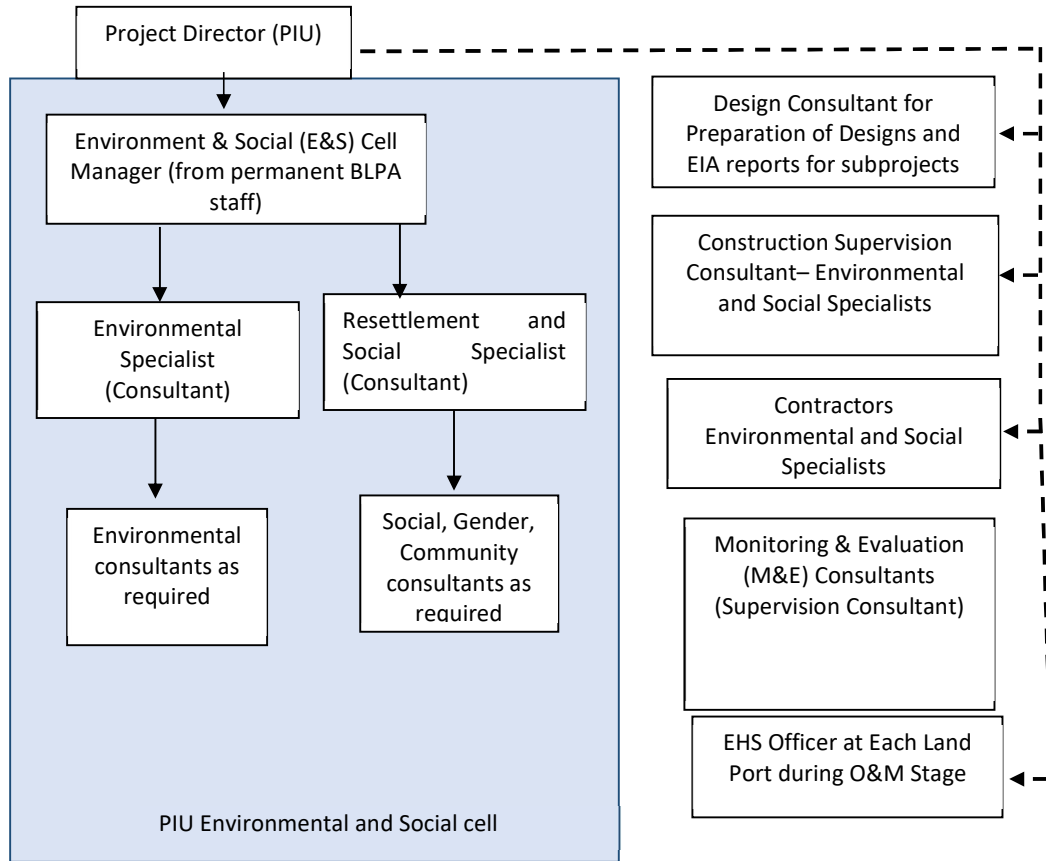
The chairman is the executive head of BLPA. He is assisted by Member (Traffic), Member (Development) and Member (Finance and Administration) and others are part time members. Chairman is the head of the organization. BLPA has a total of strength 310 employees of which 46 are Class I officers, 18 are Class II officers, 203 are Class III staff and 43 are Class IV staff. Bhomra port however has only 6 government officers and staff which is too inadequate.

7.2 Institutional Set-Up

BLPA will arrange for RPF/RAP implementation and monitoring mechanism. The PIU will have an Environmental and Social Cell in the PIU. At overall project level all RPF/RAP oversight will be ensured by BLPA. Executive Engineer of BLPA will head the Environmental and Social Cell of BLPA. One Assistant Project Director & one Project Manger each in charge for Environment and Social aspects of the project. The Deputy Director including Assisstant Project Director & Project Manager of the Social cell will be assisted by a Senior Social Specialist-BRCP1 who is in-charge for Community Engagement and Gender. The Supervision Consultants and Contractors will have Environmental and Social Specialists to supervise and implement the RAP provisions. M&E Consultants (here Supervision Consultant) will do regular monitoring with periodic reporting as necessary. At the end of the project, an end-line evaluation will be carried out. The all of the monitoring and evaluation reports will be shared with Bank for their feedback. The BLPA considers that they are capable enough to carry out midterm review and end line evaluation internally and does not intent engage any third party. The third party may be engaged for impact evaluation at a later stage after two or three years project execution. There is no need to include any budget here for the midterm review or end line evaluation as third party involvement is not required. At the time of impact evaluation the project execution period is already over and budget for this cannot be included under the project.

The following are the functions of Social Specialist (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist) both for the PIU and M&E (here supervision consultant):

- Ensuring overall implementation of the RPF/RAP in the project;
- Coordinating on a day-to-day basis with the implementing agencies for implementation of the RPF/RAP;
- Advising and assisting the BLPA and implementing agencies during the appraisal of the sub-projects to be taken up;
- Acting as an early warning system for the BLPA with regard to the actions to be taken as per the RPF/RAP;
- Preparing regular quarterly reports on the social compliance for the BLPA for its own use or for transmission to The World Bank;
- Ensuring that recommendations from supervision and monitoring are integrated into the project and the RPF/RAP is updated periodically as necessary;
- Taking all those actions which are necessary for effective implementation of the RPF/RAP;
- Training and orientation of the PIU and implementing agencies' teams on the requirement, application and implementation of the RPF/RAP;
- Regularly visit project sites to review compliance with RPF/RAP;
- Ensure that Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is functioning and act as a single point of contact for resolving queries related to social issues including for potential SEA/SH cases.



7.2.1 BLPA Functions for RPF Compliance

	Organization	Functions
Project	BLPA Environment and Social Cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation and training to Field Units on RPF/RAP and providing oversight on the SIA process and its outputs • Assisting in fulfilling requirements for all Category sub-projects • Review of monitoring reports submitted by the M&E Consultants (Supervision Consultant) on RAP implementation • Regularly visiting sub-project sites to review RPF compliance during sub-project planning and implementation • Providing guidance and inputs to the Field Units on social management aspects • Managing Monitoring Evaluation of RPF/RAP implementation • Preparing half yearly and yearly Compliance Reports and sharing them with The World Bank • All the actions related to ensure compliance with RPF.
Field	BLPA at port level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing RAP implementation and monitoring • Collecting data for monitoring • Providing assistance to local communities

Organization	Functions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with the other agencies for RAP implementation. • Quarterly reporting on RAP implementation to BLPA. • All the actions related to ensure compliance with RPF as directed by BLPA.

7.2.2 The PIU and Relevant Committees

The BLPA will be responsible for implementation of the project. The BLPA will establish a Project Implementation Unit, headed by the Project Director at the Project office which will be responsible for overall execution of the project. The PIU consists of Engineering service unit, environmental management consultant and social specialist for total implementation of the project. The project PIU activity will be overseen by the Chairman, BLPA.

The project will have two monitoring committees. The upper level monitoring committee will provide overall guidelines and cooperation for project implementation especially for the disbursement of fund provided in the RAP and liaise with various stakeholders including Development Partner, different governmental organizations and other relevant agencies. The upper level committee will comprise:

- Representative from Ministry of Shipping (MoS);
- Representative from Local Administration (DC/UNO or authorized representative);
- Representative from Local Government (Chairman/Ward member);
- Representative from BLPA;
- Representative from Project Affected Persons.

The field level committee will be established one for each port is the same as local level and align with the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and will comprise:

- Concerned Port Officer as representative of BLPA- Chairman;
- Local UP Chairman- member;
- Concerned UP woman member- member;
- Representative of business community working in the port area (importer, exporter, Clearing & Forwarding (C&F) agent etc.) – member;
- Representative of PAPs- member;
- Sub-Assistant Engineer (SAE) of the port- Member Secretary

The field level committee will be responsible for direct implementation of RAP especially making disbursement of payment of compensation to individual PAPs together and in coordination with the DC. They will facilitate the disbursement process through dissemination of Land Acquisition (LA)/RAP related information to PAPs and other stakeholders; assist the PAPs getting mutation and other documents needed for submission to DC to get payment of compensation; assist DC/UNO offices to identify suitable guardian to receive cheque on behalf of underage children; assist weaker segments among the PAPs (women, uneducated, lacking competence to deal land related issues) to get proper compensation in time; and cooperate and coordinate with DC/UNO offices to arrange disbursement of cheques to individual PAPs at local level.

7.2.3 Strengthening BLPA

The BLPA has limited of staff provided in the organogram and discussed under Section 7.1 above. At Bhomra Port BLPA has only 06 category officials & Staffs noted as under:

1. Deputy Director (Traffic)-1 No.
2. Assistant Director (Traffic)-1 No.
3. Sub-Assistant Engineer-1 no.
4. Traffic Inspector-4-5 Nos
5. Warehouse Superintendent-5-6 Nos
6. Accountant-1 No.

This is too inadequate considering the trend of expansion during 2015 to 2019 showing number of Indian vehicles entering Bangladesh from 91,144 in 2014-15 to 81807 in 2018-19 indicating yearly average growth rate of 32%. Over the same period Bangladeshi vehicles used mainly for transshipment increased from 111,263 to 154,009 showing an increase of 33%.

Import of Indian goods to Bangladesh increased from 1,809,226 MT in 2014-15 to 2,201,557 MT in 2018-19 showing average yearly growth of 19.58%. Over the same period export of Bangladeshi goods to India increased from 58,076 MT to 311,771 MT showing average increase of 62.85%. During the period export as ratio of Import improved from 3.21% to 14.16% and as an average 5.56%

Export of Bangladesh to India increase from USD 0.68 million in 2016 to USD 1.36 million in 2019 showing yearly average growth of 32%. Over the same period import from Indian to Bangladesh increased from USD 5.67 million to USD 10.91 million showing average yearly growth of 24.4%. This means that export increase was faster than import increase.

Passenger movement from Bangladesh to India increased from 53,784 in 2014-15 to 137,067 in 2018-19 showing average yearly growth of 32%. Over the same period passenger movement from India to Bangladesh increased from 72,093 to 196,281 showing average yearly growth of 33%.

7.3 Capacity Building for BLPA Officials

Capacity building training is needed for BLPA officials. The project will finance training of BLPA port level officers and staff related to RAP implementation, gender and vulnerability etc. with project funding of Tk. 5.0 lac. The BLPA has its own capacity building plan and the budget provided here is supplementary to it.

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

BLPA will establish an M&E system for collecting, collating and analyzing information on RAP implementation in a systematic and continuous manner and identify the limitation of the process.

Monitoring will be carried out at two levels. 1) By the formation of a local level committee comprising 5 members from different organization including government and community; and 2) by the formation of an upper level committee who will monitor the RAP

implementation process where required, oversee the interventions and address issues from time to time. This is in line with the requirement spelled out in the PAD of IDA. The BLPA will have a monitoring Cell in the headquarters level headed by the Executive Engineer of which the Senior Social Consultant will be the Member Secretary and will be overseen by the PD.

The project will be evaluated by a committee to be engaged by the BLPA with the approval of the BLPA and IDA. The evaluation will be carried out at project completion at the time of preparing Project Completion Report (PCR). The evaluation will be unbiased and participatory.

Monitoring Indicators:

The social monitoring indicators are presented in table below.

Social Monitoring Indicators		
Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation and entitlements before replacement • Time taken for land acquisition • Number of grievances registered and resolved • Number of court cases • Changes in occupations • No. of training conducted • No. of personnel trained • Adherence to contract conditions and standards (worker accommodation, drinking water, sanitation, use of local labour, equal wages to men and women, avoidance of child labour, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) etc. • Absence of inconvenience and nuisance during implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually by PIU • Six-monthly by the A monitoring committee will assess the progress in the project's 1st year and • By the same committee will continue for periodic monitoring for rest of the time. Once a year during the remaining duration of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU guiding the collection of information on indicators

7.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievance Redress is a Management and governance-related process used commonly in development Projects as safeguard compliance. The term "Grievance Redress" primarily covers the receipt and processing of complaints from project-impacted person (s), and a wider definition includes actions taken on any issue raised by them to avail services more effectively.

Efficient Grievance redress mechanism is required to be developed to assist the communities resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of the communities will first be brought to the attention to the project site level. If the grievance is not redressed at this level, then the complaint will be brought to the GRC at the apex level.

The GRM aims to answer to queries, receive suggestions and settle complaints and grievances about any issues raised as per the guidelines adopted in this RPF for inclusive project implementation stage for mitigation of social and environmental impacts. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, relieving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal action. The procedure will, however not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

The project GRM will address and resolve any issues, concerns and complaints raised by PAPs including women, workers and others. The issues may also relate to influx of workers coming from other districts, upazila outside of Satkhira Sadar, traders, transport operators and C&F agents. These will be seriously taken by the BLPA authority in the port level as well as headquarters level and consult local government institution & administration for settlement of disputes and if needed take legal actions. The BLPA will hold discussion with concerned people locally and orient them to avoid any such occurrence and in case such occurrence happens to report to the BLPA and local administration.

At the field level, the project will have a GRM with two windows, one to handle general cases while and the other window will deal with cases involving Gender-Based Violence (GBV) including all cases of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH). The second window will be a specialized entity having experienced and knowledgeable staff who deals such GBV/SEA/SH issues professionally.

The project will assess if there is any SEA/SH, drug trafficking, eve teasing etc. The project will widen its scope now to address all sorts of GBV which encapsulates various forms of SEA/SH as per the WB new guideline of February, 2020. A separate GBV Action Plan has been prepared where the provisions of GBV a compliant GRM is elaborated. It includes a specific GRM for SEA/SH related issues with a designated focal person to receive and deal with such cases and where relevant with the provisions of GBV service providers. The project will also ensure that there is no discrimination and harassment in getting compensation. The project's GRM will take them into consideration very carefully and effectively during the design, redesign, implementation, physical works and O&M. Overall the project adopts a survivor-centric approach for GBV management and the Bank will guide and support the PIU in the implementation of the GBV Action Plan.

The GRM will have two tires GRC as noted below-

7.5.1 GRC at Community Level

GRCs will be formed at each sub-project site, as well as at the Apex level. At the local level GRC may be established by selecting the representative of the BLPA as the chairperson, the sub assistant engineer of the same organization will be the member secretary, elected chairperson of the Union Parishad will be a member, a respectable person of the business

community, a women elected member and a parson from affected family will be selected as a member of the Grievance Redress Committee at local level.

The formation of local level GRC will be as follows:

1. Representative of the BLPA : Chairman
2. Sub Assistant Engineer : Member Secretary
3. Elected chairperson of the Union : Member
4. Elected Women UP Member : Member
5. A person from affected family : Member
6. A respectable person of the business community : Member
7. PAP elected Representative : Member
8. A Tribal People's Representative : Member

With the help of concerned Upazila Nirbahi Officer the project will propose the local level GRC and will send to the head office for approval. After approval of the Head Quarter the Grievance Redress Committee will be established formally and considered as responsible.

The GRC will ensure proper ventilation of complaints and grievances, as well as giving impartial hearings and taking transparent decisions. The GRCs will meet periodically to discuss the merit of each case and fix a date for hearing and notify the aggrieved persons to submit necessary documents in proof of her/his claim/case; resolve grievances within one month of receipt of complaint. Additional details regarding the functioning of GRC has been given in the Social Assessment. The project representative with the help of Upazila Nirbahi office will arrange a community meeting before starting the implementation of the project and will inform them about the objective and the procedure of GRC.

The local GRC meeting will be held at the pre-assigned room of the union parishad/port office. The meeting should be held at least once in a month. At any emergency the GRC meeting could be held for resolving social issues. For arranging this sort of meeting, 4 members are needed to be present for covering quorum.

The second window of the local level GRC will have an additional member who will be either Upazila Women Affairs Officer (UWAO) or in his/her absence a representative of District Women Affairs Officer (DWAO) not below class II govt. officer. The UWAO or representative of DWAO will be advisor to the committee and their advice must be tackle into consideration while resolving the SEA/SH.

7.5.2 GRC at Headquarters Level

The second tier which is the highest level will be formed headed by the deputy project director. The social specialist will be Member Secretary.

Authority of GRC

GRC will be authorized to deal with all suggestions and complaints at the subproject level. The task of GRC:

- a) The GRC committee will try to resolve land related disputes or grievances, if any, arises by the land users or land providers;

- b) The aggrieved persons may raise queries and complaints during obtaining lands, preparation and implementation of SMP during construction. If land provider/or land user's community (Owner and BLPA/Contractor) faces any problem in their day to day activities due to the donation of their land, may try to settle at local level initially by the GRC. If it fails in that case the Project Head Office GRC will try to resolve the issues;
- c) World Bank provision requires that community enjoy access to project grievance mechanism ensuring transparency and social accountability. It is evident that complaints and grievances may range from disbursement of fund related to vested property, weaker co-sharers (minor, women) and other societal issue related with the construction of the port;
- d) The project will establish a GRM to answer to queries, receive suggestions and address complaints and grievances about any irregularities in application of the guidelines adopted in this framework for inclusive project design, and assessment and mitigation of social impacts;
- e) GRC will make a report with all documentation including complaints received and a written report over it and send it to the Project Management Unit (PMU) on a regular basis;
- f) The GRC members should be well informed about their role and responsibilities through providing adequate training;
- g) The GRCs will meet periodically to discuss the merit of each case and fix a date for hearing and notify the aggrieved persons to submit necessary documents in proof of her/his claim/case; resolve grievances within one month of receipt of complaint.

The headquarter level GRC also will have two windows one dealing with grievances noted above and the other with grievances involving SEA/SH. The second window will have additional expertise specialized in SEA/SH in addition to the social consultant of BLPA.

Grievance Resolution Procedure

The World Bank requires that community should enjoy access to project grievance mechanism ensuring transparency and social accountability. Generally, complaints and grievances may range from dispute over transforming authority of land among the BLPA local community, environmental pollution, social or health hazards during construction phase.

Grievance redress system is meant for lodging a complaint, a claim, or any grievance, etc., with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of that complaint/claim/grievance.

All complaints and suggestions will be received formally at the site level GRC committee by the GRC Member Secretary at written form. The complaints will largely be channeled through the GRC member secretary but aggrieved persons can also lodge the complaints and provide suggestions directly to the consultant office which is locally situated beside the project. Complaint could be sending through email or by post or could be written directly on the register book. But the complaint has to be specific and related with the project.

The local level office has a provision of maintaining a complaint box for all stakeholders intending to receive suggestive mechanism or lodge complaint. Within seven days the complainant needs to be informed by a written document about receiving and recorded status of the complaint.

Complaints may also be received directly at the head quarter of GRC, if the issues are not being resolved by initial tier.

An intake register will be maintained at the local level consultant Office. The consultant office representative or on behalf of member secretary will be assisted by an assigned general member in recording the details of the grievances in the intake register for documentation and ensuring impartiality, fairness and transparency.

The intake registration will have data/information columns including (i) Case number., (ii) date of receipt, (iii) name/type of complaint/grievance, (iv) sex of aggrieved person, (v) father's name/husband's name, (vi) complete address of the person raises the complaint/grievance, (vii) main objection (loss of land, if any/property or entitlement), (viii) detailed case history, (ix) expectation with documentary evidence and previous records of similar grievances will be documented in the intake register.

No GRC members can be contacted by the aggrieved persons in advance. Rather, the concerned persons will be informed to attend formal hearings at an appointed date. The GRC committee will sit for hearing at the consultant local office and give a patient hearing to the aggrieved persons. The GRC will record salient points to be presented by the aggrieved person and will examine their documentary evidences to be submitted during informal hearings.

A resolution register will be maintained at the GRC secretariat. Resolution register will contain (i) serial no., (ii) case number., (iii) name of complainant, (iv) Case history, (v) date of hearing, (vi) date of field investigation (if any), (vii) results of hearing and field investigation, (viii) decision of GRC, (ix) progress (pending, solved) and (x) agreement or commitments. Besides, closing register will also be maintained. Closing register will keep records, such as, (i) serial no., (ii) case no., (iii) name of complainant, (iv) decision and response to the complaints, (v) date of settlement, (vi) confirmation of complainant's satisfaction and (vii) management actions to avoid recurrence.

Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time consuming legal action. The procedure will however not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law. The convener of the concerned GRC will have the authority to do the following things:

- Reject a grievance redress application with any recommendations written on it by a GRC member or any other person giving sufficient documentary evidence in favor of rejection of the grievance redress application;
- Ignore recommendation by any person that may separately accompany the grievance application;
- Disqualify a GRC member, who has made any recommendation on the application or separately before the formal hearing;

- Appoint another person as GRC member for replacing the disqualified GRC member. The replaced GRC member will be appointed in consultation with the BLPA Deputy Project Director and keep the all members informed of the replacement, and
- The Convener will also ensure strict adherence to the compensation rates determined through market price surveys following approved procedure.

There are land related disputes in the community. One is about vested property which is managed by the DC as custodian. The DC has actually leased out the land to local elite and the leaseholders have got record of right as tenant. The leaseholders are actually in control of the land and they will get compensation paid by the DC.

Four of the 145 PAPs are children who are co-sharers with other extended family members. The BLPA will assist that the relevant legal guardians are identify who will receive compensation from the DC on behalf of the minor PAPs and they will be the once taking care of the welfare of the affected children.

Some of the PAPs are from weaker section of the community such as women, less educated ones, and those facing difficulty to access the DC office for getting legal documents etc. (mutation porcha). They need special care and mediation by BLPA to access DC office for obtaining documents and getting compensation etc.

During consultation with the stakeholders it came out very clearly of their need and BLPA agreed to provide needed support and try arrange disbursement of cheque to individual PAPs in the locality rather than in the DC office. The project GRC will mitigate and resolve the grievances that may arise.

Rights of the Stakeholders

To maintain impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints at the GRC level will remain open to the public/community. All sort of stakeholder may have the right to know about the project and progress of implementation. Therefore, project needs to be informed community through public consultation or keeping documents in such a way where they have easy access to those documents. However, BLPA will keep GRM related resolutions confidential as it may affect involved parties defaming their dignity. But the summary of outcomes of GRCs in periodical reports will be published on BLPA website and World Bank Grievance Redress Service link- <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

BLPA authority will arrange phone service in the custom office to contact with the RU unit in the headquarters and the message will be properly disseminated to the affected person and field RU/Social Development Unit of BLPA.

It is noted that the GRC will provide claimants with the assurance that grievances will be resolved satisfactorily without cost to the affected claimants. GRC will also assist the transfer of resettlement entitlements.

Grievance redress procedure will however not replace existing legal process available to the affected people and will not infringe on claimants' right to access existing legal procedures. It will seek to resolve issues promptly and fairly to expedite the receipt the

entitlements and assistance without restoring to expensive and time consuming legal actions.

7.6 Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

The World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) provides an accessible way for individuals and communities to complain directly to the World Bank if they believe that a World Bank financed project had or is likely to have adverse effects on them or their community. The GRS enhances the World Bank's responsiveness and accountability by ensuring that grievances are promptly reviewed and responded to, and problems and solutions are identified by working together.

8 Implementation Schedule of Resettlement Plan

According to ARIPA, 2017 BLPA will submit the land acquisition proposal to the DC office Satkhira and based on this proposal, the DC requested the BLPA to submit the land acquisition budget to the BLPA. Accordingly, the DC together with the BLPA made a plot-by-plot survey followed by preparation of field book detailing inventory of losses, name of PAPs with plot number and Khatyan number, made cost estimate, got approval of BLPA and Ministry of land and the BLPA placed required compensation to the DC. The District administration will ensure obtaining necessary legal documents from the title holders and provide the compensation based on the Land Acquisition Act, 2017, OP 4.12 of the World Bank and VP Act 2001 amended up to 2013.

As part of the preparation of this RAP, a detailed budget for title and non-title holders has been prepared. The role of DC and BLPA will be to provide compensation before the start of the sub-project works to the title as well as non-title holders. BLPA has set up appropriate institutional arrangements for resettlement to provide full and timely compensation to the PAPs so that no grievances come from the affected people. The tentative Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation period was 30 months; it began in January 2018 and completed by June 2020. However, the process has been delayed for getting approval of the RAP and later the outbreak of Covid 19. It is now expected to complete the process by October, 2020 which is in the 4th quarter of 2020.

Table 22: Tentative RP Implementation Schedule (Up to October, 2020)

		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Items	2018				2019				2020			
1.	Preparatory Work												
1.1.	Initial Community Consultation and FGD												
1.2.	FGD												
1.3.	Census of PAP Households												
1.4.	Survey of PAP Households												
2.	Land Acquisition												
2.1.	Land acquisition proposal development and submit to DC office												
2.2.	DC request BLPA to submit tentative budget												
2.3.	Joint Verification/Video Filming by BLPA and DC office												
2.4.	Obtain clearance of Ministry of Land on LA												
2.5.	Serving notice under section 4 (25/2/19)												
2.6.	Placement of requisite money to the DC office for acquisition of Land												
2.7.	Section 7 Notice from DC office, 7/4/19												
2.8.	Preparation of compensation file for title and Non title holders by BLPA												
2.9.	Payment to title holder												
2.10.	Payment to non title holder (Additional Grant)												
2.11.	Information Campaign												
2.12.	Complete community consultation at UP and Bhomra port												
2.13.	Requisite money deposit by BLPA to DC office												
2.14.	Established PIU, GRM, GRC and PAVC (Date of established-06.12.18; Ref. No-18.15.0000.023.06.092.18-990)												
2.15.	Compensation under section 8												
2.16.	Resolve grievance												
2.17.	Make payment of compensation to PAPs												
2.18.	Complete payment to PAPs, 11												
2.19.	Handover acquired land to BLPA, 13												
3.	Disclosure of RAP												
4.	Monthly Monitoring Report												
5.	Final RP Progress Report												
6.	RAP implementation completion report												**

*No civil works will start until all PAPs are compensated in full

9 Costs and Budgets

9.1 Budget

Following budget has been proposed for the implementation of RAP. Budget has been prepared on the basis of census of PAPs and survey of assets impacted by the project and the basis of wide range of public consultation among the stakeholders. During implementation it may be change in some cases.

Table 23: Indicative Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

	Item	Cost Tk
22.	Land Cost	157,953,510
23.	Compensation of land at market price - 200% of land cost	315,907,020
24.	Structure price including 100% compensation (including Vulnerable HH)	56,048,012
25.	Compensation for trees including 100% compensation	638,470
26.	Compensation for crops including 100% compensation	351,326
27.	Subtotal (1+2+3+4+5)	530,898,338
28.		
29.	miscellaneous for DC Office - 7.5% ⁴¹	39,817,375
30.	Subtotal (6+7)	570,715,713
31.	Rent compensation for landlord (equivalent to actual rent for 12 months)	748,800
32.	Three months' rent compensation for losing space for tenants (including tea shop)	187,200
33.	Structure shifting Cost (5% of original structure cost)	1,400,035
34.	Shifting + vulnerable cost for tenants	88,350
35.	Sub Total (8+9+10+11+12)	573,140,098
36.	Capacity Building for BLP Officials (Gender and Resettlement Training)	500,000
37.	Sub Total (13+14)	573,640,098
38.	Administrative cost @ 5%	28,682,005
39.	Contingency cost @ 10% ⁴²	57,364,010

⁴¹ 7.5% is a mutually agreed amount between BLP & DC given to the DC office, so that they can meet various needs such land survey, stamp duty etc.

⁴² 10% contingency cost will be retained with PIU

40.		Sub Total (15+16+17)	659,686,113
41.	VAT @ 15%		98,952,916
42.	TAX @10%		65,968,611
43.		Total (18+19+20)	824,607,640

DC office will be responsible for providing the compensation to the title and non-title holders whereas BLPA will have a facilitating role to help the PAPs getting the compensation paid.

9.2 Information Campaign

The information campaign will be organized round the project period. The BLPA management/Project management Unit/Social Specialist and the GRC committee during the field visit organize and participate the information campaign. During the feasibility study and preparation of ESIA/RSIA the appointed consultant will also provide the relevant information to the affected persons.

9.3 Information Disclosure

FGDs and public consultation were held during the field visits and census survey at Bhomra and while doing SIA and RAP. These documents were updated progressively based on feedback received.

- For the project, pertinent authority will disclose significant data on project interventions in a periodic timely manner (6 months bi-rotationally) prior to discussion and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups or local community.
- BLPA will make available a summary of the anticipated project's objectives, depiction, and potential impacts. In support of consultation after the outline SIA/RAP report is arranged, BLPA will afford a synopsis of the SIA and RAP's conclusions.
- Likewise, the authority will guarantee that the draft SIA and RAP report is accessible at public place available to project-affected groups.
- The SIA and RAP for the project will be interpreted into Bangla.
- Also, all these documents, both in Bangla and English, will surely be made accessible through BLPA to interested public.

These documents will also be available in printed versions at the project offices. Public accessibility of the SIA, RAP report will be ensured.

9.4 Disclosure

This RAP, together with a Bangla translation of it, will be disclosed on BLPA and WB external website and available hard copy in locally accessible locations in the project area; such as DC office, Upazila administration, Union Parishad, local BLPA office.

