



Livelihood Assistance Plan (LAP) of Bholaganj Land Port

**Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1
Credit Number 6002-BD**

**Executing Agency
Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Ministry of Shipping**

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has received credit from the International Development Association (IDA) – a member of the World Bank Group – for financing the cost of the Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project 1(BRCP-1), being jointly implemented by the Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA), National Board of Revenue (NBR) and Ministry of Commerce (MoC). 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.

The Project consists of three (3) major components, of which the component-1 will be implemented by BLPA. Under this component, the implementation procedure has been started for 4 land ports at Sheola, Ramgarh, Bhomra and upgradation of Security System at Benapole. As of this reporting period implementation works are going on in Sheola, Ramgarh and Benapole land ports. No works has yet been implemented at Bhomra land port and dropped from BRCP-1. Development of Bhora land port included under the upcoming project ACCESS. The unused money from Bhomra transferred to the development of Bholaganj land port. Bholaganj was declared as the country's 24th land port in July 2019. BLPA proposed for development land port 52.30 acres of khash (Government owned) barren non-agricultural land near the zero line and left side of the existing Sylhet Bholaganj highway. However, there are some unauthorized homesteads and small shops inhabited and operated by landless locals. In addition, there are a few movable stone crushing structures (including machines and office). Since the land is khash (Government owned) and people have movable properties, the project at least needs to have a grant allocation for them. This Livelihood Assistance Plan (LAP) is prepped in this context.

1.2 The Project

The proposed Bholaganj land port currently has no infrastructure rather than a small temporary Tin-shade structure customs station for NBR since 2009. This customs station handled around 500 loaded import trucks from India per day without providing any weighing mechanism. The main import material is limestone (more than 50 percent) with the remaining being stone, boulders, and other materials. The lack of infrastructure facilities and the absence of banking facilities is hindering the trade activities.

On the west of Bholaganj there is Gobrakura land port. It has a distance of 272 kilometer from Gobrakura land port. On the east of Bholaganj it has Tamabil land port which is 69.1 kilometer away from Bholaganj. To reach Bholaganj two roadways can be used either-Umtyngar State Highway no 5 (SH5) of the district Khashi Pahar of the Meghalaya State or Pynursla Major District Road no 27 (MDR27) of the Khashi Pahar districts of the Meghalaya state of India. Distance from Umtyngar & Pynursl are 58.1 & 49.1 kilometers respectively.

The port currently had an annual goods handling capacity of 0.5 million metric tons per year. 100% of the commodity is construction materials (used in other places of the country), including Bolder stone & limestone. It is forecasted that the overall import/export freight demand will be approximately 5 million metric tons by the year 2055. This will require to increase the throughput capacity of the port to approximately 1500 tons/hour by the year 2055.

The proposed land port includes the following development:

- i) **Administrative Facilities:** Typical items include but are not limited to civil infrastructure facilities to support port stakeholders such as Port Authority, Immigration, Customs, Banks, Labor Union, Labor Contractor, C&F Agents, Health Inspectors and Truck Drivers.
- ii) **Port Functions (Import & Export Facilities):** Typical civil and non-civil infrastructure items that are warehouse with or without climate control, transshipment yard with or without a shed, open stockyard, passenger, and truck parking yard, weighing bridge, passenger terminal, detailed custom inspection and or scanning, intra/internet, CCTV, emergency power, drainage system capable of handling flash flood during the monsoon.
- iii) **Port Supporting Facilities:** Security post, port emergency responds facilities, border barrack, driver service facilities/rest areas, restaurant, guest house, emergency medical centre, truck washing, or general maintenance area (emergency breakdown).
- iv) **Recreation Facilities:** Open green space as gardens, walkways, sitting, water body as an excess flash flood water retention pond as well as aesthetic element. The sites will be landscaped with particular attention to environmental protection and climate change mitigation features.
- v) **Green and Environmentally Sustainable Civil Infrastructures:** During the architectural design phase, consideration is given to adding items that will ensure the development of Green and Environmentally sustainable civil infrastructures.
- vi) Equipment includes weighbridges and loading/unloading, warehouse operation accessories, and office equipment required for modern border management.

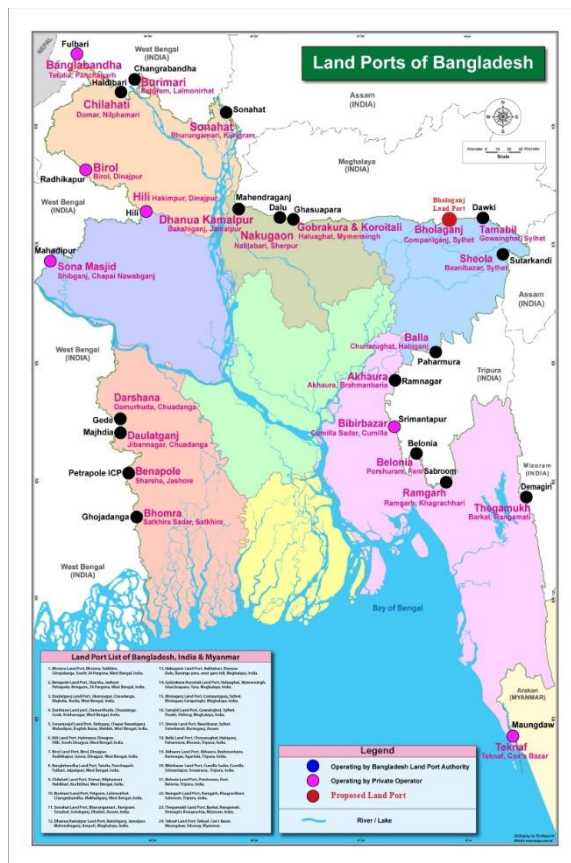


Figure 1.1: Map of the Bholaganj Land Port (red colored)

1.3 Purpose of the LAP

BLPA applied to the concerned Ministry of the Government for long term leasing for 52.30 acres of khash land (Owned by Government) where nobody has property rights near the zero point/line for development of the proposed land port. This land is inhabited by landless people, some of them also operate small shops. Furthermore, several stone crushing business operators run their stone crushing activities. There is similar type of more vacant khash land available around the proposed land. Since the land is state-owned and most of the structures are movable, BLPA intends to provide livelihood assistance to the PAPs, especially to the landless people.

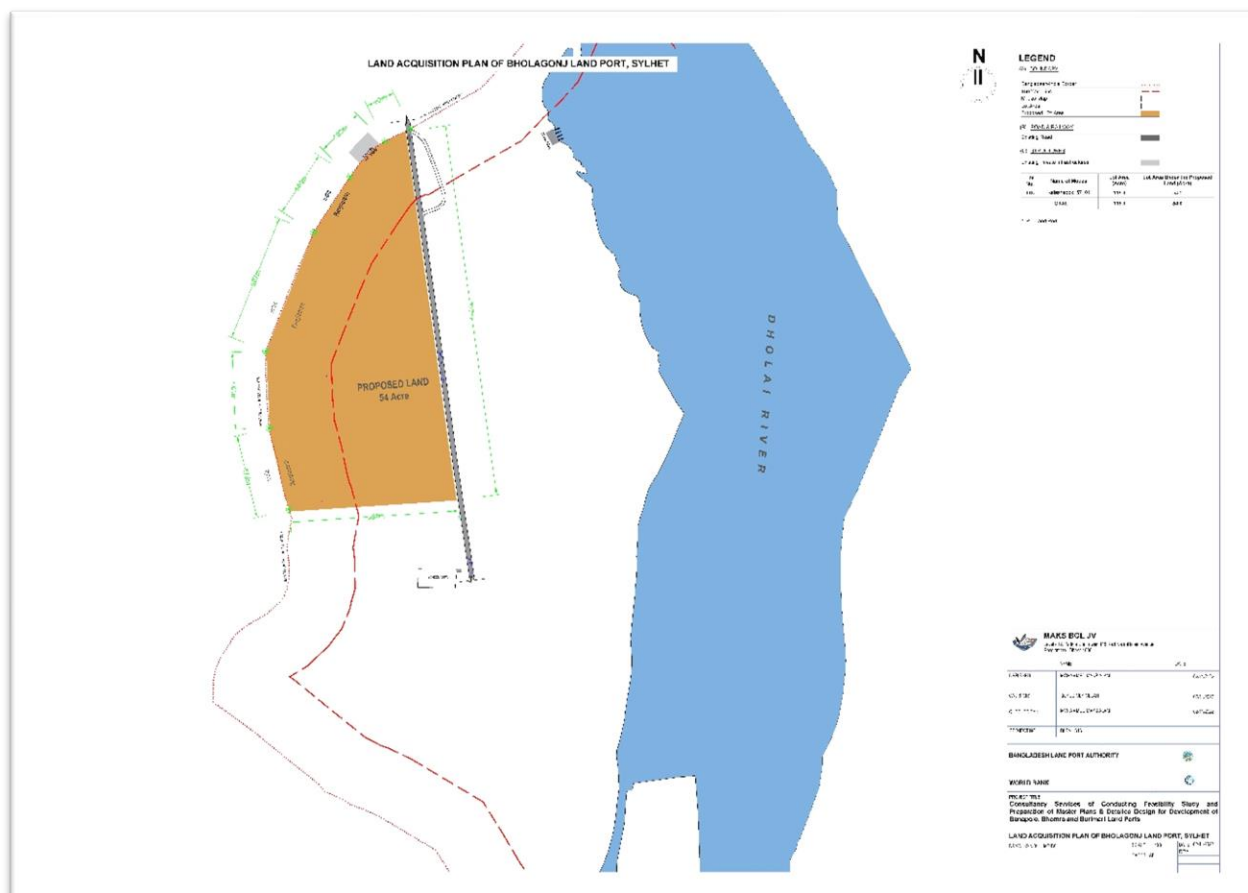


Figure 1.2: Proposed land acquisition plan for Bholaganj land port

1.4 Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in this proposed project will be based on: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 (ii) WB's OP 4.12. However, since the inhabited people or land controllers have no legal entitlement on the proposed land, ARIPA-2017 does not allow any compensation for them. In this contrast, the OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement" allows any displaced/affected persons —regardless of titled and non-titled— to be compensated and/or provide livelihood assistance. The project activities will have impacts on the environmental and socio-economic issues, so World Bank Safeguard Policy Guideline OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment will be triggered for this project. In addition, the project activity will also trigger OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement/Compensation as some temporarily living households and shops will be relocated. However, there will be no land acquisition, as the land

is owned by the Government (khash land)". Thus, the requirement of OP 4.12 and its objectives are as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre- displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

1.5 Methodology of LAP preparation

The preparation of Livelihood Assistance Plan (LAP) is based on census survey among the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Inventory of Losses (IoL), and consultation with the PAPs. A trained and dedicated team of BLPA carried out field census survey to collect relevant data along with consultations with the PAPs. The survey and consultation were carried out with the PAPs who will lose their homesteads and businesses.

Before the team mobilization, a census and survey questionnaire were prepared by the social consultant of the World Bank, based on which a rigorous training on the questionnaire was provided. The field enumerators started the survey on 06 June 2023 with PAPs in the presence of social consultant of the world Bank and the consultant of BLPA. A filled-up questionnaire was discussed and corrected in the case of issues raised in the field. The field team and consultants also participated in the stakeholder consultation. The collected data was entered into MS Excel and analyzed, based on which this LAP report was prepared.

This LAP has been prepared using the RPF already been prepared by Bangladesh Land Ports Authority.

2. Socio-economic Profile of the Project-Affected People

2.1 Demography

There are 15 households will be affected by the proposed land acquisition, of them 13 are male-headed and the remaining two are female-headed. These households have 82 people, of which 43 are male and 39 are females. The average household size is 5.5. The sex ratio is 110.2 referring to that more than 110 males per 100 females.

The age composition-wise distribution of household members shows that most of them (39%) belong to the 15-29 age group. About 4.9% are elderly people.

Table 2.1: Distribution of household member by age category

Age category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 15	15	18	14	17	29	35.4
15-29	17	21	15	18	32	39.0
30-44	4	5	5	6	9	11.0
45-59	4	5	4	5	8	9.8
Above 60	3	4	1	1	4	4.9
Total	43	52	39	48	82	100.0

The distribution of household members according to the marital status shows that 49% are married and equally 49% are unmarried. Females are more married than males. One female member was found widowed.

Table 2.2: Distribution of household members by marital status

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	16	23	19	27	35	49
Unmarried	22	31	13	18	35	49
Widowed	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	38	54	33	46	71	100

2.2 Livelihoods

The following table shows the distribution of household members according to their main occupation. Most of them are involved in day laboring activities such as working in stone crushing. A very few of them are involved in service and business. On the other hand, women are mostly housewives. About 7.9% work in stone crushing as daily workers.

Table 2.3: Distribution of household members by main occupations

Type of main occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	-	-	1	2.6	1	1.3
Teacher	-	-	1	2.6	1	1.3
Service	3	7.1	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-	-	14	36.8	14	17.5
Business	5	11.9	-	-	5	6.3
Day labourers	11	26.2	3	7.9	14	17.5
Unemployed	1	2.4	5	13.2	6	7.5
Tailor	-	-	1	2.6	1	1.3
Local Pharmacist	1	2.4	-	-	1	1.3
Students	16	38.1	7	18.4	23	28.8
Children	5	11.9	6	15.8	11	13.8
Total	42	100	38	100	80	100

2.3 Land control/holding

These people are absolute landless and have neither operated nor homestead land. The proposed land under their control, therefore, is state-owned khash land, although they have been living here for a couple of decades. Thus, these people do not have legal rights/entitlement on the land they are living in.

2.4 Education

The educational status shows that most of the household members are in the education level between class 6 to 10. Primary level students were found 17.2%, and undergraduate level students were found 19%. Of household members, about 5.2% are presently pursuing their postgraduate degrees. The tendency to education was found growing because of their landless and poor socio-economic condition.

Table 2.4: Distribution of household members by educational status

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	17.2	5	17.2	10	17.2
Class 6 to 10	8	27.6	7	24.1	15	25.9
SSC equivalent	5	17.2	2	6.9	7	12.1
HSC and equivalent	3	10.3	1	3.4	4	6.9
Undergraduate/BA	3	10.3	8	27.6	11	19.0
Postgraduate/Masters	1	3.4	2	6.9	3	5.2
Hafez (memorization of Quran)	2	6.9	2	6.9	4	6.9
Literate (can sign only)	-	-	1	3.4	1	1.7
Illiterate	2	6.9	1	3.4	3	5.2
Total	29	100.0	29	100	58	100.0

2.5 Household income

According to the following table, 27% household have monthly income of less than BDT 10,000. Household income of 47% household is between BDT 10,000 to 20,000.

Table 2.5: Distribution of household by income range

Income Range	Household income	
	Nos.	%
<10000	4	27
10000-20000	7	47
20000-30000	4	27
Total	15	100

2.6 Social facilities

These households have grid electricity connection and solar electricity. Each household uses a ring-slab for sanitation. They collect drinking water from tubewells.

2.7 Social Organization

The landless group shows their unity in the context of getting khash land (Government Owned) allocation from the government and thus, formed a local shomity (association) called “Bholaganj Adarshagram Sarbeek Gram Unnoyan Shomity”. This association helped them to approach the local political bosses and local administrative body (such as UNO) in dealing with the khash (Government Owned) land allocation. However, the land allocation is still in the process.

3. Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure

3.1 Introduction

A consultation with the project affected people was conducted intending to discuss the land leasing issue, their views toward the project, resettlement/relocation option, etc. PAPs attended the consultation meeting and discussed their concerns about the land leasing for the project and expressed their expectation.

3.2 Methodology

A group consultation was conducted in one of the houses of PAPs. Since the number of PAPs is small, the team arranged and conducted the meeting instantly while visiting the PAPs. The team showed the proposed layout and the proposed land area for leasing and discussed a couple issues following the standard procedure of consultation. Thus, consultation was conducted on June 06, 2023, at 11:00.

3.3 Consultation Findings and feedbacks

The project affected people who discussed issues related to the land leasing, their settlement on this land, consequences driven by the proposed land leasing, and their expectations to the project authority. They key discussed points and feedback from BLPA are presented in the following:

Sl.	Discussed points/comments	Feedback from BLPA
1.	As PAPs are living on the khash (Government Owned) land and do not have legal entitlements, they were always ready to give their occupied land. But as the landless people and citizens of the country, they expect at least some compensation.	BLPA will provide them livelihood assistance grant
2	A considerable portion of their neighboring village is khash (Government Owned). There is a cluster village for landless people allocated during the 1980s in the opposite side of the road, this gives a hope to them that it would be better if the project authority (BLPA) tries to arrange or facilitate khash land allocation for them.	The khash (Government Owned) land allocation process is a complicated process. On top of that the RPF allows for a cluster village if the number relocated homestead is more than 20. But BLPA would discuss the issue with the DC & UNO and will support them in khash land allocation
3	The landless people organized association (shomity) for defending their rights on khash land, particularly in getting allocation from the government. In this regard, the members of this shomity had several campaigns, demonstrations, and meetings with the local influential and administrative body (UNO). However, unfortunately the allocation of khash land to them was still in the process. If BLPA facilitates or negotiates with the local administrative body for them would be better for them to be settled.	Same as above

4	The PAPs have very limited options for livelihood activities except agricultural production. People expected their potential involvement in the project activities	BLPA would engage PAPs to the project activities based of its requirement and skill of PAPs.
5	There are a couple of small shops that will be affected by the land leasing process. These structures, although are moveable, their income will be temporarily affected.	BLPA will provide a grant to these affected business operators.

The attendance list of participants is given in Annex-I. Photos of consultation meeting is presented below:



Figure 3.1: Photos of consultations

4. Implementation Arrangement and Grievance Redress Mechanism

4.1 Implementation Arrangement

BLPA will arrange for LAP implementation and monitoring mechanism. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have an Environmental and Social Cell in the PIU, who will be directly involved in the implementation of the LAP. At the top, BLPA will oversee the entire implementation mechanism. The implementation timeline is given below:

Activities	Timeline													
	2023						2024							
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Reporting Phase														
Data collection (Inventory of Losses, Socio-economic Surveys, market survey, etc.) for RAP														
Draft LAP Report preparation														
Review by the World Bank														
Finalization of LAP report and Approval														
Implementation Phase														
Submission to the WB														
Formation & functioning of Committees: LAP and GRC														
Finalization of PAP list														
Preparation of ID cards														
Grant disbursement														

4.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

GRM is a management and governance-related process used to safeguard compliance. Efficient GRM is required to assist in project implantation and to resolve any issues and complaints from the PAPs and/or local community. Aiming to this objective a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed and functioned.

The proposed GRC will be as follows:

- Representative of the BLPA: Chairman
- Supervision Engineer from CSC: Member Secretary
- Elected Chairperson of the Union: Member
- Elected Women UP Member: Member
- A person from affected family: Member
- A respectable person of the business community: Member

Besides, an apex tier of GRC will be formed headed by the Project Director, Deputy Project Director will be general member, the Environmental and Social Specialist will be the Member.

All complaints and suggestions will be received formally at the site level GRC committee by the GRC Member Secretary as a 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. Complaints could be sent

through email or by post or could be written directly in the register book. But the complaint must be specific and related to the project.

The local level office has a provision of maintaining a complaint box with contract no. for all stakeholders intending to receive suggestive mechanism or lodge complaints. Within seven days the complainant needs to be informed by a written document about the receiving and recorded status of the complaint.

Complaints may also be received directly at the head quarter of GRC, if the issues are not resolved by the initial tier. Complaints received in head quarter if any, will be resolved in one month.

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 no., (ii) date of receipt, (iii) name/type of complaint/grievance, (iv) sex, (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.

A resolution register will be maintained at the GRC secretariat. Resolution register will contain (i) serial no., (ii) case no., (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 registers 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. No anonymous grievance will be acceptable in GRM.

5. Project Impacts, Assistance and Benefits

5.1 Project Impacts

The proposed land leasing process at the Bholaganj site will not affect private land as the land is owned by the state. Rather, it will affect 15 landless households located in the proposed project area, whose members are working in the stone crushing machineries. The land leasing process will also affect 6 business operators, who run small movable shops. Of the affected 15 households, there also two female-headed households. Besides, several business operators - precisely stone crushing machineries owners will also be affected. Movable properties including crushing machines of them will be affected mainly. A list of affected households is given below:

Table 5.1: PAP-wise List of Affected Structure

Sl.	Name PAPs	HH headedness	No. of Affected Structures	Type of Structure
1	Md. Samsun Nur	Female-headed	3	Residential, Chicken house etc.
2	Noyan Moni	Female-headed	1	Residential
3	Md. Muklas	Male-headed	3	Residential, Chicken house etc.
4	Mrs Ripa Begum	Male-headed	1	Residential
5	Md. Kala Mia	Male-headed	4	Residential, Chicken house etc.
6	Mst Majada Begum	Male-headed	1	Residential
7	Md. Aklis Miah	Male-headed	8	Residential, Chicken house, storeroom, etc.
8	Md. Sohel Mia	Male-headed	1	Residential
9	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Male-headed	15	Residential, Chicken house, storeroom, kitchen, cowshed, etc.
10	Rakib	Male-headed	3	Residential, Chicken house etc.
11	Abdul Nur	Male-headed	8	Residential, Chicken house, storeroom, etc.
12	Md. Abdul Mutalab	Male-headed	4	Residential, Chicken house etc.
13	Razib	Male-headed	3	Residential, Chicken house etc.
14	Md. Majib Mia	Male-headed	6	Residential, Chicken house, storeroom, etc.
15	Md. Abdul Monaf	Male-headed	1	Residential

These affected households will also lose their trees. A list of affected trees by PAPs is given below:

Table 5.2: PAP-wise List of Affected Trees

Sl.	Name of PAPs	Affected Trees by Size		
		Large	Medium	No. of trees
1	Md. Muklas		2 Papaya	2
2	Mrs Ripa Begum		1 Papaya	1
3	Md. Kala Mia	1 Raintree		1
4	Md. Aklis Miah	1 Raintree		1
5	Md. Shafiqul Islam		1 Boroi	1
6	Abdul Nur		1 Black Berry, 1 Palm, 1 Arjun, 1 Guava	4
7	Md. Abdul Mutalab	6 Raintree, 1 Chalta, 5 Akashi, 4 Mahogany, 1 Mango	3 Neem	20
8	Md. Majib Mia	10 Mango, 1 Raintree	5 Jackfruit, 1 Neem	17

Also, a list of business operators (small shops) is presented below:

Table 5.3: List of Affected Business Operators

Sl.	Name of small business operators	Father's name/business name	Type of Business
1	Md. Kala Mia	Md. Sorot Ali	Tea Stall
2	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Late Md. Abdur Rakib	Tea Stall
3	Md. Saroar Ahmed	Saroar Hotel	Hotel
4	Md. Fakhruddin	Fokhruddin Store	Hotel
5	Md. Khaled Ahmed	Bhai Bhai Engineering Workshop & Parts	Shop
6	Md. Kayej Ahmed	Kayej Oil Store	Shop

5.2 Livelihood Assistance and Benefits

This section presents an entitlement matrix that provides for compensation and other assistance for different losses of the affected persons. The Entitlement Matrix (**Table 6.1**) follows the previously prepared Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). All affected persons will be entitled to receive livelihood assistance and other applicable benefits.

Table 5.4: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

A.1: Loss of Houses /Structures Used for Living and Commercial Activities

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Adjustment/modification made
Non-titled persons and Persons without title to the land those own houses/structure s built on public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of structures determined by PAVC. Structure transfer grants (STG) and House construction grant (HCG) for houses/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons without title to the land will be paid compensation (replacement cost) for all structures built on public lands. Shiftable Structure - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As most of the properties are movable, a lump-sum assistance grant for structure is proposed based on the degree of

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Adjustment/modification made
lands/BLPA's lands (shops and residences)	<p>structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible for plot of 4.00 decimal at CUL value in the RS if they desire so. • Homestead Development Allowance (HDA) for land development • Vulnerable and female headed households will get special cash assistance. • All house/structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials. 	<p>Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Shiftable Structure - STG only for non-shiftable structures @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure. • Vulnerable households: One-time cash assistance @ BDT 5,000 (five thousand). • Women headed vulnerable households without adult male members to shoulder household responsibilities will get additional one-time cash assistance of BDT 5,000 (five thousand). • Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small pan- bidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given Structure Transfer Grant (STG) to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures. 	<p>affectedness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No modification is made for women-headed households

A.2: Loss of Trees, Bamboo and Banana Groves

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Adjustment/modification made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socially recognized owners, such as Persons without title to the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation Top up (if any) on DC's CCL for timber trees, bamboo, fruit bearing trees (with timber), etc. and 30% of timber value in case of fruit bearing trees. Banana groves: Compensation Top up on DC's CCL estimated for one-time crop of each grown-up tree on private land or current market value planted on government land (not covered by DC). Trees grown under public/NGO sponsored program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated market value of different species of trees, based on categorization as per Divisional Forest Office. Value of fruits for the grown up (big and medium) trees will be calculated as 30% of timber value for one year. Where ownership is in group, compensation will not be paid to any individual or the sponsoring agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a lump-sum assistance is proposed based on the number of trees affected by households

B: Other Resettlement Benefits

B1: Loss of Business Income from Displaced Commercial Premises			
Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Adjustment/modification made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business operators in the affected permanent premises (non-title holders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for loss of business/trading income. Cash assistance for 60 (sixty) days net income for Permanently relocated business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for loss of permanent loss of business income for small and medium business premises based on average daily net income but not over BDT 500 (five hundred) per day for 60 (sixty) days as determined by PAVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No modification is made

6. Resettlement costs and budget

6.1 Calculation/valuation of estimated costs

As most of the structures are movable, the LAP suggests paying an assistance based on their degree of affectedness in a lump-sum manner rather than a precise calculation.

6.2 Summary of Resettlement Budget

The summary of the total compensation and livelihood assistance budget is presented in the following table:

Table 6.1: Summary of the budget

Sl.	Head of Budget	Quantity (nos.)	Estimated cost in BDT	Estimated cost in BDT in million
A	Compensation for structures	62	3,326,250	3.33
B	Compensation for trees	47	403,750	0.40
	Sub-total (A & B)		3,730,000	3.73
C	Loss of business income @ average daily net income but not over BDT 500 (five hundred) per day for 60 (sixty) days	6	180,000	0.18
D	One-time cash assistance to women headed HH @BDT 5000	2	10,000	0.01
E	Contingency @ 5% of the total (A to H)		196,000	0.20
Overall (in BDT)			4,116,000	4.12
Overall (in USD) (@112, Bangladesh Bank Rate on 30/10/2023)			36,750	0.04

6.3 Description of item-wise assistances

6.3.1 Structures

The following table presents PAP-wise affected structures and assistance budget for affected households.:

Table 6.2: PAP-wise compensation budget of affected structures of households

Sl.	Name of PAPs	No. of assets affected	Grant in BDT
1	Md. Samsun Nur	3	95,097
2	Noyan Moni	1	20,424
3	Md. Muklas	3	48,629
4	Mrs Ripa Begum	1	43,685
5	Md. Kala Mia	4	61,273
6	Mst Majada Begum	1	141,835
7	Md. Aklis Miah	8	190,464
8	Md. Sohel Mia	1	93,206
9	Md. Shafiqul Islam	15	885,696

Sl.	Name of PAPs	No. of assets affected	Grant in BDT
10	Rakib	3	48,629
11	Abdul Nur	8	920,061
12	Md. Abdul Mutalab	4	330,947
13	Razib	3	27,556
14	Md. Majib Mia	6	347,832
15	Md. Abdul Monaf	1	70,917
Total			3,326,250

6.3.2 Trees

The table below presents PAP-wise assistance budget of affected trees of households:

Table 6.3: PAP-wise compensation budget of affected trees of households

Sl.	Name of PAPs	No. of trees	Grant in BDT
1	Md. Muklas	2	3,700
2	Mrs Ripa Begum	1	550
3	Md. Kala Mia	1	20,200
4	Md. Aklis Miah	1	20,000
5	Md. Shafiqul Islam	1	3,700
6	Abdul Nur	4	8,800
7	Md. Abdul Mutalab	20	243,800
8	Md. Majib Mia	17	103,000
Total			403,750

6.4 Other Benefits

Business operators will lose their income, a grant of BDT 500 per day for 60 days to each business operator will be provided. Also, one-time cash grant @BDT 5000 to two female – headed households will be provided. Furthermore, these people will be given preference while recruiting labor for the project.

Following the RPF, there is a provision of 20 affected households to be resettled in a cluster village. However, as the number of affected households is 15, this provision does not apply. However, the BLPA can help them in the negotiation process of getting khash land allocation from the DC office.

Annex-I: Participant list of consultation

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise Local Stakeholders and Community Members

Name of the Sub Project:

Package Name: কোম্পানি গঠন কর্মসূচী

Upazilla: কোম্পানি গঠন

District: ফরিদপুর

Date: 2-06-23

SL. No.	Name of the participant	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
1	মা: মুচিব মিয়া	পুরুষ	মধ্য		
2	মা: আব্দুল হুদ	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
3	মা: কাছিয়া	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
4	মা: বারান (লতা)	মহিলা	দরিদ্র		
5	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
6	মা: আব্দুল আলিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
7	মা: কামরুজ্জামান	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
8	মা: জামিল	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
9	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
10	মা: আব্দুল মালিক	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
11	মা: হুদ	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
12	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
13	মা: আব্দুল আলিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
14	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
15	মা: আব্দুল আলিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
16	মা: হুদ	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
17	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
18	মা: আব্দুল আলিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
19	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
20	মা: আব্দুল আলিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
21	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
22	মা: আব্দুল আলিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
23	মা: সালিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		
24	মা: আব্দুল আলিম	পুরুষ	দরিদ্র		

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise
Local Stakeholders and Community Members

Name of the Sub Project:

Package Name:

Upazilla:

District:

Date:

SL No.	Name of the participant	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
25	ফরিদুল হক	পুরুষ	সাধারণ		স্বাক্ষর
26	করণীলা	মহিলা	স্বাক্ষর		স্বাক্ষর
27	দিল আরা	u	u		স্বাক্ষর
28	উজ্জ্বলা	u	u		-
29	বাবুল মিয়া	পুরুষ	লম্বা		-
30	আবুল কালাম	u	u		-
31	রশিদা	মহিলা	স্বাক্ষর		স্বাক্ষর
32	মা. কামরুন নাহার	পুরুষ	লম্বা		স্বাক্ষর
33	মা. মিসিন	u	u		-
34	মা. মনজুর	u	u		স্বাক্ষর
35	মা. আউয়াল	পুরুষ	সা. বি. বি.		স্বাক্ষর
36	মা. আল জামিল	u	ছাত্র		স্বাক্ষর
37	মা. মিল	মহিলা	স্বাক্ষর		স্বাক্ষর
38	মা. কামরান	পুরুষ	লম্বা		স্বাক্ষর
39	সাক্ষর	u	u		স্বাক্ষর
40	সাক্ষর	u	u		স্বাক্ষর
41	মা. সাক্ষর	মহিলা	লম্বা		স্বাক্ষর
42	মা. সাক্ষর	u	u		স্বাক্ষর
43	মা. সাক্ষর	u	স্বাক্ষর		স্বাক্ষর
44	মা. সাক্ষর	u	লম্বা		স্বাক্ষর
45	মা. সাক্ষর	পুরুষ	u		স্বাক্ষর
46	মা. সাক্ষর	u	u		স্বাক্ষর
47	মা. সাক্ষর	u	লম্বা		স্বাক্ষর

