



BANGLADESH LAND PORT AUTHORITY

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



SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT RAMGARH LAND PORT

FINAL REPORT

OCTOBER 2020

Consultants:

Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company
BETS Consulting Services Ltd
Shahidul Consultant

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Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| AB | : Acquiring Body |
| AH | : Affected Household |
| ARIPA | : Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act |
| ARIPO | : Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance |
| BBS | : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| BGB | : Border Guard Bangladesh |
| BIWTA | : Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority |
| BIWTC | : Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation |
| BLPA | : Bangladesh Land Port Authority |
| BRCP | : Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project |
| BWDB | : Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| CUL | : Cash Compensation under Law |
| C&F | : Clearing and Forwarding |
| CMIS | : Computerized Management Information System |
| CSR | : Corporate Social Responsibility |
| DC | : District Commissioner |
| DFO | : Defense of Pakistan Ordnance |
| DFR | : Defense of Pakistan Rules |
| DOE | : Department of Environment |
| ENT | : Ear, Nose and Throat |
| ESIA | : Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| FGD | : Focus Group Discussion |
| GAP | : Gender Action Plan |
| GoB | : Government of Bangladesh |
| GRC | : Grievance Redress Committee |
| GRM | : Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| GRS | : Grievance Redress Service |
| HIES | : Households Income and Expenditure Survey |
| HH | : Household |
| IDA | : International Development Association |
| IIFC | : Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company |
| KII | : Key Informant Interview |
| LA | : Land Acquisition |
| LC | : Land Custom |
| LGED | : Local Government and Engineering Department |
| M&E | : Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MOL | : Ministry of Land |
| MP | : Members of Parliament |
| MoS | : Ministry of Shipping |
| MT | : Metric Ton |

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|--------|---|---|
| NCA | : | Net Cropped Area |
| NGO | : | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OHS | : | Operational Health & Safety |
| O&M | : | Operation & Monitoring |
| OP | : | Operation Policy |
| PAH | : | Project Affected Household |
| PAP | : | Project Affected Person |
| PCR | : | Project Completion Report |
| PD | : | Project Director |
| PIU | : | Project Implementation Unit |
| PMO | : | Project Management Office |
| PPE | : | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PRA | : | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| RAP | : | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RB | : | Requiring Body |
| RHD | : | Roads and Highway Department |
| RPF | : | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| RU | : | Resettlement Unit |
| SAARC | : | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation |
| SAE | : | Sub-Assistant Engineer |
| SIA | : | Social Impact Assessment |
| SMF | : | Social Management Framework |
| SMP | : | Social Management Plan |
| STD | : | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| SVRS | : | Sample Vital Registration System |
| SYB | : | Statistical Year Book |
| SECDP | : | Small Ethnic Community Development Plan |
| SEDCDF | : | Small Ethnic and Disadvantaged Community Development Framework |
| TG | : | Transfer Grant |
| TOR | : | Terms of Reference |
| TPDP | : | Tribal Peoples Development Plan |
| TW | : | Tube Well |
| UNO | : | Upazila Nirbahi Officer |
| UP | : | Union Parishad |
| USD | : | United States Dollar |
| WB | : | World Bank |
| WBG | : | World Bank Group |

Glossary

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 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. |
| Ancholik dolil/ Haat dolil | Unregistered written document or agreement not acceptable to the DC but honored by the community in the CHT region subject to recognition by the Headman. DC can consider such document subject to proven mutual agreement between the parties involved and certified to this effect by the Headman. |
| 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 both authorized and unauthorized people living in the concerned site) who share common norms, values, identity and often a sense of a common civic amenities. 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 tribal and tribal population living in the area could be considered as two distinct communities. |
| Customary Right | Land title without holding legal document but recognized by the community represented by Headman/Karbari in the CHT region in the case of Ramgarh. |
| Cut-Off-Date | Generally, it refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance (as the case may be) will not be considered. |
| Entitlements | Include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, structure 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. |

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| Entitled Person | A person adversely impacted by the project and is entitled to compensation and other assistance as per the project entitlement matrix provided in the social management framework. |
| 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. |
| 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 eating together and sharing income and expenditure. |
| 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.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. World Bank policy explicitly states that such people can't be denied 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 income sources as a result of project action. |
| Paurasava | Municipality or a town other than the city corporations. Ramgarh is a Paurasava. |
| 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 built structure. |
| Relocation | Rebuilding and reinstalling houses and assets including productive land, and public and private infrastructure, in a new location. |
| Resettlement | Measures to resettle and rehabilitate for 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. |

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| 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 PWD current Schedule of Rates without depreciation. Replacement cost shall be in line with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix of the project. |
| Semi Pucca Squatters | Structures with tiles/thatch roof/brick cement wall. 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. |
| 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 local government unit in Bangladesh. Each Union is made up of nine Wards. Usually a ward comprises one to three villages. There are 4,554 Unions in Bangladesh with 40,986 wards. |
| Upazila | Upazila is the second lowest tiers of rural local government and lowest level public administration in Bangladesh having executive officer from central bureaucracy. The administrative structure consists in fact in Divisions (8), Districts (64) and Upazila. |
| 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 Vested Property Act, 2011 divided the vested properties in to 2 schedules i.e. 'Ka' schedule (under government's control and restorable), and 'Kha' schedule (under other's control and non-restorable). Ramgarh land port does not require acquisition of any vested property land. |
| 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) households belong to indigenous or ethnic minority population. Mainly on basis of Social Management Framework (SMF) Vulnerable household means those having monthly income of below Tk 10,000 but owning landed property not above 4 decimals. |

Executive Summary

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has undertaken a project called 'Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1)', with a loan of United State Dollar (USD) 150 million from the World Bank (WB) with GoB counterpart financing of USD 20.42. The project consists of three main components of which component 1 concerning investments in infrastructure is implemented by the Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) and one of the ports to be developed is establishment of a new Land Port in Ramgarh. This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) concerns the new Land Port in Ramgarh and is submitted by the Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC), Shahidul Consultant and BETS.

The proposed Ramgarh Land Port will be developed beside the river Feni adjoining approach road to Bangladesh-India Friendship Bridge at Ramgarh in Khagrachari district. It is 40 km away from Khagrachari town and 125 km from Chittagong port. The Indian town Sabroom of Tripura state is located just on the other side of the river Feni. There is no existing land port at Ramgarh and it is proposed to be developed as a new land port using 10 acres of land.

Social assessment is a key tool for project planning, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). SIA is preceded by a screening process that describes benchmark condition of project command area for evaluation of the achievement. It also comprises Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Social Management Plan (SMP), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). For Ramgarh, a Tribal Development Plan have been added to the RAP.

For conducting Social Impact Assessment and collecting primary socio-economic information of the project area, two Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meetings were arranged with the beneficiaries and project affected persons. In collecting information, both quantitative and qualitative techniques were applied. The SIA data comprised census of Project Affected Persons and an inventory of losses of land, structure, crops and trees etc. It also comprised a baseline survey of 190 sample households in Ramgarh and Matiranga Upazila of Khagrachari district.

For the purpose of the SIA, both GoB and World Bank regulatory framework were considered. The relevant GoB regulatory framework includes (1) Constitutional provisions related to holding of landed property, and special privileges for the poor and vulnerable communities including tribal peoples; (2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 (as amended in 2018); (3) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 for payment of additional 200% compensation for land acquisition; and several other Acts and Policies of the GoB. The relevant World Bank regulatory framework concerning Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) and OP/BP 4.10 concerning indigenous peoples are triggered, hence discussed under this SIA.

Two FGDs were held on under the SIA on 20th and 26th March 2020 with 11 and 16 PAPs respectively at Ramgarh. Two rounds of community consultations were held on 2nd January 2017 at the conference room of DC, Khagrachari and on 27th February 2020 at Upazila Parishad Auditorium, Ramgarh. The local participants in general supported establishment of new land port at Ramgarh. However, they desired the PAPs are provided adequate compensation for the acquisition of the land. Their concern was that the payment of compensation should not be limited to land owners holding title like mutation in own name. Some PAPs are descendants and co-sharers while some others hold

unregistered local grid like haat dolil (Which is socially acceptable but not treated as legal document by the DC office), some are mortgage holders and lease holders but are occupying the land. This complicated case must be dealt carefully in which the Headman will have a role to certify before formal acceptance by the DC office.

Future potential of the proposed land port is very positive. Urbanization and employment generation in the transport sector are expected to increase in the project area. Cross border trade, both export and import and passenger movement will enhance contributing to economic and social development.

One major potential negative impact of the project is that agriculture land will be reduced for the villagers. It was also opined that during construction time, there may be risk of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) (accident, injury) and HIV/AIDs impact. Sufficient precaution and awareness program will be incorporated in the RAP.

A social management plan has been developed for mitigating social issues in the project area which include compensation for land acquisition by the government, temporary requisition for construction material storage and labor sheds etc. (for the contractor), demolition of residential structures, cutting of trees and damage to crops before harvest etc. It also includes risks related to occupational health and safety (accident, injury), road safety, traffic congestion, drug addiction, HIV Aids, human trafficking, violence against women, and degradation of social values, cultural domination/hegemony.

In the project area men and women of Bangalee and Ethnic community are living cordially and in a conservative society. About 27.56% of Bangalee Respondents of SIA have household chores as main occupation which is 17.24% for Ethnic Community respondents. While 51.72% of the Ethnic community respondents are day laborer this is 22.83% for the Bangalee respondents. About 22% of Bangalee but 7% of ethnic community respondents have business as main occupation but about 11% of Bangalee and 7% of ethnic people have agriculture as main occupation.

The literacy rate of ethnic people is 71% which is 80% of Bangalee respondents as per SIA but 86% of ethnic people and 68% of Bangalee are literate as per RAP. This means that the PAP respondents of ethnic community are generally better educated than the SIA respondents.

The project will support removal of gender inequality in employment, improving participation in project activities, increasing awareness, will address violence against women and girls during implementation, gender sensitization particularly of the decision makers, and gender focus in project support.

The project has a GRM. The GRM aims to answer to queries, receive suggestions and settle complaints and grievances about any issues raised for mitigation of social and environmental impacts. Based on consensus, the GRM procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly. The GRM will form Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at local and apex level to settle grievances locally or by appeal at the BLPA headquarters. The aggrieved persons will also have access to GRM of the World Bank (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>) if felt essential.

1 Introduction

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 i) investments in infrastructure, systems and procedures to modernize and improve key land ports essential for trade with India, Nepal and Bhutan (BLPA-managed component) ii) enhance trade sector coordination and productive capacity (managed by the Ministry of Commerce, World Trade Organization Cell) and iii) 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 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 including Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) key land ports including one for Ramgarh Land Port.

Ramgarh land port, on the southeast along the Khagrachari - Tripura border of Bangladesh and India, is to be developed as a new land port. This report about SIA for Ramgarh Land Port is prepared by the Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC), Shahidul Consultant and BETS for the BLPA.

With the above investments, Bangladesh has potential to become a transport and transshipment center for the sub region as it borders India, not very far from Myanmar and is close to the landlocked countries of Bhutan and Nepal, and Kunming, the key transportation hub in southwest China. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Thimphu Summit held in 2010 recognized the importance of developing transport infrastructure and transit facilities, especially for the landlocked countries to promote intra-SAARC trade. Agreements between Bangladesh and India signed in 2010 for regional connectivity were a critical stepping stone for opening connectivity, not only between Bangladesh and India, but also with Bhutan and Nepal and diversifying regional and international transport routes.

1.1 Location of Ramgarh Land Port

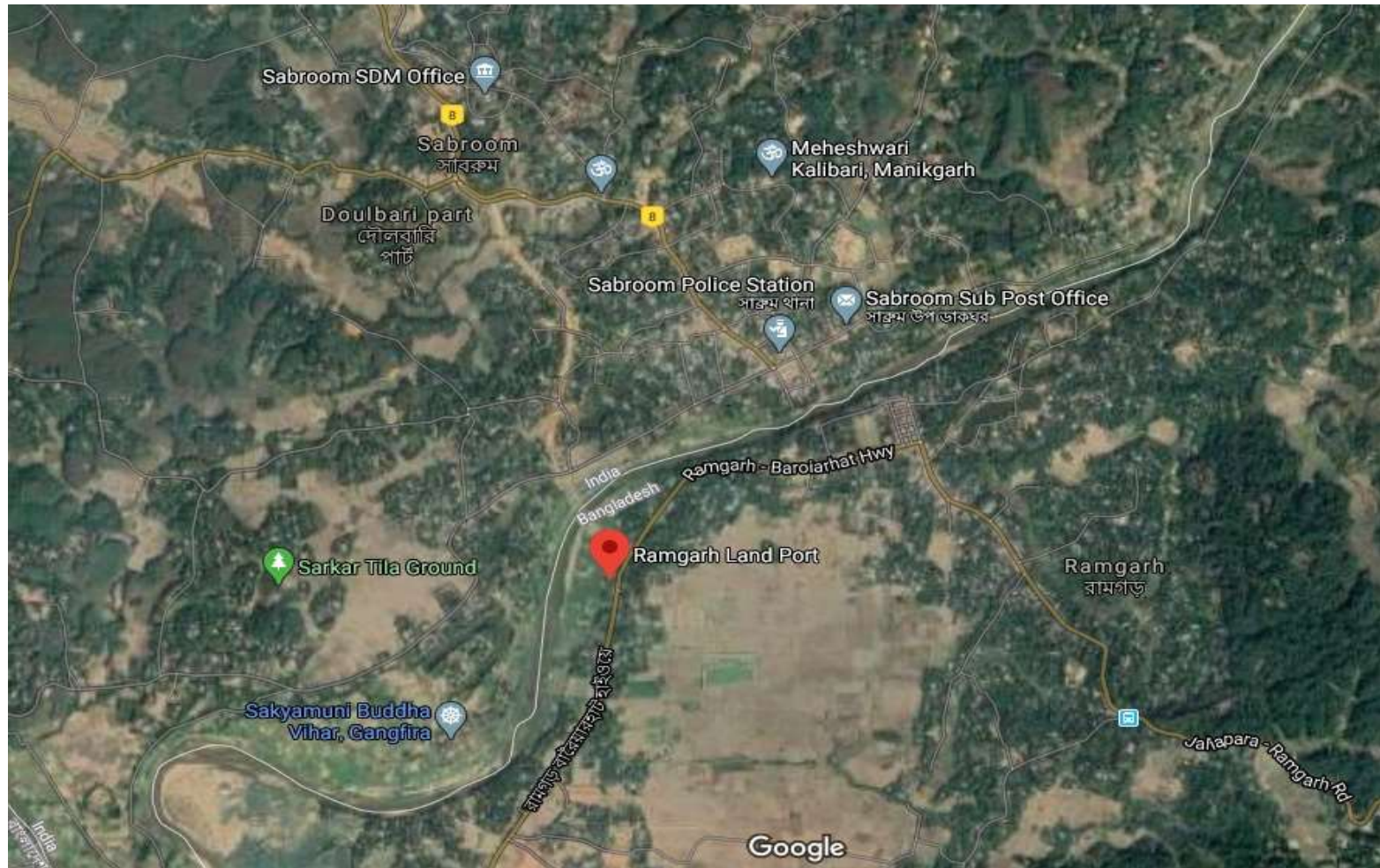
Ramgarh land port is located at Municipal Ward # 9 of Ramgarh Paurasava, Ramgarh Upazila of Khagrachari district.

For the establishment of Ramgarh Land Port about 10.00 acres of land is proposed to be acquired at Municipal Ward # 9 of Ramgarh Paurasava, Ramgarh Upazila of Khagrachari district.

The proposed Ramgarh Land Port will be developed beside the bordering river Feni on the approach to Bangladesh India Moitree Bridge that connects Ramgarh to Sabroom of Tripura. It is 3 kms away from Ramgarh Upazila Parishad office, 40 kms from Khagrachari town, and 125 km from Chittagong port. The town on the other side of river Feni is Sabroom of Tripura state of India.

Proposed location of the land port is shown in the map (Figure-1).

Figure 1: Location of Land Port



1.2 Objectives of the Feasibility Study

As per Terms of Reference (ToR) the main objectives of the consulting service concerning Ramgarh Land Port are following:

- Detailed design of the Ramgarh land port following the detailed feasibility study; and
- A new feasibility study of Ramgarh land port.

Social Safeguard Considerations

- The Consultant shall undertake necessary social surveys in the area and identify Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) to prepare a RAP including entitlement matrix and compensation plan and coordinate with various agencies for timely property acquisition and disbursement of compensation to the affected families;
- For Ramgarh land port the consultant shall prepare an Indigenous/Tribal Peoples Plan/ Small Ethnic and Disadvantaged Community Development Plan.

1.3 Need for Social Assessment

Social screening and assessment processes for projects have now become a standard practice in development cooperation and are usually required by national regulatory frameworks and multilateral and bilateral development partners. The outcome of the environmental and social screening process determines if and what environmental and social review and management systems are required. The screening process aims to quickly identify those interventions where no potential environmental and social issues exist so that only those with potential environmental and social implications can undergo a more detailed screening process.

Social assessment is a key tool for project planning, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). Any project having direct impact on socio-economic conditions, norms and values of the concerned area people resulting social change, process and dynamics requires conducting SIA. Social assessment describes benchmark condition of any project command area. So, for evaluation of the achievement of a project in future baseline study and social assessment is indispensable.

1.4 Key Task of SIA

The main tasks of the present assignment are to:

- Carry out consultation in the local communities and at the port level with various categories of stakeholders following Social Management Framework (SMF);
- Make social screening. The two main objectives of social screening are to:
 - a. Enhance social sustainability of the proposed project. This aspect of screening focuses on the social benefits of a project; and
 - b. Identify and manage social risks that could be associated with a proposed project. This aspect of screening focuses on the possible social costs of an intervention and may point to the need for social review and management.
- Prepare Social Management Plan (SMP).

In the preparation of the Social Management Plan-

The Consultants will develop at the first stage a management plan to mitigate the negative impacts and to enhance the positive impacts resulting from the proposed project. This will include the following aspects:

- Identification and description of mitigation measures identified to alleviate negative social impact both during construction and operation & maintenance on vulnerable families, groups (e.g. women, disabled), and communities;
- Identification and description of enhancement measures associated with potential multipurpose developments, including estimate the number of and describe profile of the potential beneficiaries;
- Provide comprehensive cost estimate of all identified measures;
- Describe institutional and other requirements to implement and monitor the SMP;
- Describe the measures to enhance social awareness of the stakeholders and knowledge and motivation of contractors and project implementing authorities to execute the tasks in socially responsive manner.

1.5 Approach and Methodology

For conducting SIA and collecting constructing primary socio-economic information of the project site, two Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meetings were arranged with the potential beneficiaries and affected persons. There was a checklist for collecting existing socio-economic condition of the project area by FGD. This was accompanied by collecting information from primary and secondary sources for making analysis of socio-economic condition of the local area and people including the PAPs and other local inhabitants, business community and workers.

*List of Project Affected Person (61) is attached in **Annex-01***

*The checklist of FGD is attached in **Annex-02***

A set of checklist and questionnaire were used for interviewing the project affected persons/households as part of the survey and personal contacts were recorded for

concerned stakeholders. In collecting the information, both quantitative and qualitative techniques were applied. Qualitative approach included Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools, Key Informant Interview (KII) and FGD and observation methods. The FGDs were conducted by one facilitator and one note taker while KIIs were conducted by one interviewer.

Quantitative method comprised interview of 190 non-PAP in Ramgarh and Matiranga Upazila. A complete census of PAPs/PAHs has been carried out for physically and economically displaced/affected person concerning the proposed land port site to make an inventory of losses plot by plot and the inventory also comprised loss of structure, crops and trees. This was accompanied by interviewing all PAHs with structured questionnaire.

Besides the making of inventory of PAPs and Survey of non-PAP respondents, public consultations were held in two phases. The first round of public consultation was carried out in 2016 by the BLPA and was discussed in the district level stakeholder workshop on January 2, 2017. The IIFC in JV with Shahidul Consultant & BETS have carried out another round of public consultation comprising FGD in February 2020 and a stakeholder workshop was held on 27th February, 2020 at Ramgarh Upazila Parishad.

The SIA sample household survey comprised interviewing 190 non-PAP households in Ramgarh and Matiranga Upazila of Khagrachari district.

1.5.1 Sampling Frame for the SIA Survey in Two Upazilas

To determine the sample size for the baseline study in Ramgarh and Matiranga was determined by using the formula as follows:

$$\text{Sample size, } n = N * \frac{\frac{Z^2 * p * (1-p)}{e^2}}{[N - 1 + \frac{Z^2 * p * (1-p)}{e^2}]}$$

N = Population size (HHs in Ramgarh and Matiranga Ups)
 Z = Critical value of the normal distribution at the required confidence level
 p = Sample proportion
 e = Margin of error
 n = Sample size

| Where, | Value |
|---|--------|
| Number of households of Ramgarh and Matiranga Upazila (N) | 41,788 |
| Critical value at 95% confidence level (Z) | 1.96 |
| Margin of error (e) | 0.071 |
| Sample proportion or maximum Variability = (p) | 0.5 |
| Maximum Probability of Error Allowed | 0.05 |
| Sample size (n) | 189.7 |
| The adjusted and final sample size (rounded) will be | 190 |

1.5.2 Study Tools

The main tools were semi structured questionnaire for interviewing all Affected Households (AH), interview of 190 non-PAP respondents, checklists to guide facilitators conducting FGD meetings and format for making inventory of losses and interview knowledgeable persons by KII using KII checklist.

1.5.3 Quality Control

A group of trained field investigators (in-house two days training provided by the consultants of Shahidul Consultant) collected data by semi structured questionnaire from all project Affected/Benefitted HHs. Quality control was censured by intensive field level supervision by the core members of the team including the Social Development Specialist and data validation after data computerization and cross checking with national and district parameters obtained from the BBS, Population Census 2011 and Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2016.

The report is organized in to ten chapters which are organized as follows-

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Chapter 1 | : | Gives the overview of project background, location of the project, objectives of SIA, scope of the works, the assessment methodology etc. |
| Chapter 2 | : | Summarizes the relevant rules and regulations including the legislative framework of the country |
| Chapter 3 | : | Provides the socio-economic profile of the project area |
| Chapter 4 | : | Provides the institutional structure and implementation arrangement |
| Chapter 5 | : | Evaluates the public perception |
| Chapter 6 | : | Details the impact assessments |
| Chapter 7 | : | Discusses major risks and assumption along with probable mitigation measures |
| Chapter 8 | : | Provides monitoring and evaluation methods and tools |
| Chapter 9 | : | Provides the implementation schedule of SIA & RAP. |

2 Legal and Policy Framework

2.1 National Legislation

National laws regarding land acquisition, livelihood restoration and compensation for the loss caused by the proposed development interventions and other government assistance applicable under laws and policies are described in the following paragraphs Constitutional Provisions.

2.1.1 Constitutional Provisions

Right to Property and Restriction on Acquisition of Property

Article 42 of the constitution provides that:

- Subject to any restrictions imposed by law, every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold, transfer or otherwise dispose of property, and no property shall be compulsorily acquired, nationalized or requisitioned save by authority of law;
- A law made under clause (1) shall provide for the acquisition, nationalization or requisition with compensation and shall either fix the amount of compensation or specify the principles and the manner in which, the compensation is to be assessed and paid; but no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that any provision in respect of such compensation is not adequate;
- Under the article-19, (1) the state shall endeavour to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens, (2) The state shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and woman to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens; and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level economic development throughout the republic. This section of is a safety clause applicable to the ethnic communities.

The above article means that every citizen has right to property and no property can be acquired except under legal provisions and by competent authority. However, the property holder cannot challenge acquisition on the ground of inadequacy of compensation. But the acquisition process has built-in mechanism (in Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017) for the PAPs so that they are duly compensated by appeal and even taking legal measures. Further, the OP 4.12 of the World Bank has measures to ensure due compensation to all PAPs and additional benefits to vulnerable households, female headed households detailed in the RAP. In the case of Ramgarh Land Port there is presence of ethnic minority community and therefore preparing Tribal Peoples Development Plan (TPDP) or SECDP is required. There is no cultural heritage site affected by the project intervention and therefore OP/BP 4.11 is not applicable.

Under World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, every affected person will have access to a project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism for dispute resolution before the matter is moved to the courts. Complaints, the resolution process and the outcome will be reviewed by the project proponents as well as the World Bank. Until the dispute is resolved, the funds for the disputed asset must be held in an escrow account (payments due from the project agency but not paid immediately for legal or procedural complexities can be held until the project closes and the amount placed with the Deputy Commissioner (DC) may be held for 10 years or more if necessary).

2.1.2 Constitutional Rights of Small Ethnic Communities

Article 27 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh ensures that "all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law". The national Constitution also outlaw's discrimination on grounds of race, religion and place of birth (Article 28) and provides scope for affirmative action (positive discrimination) in favor of the backward section of citizens (Articles 28, 29). The Articles 27, 28 and 29 are part of fundamental rights hence must be ensured and any citizen can challenge them in the court if not complied by the government.

2.1.3 Promotion of Local Government Institutions

Article 9 of the constitution pledges as a fundamental state policy to encourage local Government institutions composed of representatives of the areas concerned and, in such institutions, special representation shall be given, as far as possible, to peasants, workers and women.

Article 10 of the constitution pledges as a fundamental state policy that steps shall be taken to ensure participation of women in all spheres of national life.

Article 19 of the constitution pledges equality of opportunity to all citizens as a fundamental state policy (but not a fundamental right hence cannot be challenged in the court).

19. (1) says that the State shall Endeavour to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens.

19 (2) The State shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and man and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens, and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level of economic development throughout the Republic.

19 (3) State shall Endeavour to ensure equality of opportunity and participation of women in all spheres of national life.

Article 23A of the constitution provides as a fundamental state policy that the State shall take steps to protect and develop the unique local culture and tradition of the tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities.

2.1.4 Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006

This Act pertains to the occupational rights and safety of Land Port workers and the provision of a comfortable work environment and reasonable working conditions. It requires safety precaution regarding explosive, dust and inflammable gas; protection of eyes, protection against fire, manual loading and unloading heavy goods; use of heavy equipment like cranes and other lifting machinery and provision of safety measures such as first aid, maintenance of safety record book, safe rooms for children, accommodation during work season and medical care. The law requires providing group insurance to have compensation in case of death or injury caused by work related accident. It envisages payment of equal wages for equal work including equal wages for male, and female workers.

2.1.5 Bangladesh Labour Rules, 2015

This Rules pertains to the occupational rights and safety of workers and the provision of a comfortable work environment and reasonable working conditions. According to the rules, appointment of adolescent (age 14 to below 18) workers are allowed in apprenticeship and non-hazardous light work. It has provision for pregnancy welfare benefits, health safety, precautionary measures regarding explosive, dust and inflammable gas; protection of eyes, protection against fire; manual loading and unloading of heavy goods and use of heavy equipment like cranes and other machinery. Also, it has provision of safety measure like as appliances of first aid, maintenance of safety record books, safe rooms for children, living accommodation during work season and group insurance etc. It has specified working hours are described in chapter nine (eight hours/day, 6 days/week, overtime maximum 2 hours/day). In has provision of wage board is to revise wage rate from time to time and of paying compensation for Injuries of the Workers due to accident.

2.1.6 Child Labour Issues

The Child Labor Law 2006 and Child Labor Rules 2015 specify that any labor of age below 14 are child labor and cannot be employed in any establishment. Workers of age 14 to under 18 are considered young labor and they cannot be engaged in hazardous job.

In the project area no establishments with involvement of LA has any worker employed of age below 18 hence this is complied. However, the BLPA will ensure that no worker of age below 18 are engaged in project related work during construction and O&M.

2.1.7 Gender Related Laws

According to the labour law 2013 (amendment) protection from Gender Based Violence and discriminatory practices are nearly unaddressed in the Law. But According to section 332, misconduct to women workers is prohibited in the workplace. Section 307 has provisioned for negligible penalty for this. Also the term Gender based Violence is not specifically mentioned in the law.

The applicable gender related laws are following:

To assess if there is any gender based violence, sexual abuse, drug trafficking, eve teasing, and exploitation like wage discrimination and harassment in getting compensation etc. the project's GRM will take them into consideration very carefully and effectively during the design, redesign, implementation, physical works and O&M. The project GRM and GRC in particular will address and resolve any issues, concerns and complaints raised by women which may include women workers, PAPs and others. The issues may relate to influx of workers coming from other districts, 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 govt., administration for settlement of dispute and if needed take legal actions. The BLPA will hold discussion with concerned people locally and orients them to avoid any such

occurrence and in case such occurrence happens to report to the BLPA and local administration.

2.1.8 The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017

The policy framework and entitlements for the PAPs are based on national law: the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance of 1982 (ARIPPO) that is now replaced by ARIPA, 2017 and WB's Safeguard Guidelines on resettlement (OP4.12).

The DC is empowered to permanent acquisition or temporary requisition of property and eligible for compensation 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. The amendments to the ARIPA in 2017, increased the amount of the premium for compulsory acquisition to 200% over and above the market price at mouza level for the same category of land over the past 12 months.

The DC processes land acquisition under the Act and pays compensation to the legal owners. The DC also pays compensation for loss of crops, trees and structures.

2.1.9 Laws Relevant to Chittagong Hill Tract Region

There are some specific laws that refer to SECs specially focusing the tribal peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tract (CHT) area. The CHT has a large body of laws that refers directly to small ethnic community peoples. Some of these laws recognize small ethnic community peoples' customs regarding the ownership and use of land and other natural resources provided in the Chittagong Hill Tract Peace Accord, 1997 followed by enactment of the CHT Regional Council Act of 1998. However, the most important laws are still the CHT Regulation of 1900 and the Hill District Council Acts of 1998. Concerning Land Acquisition in the CHT area the law used is still the one enacted by the Pakistan Government in 1958 prior to the construction of Kaptai Dam for producing Hydro-Electricity. The enactment of the CHT Regional Council Act of 1998 was pressed after the signing of the peace accord of 1997, but other laws concerning land right is yet to become functional such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Commission Act 2001 and the Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Commission Act Revised 2016. These remained non-functional as the Chairman recruits (retired judges) did not join, expired or resigned. The law is yet to frame its operational modality.

2.1.10 The Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 (as amended in 2018)

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation was enacted on 25th June, 1958 and finally published in the Gazette of Pakistan dated 4th July, 1958. This regulation is amended in 18th December, 2018 and is called "**The Chittagong Hill Tracts**

(Land Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance 2018” regulation illustrates three acquisitions:

(1) When any land held on valid title, which is not resumable under the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900 (Regulation I of 1900) or the rules made there under, is required for any public purpose, the Deputy Commissioner may acquire such land by an order in writing.

(2) When an order is made under sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner shall serve a copy of such order on the person or persons interested:

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner is of the opinion that the service of the copy of such order on each such person will cause delay in taking possession of the land, he may dispense with such service and cause a public notice of such order to be given at convenient places in the locality.

(3) On and from the date of service of a copy of the order or publication of a notice under subsection (2), the land so acquired shall vest absolutely in the Provincial Government free from all encumbrances and the Deputy Commissioner may take possession of such land by using such force as may be necessary.

Compensation: 4. (1) When any land is acquired under sec. 4, the Provincial Government shall pay compensation therefore as may be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and in determining the amount of such compensation, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration, -

Firstly, the market value of the land on the date of the order of acquisition, but he shall not take into consideration the changes in the value of the land resulting from the project to which the acquisition relates;

Secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any structures, bamboos, trees or standing crops which may be on the land at the time of the Deputy Commissioner’s taking possession therefore;

Thirdly, the damage, if any, sustained by the person interested at the time of the Deputy Commissioner’s taking possession of the land by reason of serving such land from his other land;

Fourthly, the damage, if any, sustained by the person interested at the time of the Deputy Commissioner’s taking possession of land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

Fifthly, if in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Deputy Commissioner the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change; and

Sixthly, the damage, if any, resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the service of a copy of the order or publication of the notice under subsection (2) of section 3 and the time of the Deputy Commissioner's taking possession of the land.

4. (2) In addition to the market value of the land, as provided above, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in every case, award a sum of 200 (two hundred) per centum for public purpose and 300 (three hundred) per centum for private purpose on such market value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

Appeal: 5. (1) An appeal against an order made by the Deputy Commissioner determining the compensation under sec. 4 shall, if presented within thirty days of the date of service of the notice of such determination, lie to the Commissioner of Chittagong Division. (2) The Board of Revenue may, either on its own motion or on application, revise any order passed by the Commissioner under sub-section (1).

2.1.11 The Khagrachari Hill District Local Government Parishad Act, 1989

According to article 64 (Interdiction to transfer land) of the Khagrachari Hill District Local Government Parishad Act, 1989 a permission will be need from the Local Government Parishad before the acquisition of the land.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act for the time being in force, no land in the area of the Khagrachari Hill District shall, without the previous sanction of the Parishad, be rented out, and no such land shall, without such previous sanction, be transferred to any person not residing in the said district:

Provided that this provision shall not apply in case where the renting out or transfer of land is required in the public interest, or in the interest of protected and reserved forests, the Kaptai Electricity Project area, national industry areas or the Government, nor in the case of any land or forest that may be required in the national interest.

2.1.12 Step-wise Land Acquisition as well as Resettlement Process Following ARIPA, 2017

The step-wise activities of land acquisition process to be followed are presented in below:

- Submission of land acquisition proposal by the requiring body (BLPA) to the DC;
- Holding District Land Acquisition meeting and proposing land allocation;
- Serving Notice under Section 3 of CHT (LA) regulation to the affected persons;
- Joint verification by BLPA and DC;
- Final approval of land to be acquired by the DC (for area of land is 50 *bigha* or less by DC with approval of Divisional Commissioner.

- Under section 5 any affected person may raise objection within 15 days of serving notice under section 3 and for such appeal decision of the Divisional Commissioner is final;
- Decision of Divisional Commissioner is given under section 6;
- Under section 7 decision of DC on the acquisition is served;
- Under Section 8 award of compensation is decided by the DC;
- Under section 9 DC considers certain matters to determine compensation such as 200% premium price over mouza rate of same category of land of the past 12 months;
- Under section 10 certain matters are not considered for compensation such as any alteration in property taken place after cut-off date or serving notice under section 4; any increase of value or damage caused after serving notice under section 7;
- Under section 11 compensation is paid within 60 days of receiving fund from requiring person/ agency;
- Under section 12 sharecropper/ tenants are also entitled to compensation;
- Section 13: If compensation is paid or deemed to have been paid, the land is treated to have been acquired and to this effect it is published in the official gazette.

2.2 WB Operational Policy (OP 4.12)

Since the project involves financing by the IDA, the World Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.12 is applicable to the acquisition of land under it. The OP 4.12 highlights that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where it is not feasible to avoid involuntary 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.

2.3 Key Differences Between the Polices

Involuntary Resettlement stipulates that element laid out in the World Bank safeguard policy OP.4.12 be included in the RAP. The key differences between GOB laws and the requirement of World Bank safeguard policy are discussed in the Table-1 below:

Table 1: Key Difference between National Laws (ARIPA, 2017) and the OP 4.12 for Compensation and Resettlement¹

| S L | Category of PAPs/Type of lost Assets | Bangladesh law (ARIPA 2017) | World Bank-OP 4.12 |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | For lands of all types and other assets for Legal Land Owners. | By DC as per Legal Requirement/ Procedures Amount of compensation be based on mouza rate as per record of sub-registry office plus 200% additional | Recommends land-for-land. Where it is not feasible, replacement cost/value to be determined through market price survey. Compensation to be paid not only to the legal title holders but also the holders of customary rights, ancholik/haat dolil etc. |
| 2. | Land Tenants (share cropper business tenants) | Compensation for the standing crops if harvesting of Crops is not possible | Tenants are entitled to compensation whether legally recognized or not of their occupancy except the compensation of acquired lands. Considers all forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/agreements between the land owner and tenants and compensate as per the principles of OP 4.12 |
| 3. | Land Users not holding any legal document. | Squatters and unauthorized users /occupiers are not recognized | Non-title holders also entitled to compensation for crops, structures, trees and plants those were established/grown/ developed |
| 4. | Owners of temporary structures | Cash Compensation under Law (CUL) 100% extra support over structure cost 5% shifting allowance | Entitled to full replacement cost including shifting and reconstruction grant with the right to retain the salvaged materials thereof |

¹Note: The RFP and RAP took into consideration of both GOB law and World Bank OP 4.12 while determining compensation for the losses and other assistance.

| S L | Category of PAPs/Type of lost Assets | Bangladesh law (ARIPA 2017) | World Bank-OP 4.12 |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 5. | Owners of permanent Structure/building | Cash Compensation under Law (CUL) 100% extra support over structure cost 5% shifting allowance | Entitled to full replacement cost including shifting and Reconstruction grant with the right to retain the salvaged materials thereof |
| 6. | Perennials crops | Market price of the standing crops with value of plants | Compensation is based on average value crops to harvest. The average value of crops harvested during the last three years to be the standard. |
| 7. | Timing for payment of entitled compensation by the affected persons | No concern on the part of Acquiring Body (AB)/ Requiring Body (RB), Land is handed over to requiring body as soon as the fund is placed to Acquiring Body | On completion of payment of compensation to the PAPs the land to be vacated and handed over to RB. |
| 8. | The issue of re-location and income generation activities | No concern about relocation and income generation activities | Concern about re-location and income generation activities. If the project affects huge number of settlers, then separate project to be taken as rehabilitation zone and the mechanism to adjust and adapt in the host community and access to social amenities to be developed. |
| 9. | Risk factor identification and mitigation measures | No concern about the risk factor involved in acquisition process and delivery of entitlements | Risk factors to be identified and the mitigation plan to be formulated. |
| 10. | Vulnerability of PAPs | No distinction between the PAPs | Identification of Vulnerable PAPs is most important and are entitled to compensation and special assistance. |
| 11. | Role of AB/RB & PAPs | Acquiring Body to acquire, Requiring Body to use the land & PAP to seek compensation from AB | Acquiring Body & Requiring Body to assist the PAPs in getting the compensation, assist to collect the legal and required document. |

2.4 WB Operational Policy (OP 4.10)

Since the project will be implementing in an area where indigenous/tribal people live and the project has adverse impacts on indigenous/tribal people, the World Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.10 is applicable during the consideration of compensation.

The WB's Operational Policy 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples) requires that special planning measures be established to protect the interests of indigenous peoples with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that may make them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process.

The Policy defines that indigenous peoples can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

- a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- d) An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

As a prerequisite for Project approval, OP 4.10 requires the borrower to avoid adverse impacts and ensure culturally appropriate benefits and strengthened them in a number of areas, including giving Indigenous Peoples a stronger voice and participation and to conduct free, prior and informed consultations with potentially affected indigenous peoples and to establish a pattern of broad community support for the Project and its objectives. The policy establishes two other objectives:

- a) To avoid potentially adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples; and
- b) When avoidance of adverse impacts is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects.

It is important to note that the OP 4.10 refers to social groups and communities, and not to individuals. The primary objectives of OP 4.10 are:

- a) To ensure that such groups are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in planning project activities that affect them;
- b) To ensure that opportunities to provide such groups with culturally appropriate benefits are considered; and
- c) To ensure that any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided or otherwise minimized and mitigated.

OP/BP 4.10 also introduced requirements to establish procedures for the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands and resources under customary use or occupation. This is in cases where a project either involves (i) establishing the legal recognition of rights to lands by Indigenous Peoples, or (ii) the acquisition of lands they traditionally own or customarily use or occupy.

2.5 Gap Analysis between WB OP 4.10 and Government Resettlement Policies

Despite the fact that Bangladesh has a Policy that recognizes the right of indigenous/tribal people to culture, education, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism and industry, mines and energy, there are no provision of the definition of indigenous/tribal people in CHT (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 (as amended in 2018).

There is no decrees, sub-decrees or procedures for specific safeguards to protect the interest of indigenous peoples, other than those related to land or personal property or forestry in CHT (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 (as amended in 2018).

There is no specific procedure of avoiding unfavorable impacts on indigenous people which includes loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods and strengthening them in expressing free and strong voice against deprivation, consultation with potentially affected indigenous/tribal peoples and to establish a pattern of broad community support for the project in CHT (Land Acquisition Regulation, 1958 (as amended in 2018).

The WB OP 4.10 requires the mitigation procedure of social and cultural impacts on indigenous /tribal people but there is no concern about the risk factors of social and cultural aspect of them and no mitigation measures or specific practices in CHT (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 (as amended in 2018).

Benefit sharing of commercial development of natural resources such as minerals, hydrocarbon resources, forests, water, or hunting/fishing grounds is one of the crucial concepts introduced by World Bank but there is no mandate of such provision in CHT (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 (as amended in 2018).

The report, therefore, is prepared on the basis of the World Bank's OP 4.10 by taking into account relevant Bangladeshi policies and regulations. Clear mechanism for free, prior and informed consultation in order to establish broad support of the project from the indigenous/ tribal communities is outlined in this report, along with procedures for conducting social impact assessment. During implementation, a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established so that indigenous people can share their voice, complaint or any dissatisfaction about the project.

A Small Ethnic and Disadvantaged Community Development Framework (SEDCDF) has been developed for this project to consider issues and challenges of ethnic minorities on November, 2016 in compliance to world bank operational policy OP4.10. Laws and regulation of GoB including constitutional provisions, land acquisition in hill tract areas, national land policy, labor law, SEA/SH related laws and other laws related to WB OP4.10 has been included in SEDCDF. For the purpose of addressing issues specially of ethnic minorities a Tribal Community Development Plan/Small Ethnic Community Development Plan (SECDP) has been prepared where a detailed description of compensation for PAPs from ethnic community is demonstrated including budget with special allowance for vulnerable and women PAPs.

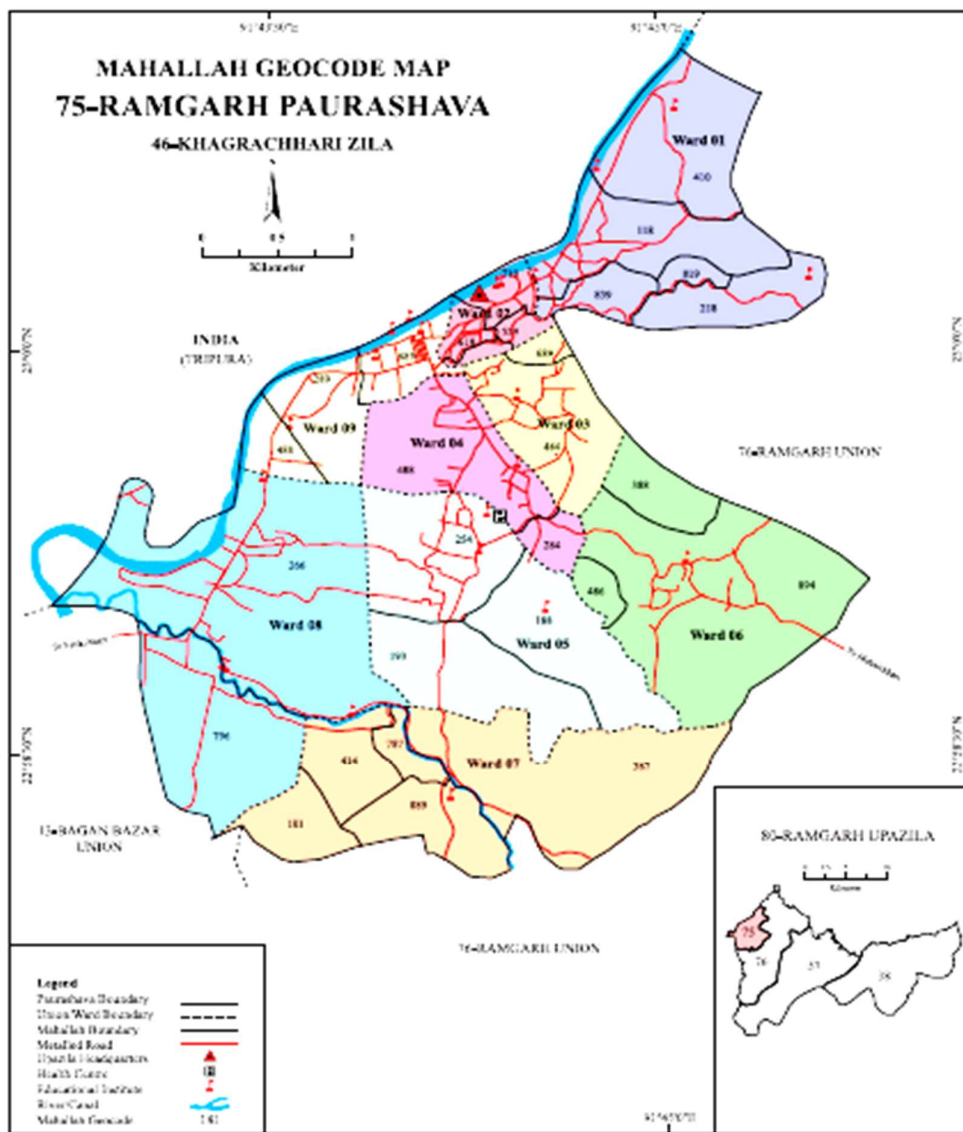
3 Baseline Condition of the Project Area

3.1 Socio-economic Profile

3.1.1 Location and Geographic Profile

The proposed Ramgarh Land Port will be developed near the Upazila town Ramgarh within municipal ward # 9 of Ramgarh Paurasava in Khagrachari hill district in South East region of Bangladesh. It is 40 km away from Khagrachari town, 115 km from Chattogram, and 35 km from Baraiyarhat of Dhaka- Chattogram Highway. The land port of Sabroom in Tripura state of India is located just on the other side of bordering river Feni.

Figure 2: Map of Ramgarh Paurasava Showing Project Site

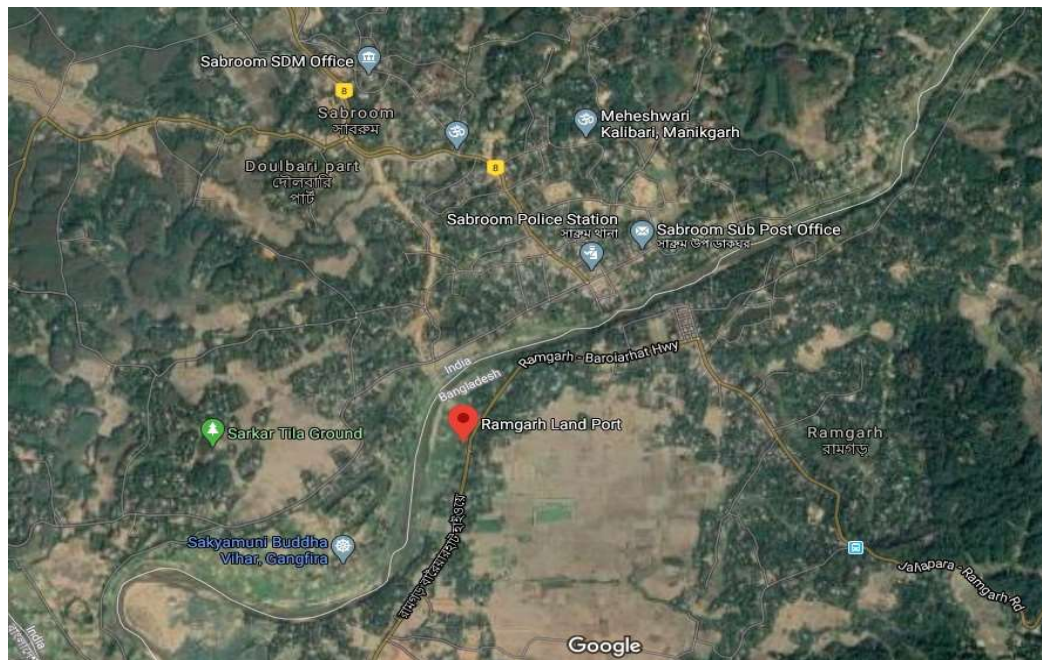


3.1.2 Physiographic Profile

Ramgarh is a proposed new land port. The Zero Point is the entry point to the approach road to new Moitree Setu. The official activities of customs will be conducted from this port from Bangladesh side before entry to India and the other way traffic will be checked before entry to Bangladesh territory. Electricity connection is available in the Ramgarh land port area from the national power grid adjoining national highway from Baraiyarhat to Khagrachari town.

The land port at Ramgarh will be established on 10.00 acres of land. There is a border outpost of Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) at Ramgarh and a new bridge has been constructed over the river Feni by the Government of India and new approach road is under construction in Bangladesh side. The electricity connection, telephone etc. are available in Ramgarh land port area.

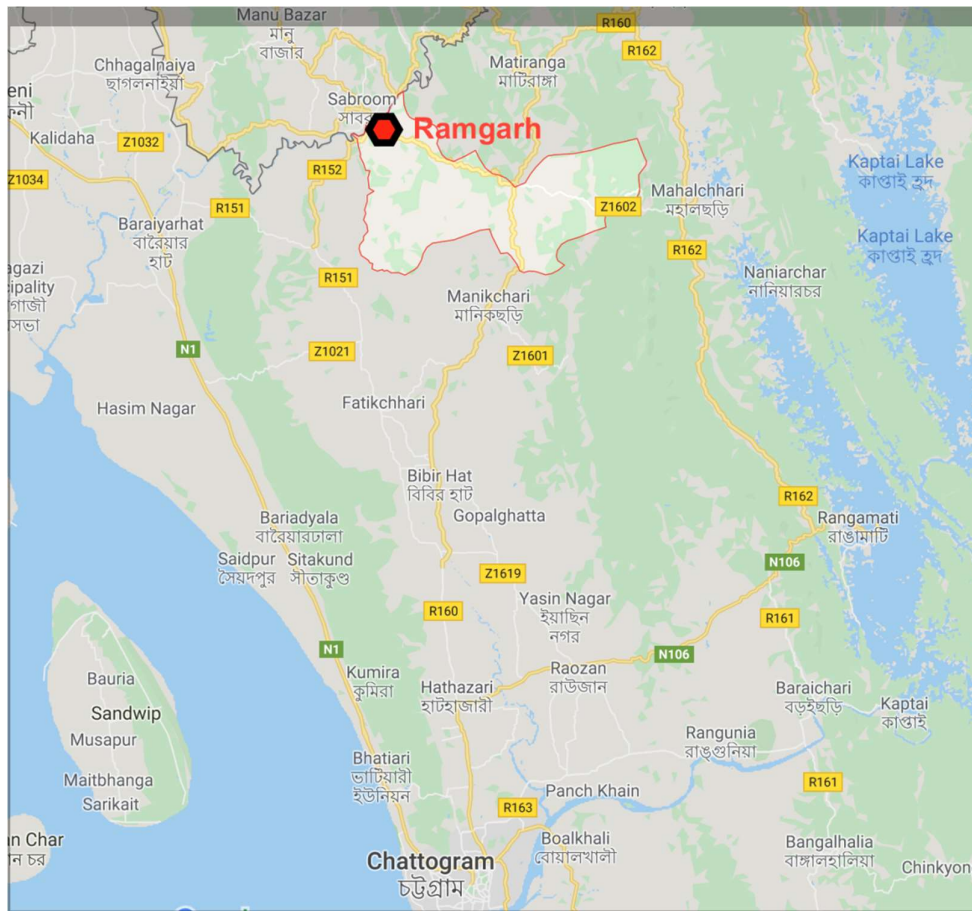
Figure 3: Location of the proposed Ramgarh Land Port Area



The Ramgarh land port is well connected through the road network via Feni town. It is connected to Chittagong via Manikchari and Bibirhat highway. The port is also connected by air and sea thorough Chittagong. There is a river named Feni River just beside the port.

There is no economic zone developed or being developed in the vicinity of Ramgarh port. Though it is connected by different modes of transport, the connectivity needs major improvement specially road between Ramgarh and Baraiyarhat.

Figure 4: Location of Proposed Ramgarh Land Port with Road Network



3.1.3 River and Canal

There is a river called Feni River on the border of Bangladesh-India between Sabroom town of India and Ramgarh Upazila of Bangladesh. Additionally, there have a lake named Ramgarh Lake on the Bangladesh side of Feni River which is around 200m away from the river.

3.2 Demographic and Socio-Economic Information of the Project Area

3.2.1 Area and Population

Total area of Ramgarh Upazila is 288 sq. km. and total population is 71,677. Population density of Ramgarh Upazila and of Khagrachari District was 249 and 223 respectively and average household size for the Upazila and the district was 4.80 and 4.59 respectively. Sex Ratio (male/female) was very close to 1.05 in both Ramgarh Upazila and Khagrachari district which is 1.003 of the country as of 2011.

Table 2: Area and Population of the Study Area²

| Reference Area | Area acre | Area sq km | HH | Pop (000) | Density | AV HH Size | Female Pop (000) | Male Pop (000) | Sex Ratio |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Ramgarh Upazila | 71,140 | 1758 | 14,906 | 72 | <u>249</u> | 4.8 | 36.6 | 35 | 1.05 |
| Khagrachari District | 679,333 | 2749 | 133,792 | 614 | <u>223</u> | 4.6 | 314 | 300 | 1.05 |
| Bandarban District | 1106788 | 4479 | 80102 | 388 | <u>87</u> | 4.8 | 203 | 185 | 1.10 |
| Rangamati District | 1511322 | 6116 | 128496 | 596 | <u>97</u> | 4.6 | 313 | 283 | 1.11 |
| 3 CHT Districts | 32,97,443 | 13344 | 342390 | 1598 | 120 | 4.7 | 830 | 768 | 1.08 |
| Bangladesh (area, pop) | | 148,000 | 32.1 million | 150 million | 1,014 | 4.4 | 74.98 million | 74.79 million | 1.003 |

* National statistics are provided in the bottom row for comparison.

Of the 190 SIA respondents, 108 are men and 82 are women. The 190 sample households have 598 household members with average household size of 3.15 meaning that the sample respondents in Ramgarh had smaller household than national average 4.4 and that of 57 respondent PAP households 6.0. Of the population of 190 sample households 56.8% are adult male, 43.2% are adult female. Compared to the above, of the 190 respondents 108 are men and 82 are women. The 190 sample households have 598 population with average household size of 3.15 meaning that the sample respondents in Ramgarh had smaller household than national average 4.4 and that of 57 respondent PAP households 6.0. Of the population of 190 sample households 56.8% are adult male, 43.2% are adult female.³ The respondent PAP HHs tended to include members of extended family as HH member as included many co-sharers while the respondent HHs not affected by LA showed only resident nuclear HH members in their response.

3.2.2 Religion and Ethnicity

Table 3: Number of Respondents by Ethnicity and Sex⁴

| | All Respondents | | | % of Respondents | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Ethnic | 34 | 25 | 59 | 57.63 | 42.37 | 100 |
| Bangalee | 74 | 57 | 131 | 56.49 | 43.51 | 100 |
| Total | 108 | 82 | 190 | 56.84 | 43.16 | 100 |

Of the 190 respondents interviewed under SIA 108 are men and 82 are women. 42.37% female respondents belong to the ethnic communities, which is 43.51% in the case of Bangalee communities. In addition to these 190 HHs a census of 61 HHs

² BBS, 2011

³SIA Field Survey, 2020

⁴SIA Field Survey, 2020

affected by LA was conducted of which 13 of them are ethnic minority households (21.3%).

Table 4: Composition of the Reference Area Population by Religion⁵

| Reference Area | Muslim | Hindu | Christian | Buddhist | Others | Total |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|--------|-------------|
| Ramgarh Upazila | 57.64 | 15.79 | 0.228 | 25.99 | 0.348 | 71677 |
| Khagrachari District | 44.67 | 16.81 | 0.66 | 37.68 | 0.176 | 613917 |
| Bandarban District | 50.75 | 3.38 | 10.13 | 31.68 | 4.05 | 388335 |
| Rangamati District | 35.15 | 5.07 | 1.45 | 58.23 | 0.095 | 595979 |
| CHT % by Religion | 42.60 | 9.17 | 3.26 | 43.89 | 1.09 | 100 |
| Bangladesh % by Religion | 90.3 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 150 million |

The study area Upazila and three districts comprise mainly of two religious' groups- the Muslims and Buddhists with some minority following Hinduism and Christianity. Bangladesh on the whole has 90% Muslim population which is 42.6% in Chittagong Hill Tracts, 44.67% in Khagrachari district but 57.64% in Ramgarh Upazila. This means that Ramgarh Upazila has higher percentage of Muslim population than in the three hill tracks districts. Of the 190 SIA respondents 64% are Muslim, 24.2% are Buddhists, 10.5% are Hindu and 0.5% are Christians. Of the 61 HHs having land to be acquired 80% are Muslim, all others are non-Muslim.⁶

Language of Communication

The language of communication in the project area is Bangla of both Bangalee and ethnic communities. In Ward #9 of Ramgarh Paurasava 16.7% people belong to ethnic community. However, they speak their own languages (Marma/Burmese) while communicating within the community but for communicating with other people including Bangalees they use Bangla language. They are very proficient in speaking and writing in Bangla as they are all educated in Bangla medium schools and they often get higher grades in exams. So, communication in Bangla is not a problem among ethnic communities.

3.2.3 Marital Status of Sample Respondents

Marital status of sample respondents in the project area is provided in Table-5 below:

Table 5: Marital status of the Respondents⁷

| Marital status | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
| Unmarried | 18 | 9.47% | 6 | 10.17% | 12 | 9.16% |
| Married | 148 | 77.89% | 44 | 74.57% | 104 | 79.39% |
| Divorced | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Widowed | 22 | 11.57% | 9 | 15.25% | 13 | 9.92% |
| Sep/Other | 2 | 1.05% | 0 | 10.17% | 2 | 1.52% |
| Total | 190 | | 59 | | 131 | |

Table 5 shows that of all respondents 77.89% are married, 11.57% are widowed and 9.47% are unmarried. Percentage of married population is a bit higher among the

⁵ BBS, 2011

⁶SIA Field Survey, 2020

⁷SIA Field Survey, 2020

Bangalee respondents than among the ethnic community respondents. Of the 57 PAP respondents interviewed 66.7% of the females are married, 23.8% are widows and 9.5% are unmarried. Among the male PAPs 77.8% are married, 11.1% are unmarried and only 5.6% are widowed. Widows are fewer among males as they remarry after the death of wife.

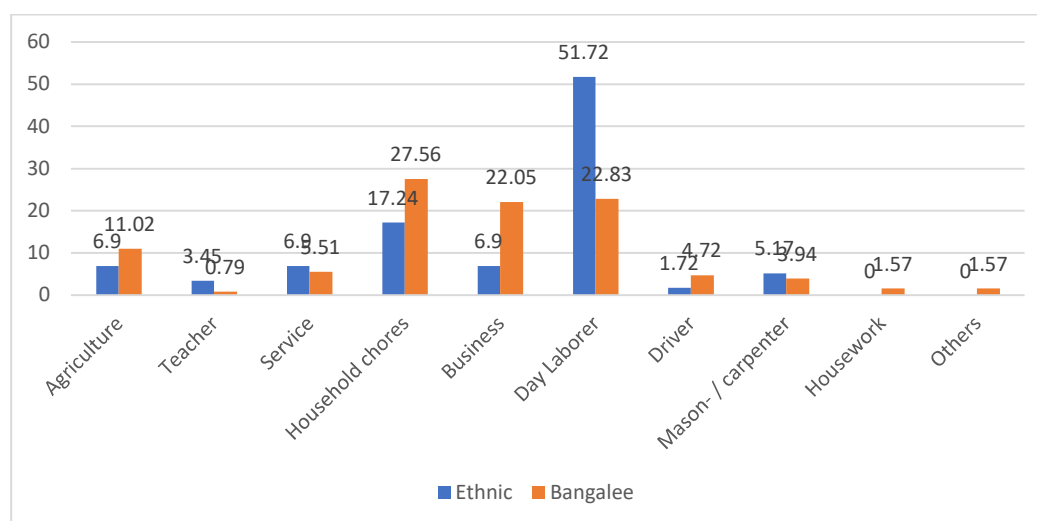
3.2.4 Main Occupation of Respondent Households

Table 6: Main Occupation of Respondent Households ⁸

| Main Occupation | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Agriculture | 18 | 9.73 | 4 | 6.90 | 14 | 11.02 |
| Teacher | 3 | 1.62 | 2 | 3.45 | 1 | 0.79 |
| Service | 11 | 5.95 | 4 | 6.90 | 7 | 5.51 |
| Household chores | 45 | 24.32 | 10 | 17.24 | 35 | 27.56 |
| Business | 32 | 17.30 | 4 | 6.90 | 28 | 22.05 |
| Day Laborer | 59 | 31.89 | 30 | 51.72 | 29 | 22.83 |
| Driver | 7 | 3.78 | 1 | 1.72 | 6 | 4.72 |
| Mason- / carpenter / mechanic / technician | 8 | 4.32 | 3 | 5.17 | 5 | 3.94 |
| Others | 2 | 1.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.57 |
| Total | 185 | 100.00 | 58 | 100 | 127 | 100 |

Table 6 and Figure 5 reveal that 27.56% of Bangalee and 17.24% of ethnic community respondents are engaged in household work meaning that higher percentage of ethnic community respondents including women are engaged in income earning activities. Majority of the ethnic community respondents are however day labor (51.72%) compared to Bangalee (22.83%). But Bangalee are more in agricultural activities than ethnic community respondents.

Figure 5: Main Occupation of Respondent Households



⁸SIA Field Survey, 2020

Table 7: Occupation/work status of PAPs⁹

| Occupation/work status of respondents | Freq | % | Freq M | % M | Freq F | % F |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Agriculture | 31 | 59.6 | 23 | 71.9 | 8 | 40.0 |
| Service | 5 | 9.6 | 3 | 9.4 | 2 | 10.0 |
| Household chores | 9 | 17.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 45.0 |
| Business | 4 | 7.7 | 4 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rickshaw/van driver | 1 | 1.9 | 1 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Student | 2 | 3.9 | 1 | 3.1 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 | 32 | 100.0 | 20 | 100.0 |

Table 7 shows frequency distribution of 52 PAPs (excluding 5 too old and/or disabled who didn't have any occupation) of which 32 are male and 20 are female respondents. Of the 32 males 71.9% are farmers, 12.5% are engaged in business and 9.4% in services. Of the 20 females 45% are engaged in household chores, 40% in agriculture, 10% in service and 5% are students.

3.2.5 Household Members

Table below shows (Table-8) number of household members in the project area of 190 SIA respondents.

Table 8: Number of Household Members¹⁰

| Household Members | All Respondents | Ethnic | Bangalee |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total Adult Male | 181 (30.27%) | 55 (31.42%) | 126 (29.79%) |
| Total Adult Female | 190 (31.77%) | 59 (33.71%) | 131 (30.97%) |
| Total Boy | 119 (19.90%) | 32 (18.29%) | 87 (20.57%) |
| Total Girl | 108 (18.06%) | 29 (16.57%) | 79 (18.68%) |
| Total HH Members | 598 (100%) | 175 (100%) | 423 (100%) |
| Av HH Size | 3.15 | 2.97 | 3.23 |

In the study area, there are total 598 members in the sample 190 households and number of adult males is 181 and adult females is 190. In contrast, the number of boys is higher than that of girls. Average size of households of Bangalee HH is comparatively higher than that of ethnic people households. Age Sex composition shown in percentage is very similar in the ethnic and Bangalee communities.

Table 9: Number of Earning Members in the Households¹¹

| Marital status | All Respondents | Ethnic | Bangalee |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|
| Total Respondents | 190 | 59 | 131 |
| Total Male earner | 177 | 55 | 122 |
| Total Fem earner | 50 | 25 | 25 |
| Total earning members | 227 | 80 | 147 |
| Earner per HH | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |

⁹RAP Field Survey, 2019

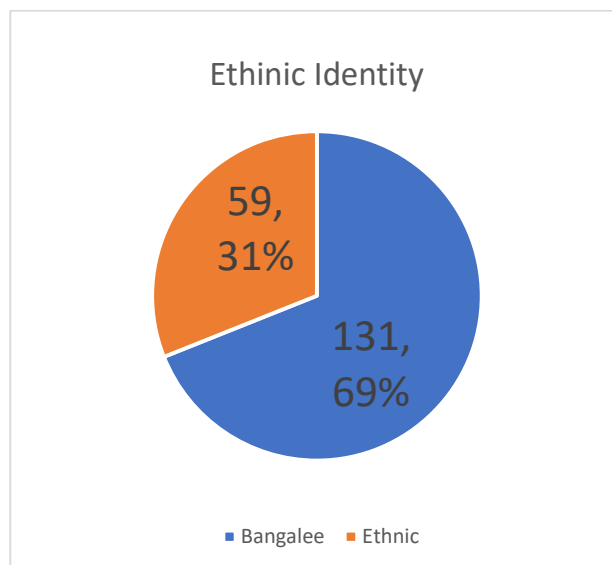
¹⁰SIA Field Survey, 2020

¹¹SIA Field Survey, 2020

Table 9 above shows that number of male earners is much higher than female earners among all respondents. On the whole 190 households have 227 earning members or 1.2 earning members per household. In ethnic community it is 80 earners in 59 households or 1.4 earners per household but in Bangalee community average earner per household is 1.10.

3.2.6 Ethnic Identity, Disability and Vulnerability of the Respondents

Figure 6: SIA respondents living in the Project Area¹²



According to this pie chart above in Figure 6, the ratio of ethnic and Bangalee respondents among total 190 respondents is 31:69.

Table 10: Disability and Vulnerability¹³

| Area | All Disabled | Ethnic | Bangalee | Vulnerable All | | Vulnerable Ethnic | | Vulnerable Bangalee | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Freq HH | Freq HH | Freq HH | HH of Male respondent | HH of Fem Respondent | HH of M resp | HH of F resp | HH of M resp | HH of F resp |
| Ramgarh Residential | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mohamoni Para | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Darogapara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kompara | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masterpara | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ramgarh UP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Matiranga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All Area | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 11 |

¹²SIA Field Survey, 2020

¹³SIA Field Survey, 2020

In the community of 190 respondents only 3 persons are disabled who are all in Bangalee community. Total 24 households are vulnerable for having monthly income not exceeding Tk. 10,000 of which 17 are in the households of female respondents and 7 are in the households of male respondents. Of the 24 vulnerable households nine are in the ethnic community. Fifteen percent of ethnic households are vulnerable which against 11% among Bangalee households. As per RAP, 12 households are vulnerable with income not exceeding Tk. 10,000 per month of which 2 are from ethnic community (16%) compared to 10 (18%) from Bangalee community.

3.2.7 Income and Expenditure of Respondent Households

Table 11: Income of Respondent Households¹⁴

| Income Group | All Respondents | | | Ethnic | | | Bangalee | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Freq HH | Av Income | % HH | Freq HH | Av Income | % HH | Freq HH | Av Income | % HH |
| Not above 5000 | 6 | 3,583 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 3,583 | 4.6 |
| 5001-10,000 | 24 | 8,471 | 12.6 | 6 | 8,032 | 10.2 | 18 | 8,662 | 13.7 |
| 10,001-20,000 | 135 | 14,689 | 71.1 | 40 | 15,471 | 67.8 | 95 | 14,386 | 72.5 |
| 20,001-30,000 | 18 | 26,857 | 9.5 | 10 | 27,375 | 16.9 | 8 | 26,167 | 6.1 |
| Above 30,000 | 7 | 37,571 | 3.7 | 3 | 38,333 | 5.1 | 4 | 37,000 | 3.1 |
| All Groups | 190 | 15,548 | 100.0 | 59 | 17,894 | 100.0 | 131 | 14,515 | 100.0 |

Table 11 shows that average income of total 190 respondent households was Tk. 15,548. Of all respondent households, 71.1% belong to income group Tk. 10,001+ to 20,000 and their average income was Tk. 14,689. Average income of all ethnic community respondents (Tk. 17,894) was higher than that of Bangalee respondents (Tk. 14,515). This means that the ethnic community respondents are economically better off than Bangalee respondents. It however contrasts the findings presented in Table 12 which is about 57 PAP respondents while Table 11 shows income of 190 SIA respondents living in Ramgarh and Matiranga Upazilas.

Table 12: Monthly Income of PAPs (Taka)¹⁵

| Category | Freq | % | Upto 5000 | 5001-10,000 | 10001-20000 | 20001-30000 | 30,000 + | Total Income | Av Income |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------------|---------------|
| Bangalee | 50 | 87.7 | 0 | 10 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 938,000 | 18,760 |
| Ethnic | 7 | 12.3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 116,040 | 16,577 |
| All | 57 | 100.0 | 0 | 12 | 25 | 15 | 9 | 1,054,040 | 18,492 |

Monthly income of 57 PAPs are shown here in Table 12 which shows that 10 of the 50 Bangalee respondents (20%) have monthly income not exceeding Tk. 10,000 which is

¹⁴ BBS, Statistical Year Book (SYB), 2016

¹⁵ RAP Field Survey, 2019

2 out of 7 (29%) in the ethnic community. Average income of Bangalee respondents is Tk. 18,760 which is higher than that of ethnic community respondents (Tk. 16,577) meaning that ethnic community respondents are poorer. This however excludes 4 absentee owners, 3 of them from ethnic community.

Table 13: Expenditure of Respondent Households¹⁶

| Expenditure Group | All Respondents | | | Ethnic | | | Bangalee | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|
| | Freq HH | Av Income | % HH | Freq HH | Av Income | % HH | Freq HH | Av Income | % HH |
| Not above 5000 | 4 | 3,450 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 3,450 | 3.1 |
| 5001-10,000 | 26 | 8,832 | 13.7 | 10 | 8,793 | 16.9 | 16 | 8,848 | 12.2 |
| 10,001-20,000 | 143 | 14,487 | 75.3 | 40 | 15,400 | 67.8 | 103 | 14,057 | 78.6 |
| 20,001-30,000 | 12 | 24,500 | 6.3 | 9 | 25,600 | 15.3 | 3 | 23,714 | 2.3 |
| Above 30,000 | 5 | 35,000 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 35,000 | 3.8 |
| All Groups | 190 | 14,653 | 100.0 | 59 | 15,836 | 100.0 | 131 | 11,785 | 100.0 |

Table 13 shows that average expenditure of total 190 respondent households was Tk. 14,653. Of all respondent households, 75.3% belong to expenditure group Tk. 10,001+ to 20,000 and their average expenditure was Tk. 14,487. Average expenditure of all ethnic community respondents was higher than that of Bangalee respondents. Total 59 ethnic households have an average expenditure of 15,836 BDT on the other hand 131 Bangalee households have an average expenditure of 11,785 BDT per month. On the whole, expenditure of 190 respondents was 94.24% of their income which was 88.49% for 59 ethnic community respondents and 81.19% for 131 Bangalee respondents. It means that Bangalee community respondents had lower savings rate than the ethnic community respondents because of low average income.

3.2.8 Level of Education

Table 14: Level of Education of All Respondents

| Level of Education | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| Below Primary | 49 | 25.8% | 23 | 29% | 26 | 19.8% |
| Primary to Below Secondary | 102 | 53.7% | 23 | 39% | 79 | 60.3% |
| SSC to below HSC | 19 | 10% | 4 | 6.8% | 15 | 11.5% |
| HSC | 13 | 6.8% | 7 | 11.9% | 6 | 4.6% |
| BA | 7 | 3.7% | 2 | 3.4% | 5 | 3.8% |
| Total | 190 | 100% | 59 | 100% | 131 | 100% |

Table 14 shows that of the 190 respondents, more than one half of the respondents (53.7%) had primary to below secondary level of education and 25.8% was illiterate or had low primary level of education. About 10% and 6.8% of the respondents had SSC and HSC level of education and only 3.7% had BA or equivalent level of education. On the whole, Bangalee respondents had lower illiteracy (20%) but their literacy level was low (60% with Primary to Below Secondary education). The ethnic community respondents had higher illiteracy (29%) but their level of education was higher (39%

¹⁶SIA Field Survey, 2020

primary to below secondary but 15% had higher secondary and above level of education).

Table 15: Level of Education of Female Respondents¹⁷

| Level of Education | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|------|----------|-------|
| Below Primary | 33 | 40.2% | 15 | 60% | 18 | 31.6% |
| Primary to below Secondary | 40 | 48.8% | 7 | 28% | 33 | 57.9% |
| SSC to below HSC | 5 | 6.1% | 2 | 8% | 3 | 5.3% |
| HSC | 3 | 3.7% | 1 | 4.0% | 2 | 3.5% |
| BA | 1 | 1.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.8% |
| Total | 82 | 100% | 25 | 100% | 57 | 100% |

Table 15 shows that of the 82 female respondents, about one half of the respondents (48.8%) had primary to below secondary level of education and 40.2% was illiterate or had low primary level of education. About 6.1% and 3.7% of the female respondents had SSC and HSC level of education and only 1.2% had BA or equivalent level of education. A comparison of table 12 and 13 reveals that female literacy was lower and particularly they lagged behind in SSC and above level of education.

Table 16: Educational Qualification of PAP Respondents by Ethnicity¹⁸

| Education Level | Bangalee Freq | % | Ethnic Freq | % | All Freq | % |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Illiterate | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 8.8 |
| Grade I-IV | 11 | 22 | 1 | 14.3 | 12 | 21.1 |
| PCE pass | 8 | 16 | 1 | 14.3 | 9 | 15.8 |
| Grade VI-VII | 11 | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 19.3 |
| JSC | 2 | 4 | 2 | 28.6 | 4 | 7.0 |
| Grade IX-X | 2 | 4 | 1 | 14.3 | 3 | 5.3 |
| SSC | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 5.3 |
| Grade XI-XII | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14.3 | 2 | 3.5 |
| HSC | 3 | 6 | 1 | 14.3 | 4 | 7.0 |
| BA | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.8 |
| MA | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 3.5 |
| Others | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.8 |
| All | 50 | 100 | 7 | 100.0 | 57 | 100.0 |

Table 16 shows that about 30% of the PAP respondents (last column) were illiterate or had below primary education and only about 15% had HSC or above level of education. Illiteracy was higher among the Bangalee respondents (column 3 sum of first two rows) than among the ethnic community respondents (column 5). Higher level of education (BA and above) was nil among the ethnic community respondents than among the Bangalee respondents. The reason is that the better educated ethnic people find job and stay away from the local community while job opportunity is low for the educated youths of Bangalee community hence have to stay with the family.

¹⁷SIA Field Survey, 2020

¹⁸RAP Field Survey, 2019

3.2.9 Type of Land Owned

Table 17: Type of Land Owned

| Type | % All Respondents | % Ethnic | % Bangalee | Average area Ethn (area dec) | Average area Ban (area dec) |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Homestead land | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 9 | 8 |
| Cultivable land | 11.6 | 15.3 | 9.9 | 80 | 92 |
| Business land | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0 | 100 |

Table 17 shows that of the 190 sample households, all own homestead land and 11.6% own cultivable land also. Higher percentage of ethnic community respondents own cultivable land than the Bangalee. Average area of homestead land owned was 9 decimals per ethnic community respondent and 8 decimals per Bangalee respondent. On the other hand, the ethnic and Bangalee respondents owned 80 and 92 decimals cultivable land meaning that although the ethnic community had larger homestead land had smaller piece of cultivable land on average.

As per RAP, all of the 5 house owners are socially recognized and are claiming occupancy by lease or as dokholdar (ownership is not resolved legally). Among users of agricultural land 11 are owner with mutation, 6 are descendants or widow of the mutation holder owner, 11 claim to hold haat dolil, 3 claim to have lease, 8 claim to have mortgage, 14 are co-sharers and 4 are absentee owners. Of the absentee owners 3 are from ethnic community and of the 5 structure owners 2 are from ethnic community. None of the holders of haat dolil, lease and mortgage are from ethnic community but 4 of the 6 descendants or widow of the mutation holder owners are from ethnic community.

3.2.10 Water and Sanitation Facility

Table 18: Source of Drinking Water¹⁹

| Source of drinking water | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|--|-----------------|------|--------|------|----------|------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Has no water source at homestead | 43 | 22.6 | 19 | 32.2 | 24 | 18.3 |
| Has water source at homestead | 147 | 77.4 | 40 | 67.8 | 107 | 81.7 |
| 1 Hand Pump Tube Well | 111 | 75.5 | 30 | 75.0 | 81 | 75.7 |
| 2 Tube Well with motor & pump | 36 | 24.5 | 10 | 25.0 | 26 | 24.3 |
| All Sources | 147 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 107 | 100 |

¹⁹SIA Field Survey, 2020

Table 18 shows that of the 190 sample households 147 (77.4%) has water source within homestead and the remaining 43 (22.6%) has to collect drinking water from outside meaning tube well of neighbors. Nobody used drinking water of pond, rain water harvest, piped water supply, *Jhorna* (fountain) and river/ lake.

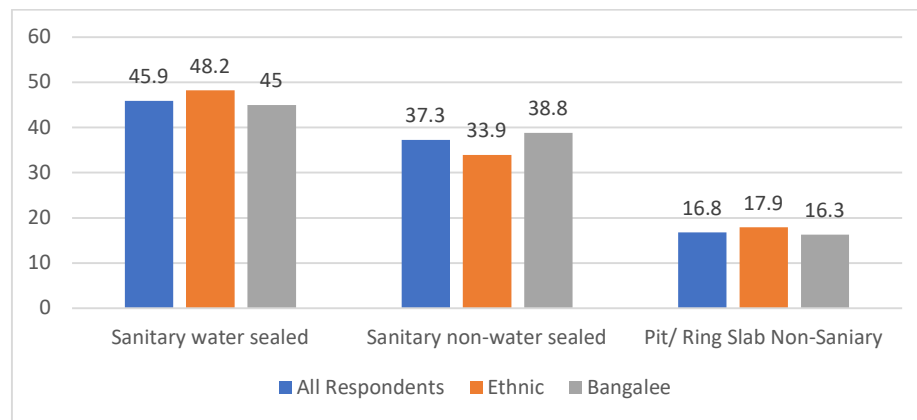
The RAP Census of PAPs shows that, all affected households get the facility of drinking water from tube-well. Only five PAPs need to relocate house as their present house will be affected by LA. All of them get drinking water from two tube wells of owned by two of them and three others collect water from these tube wells.

Table 19: Availability of Sanitation Facility

| Type of Toilet Facility | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|----------|------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Sanitary water sealed | 85 | 45.9 | 27 | 48.2 | 58 | 45.0 |
| Sanitary non-water sealed | 69 | 37.3 | 19 | 33.9 | 50 | 38.8 |
| Pit/ Ring Slab Non-Sanitary | 31 | 16.8 | 10 | 17.9 | 21 | 16.3 |
| Open/ No Toilet | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| All Types | 185 | 100 | 56 | 100 | 129 | 100 |

Of the 190 respondents, information was available from 185 and Table 19 showing their distribution reveals that 45.9% use water sealed sanitary toilets, 37.3% use non-water sealed sanitary toilets and the remaining 16.8% use ring slab or non-sanitary pit toilets. The distribution pattern is nearly similar but the ethnic community has a bit better, larger percentage having water sealed sanitary toilets than that of Bangalee respondents. This can be seen in Table 19 and Figure 7.

Figure 7: Availability of Sanitation Facility



Of the 05 PAPs affected by LA, 04 have non-water-sealed Ring-Slab toilets and the last 01 share toilet with a kin-family living in the same compound.

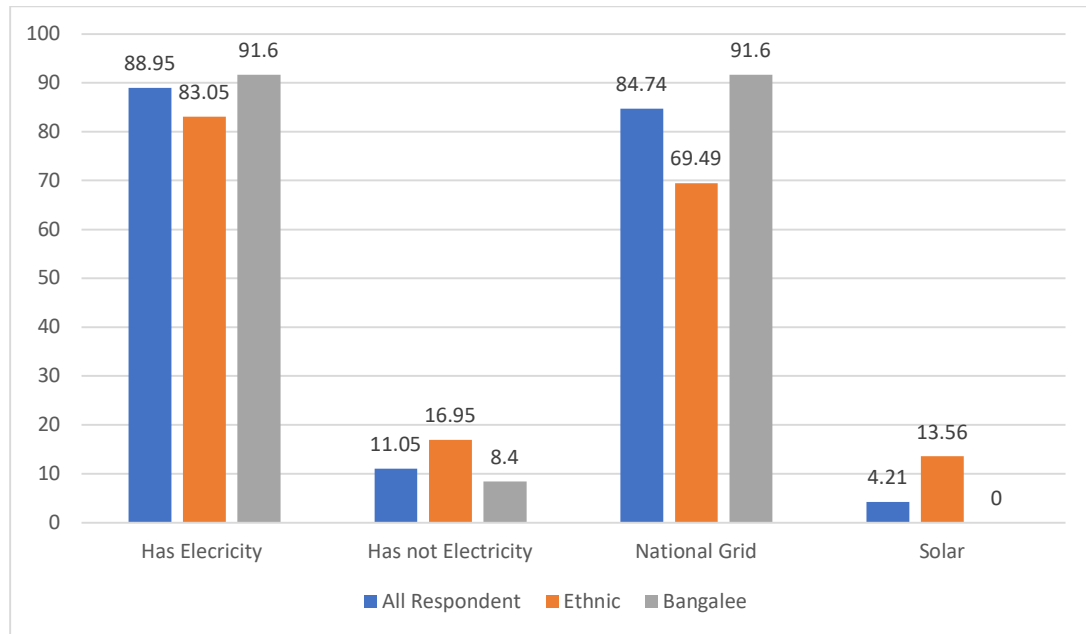
3.2.11 Electricity and Use of Mobile Phone and Internet

Table 20: Electricity Connection for Lighting

| Answer/ Source | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Has Electricity | 169 | 88.95 | 49 | 83.05 | 120 | 91.60 |
| Has no Electricity | 21 | 11.05 | 10 | 16.95 | 11 | 8.40 |
| Solar | 8 | 4.21 | 8 | 13.56 | 0 | 0.00 |
| National Grid | 161 | 84.74 | 41 | 69.49 | 120 | 91.60 |
| All Types | 190 | 100 | 59 | 100 | 131 | 100 |

Table 20 and figure 8 show that overall 88.95% households have electricity facility, 84.74% has connection from national power grid and 4.21% use solar power. The remaining 11.05% have no electricity facility. The ethnic community has lower access to national power grid and electricity as a whole. But this is partly compensated by larger share of solar electricity as relatively inaccessible areas where the ethnic people live cannot be reached by national grid.

Figure 8: Electricity Connection for Lighting



All of the five PAPs living on land to be acquired have electricity connection from national grid.

Table 21: Use of Mobile Phone and Internet in the Respondent Households

| Type of user | AI respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|---|----------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Freq HH | % | Freq HH | % | Freq HH | % |
| Cell Phone user- Number of active Sims | 188 | 98.95 | 58 | 30.53 | 130 | 68.42 |
| Internet Broadband user | 9 | 4.74 | 2 | 1.05 | 7 | 3.68 |
| Internet by Smart Phone | 81 | 42.63 | 33 | 17.37 | 48 | 25.26 |
| Social media | 60 | 31.58 | 27 | 14.21 | 33 | 17.37 |

Of the 190 sample respondents, information was available from 188. This is shown in Table 21 which reveals that 98.95% respondents have at least one cell phone or active SIM in the household, 31.58% use social media but do not use email for correspondence. The social media correspondence is maintained by broadband connect (4.74%) and 42.62% by smart phone. None used internet for official correspondence, education and business purpose but use mobile phone for business as needed. As revealed from the 57 PAP respondents, all have cell phone.

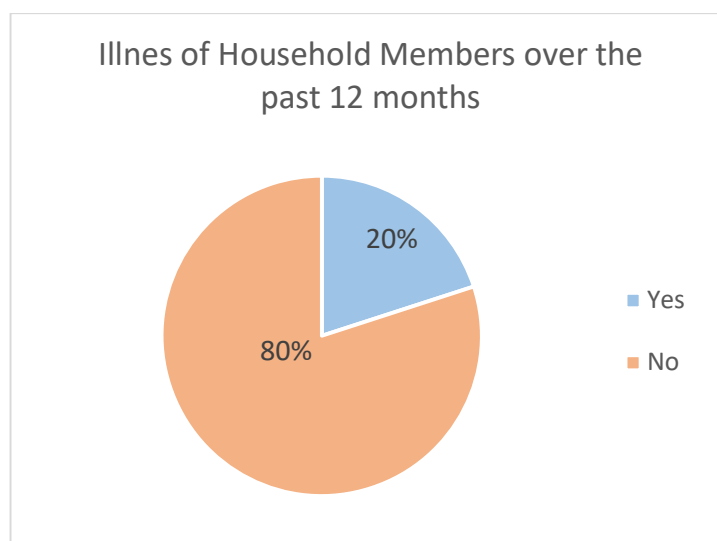
3.2.12 Sickness, Diseases and Mortality

Table 22: Illness of Household Members over the past 12 months

| Whether anybody was Sick | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|----------|------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Yes | 38 | 20.0 | 8 | 13.6 | 30 | 22.9 |
| No | 152 | 80.0 | 51 | 86.4 | 101 | 77.1 |
| All | 190 | 100 | 59 | 100 | 131 | 100 |

Table 22 and figure 9 show that 80% of the respondent households did not report any sickness within household over the past twelve months and 20% reported sickness. The ethnic community respondents had lower sickness reported (13.6%) than Bangalee respondents (22.9%).

Figure 9: Illness of Household Members over the past 12 months



This pie chart shows that among 190 households, members of one-fifth households was ill/sick over past 12 months.

Table 23: Type of Disease

| Type of diseases | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|----------|------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Fever/Cough/Influenza | 6 | 15.8 | 3 | 37.5 | 3 | 10.0 |
| Diarrhea | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Asthma, Respiratory | 7 | 18.4 | 1 | 12.5 | 6 | 20.0 |
| Gastric Ulcer | 3 | 7.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 10.0 |
| Rheumatic Fever | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Kidney disease | 2 | 5.3 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Mental illness | 2 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 6.7 |
| Eye diseases | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Body pain | 14 | 36.8 | 3 | 37.5 | 11 | 36.7 |
| The hand is burnt | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.3 |

Of the 38 respondents reporting sickness, top 10 frequently reported diseases are shown in Table 23. It reveals that highest 36.8% had complained of body pain followed by asthma and respiratory diseases (18.4%), Fever/Cough/Influenza (15.8%) and gastric ulcer (7.9%).

Table 24: Age of Diseased Person

| Age | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| | Freq HH | % affected | Freq HH | % affected | Freq HH | % affected |
| 0-4 | 6 | 15.8 | 1 | 12.5 | 5 | 16.7 |
| 5 to 14 | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.3 |
| 15-19 | 2 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 6.7 |
| 20-49 | 12 | 31.6 | 4 | 50.0 | 8 | 26.7 |
| 50-64 | 12 | 31.6 | 3 | 37.5 | 9 | 30.0 |
| 65+ | 5 | 13.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 16.7 |
| All Ages | 38 | 100.0 | 8 | 100.0 | 30 | 100.0 |

Table 24 shows that 31.6% of the sick persons were of 50-64 years age and another 13.2% were of age 65+. It is surprising that quite high percentage (31.6%) of the reported sick persons were of age 20 to 49. It is also worth noting that 15.8% of the sick persons were below 5 years old indicating high morbidity of children.

Table 25: Duration of Illness

| Duration | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Freq HH | % Number | Freq HH | % Number | Freq HH | % Number |
| One week to 1 month | 12 | 31.6 | 5 | 62.5 | 7 | 23.3 |
| Above one month | 26 | 68.4 | 3 | 37.5 | 23 | 76.7 |
| All duration | 38 | 100.0 | 8 | 100.0 | 30 | 100.0 |

Table 25 shows that more than two-thirds (68.4%) of the sick persons had been suffering for more than one month and another about one-third (31.6%) were suffering for one week to one month. Those suffering for less than one week was not reported by the respondents.

Table 26: Type of health facility accessed during sickness

| Type | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Freq HH | % | Freq HH | % | Freq HH | % |
| Community Clinic | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Union HFWC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| UHC | 6 | 15.8 | 2 | 25.0 | 4 | 13.3 |
| Private Hospital/ Clinic | 11 | 28.9 | 1 | 12.5 | 10 | 33.3 |
| Medicine shop | 3 | 7.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 10.0 |
| District Hospital/ MCH | 16 | 42.1 | 4 | 50.0 | 12 | 40.0 |
| Village Doctor | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Unani/ Ayurvedic | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| All Facilities | 38 | 100.0 | 8 | 100.0 | 30 | 100.0 |

Table 26 shows that 42.1% of the respondents reported to have used district hospital/medical college hospital for getting treatment. It was followed by private hospital/clinic (28.9%) and Upazila Health Complex (15.8%). It should be noted that the reported 38 cases of sickness were one week to one month or above one month duration therefore the percentage of medicine, village doctor, Unani/Ayurvedic, etc. was so low. For the same reason, community clinic and union health and family welfare center were not reported.

Table 27: Mortality in the HH, if any, over the past 12 months

| Relation Code | All Respondents | Ethnic | Bangalee |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | Freq HH | Freq HH | Freq HH |
| Daughter-in-law | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mother | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Father | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Father-in-law | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Mother-in-law | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Grandson | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 10 | 3 | 7 |

Of the 190 respondents, 10 reported to have lost some member of the family over the past 12 months. Of them 7 were in the Bangalee community and 3 were in the Ethnic community. Of the dead person relation to the head of households is shown in Table 27 above.

Table 28: Source of Income and Average Monthly Income by Source

| Income Source | All Respondents | | | Ethnic | | | Bangalee | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|
| | Freq HH | % HH | Av income | Freq HH | % HH | Av income | Freq HH | % HH | Av income |
| Business | 67 | 35.3 | 12,075 | 13 | 22.0 | 12,000 | 54 | 41.2 | 12,093 |
| Salaried Service | 35 | 18.4 | 12,757 | 15 | 25.4 | 15,200 | 20 | 15.3 | 10,925 |
| Day laborer | 89 | 46.8 | 8,551 | 40 | 67.8 | 9,550 | 49 | 37.4 | 7,735 |
| Income from crop farming | 31 | 16.3 | 4,839 | 12 | 20.3 | 5,083 | 19 | 14.5 | 4,684 |
| Cattle farming | 6 | 3.2 | 4,333 | 1 | 1.7 | 3,000 | 5 | 3.8 | 4,600 |
| Poultry farming | 2 | 1.1 | 1,250 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 | 1.5 | 1,250 |
| Income from rent of house etc. | 1 | 0.5 | 2,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 2,500 |
| Income from horticulture | 3 | 1.6 | 5,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 3 | 2.3 | 5,000 |
| (Remittance) sent from abroad | 4 | 2.1 | 16,375 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 4 | 3.1 | 16,375 |
| Others | 23 | 12.1 | 6,609 | 2 | 3.4 | 6,250 | 21 | 16.0 | 6,643 |
| Total | 261 | | 12,789 | 83 | | 14,279 | 178 | | 12,118 |

Table 28 shows that 190 respondents had 261 sources of income or average of 1.37 source per household. The ethnic community respondents had 1.4 source per household and Bangalee household had average of 1.36 source per household. Average income of all households seen in this table is Tk. 12,789 which was 15,548 in Table 10. The difference (about 22%) could be due to under reporting of income by source.

Table 29: Source of Loan of Respondent of Sample Households

| Source of Loan | All Respondents | | | Ethnic | | | Bangalee | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------|----------|-------|----------------|
| | Freq HH | % | Average Amount | Freq HH | % | Average Amount | Freq HH | % | Average Amount |
| Commercial Bank | 1 | 0.69 | 100,000 | 1 | 2.44 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grameen Bank | 20 | 13.79 | 94,500 | 3 | 7.32 | 45,000 | 17 | 16.35 | 103,235 |
| Government Commercial Bank | 21 | 14.48 | 205,714 | 4 | 9.76 | 340,000 | 17 | 16.35 | 163,750 |
| National NGO / PKSF | 85 | 58.62 | 53,671 | 23 | 56.10 | 53,696 | 62 | 59.62 | 53,661 |
| Local NGO | 28 | 19.31 | 40,567 | 10 | 24.39 | 25,200 | 18 | 17.31 | 48,250 |
| BRDB Samiti | 2 | 1.38 | 100,000 | 1 | 2.44 | 100,000 | 1 | 0.96 | 100,000 |
| Others | 9 | 6.21 | 98,889 | 3 | 7.32 | 63,333 | 6 | 5.77 | 116,667 |
| Total | 145 | 100 | 99,049 | 41 | 100 | 103,890 | 104 | 100 | 97,594 |

Table 29 shows that of 190 respondent households 145 took loan from different government and non-government sources and the average amount of loan was Tk. 99,049. About 58.62% respondent households used National NGO or PKSF and 19.31% used Local NGO for loan services. In addition, 14.48% households took loan from Commercial Bank and only 6.21% used other sources for loan. The average amount of loan taken by Ethnic community households (Tk.103,890) is slightly higher than that of Bangalee households (Tk. 97,594).

As revealed from the RAP, 21 of the 57 availed loan facility (37%) over past one year. Ten of the borrowers accessed NGOs for loan, 5 borrowed from relative/friends, only one from Bank and 3 from other source of small loan. None of these are agricultural loan and none involved mortgage of land.

Table 30: Decision making in the Household in day to day matters and managing property

| Decision making role in day to day matters | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|--|-----------------|------|--------|------|----------|------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Mainly by men | 23 | 12.1 | 3 | 5.1 | 20 | 15.3 |
| Mainly by women | 16 | 8.4 | 8 | 13.6 | 8 | 6.1 |
| Jointly | 151 | 79.5 | 48 | 81.4 | 103 | 78.6 |
| Decision making role in managing property | | | | | | |
| Mainly by men | 22 | 11.6 | 3 | 5.1 | 19 | 14.5 |
| Mainly by women | 17 | 8.9 | 8 | 13.6 | 9 | 6.9 |
| Jointly | 151 | 79.5 | 48 | 81.4 | 103 | 78.6 |

Table 30 shows that 79.5% of all respondents reported that they take decision jointly by men and women in day to day matters and managing property. It is 81.4% for ethnic people and 78.6% for Bangalee. Percentage of decision in day to day matter by ethnic women is 13.6% which is only 6.1 in Bangalee community. In property management 13.6% of ethnic women take decision which is 6.9% in Bangalee community. This mean that ethnic women are more influential than Bangalee women in decision making role in both day to day matters and property management.

Table 31: Benefits of Land Port

| Answer/ Source | All Respondents | | Ethnic | | Bangalee | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq Yes | Freq No |
| Land value will increase | 122 | 64.2 | 37 | 62.7 | 85 | 64.9 |
| Increase house rent | 77 | 40.5 | 18 | 30.5 | 59 | 45.0 |
| Expand business, employment | 175 | 92.1 | 56 | 94.9 | 119 | 90.8 |
| Improve transport system | 57 | 30.0 | 17 | 28.8 | 40 | 30.5 |
| Reduced Travel Time | 22 | 11.6 | 7 | 11.9 | 15 | 11.5 |
| Total | 190 | 100 | 59 | 100 | 131 | 100 |
| Sum % | | 238.4 | | 228.8 | | 242.7 |

Table 31 shows five different benefits of land port in the project area. Multiple response was allowed and on an average each respondent had 2.38 responses. As for individual benefits 92.1% of the respondents think that business will expand and employment opportunity will increase. About 64.2% of respondents believe that land value will increase, 40.5% think that house rent will increase, 30% think that transportation system will improve and 11.6% think that travel time will be reduced.

3.2.13 Effects and benefits of Land Port to Ethnic Households

Figure 10: Perceived Benefits of Land Port to Tribal Peoples

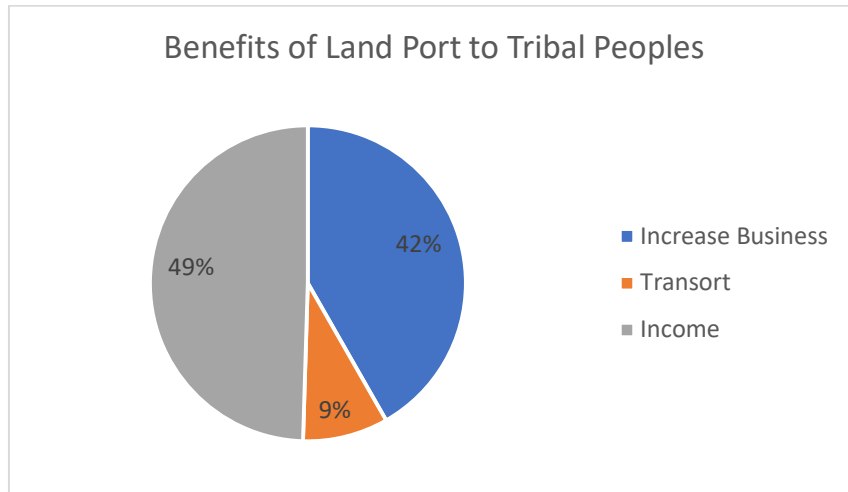
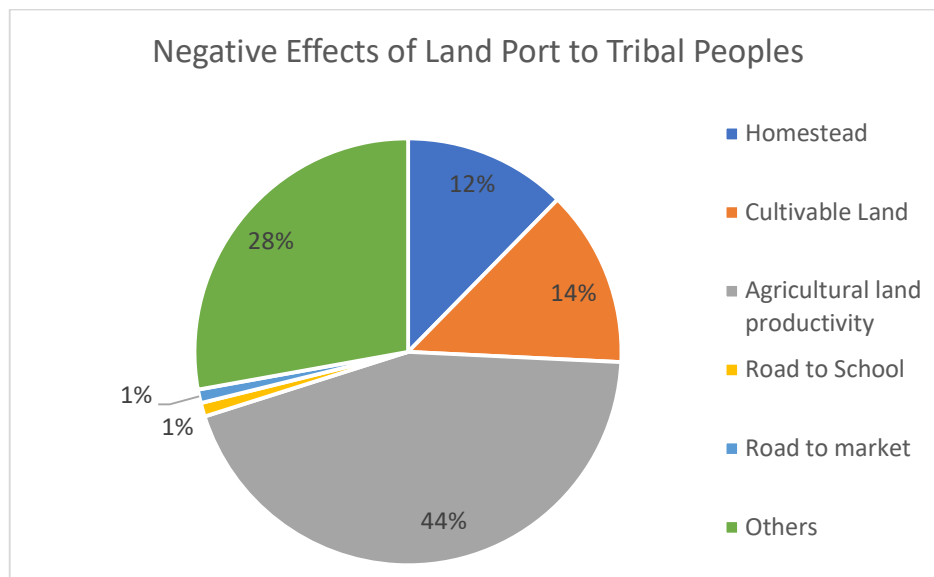


Figure 10 shows perceived benefits of land port to the tribal people. Almost half of the respondents think that business will be increased for the new land port. In addition, 42% of the respondents believe that income will increase and 9% think that transport system will improve.

Figure 11: Perceived Negative Effects of Land Port to Tribal Peoples



As seen in the figure 11, 7.44% of the respondents perceive that productivity of agricultural land will be affected and another 12% think that homestead land will be hampered for the land port. In addition, 14% of the respondents think that area of cultivable land will decrease and 20% think of other problems.

Figure 12: Perceived Social Problems of Land Port to Tribal Peoples

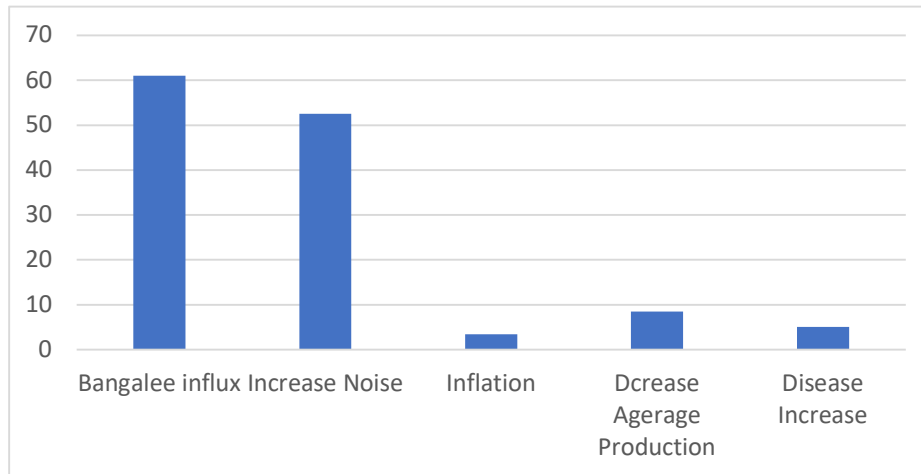


Figure 12 shows the perceived social problems for the land port to tribal people. About 61% of the interviewed respondents think that Bangalee influx will occur and 52.5% think of noise pollution. Very small percentage of respondent's think of inflation, reduced agricultural production and increase of human diseases.

Figure 13: Perceived Negative Impact of Land Port to Environment

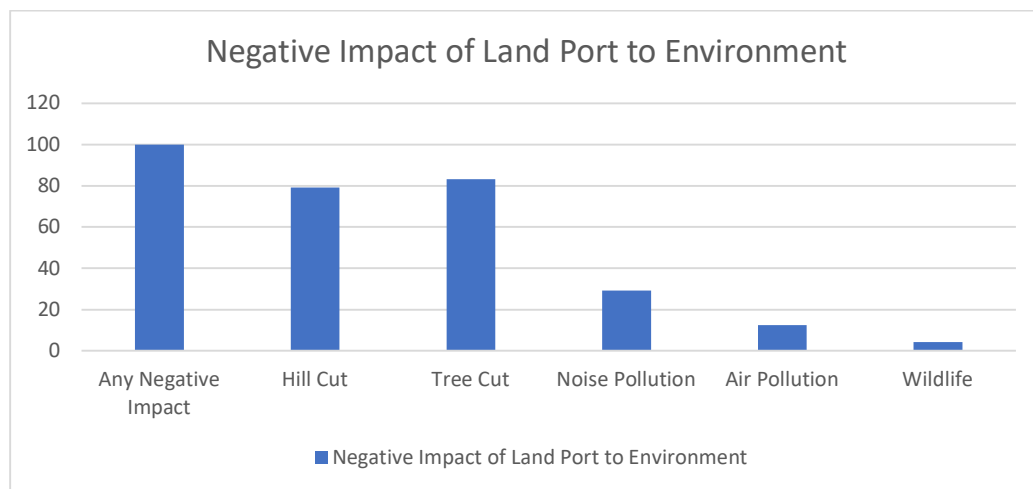


Figure 13 shows negative impact of land port to the environment of project area where all respondents think that there are some negative impacts. About 79.2% of the respondents think that there will be hill cut due to construction, 83.3% think of tree felling, 29.2% respondents believe that noise pollution will occur, 12.5% think of air pollution and 4.2% think that wildlife will be reduced.

Figure 14: Perceived Negative Effects of Land Port to Ethnic Minority Religions

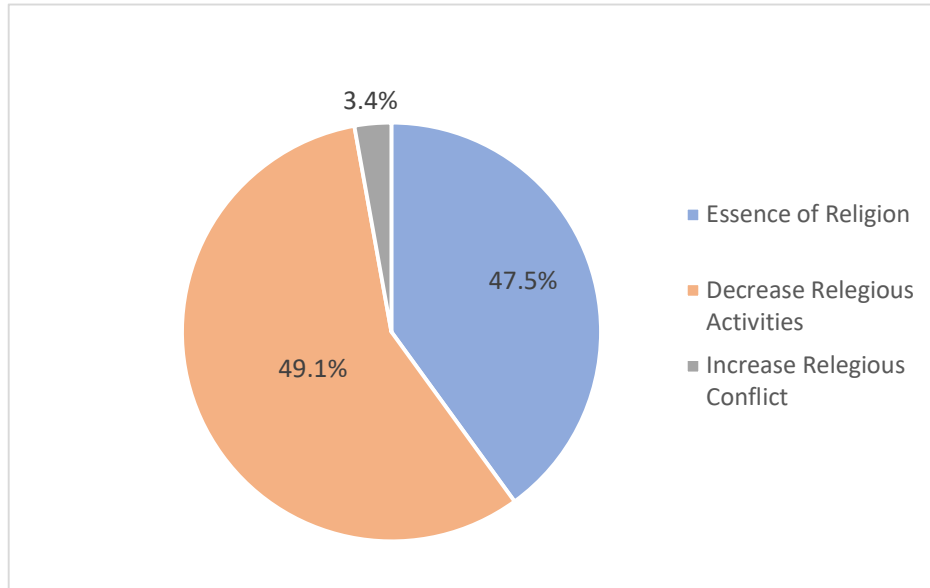


Figure 14 shows negative effects of land port on the ethnic minority religions. Two-third of the respondents think that religious activities will be reduced. In addition, 47.5% respondents believe that the essence of religion will be undermined and a small 3.4% respondents think that religious conflicts will increase.

3.2.14 Suggestions and Recommendations

Table 32: Suggestions offered by the Survey participants

| Suggestions of Ethnic Community Respondents | Freq | % |
|--|------|------|
| You have to make the road without cutting down the trees | 1 | 4.5 |
| Consider probable negative impacts while executing construction work | 2 | 9.1 |
| To develop without cutting the hills | 8 | 36.4 |
| Everything should be done in accordance with the law | 1 | 4.5 |
| Harmful issues need to be addressed | 3 | 13.6 |
| We have to work with the opinion of the people | 1 | 4.5 |
| Emphasis should be given to agriculture | 1 | 4.5 |
| Negotiations are needed to resolve local problems | 1 | 4.5 |
| Work has to match with words | 1 | 4.5 |
| We have to work to protect the environment | 1 | 4.5 |
| New plantation program should be undertaken to reduce effect of tree felling | 2 | 9.1 |
| Note: 22 respondents provided definite information | | |

A total of 22 ethnic community respondents provided some suggestions to minimize the negative impacts on ethnic communities and enhance benefits to them. These are summarized in **Table 32** above.

Details of SIA tables are provided in **Annex-6**

4 Institutional Arrangement and Implementation Structure

4.1 The BLPA Set-up

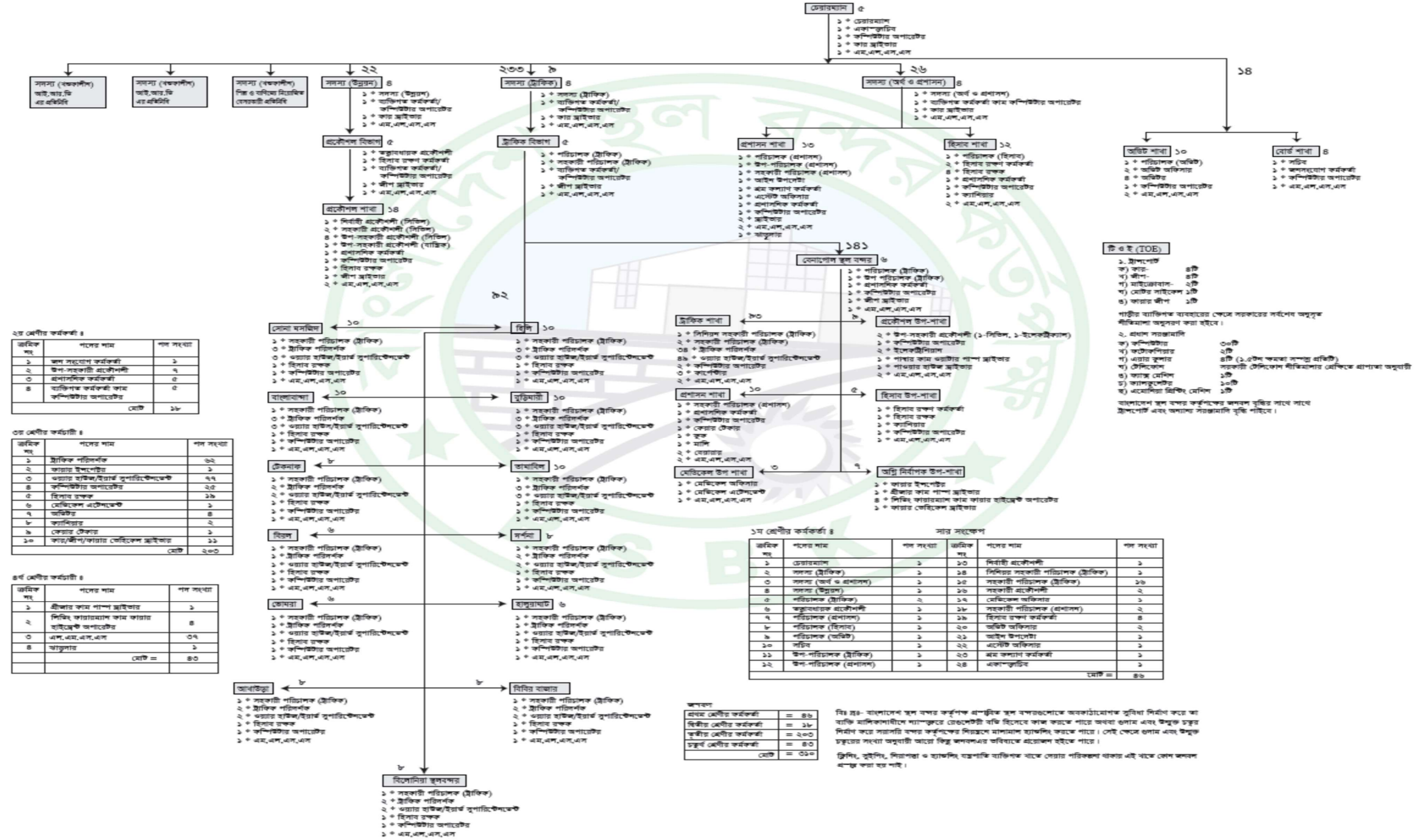
The Chairman is the executive head of BLPA. He is assisted by Member (Traffic), Member (Development) and Member (Finance and Administration and others). The Chairman is the head of the organization. BLPA has a total strength of 310 employees of which 46 are Class I officers, 18 are Class II officers, 203 are Class III staff and 43 are Class IV staff. Ramgarh port is not yet established and no staff posted there. When it will be established, required positions will be created and manpower will be posted as required.

This is elaborated in BLPA organogram in Figure 15 below.

Figure 15: Organogram of BLPA



বাংলাদেশ জলবন্দর কর্তৃপক্ষ
সাংগঠনিক কাঠামো

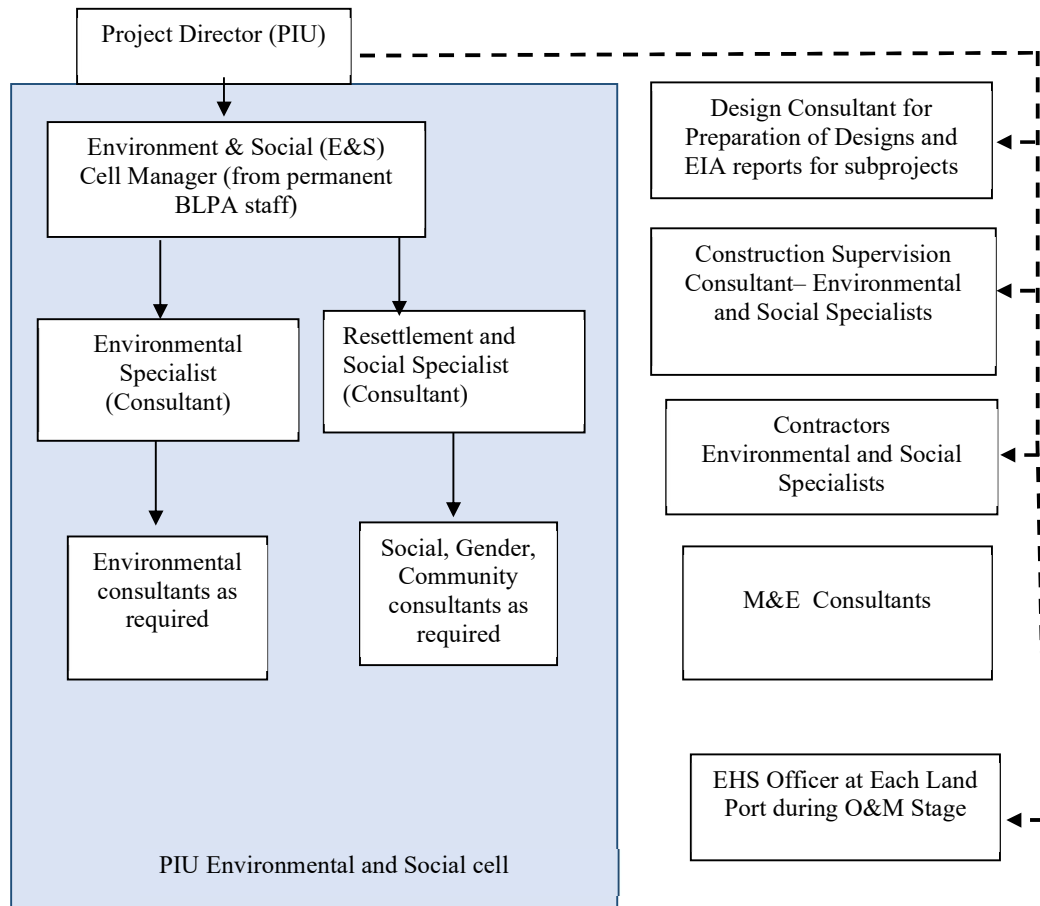


4.2 Institutional Set-Up of the Project

BLPA will arrange for RFP/RAP implementation and monitoring mechanism. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have an Environmental and Social Cell in the PIU. In the overall project level, all RFP/RAP oversight will be ensured by BLPA. A Joint Director of BLPA will head the Environmental and Social Cell of BLPA. Two Deputy Directors, one each will be in charge for Environment and Social aspects of the project. The Deputy Director (Social) will be assisted by a Senior Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist and two other consultants each in charge for Community Engagement and Gender. The Supervision Consultants and Contractors will have Environmental and Social Specialists to supervise and implement RAP provisions. M&E Consultants will do the quarterly monitoring and periodic impact evaluation and assessments.

The following are the functions of Social Specialist (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist) in the supervision of consultant team:

- 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 (including GBV) cases.



4.2.1 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 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 periodic 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 • Coordination with the other agencies for RAP implementation. • Periodic reporting on RAP implementation to BLPA. • All the actions related to ensure compliance with RPF as directed by BLPA. |

4.3 Role of the PIU

The BLPA will be responsible for implementation of the project. The BLPA will establish a Project Implementation Unit for the project headed by the Joint Director. In the Project office it 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 PIU activity will be overseen by the Project Director (PD).

The project will carry out monitoring 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 as to project interventions and address various social issues from time to time.

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 representatives from the Ministry of Shipping, local administration, local government, and BLPA. The field level committee will be established for the port comprising local level BLPA office staff, PIU representative in charge of social cell and the social specialist.

4.4 Strengthening BLPA

The BLPA has limited of staff provided in the organogram and discussed under Section 4.1 above. At Ramgarh, land Port is not yet established. When the physical implementation will be undertaken and the port starts functioning, the BLPA will place needed manpower and logistics.

4.5 Capacity Building for BLPA Officials

Capacity building and training will be provided for BLPA officials, consultants, PAPs, and other stakeholders. Additionally, specialized training on GBV/SEA/SH issues will be provided to the Social Consultant to deal with such issues. However, the project will finance training of BLPA port level officers and staff related to RAP implementation, GRM, 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. The trained BLPA officials will then train local stakeholders like transport operator, port labor, local community members, and PAPs. BLPA will prepare training plan which will be circulated to the BLPA officials and other relevant govt. agency officials and local community.

5 Stakeholder Consultation

5.1 Need for Stakeholder Consultations

According to the World Bank OP 4.10, free and strong opinion and participation in public consultation. Indeed, OP 4.10 requires free, prior and informed consultation and broad community support of the affected Indigenous Peoples for the proposed project. It recognizes indigenous people who are vulnerable to different types of risks and levels of impacts from the project, including loss of land, identity, culture, and customary livelihoods.

Furthermore, according to the World Bank OP 4.12, 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 with primary and secondary stakeholders for collection of information and also to obtain their views/opinions on the project;
- Identify environmental and social issues such as displacement, safety hazards, employment, and impact on vulnerable persons;
- Begin establishing communication and evolving mechanism for the resolution of social and environmental problems at local community and project level;
- Involve project stakeholders in an inclusive manner and
- Receive feedback from primary and secondary stakeholders on mitigation and enhancement measures to address the environmental and social impacts of the project.

5.2 Methodology of Consultations

A checklist has prepared 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.

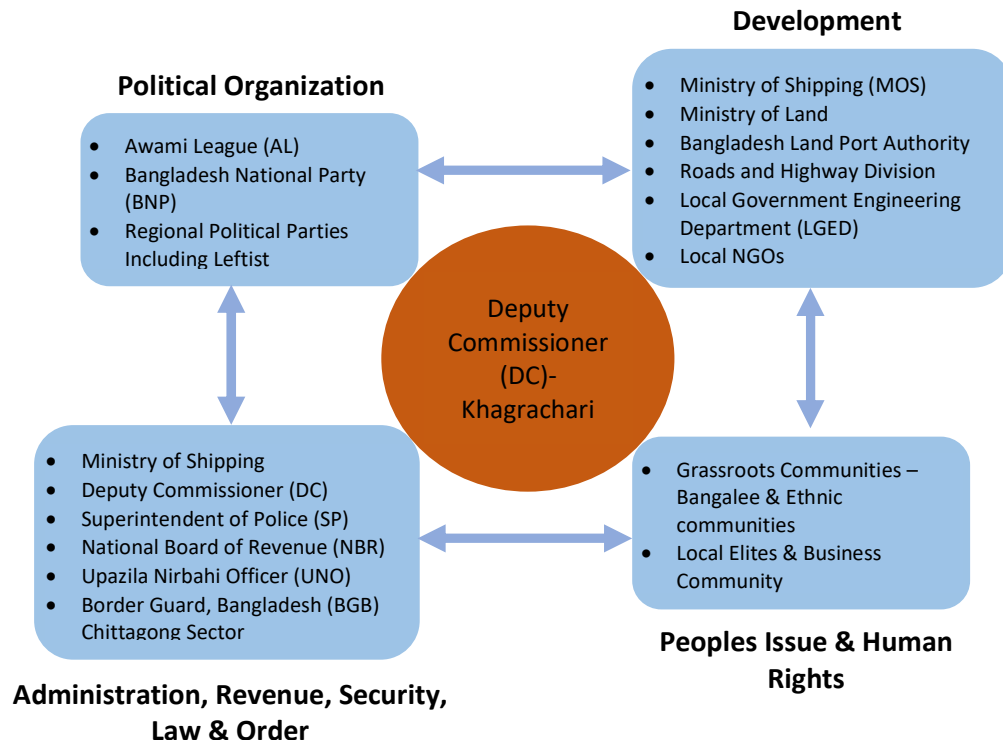
A Social Expert from the multi-disciplinary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) consultant team facilitated the consultation process to collect/record opinions and views from their own perspectives. The other members of the ESIA team also attended and assisted as necessary. The team used 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 Type of Stakeholders Consulted

The type of stakeholders consulted is shown diagrammatically in Figure 16 below:

Figure 16: Type of Stakeholders



BLPA is the project implementing agency. Apart from the BLPA, various other stakeholders are involved from planning through implementation to the M&E of the project. The important stakeholders are:

- Project affected persons and households affected by land acquisition;
- Customs and immigration officials, other agencies;
- Importers, Exporters, Clearing Forwarding Agents, Trade Associations;
- Transport Operators, Drivers, Transport Associations, Cross Border Bus Operators;
- MoS, MoL, BLPA, Roads & Highway Department (RHD), Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED);
- District and Upazila Administration (DC, Superintendent of Police, Additional District Commissioner (Land Revenue), UNO, Assistant Commissioner (Land), Assistant Superintendent of Police/Officer in Charge);

- g) Upazila Chairman and Ramgarh Municipal Mayor, Ward Councilors, Woman Councilor, Upazila Parishad Woman Member;
- h) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)/ Civil Society/Teacher speaking for vulnerable groups, women, disabled and for conservation of environment and Operational Health and Safety (OHS) etc.

5.3 First Round Consultation Meeting

The first round of public consultation was held on 2nd January, 2017 at the conference room of the District Commissioner, Khagrachari. It was chaired by the DC of Khagrachari, Mr. Md. Wahiduzzaman. Mr. Tapan Kumar Chokravarty, Chairman, BLPA was the Chief Guest. Key discussant from the BLPA was Mr. Hassan Ali, Executive Engineer. In addition, Dr. Nurul Islam, Environmental Safeguard Consultant and Kirti Nishan Chakma, Social Safeguard Consultant, attended the consultation as observers from the World Bank.²⁰

In total 35 participants attended the Consultation meeting. This includes traditional leaders from the ethnic communities (Circle Chief, Headmen and Karbari), representatives of the local bodies (Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC), HDC, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board, Upazila Parishad and Union Parishad) Government Departments/Agencies (DC, Superintendent of Police, Agriculture Office), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Local Women Leaders from both Bengali and ethnic communities and local media.

Table 33: Comments and Suggestion in the FGD Meeting& Stakeholder Meeting

| SN | Date | Place of the Meeting | Comments and Suggestion |
|----|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | 02-01-17 Khagrachari | Participants 35- , Local elites, local government representatives Venue- Conference Room, DC Office, Khagrachari District | <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 major negative social impact of the project except LA 5. Training for livelihood and staff training required 6. Employment opportunity for local people during construction 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 |

²⁰ Report of Stakeholders Consultation on the Proposed Ramgarh Land Port, DC Office, Khagrachari Sadar, Khagrachari Hill District

It engendered a lively discussion by the participants. All participants unanimously expressed their support to the construction of the land port. Alongside, a lively discussion was followed where they also raised some issues and concerns.

The issues and concerns raised in the discussion are provided below, along with responses from BLPA:

Table 34: Summary of First Round Public Consultation Meeting

| Observation/Comment Raised | BLPA Response |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the participants requested for further consultation with the stakeholders including the grassroots communities and the institutions as the project goes ahead. | <p>The present consultation is a very preliminary level consultation and only with the institutional stakeholders. More consultations including with the grassroots communities, affected persons and the area's ethnic minority inhabitants will be held as part of the social and environmental assessment of the proposed land port when the project activity starts.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants emphasized the importance to BLPA to work closely with the local institutions (HDC, CHTRC, Upazila Parishad, etc.) during the implementation of the project and during its subsequent operation. | <p>It is the intention of BLPA to work closely with all the relevant stakeholders of the project. BLPA considers it important to ensure that the project's benefits reach equally to all the stakeholders and it is also aware of the specific context of the CHT region.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should include specific plan for the vulnerable and Indigenous people communities. The plan should include proper compensation to them and as well as support for livelihood restoration. | <p>BLPA will prepare such a plan as part of the project social and environmental impact assessment which will detail the mitigation measures for any potential negative impacts, compensation plan/mechanisms to the affected persons and as well as specific plan for the ethnic minority and vulnerable communities so that they can benefit in equal measures from the project's interventions.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants made it a point that in order to ensure maximum impacts/benefits of the project there should be specific measures for the PAPs in particular but also the larger development of the Khagrachari District. Many reminded of examples from the recent history where the region saw little benefits for large development project. They mentioned the example of the Kaptai Dam which submerged one third of the region whereas, vast areas of the region still have not got electricity, and more recently, the development of the Semutang gas field (in Manikchari Upazila, Khagrachari) from which hardly anyone in | <p>BLPA is aware of the specific context of the CHT region and its recent history. For this purpose, the project will be carefully designed to minimize the negative impacts, if any, and to maximize the potential benefits for all. The social and environmental impact assessment of the proposed land port will explore in-depth the various issues in this regard and will lay down the specific recommendations for this purpose.</p> |

| Observation/Comment Raised | BLPA Response |
|--|---|
| <p>the Khagrachari/CHT benefited. Many said that the region is left with the long term devastating consequences of these interventions and emphatically told that "similar history must not repeat once more".</p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants raised demand for job reservation for the local people and more specifically, the PAPs. | <p>BLPA is sympathetic to this proposal and indeed, in a number of other land ports, it has followed similar measures and made provisions for jobs in relevant positions to the affected persons.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants also raised the need of a detailed socio-economic study about the impact of the land port. They said that although the land port will be located in Ramgarh, its impacts will be much wider in the region. The assessment should spell out in detail so that appropriate measures could be taken by the government /project. | <p>BLPA is aware of the larger impacts that the proposed land port might impact in the CHT region. The social and environment impact assessment will ensure addressing these issues and including necessary measures for it to adopt.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many participants raised the issue of tourism and said that, while, in general, tourism should be welcome the socio-economic assessment should include the issue to understand its long-term impacts and in particular for the vulnerable communities. They also asked to put more emphasis on -tourism. | <p>BLPA understands that tourism has great potential in the CHT region. However, it is also aware of the potential negative impacts that tourism could produce if it grows in unplanned and unchecked manner. BLPA is not involved in tourism promotion but it is aware that the proposed land port can boost greater mobility of the people including tourism. The social and assessment will look into the matters.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants raised the concerns that while the proposed land port will surely generate economic opportunities, jobs and incomes, special measures should be included to promote/support the local businesses so that not only the Dhaka and Chattogram big business houses monopolize all the available opportunities. | <p>BLPA understands the demands of the participants and will encourage the stakeholders to raise these demands to the government.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many participants raised the issue of the connecting road and the need for expansion of the current road from Ramgarh to Baraiyarhat. They also raised the importance of developing a second connecting road through Nazirhat/Fatikchhari and also to explore extension of rail link which currently extends up to Nazirhat, some 30/40 kilometers from Ramgarh. | <p>BLPA expects a somewhat low volume of trades through the proposed land port at the initial stage. However, it agrees that the current connecting road might face increased traffic including heavy trucks from the construction of the land port. However, BLPA is also confident that the government will take appropriate measures in this regard based on the project's feasibility studies.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What will be the rate/measures of compensation for land acquisition? | <p>BLPA will follow the government approved laws in this regard. Further where</p> |

| Observation/Comment Raised | BLPA Response |
|--|--|
| | applicable, it will also comply with Work Bank safeguards policies. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding by World Bank, is it grant or loan? What are the conditions? What are objectives of World Bank for financing the project? | <p>The Government of Bangladesh is seeking the funding from World Bank for the proposed land port. It is a low interest loan, as all the World Bank funding to Bangladesh usually is. However, there is, at this stage, still no commitment by the World Bank to finance the proposed Ramgarh Land Port. The project will enhance greater connectivity with India which will be in turn generate more economic activity and employment in the CHT region and Bangladesh.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the co-location of the land ports between India and Bangladesh work? | <p>This is a very new concept both to Bangladesh and India. As such there is still no definite answer at present about how it will function. But if the modality works smoothly, it will create a milestone in regional cooperation.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land under acquisition is prime agricultural land in Ramgarh. The land port should have proper drainage system so that it does not create water-logging or dirty water from the land port does not flood the nearby agricultural land. There is also a risk of bank erosion by the Feni River if it is located nearby. | <p>BLPA is aware of these potential issues and will specifically ask the feasibility study to look into these concerns.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is one graveyard (Buddhist) on the riverside. | <p>The Chairman of BLPA said that BLPA would try to avoid acquiring religious sensitive locations.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even if BLPA provides appropriate compensation to the affected persons and communities, it should be mindful that these people are poor and many not have the skill and capacity to handle the sudden amount of compensation cash effectively. BLPA should think about implementing a skill development program to the affected communities and in the wider Khagrachari district. | <p>The feasibility study and the social and environmental assessment will look in-depth to these concerns. Based on the recommendations of these studies, BLPA will consider appropriate measures as per law.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHT region is one of the poorest areas in Bangladesh. The revenue/taxes generated from the port activity should be shared with the region's local government institutions such as the Upazila and District Council. | <p>The government has specific policy in this regard. BLPA will encourage the stakeholders to raise their concerns to the government.</p> |

5.4 Second Round Public Consultation

The second round public consultation was held on 27th February, 2020 at Upazila Parishad, Ramgarh Upazila, Khagrachari.

Table 35: Summary of Second Round Public Consultation Meeting²¹

Date of Meeting: 27thFebruary, 2020 Venue: Upazila Parishad Auditorium, Ramgarh

| Participants | Discussion Points | Response by BLPA |
|---|---|---|
| The PAPs- farmers, women farmers and community leaders from Bangalee and Tribal communities | The PAPs, who are mainly farmers, said that as the project will acquire agricultural land. This will lead the farmers to become unemployed. Therefore, they are asking for preferential treatment to get job or to get lump sum amount of money so that they can invest according to their choice. They are hoping to get the compensation within short time with in proper amount. They are also concerned about getting compensation as some of them hold 'ancholik dolil, without registration and mutation. There should be special consideration for poorer class. | The issue of Ancholik Dolil should be resolved locally with the help of the headman and discussion with UNO. The PD added that there will be a GRC at local level for Grievance Redress comprising UNO, Headman Assistant Engineer, BLPA and Social Special, BRCP-1 project. The project authority will try to compensate both title holder and non-title holder PAPs as per laws of Bangladesh and WB guideline. About employment support, the project authority said that the project will create many business opportunities and these will be more attractive than job. |
| Local youths, students – Bangalee, Chakma and Marma | Local youths talked again about title and non-title holders, job opportunity, environmental concerns, law enforcement and issuance of notice to both title holders and non-title holders. | In this issue, the project authority response that the project will create many business opportunities and these will be more attractive than job. Also, that local people will get priority for job during project implementation period through contractor. Regarding the non-title holder compensation, there will be a GRC at local level for Grievance Redress. The GRC will look after the matter in consultation with the DC office. The authority assured that the environmental concerns will be mitigate properly. |

²¹Field Visit, 2020

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tribal Community Headman-Marma | Headman of local community said main problem is land related. He said as solution that, at first they will identify registered land owners and then non-title holders. They will solve non-title locally. | It was replied that the meeting should be held with UNO including Headman & relevant PAPs on this issue. |
| Buddhist Community, Secretary of Temple Committee | Mr. Sathoyai Ong Mogh mentioned that the Land Port will affect some part of the funeral Ground/ Crematory. According to them the whole place is of 66 decimals and they use 26 decimals for planting bamboo and cane for cremation. The entire plantation area and most part of the Crematory are lost, leaving only about 17 decimals as Crematory. Further to this, the approach road of Maitri Setu (bridge) blocked the way to access the funeral ground from the town side. The Buddhist community reportedly own 4.01 acres of which 3.35 acres is Temples and 0.66 is funeral area including plantation area. Now the Buddhist community is concerned how they will manage after construction of the port and how connectivity will be provided between temple and the cremation site. | It was replied by the project authority that the land for acquisition was selected with the assistance of LA section of Khagrachari DC office. During the selection of land, it was found 17 decimal land for cremation and this land was left from acquisition. It was suggested that if they have any ownership document for more than 17 decimal land for cremation, it should be submitted to DC office in proper manner and stage. As for the approach it was informed that the fencing between approach road and funeral ground is temporarily for construction period of the bridge. It will be removed after construction of the bridge. After the construction work and the port will be walled in three sides and the side faced towards the road on the river side will be open. The project authority also mentioned that they have no intension to hamper the normal activity of the cremation and will provide better assistance from the authority in future. |
| Upazila Parishad Chairman | Mr. Bishwa Pradip Kumar Karbari focused on the verification of feasibility and need of the project. They have big hopes from the project and massive development from the project. About the land title issues he recommended the PAPs to look for legal solutions immediately and work accordingly by submitting mutation (<i>namjari</i>) petition to DC. | The issue of Ancholik Dolil needs to be settle locally with the assistance of the Headman and UNO and then the PAPs may approach DC for needed mutation as per law. |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Paurasava Mayor | Mayor of Ramgarh Paurasava said that they are happy to see that BLPA has started the work and they will help to complete the project smoothly. He said to compromise everybody to solve the problem related to land. | |
| BGB, Police | The BGB representative informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs is in the process of acquiring 2.00 acres land for BGB and his is in addition to 10 acres to be acquired by the BLPA. | It was clarified that during design the project will consider space for all relevant agencies in the port. About separate LA the BGB may share it with the BLPA. |
| UNO | A.N.M. Bodruddoza (UNO of Ramgarh, Khagrachari) presented his short speech mainly focusing on the land acquisition issue and compensation. He ensured his utmost support and helps for the PAPs and shared his valuable opinion about the development aspects of the project. | |

The Attendance List of Public Consultation is attached in **Annex-02**

Photos of public Consultation is attached in **Annex-03**

Table 36: Summary of FGD Meeting²²

| Date of FGD & Venue | Participants | Opinion expressed |
|---|---|---|
| 20 th March, 2020 Feni Nodir Kul (settlement beside river Feni), Ramgarh | PAPs 11 persons including women and ethnic minorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all FGDs, the participants, mostly affected person expressed their concern on land acquisition. They requested the authority concerned to pay compensation at 3 times of prevailing level market price. They opined that the compensation receiving process should be harassment free. They asked for paying not only the title holders but also those holding haat dolil, bondhak dolil or enjoying occupancy without document. They also demanded job placement on priority basis. They have requested to consider lump sum money so that they can invest it as per their own choice. |
| Choice for resettlement and opportunities created by the project, livelihood and income restoration, compensation and resettlement benefits, improvement of service facilities etc. | | |
| 26 th March, 2020 Feni Nodir Kul (settlement | PAPs 16 persons (4 women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants, mostly affected person expressed their concern on land acquisition and its implication on agriculture. |

²²Field Visit, 2020

| Date of FGD & Venue | Participants | Opinion expressed |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| beside river Feni), Ramgarh | including 2 from ethnic community) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They requested the authority concerned to pay compensation at 3 times of local market price so that land can be purchase land on the road side. • They opined that the compensation receiving process should be harassment free. • They asked for paying not only the title holders but also those holding haat dolil, Bondhak dolil or enjoying occupancy without document. • They desired that the non-title holders enjoying occupancy by haat dolil, Bondhak dolil and dokholdar be issued notice so that they can approach DC office for compensation. • Beside the owners, the sharecropper/ tenants should also be compensated. • They also demanded job placement on priority basis. |
| Choice for resettlement and opportunities created by the project, livelihood and income restoration, compensation and resettlement benefits, improvement of service facilities etc. | | |

The Attendance List of FGDs is attached in **Annex-04**

Photos of FGDs is attached in **Annex-05**

5.5 Transparency and Accountability

The WB requires high standard of stakeholder engagement to ensure that clients achieve the best possible development outcomes. Bank’s country strategies and projects are based on dialogue with stakeholders, including civil society. World Bank Group (WBG) President has committed to incorporating beneficiary feedback in 100 percent of World Bank-financed projects by 2018.

So, ability to help eliminate poverty and improve livelihoods would comprise space for civil society to help shape development in the borrower countries. Environmental and social safeguard policies (including resettlement as in OP 4.12) are designed to prevent and mitigate harm to people and the environment as a result of Bank Group-supported operations.

World Bank OP 4.10 requires free, prior and informed consultations of the project affected people to recognize the rights of indigenous/tribal people. Small Ethnic and Disadvantaged Community Development Plan are prepared following the design to protect the rights of tribal people. Strong voice and participation of indigenous/tribal people in the consultation meetings (as in OP 4.10) provides the opportunity to maintain transparency and accountability.

Those who feel they have been negatively affected by WBG projects must have access to robust and independent grievance redress mechanisms and to bodies, such as the World Bank Inspection Panel and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman, able to hold WBG institutions to account.

When allegations of reprisal are brought to WB group’s attention, they work within the scope of mandate with appropriate parties to try to address them. Where links between

reprisals and WBG-financed projects can be established, the Bank have taken action as documented by past cases and will continue to do so.

Bank has strong policies and mechanisms that address any concerns raised by human rights advocacy groups and civil society, and Bank is open to dialogue on improvements and values the perspectives these groups bring. The Bank will continue to work with them towards the shared goal of strengthening protections for people in the countries where Bank work.

Regarding the above context, SMP and RAP have proposal of raising participatory approach for project affected person and concerned stakeholders. As for WB Accountability Mechanism, project transparency, an independent forum should be in place for people adversely affected by WB-assisted projects where they can:

- Voice their concerns and seek solutions to their problems, and request a review of alleged noncompliance by WB with its operational policies and procedures;
- AP authorize representative;
- Write a letter/ email/ fax in any official or national language to:
Complaint Receiving Officer at WB HQ and Resident Mission office.

In compliance of the above, the project has taken opinion of the primary and secondary stakeholders during FGD, KII and stakeholder consultation workshops and the suggestion incorporated in the RAP and SECDP. The BLPA ensures that stakeholder consultation will be continued during implementation and M&E and these will be participatory in nature.

6 Impact Assessment

6.1 Poverty Scenario in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has achieved considerable success in poverty reduction from 2010 to 2016, Percentage of total population living below poverty line decreased from 31.5 in 2010 to 24.3 in 2016. Over the same period percentage of extreme poor decreased from 17.6 to 12.9. Table 37 below shows people living below upper and lower poverty lines (poor and extreme poor) in Chittagong division as compared to national averages.

Table 37: People Living Below Upper and Lower Poverty Line in Various Poverty Stricken Divisions²³

| Poverty Type | Area | Total 2016 | Total 2010 | Rural 2016 | Rural 2010 | Urban 2016 | Urban 2010 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Lower | National | 12.9 | 17.6 | 14.9 | 21.1 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| | Chittagong | 8.7 | 13.1 | 9.6 | 16.2 | 6.5 | 4.0 |
| Upper | National | 24.3 | 31.5 | 26.4 | 35.2 | 18.9 | 21.3 |
| | Chittagong | 18.4 | 26.2 | 19.4 | 31.0 | 15.9 | 11.8 |

People below lower poverty line (av. per capita food intake below 1805 calorie) refers to the extreme poor and those below upper poverty line (av. per capita food intake below 2122 calorie) are those categorized poor but not extreme poor. A glance at Table 37 reveals that while percentage of people living below both lower and upper poverty decreased considerably in both rural and urban areas at national level, both lower and upper poverty increased in urban areas of Chittagong. But in rural areas both lower and upper poverty decreased simultaneously in national level and in Chittagong Division.

Table 38 shows Poverty of Female-headed households as compared to that of all households according to HIES 2016.

Table 38: Poverty of Female-Headed Households (%), 2016²⁴

| Poverty Type | Household Type | Bangladesh Av | Rural Area | Urban Area |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Upper | All HH | 24.3 | 26.4 | 18.9 |
| | Female-headed | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.7 |
| Lower | All HH | 12.9 | 14.9 | 7.6 |
| | Female-headed | 10.4 | 11.3 | 8.0 |

It is interesting that poverty of female headed household was lower in 2016 in the country and in rural area by both upper and lower poverty criteria. But in the urban area both type of poverty was higher among the female headed households.

It is evident that the project will have positive impact in terms of generating socio-economic activity and eradicate poverty. This will be achieved by increase of business

²³ HIES 2010 & 2016

²⁴ BBS; Statistical Year Book, 2017; HIES, 2016

opportunity, improved transport network, reduced cost of transport and increased employment opportunity in trade, transport and services.

At macro level the project has some negative impact because there are issues with land acquisition related fund disbursement to the PAPs. The affected land owners and structure losers should be already identified in the project site. During the survey the and census some livelihood impact were identified, and these will be solved as per WB's OP/BP 4.12 guidelines and legal framework of Bangladesh's law to regain at least to the pre-project condition by ensuring full replacement cost. These are included in the RAP. Also, the project area has some small ethnic community people affected (12 out of 61). To address this issue, a SECDP has been developed and the needed additional support to the tribal people is included in RAP budget.

6.2 Positive Impact

The project's positive impacts include:

- Further improvement of transport and communication infrastructure in the CHT and in the adjoining districts of Feni and Chattogram. This will improve connectivity of CHT to national highway and railway system via Baraiyarhat of Mirsharai Upazila of Chattogram and Feni of greater Noakhali. The adjoining Fakirhat Upazila of Chattogram will be particularly benefited to access the port and the Khagrachari for business and other purposes.
- Economic opportunities of the tribal people will improve in trade, transport and operating clearing & forwarding agencies.
- The Ramgarh town will attract businesses and tourism and will become an important town from a small township.
- There is possibility of further improving existing road link with Chattogram Port via Manikchari Upazila and Nazirhat. Further, there is possibility of establishing railway link to Ramgarh from Nazirhat of Chattogram in the future.

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, logistics etc. which will create employment both directly and indirectly. Direct employment generation 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 is quite prospective.

After expansion of the Ramgarh land port cross border trade and movement of passengers will be intensified resulting both social and economic relation between the two bordering countries. The local economy and society in CHT and Chattogram 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, Ramgarh Upazila and Khagrachari district will be attracting entrepreneurs from other districts in transport, trade and real-estate business in and around Ramgarh, Fatikchhari, Mirsharai and Khagrachari.

The bordering regions of the two countries have relatives living on the other side of the border. Improved 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 countries. This will discourage unlawful border crossing. Increased cross border mobility will enhance tourism, education and health services.

Ramgarh is the nearest land port from Tripura to Chattogram port. The new port will open up possibility of Tripura Chattogram bus service in a shorter route.

Table39 below shows the probable positive impact of the proposed land port development.

Table 39: Positive Impact of the Project

| SN | Type of Impact | Positive Impact | Comments |
|------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Income opportunity for poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction period work opportunity • Beyond construction Operation & Monitoring (O&M) work • Increased business opportunity • Poor vulnerable women assisted to establish business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probable labor influx may grab part of the construction related work opportunity |
| 1.1. | Income opportunity for businessman | Cross border trade will increase. Due to the construction of Dhaka-Chittagong Highway the pace of urbanization and construction industry is flourishing rapidly. So, demand for labor will be high after further developing link road from Ramgarh to Baraiyarhat on Dhaka-Chittagong Highway. | Urbanization in and around Khagrachari and Ramgarh will increase. Real-estate business will flourish and create new work opportunity. |
| 2. | Transport sector | Transport worker, owners will get more income | Increased traffic volume and number of vehicles |
| 2.1. | Trade improvement | Trans border trade will increase | Import from India increased from 1.8 million Metric Ton (MT) in 2014-15 to 2.9 million MT in 2018-19. Ratio of export to import improved from 3.3% to 14.3% over the same period |
| 2.2. | Tourism | As there are many tourist spots in Chittagong division, more tourist will come from India to visit. | Need development and improvement of tourism facilities around Chittagong Division and particularly in the three hill districts. |
| 2.3. | Education | May increase provided quality of education improves in Bangladesh, particularly in Chittagong. | Students from Tripura will have an opportunity to avail quality education in |

| SN | Type of Impact | Positive Impact | Comments |
|------|--------------------|---|---|
| | | | Chittagong and Comilla regions. |
| 2.4. | Healthcare Tourism | May increase provided good quality of health service improves in Chittagong. | Patients from Tripura will have an opportunity to avail quality medical care in Chittagong and Comilla regions. |
| 2.5. | Investment | Will be increased particularly investment by local entrepreneurs from other districts | Direct foreign investment will be limited initially but will be attracted once infrastructure developed |
| 3. | Social Issues | Cross border social relation will increase | Many have relatives on the other side of the border |

6.3 Potential Adverse Impacts

The negative impacts are mainly environmental and social which include:

- Cutting of a limited number of tree- Total 142 trees of which 25 are large, 44 are medium, 29 are small and 44 are sapling. By Species the trees are: Mango, jackfruit, kodbel, plum, mahogany, segun (teak), koroi, neem etc. and bamboo bush.
- The affected trees of Tribal PAPs are Total 110 of which 25 are large, 33 are medium, 22 are small and 30 are saplings.
- A few temporary problems like-
 - Dirt, dusk and smoke emission during construction and operation
 - Noise pollution and increased vibration during construction
 - Solid waste disposal
- Risk of reduced biodiversity for increased urbanization – increased pressure on collecting fuel wood by cutting trees.
- Occupational Health and Safety- risk of accident, injury

The main negative impact of the project is related to land acquisition which includes agricultural land and homestead land with direct impact on the livelihood of the affected persons and households. Acquisition of land for the Ramgarh land port will be only 10.00 acres in 12 plots and will affect 61 households. Inventory of the losses along with the name of PAPs is provided in the next chapter.

Twelve of the 61 PAPs belong to the tribal or ethnic community. 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 and tribal community PAPs will be provided 30% additional support.

In addition to that, during construction and operation necessary safety arrangement should be ensured to prevent infection of diseases including coronavirus during the COVID-19 pandemic. To the most possible extent, workers should maintain physical distance of 1 meter (39”) from others at all times. Personal Protective Equipment e.g. on, helmet, hand gloves, safety eye glasses, face mask and hygienic facilities like hand wash/hand sanitizer etc. should be made available for them at all relevant areas. Moreover, there should be keep provision of enough labor sheds to maintain proper social distancing. These measures should be included in a guideline which will be part of bidding documents.

6.3.1 Impacts on Women and Ethnic Communities

In Ramgarh total 19 women PAPs will be affected for the acquisition of land. They are co-sharers (Joint owner) of land usually with brother and mother. The RAP proposed to provide the additional 30% of estimated loss to female headed, vulnerable poor (income not exceeding Tk. 10,000/month), and tribal households.

Table 40: Special Assistance to Tribal, vulnerable and Female Headed Households at Ramgarh

| Type of Assistance | Tribal (Number) | | Non-Tribal (Number) | | Tribal (Amount Tk) | | Non-Tribal (Amount Tk) | |
|--|-----------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Land Loss | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1,46,02,500 | 23,10,000 | 11,55,000 | |
| Structure loss | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 4,42,200 | | | 4,82,340 |
| Tree | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1,99,500 | | 3,000 | 7,050 |
| Crop | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 2,26,800 | | 1,16,617 | 1,27,665 |
| Livelihood received as Landlord | 2 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 69,600 | 6000 | 1,65,000 | 13,800 |
| Livelihood Rent paid as Tenant | 2 | | 1 | 7 | 15,600 | | 18,200 | 98,400 |
| Total | 13 | 3 | 21 | 16 | 1,55,56,200 | 23,16,000 | 14,57,817 | 7,29,255 |

6.3.2 Impacts on Health and Safety

Increased traffic move will cause more accidents. This is for both passengers and local community pedestrians. Also, there is issue of OHS which is discussed in the environment part.

7 Overall Issues of Significance and Management

7.1 Issues of Significance

The issues of significance mainly relate to:

Land Acquisition

- Payment of compensation;
- Livelihood restoration of project affected persons;
- Vulnerability of Tribal people, women and poor;
- Assisting the PAPs getting mutation and other documents to get compensation;
- Assist the PAPs getting proper compensation in time and receiving cheque at local level;
- Assist weaker sections like women and non-title holders getting compensation in hand.

Labor Influx

- Unemployment of local labor;
- Conflict between local and non-local labor;
- Contractors may prefer to engage non-local labors as low wages may be accepted by non-local labors;
- Augment of illegal activities;
- Drug abuse;
- Sexual exploitation and harassment;

COVID-19 Outbreak

- Increase of diseases by virus infection;
- Panic and tension among the workers;
- Protection against virus infection;

Identification and mitigation of other social, economic, OHS Issues

- Risk of damaging road infrastructure;
- Road safety- accident, injury;
- OHS;
- HIV Aids/Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)
- Drug addiction;
- Human Trafficking, GBV and SEAH;
- Degradation of Social Values, Cultural domination, hegemony.

7.2 Social Management Plan

A social management plan has been developed for mitigating social issues in the project area detailed in Table 41. A time bound implementation schedule has been proposed in the following table. The SMP has both resettlement and purely social issues. A separate RAP has also been prepared and submitted as separate report.

Table 41: Type of Negative Impact and Mitigation Measures

| SN | Type of Impact | Negative Impact | Mitigation Measures | Implementing Authority |
|----|------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. | Land Acquisition | About 10.00 acres agricultural and homestead land will be acquired | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation by District Administration (DC) together with | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District administration (DC) • RU of BLPA |

| SN | Type of Impact | Negative Impact | Mitigation Measures | Implementing Authority |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | <p>200% premium price as per ARIPA 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to charge stamp duty | |
| 2. | Land Requisition | May be needed as dumping site for construction materials, not yet finalized but it will be financed by contractor. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either contractor will hire the land at market price by negotiation mutually/Crop value etc. to be determined by DC based on market price obtained from DAE & DAM. • The contractor should avoid drainage congestion and water logging. • The contractor should not dump any hazardous materials that pollutes the environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC/ UNO • Contractor • BLPA will ensure proper compensation and play an oversight role to ensure compliance and involve GRC if required and in the extreme case to apply law enforcement. |
| 3. | Demolition of Existing structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition of residential structure • Demolition of latrines • Demolition of Tube wells | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation by DC (with 100% premium price) • Salvage material will be taken by Owner as norms and common practice • Additional 30% grant by Project such as to vulnerable PAPs, Tribal people, female headed HH • Transfer Grant (TG) by Project (5% on cost) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC • BLPA |

| SN | Type of Impact | Negative Impact | Mitigation Measures | Implementing Authority |
|----|--|---|---|--|
| 4. | Impact on Trees | Large, medium and small size trees will be affected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation by DC (with 100% premium price) • Tree plantation and sapling to the owners by Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC • BLPA |
| 5. | Impact on Crops | Crops like vegetables, fruits, potato, etc. | Value of crop for one year (with 100% premium price) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC • BLPA |
| 6. | Employment opportunity | Temporary negative impact on structure owner, farmer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure cost actual +100% premium price + 5% shifting cost • Cash grant to structure owners • PAPs and Local people should be given priority to all possible construction work of the port and provide job facilities for the PAPs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • BLPA will ensure proper compensation • Linkup women and vulnerable PAPs to project component 2 support. • Engage women and youths of PAPs in suitable job on priority basis. |
| 7. | Road infrastructure | May be damaged due to movement of heavy vehicle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future support from the port authority, if damage occurred, authority should reinstate it timely and support for maintenance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLPA • Construction Contractor • Coordination with RHD, LGED |
| 8. | Health related issues (OHS- accident, injury), STD | STD diseases may increase due to in migration of workers, drivers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority should support in building health infrastructure in the area • Raising awareness and information campaign • Promote use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLPA |

| SN | Type of Impact | Negative Impact | Mitigation Measures | Implementing Authority |
|-----|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and use equipment handling heavy goods | |
| 9. | Drug Addiction and AIDS etc. | Drug Addiction may increase due to in migration of workers, drivers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authority should support in building health infrastructure in the area Raising awareness and information campaign | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA Police BGB |
| 10. | Human Trafficking including child trafficking, women trafficking | May increase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authority should support in maintaining law and order situation of the area Raising awareness and information campaign Promote use of port facility to discourage informal cross-border movement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA Police, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) BLPA Police, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) |
| 11. | Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) | May increase. It may happen in the border area including in Ramgarh due to increasing number of transport drivers and other workers coming from different location. Also, there will be labor influx from other districts who may act to gender based violence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Gender Action Plan to mitigate the issues of GBV/SEAH Authority should support in maintaining law and order situation of the area Close interaction with law enforcing agencies like police and BGB together with enhancing interaction with the local communities and local government bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA Police, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) |

| SN | Type of Impact | Negative Impact | Mitigation Measures | Implementing Authority |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage local stakeholders more often than in conventional method of administrative measures only. Raising awareness and information campaign and build up networking with relevant agencies. | |
| 12. | Erosion of Social Values and cohesion | May be affected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness and information Campaign Improve standard of education following national curricula | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA BLPA, Police, BGB Educational institutions Civil Society |
| 13. | Adverse effect on religion and cultural tradition of tribal people | May increase for influx of labor and traders from other districts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support maintain cultural tradition of Marma tribe though temple-based education program Priority to local people in construction, O&M work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA <p>BLPA can make a liaison with concerned department if any cultural problem arises. However, BLPA cannot execute it directly.</p> |
| 14. | Socio-economic Impact on tribal people | May affect the cultural systems of Indigenous Peoples (e.g., may break the value system, may make disturbance in community everyday life) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will have a code of conduct through the bid document where they need to develop a community plan. BLPA would supervise the plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA |
| 15. | Labor Influx | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment of local labor; Conflict between local | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority to local labor in construction work Ensuring security and safety; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPA BD Police Local Government |

| SN | Type of Impact | Negative Impact | Mitigation Measures | Implementing Authority |
|-----|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| | | and non-local labor; • Augment of illegal activities; • Drug abuse; • Sexual exploitation and harassment; • During construction period about 50% of the labor is likely to be non-local and during operation and maintenance one third of the labor would be non-local. | • Regular police patrolling to prevent drug abuse; • Ensuring safety measures for female worker and passenger; | |
| 16. | COVID-19 Outbreak | • Increase of diseases by virus infection; • Panic and tension among the workers; • Protection against virus infection; | • Ensuring attainment of PPE (Mask, hand gloves and sanitizer, face shield, dress, etc.); • Enough space in the labor shed to maintain social distance; • Maintain physical distance of 1 meter (39") from others at all times; | • BLPA |

7.3 Gender Action Plan (GAP)

7.3.1 Present Status of women in the Project Area

In the project area women of Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist community are living in a conservative society. Most of the women are engaged in household chores (94%) and only 6% of women are engaged in extra-household income earning against women's activity rate is 36% nationally.²⁵ Among 61 PAPs, 45% women are engaged in household

²⁵ Labor Force Survey, 2016

chores and 40% add income as farm women and 10% are engaged in salaried services. Women are progressing but are still behind men in literacy (female literacy was 88.9% in Ramgarh Upazila compared to male literacy of 91.7% which was better than national average. In 2016, literacy rate of the country in 2016 was 65.6%.²⁶ Compared to this, literacy of rate of PAPs was 85.7%.²⁷

7.3.2 Gender Issues and Eliminating Gender Discrimination

For mainstreaming the women following issues are important for national and grassroots level. These are: (1) Program to eliminate gender inequities and (2) in the context of present situation the government as well as the civil society can play vital roles by following measures regarding women development and eliminating gender discrimination:

- Increasing women's employment: The project will engage local women as suitable for various project related activities during construction period and beyond in O&M, particularly those affected by the project and requiring livelihood restoration;
- Enhancing women's engagement and participation in the consultation process in all project activities from selection through designing, implementing and M&E stages;
- Enhancing awareness of women and girls to act proactively in adverse situations like child trafficking and eve teasing, child abuse and violence etc.
- Gender sensitization and raising awareness of power elite, government agency officials and other opinion leaders and decision makers;
- Engagement of trained BLPA officials/civil society/educationists to assist implementation of gender focused project support including those in the RAP and GAP.

The GAP presented here has the overall objective of improving the wellbeing of women and girls living in the proposed project area and embedded in it are the following three specific objectives.

- To avoid or minimize adverse impacts of the proposed land port on women;
- To facilitate economic benefits to women during project construction period;
- To support the processes of improving the socio-economic conditions of women.

The first objectives call for exploring the strategies and mechanisms for avoiding or minimizing adverse effects and impacts of possible for project constructions on the properties and livelihoods of women and their families. Furthermore, it focuses on adopting appropriate measures to avoid any harmful effects on women and girls during project construction period such as insecurities and harassments from construction workers, disturbances to routine life, and damages to their properties and livelihoods. It also concerns ensuring road safety, street light, making foot-path free of vehicles, garbage and ensuring quick drainage of waste water, improving road and providing foot over bridge etc.

The second objective endeavors to identify and provide economic benefits to women and their families during project construction period and beyond in O&M. Employment opportunities for women would be specially focused as limited in project construction work as such is work is largely male-centered. Also, the social and cultural norms and the value

²⁶ HIES, 2016

²⁷RAP Field Survey, 2020

system in Bangladesh may not prescribe women engaging in construction work along with men in many cases. However, women of poor families may opt for such employment in the construction work as the work opportunities available to them are rather limited. Employment opportunities for male members of poor and vulnerable families could also be provided so that incomes generated by those employees would indirectly benefit the female members of their families. Opportunities for women to run small shops or business, tea shop for selling food to construction workers and be explored. Under the project, the target women can be assisted to avail opportunity included under component 2 of the project. To enhance it BLPA will ensure collection and presentation of gender disaggregated information so that benefit distributed by men and women can be ascertained.

The third objective focuses on networking with development agencies and other industrial and commercial establishments in the area and to persuade them to implement suitable programs and activities that enhance the socio-economic conditions of women, girls and their families. In brief BLPA will ensure following action during construction period for women.

- Engage affected and vulnerable women in construction work if they are interested;
- Include 25% women for construction work and include it in the bid document of contractor;
- Separate shed for women worker and ensures their privacy and security;
- Separate hygienic and safe toilet facilities inside women's camp and construction site;
- Provide working dress with helmet, gumboot and PPE for worker;
- Maintain same wage rate for man and woman;
- Ensure breastfeeding of children by working mother at or near the camp/working site;
- Ensure First Aid facilities and doctor near working site in emergency cases;
- Not to engage women labor at night;
- Ensure safe drinking water;
- Build awareness about STD diseases, HIV/AIDS;
- Build awareness against child and women trafficking and drug abuse;
- Ensure payment through bank cheque.
- Assess if there is any gender based violence, sexual abuse, eve teasing, and exploitation like wage discrimination and harassment in getting compensation etc. The project's GRM will take them in to consideration very effectively.

7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

Efficient Grievance redress mechanism is 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 GRC. 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 will assess if there is any gender based violence, sexual abuse, drug trafficking, eve teasing etc. The project will widen its scope now to take care of all sorts of sexual exploitation and abuse and Sexual harassment which is beyond GBV as per the WB new guideline of February, 2020. 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.

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. The project will have a GRM having two windows, one to handle cases other than SEA/SH while and the other window will deal with cases involving SEA/SH. The second window will have a specialized entity having experienced and knowledgeable staff who deals such SEA/SH issues professionally. The GRM will have two tiers GRC.

The GRC will comprise of the representation from all the stakeholders' so that there is no bias in decision making or in addressing any grievance to all the communities equitably. This Committee will hold discussions with the aggrieved persons and resolve the issues whatsoever. GRC will create an environment where any aggrieved person may lodge complaints, claims and grievances during site selection or during civil construction works etc.

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. Official URL of World Bank's GRS is <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>

7.4.1 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:

- UNO, Ramgarh as the Convener;
- Headman, Ramgarh as Member;
- Social Specialist, BRCP-1 Project, BLPA as Member;
- Mr. Ruhul Amin, Assistant Engineer and Project Manager, BRCP-1 Project, BLPA, Dhaka as the Member Secretary;
- Member from ethnic and Bangalee community including women and vulnerable PAPs.

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.

7.4.2 GRC at Headquarter Level

The second tier which is the highest level will be formed headed by project chief or the Project Director, Deputy Project Director will be a member. The social specialist will be another Member.

7.4.3 Authority of GRC

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

- The GRC committee will try to resolve land related disputes or grievances, if any, arises by the land users or land providers;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- The GRC members should be well informed about their role and responsibilities through providing adequate training;
- 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.

7.4.4 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 the local level GRC.

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.

The aggravated person can lodge complaint to the GRC., The concerned persons will be informed to attend formal hearings at an appointed date. The GRC committee will sit for hearing at the Upazila Parishad 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.

7.4.5 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. For examples GRC complains or resolutions' needs to be published in the project web sites and displayed on the notice board of the Upazila Parishad.

The GRC English version will be translated into Bangla language as all ethnic and bangalee people understand Bangla language. Both the English and Bangla material will be sending to the local/Upazila/district office of the BLPA. These documents will make available to the public and also will be uploaded in the website of BLPA and in the World Bank info shop.

BLPA authority will arrange toll free phone available in the custom office to contact with the RU unit in the headquarters and the message will be properly communicated with 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.

8 Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is a management tool for successful project implementation. Monitoring and follow up provide periodic checks to ascertain whether social and resettlement activities are working as planned. The project management will need this feedback to be able to ensure execution of the planned activities to be on the right track. Monitoring provides both working system for the project management and channel for the resettles to make aware of their needs and reaction to the way the resettlement being carried out. Evaluation on the other hand, is an exercise usually undertaken towards the end of the project to assess whether the plan achieved its output targets and objectives.

8.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is designed as in Table 29 below under Section 8.2.1 while Section 8.2.2 describes some measurable indicators and Section 8.2.3 describes probable compliance checklist as discussed under Table 30.

The M&E Framework comprises both monitoring and evaluation, the monitoring would be carried out by the BLPA periodically during implementation on monthly, half yearly and yearly basis. The BLPA would carry out such monitoring internally and reports generated would be submitted to the MOS, DCs, Planning Commission, IMED, ERD and be shared with the World Bank. The reports would be posted on BLPA websites.

The Evaluation would be carried out by the BLPA internally without engaging any external agency. The evaluation would be carried out after six months of completing the project implementation and this would be on the basis of the project completion report prepared in IMED format. The Evaluation Report would be submitted to the MOS, DCs, Planning Commission, IMED, ERD and be shared with the World Bank.

8.2.1 Sample Design and Monitoring Framework

Procedure of monitoring Social Management including Resettlement in Ramgarh Land Port is given below in Table 41. These are monitoring measures and the mitigation measures are described in Table 40.

Table 42: Monitoring of SMP of Ramgarh Land Port

| Level of Assessment Design Summary | Performance Targets/Indicators | Data Sources Reporting Mechanisms | Assumptions and Risks |
|---|--|---|--|
| Impact Land Acquisition and Compensation and other Social Issues | By June 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All payments of Compensation including additional grants to women, vulnerable group completed Awareness Program of Social | For all Indicators for Social and Resettlement Issues Annual reports of monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting system to be ensured for the Resettlement Unit of BLPA | Assumption Government commitment to improving the payment mechanism in DC office Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not starting timely of implementation of RAP and payment from DC office delayed. Some PAPs will not get money due to |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | issues implemented | | inadequacy in preparing documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase social crimes and increase STD and HIV/AIDs |
| Outcome Improved access to efficient manpower of at RU of BLPA | By Start of project (Dec 2020) % Increase Number of households will be compensated and relocated including vulnerable PAPS benefited And whether their income and social status improved | For all Indicators: Annual reports of Annual reports of monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting system to be ensured for Resettlement Unit of BLPA Evaluation report | Assumption: Capacity building activities for BLPA implemented and trained staff continue work for the assigned task Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of ancillary facilities for BLPA Land loss not regained by purchasing similar land or shifting structures at compensation provided Livelihood loss not reinstated for increasing land price with the development |
| Milestones by April, 2020 | | | Inputs |
| Output 1: Resettlement Rehabilitation 1. ___(Date) 2. Mobilize design and supervision consultant by ___ 3. Award all contracts by ___ 4. Complete construction, repair and rehabilitation by ___ 5. Complete all construction and commission all facilities by ___ Aug 2020 6. Payment of Land in DC office and BLPA by ___ June 2020 | | - | WB: fund received Government: GOB counterpart fund released and utilized Transport and logistics support available from GOB Operating expenses met by GOB |

8.2.2 Measurable Indicators

Some monitoring indicators are presented here. The PMU with the assistance of relevant experts and consultants will use suitable monitoring indicators for reporting, monthly, quarterly, annually and post implementation evaluation report.

- Payment of compensation and entitlements before replacement date & Number of PAPS;
- Time taken for land acquisition Months after notice under section 4;
- Number of grievances registered and resolved number complaint received and resolved by month;
- Number of court cases Number from inception and number resolved;
- Land Purchase amount acre;
- No. of personnel trained- number by type;

- Adherence to contract conditions and standards (housing, sanitation, crèches, use of local labour, equal wages to men and women, avoidance of child labour, etc.);
- Absence of inconvenience and nuisance during implementation;
- Adherence to SMP/RAP provisions/guidelines during sub-project preparation and implementation;
- No. of Road Accidents;
- No. of Women trafficking, women abuse, child abuse, STD.

Relevant Measurable Indicators of Other Social Aspect

- Percentage of ethnic minorities in project area;
- Payment of compensation to IP/ethnic minorities including special allowance;
- List of total PAPs from ethnic community;
- No. of unemployment;
- No. of labor conflicts related cases;
- No. of hazardous occurrences or accidents;
- No. of GBV related cases;
- No. of SEA/SH related cases;

8.2.3 Monitoring Framework

Table 43: Compliance Checklist

| Issues | Monitoring of Compliance Checklist |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Budget and Timing of Resettlement</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are resettlement implementation activities being done as per agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for resettlement allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Have resettlement offices received the allocated funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to Entitlement Matrix of RP. • Has all the land made encumbrance free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation? |
| <p>2. Delivery of Entitlements with budget</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all APs received compensation and assistance as per entitlements according to quantity and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • How many AHs have land titles? • How many affected households are relocated and built their new structures at new location? • Are income and livelihood restoration program activities implemented as planned? • Have affected businesses received compensation and assistance as per entitlements? |

| Issues | Monitoring of Compliance Checklist |
|---|--|
| 3. Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities? • Have any settlement of issues used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised and what were the outcomes? |
| Monitoring Issues | Monitoring Indicators |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? • Have any cases been taken to court? • Have conflicts been resolved? |
| 1. Benefit Monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? • Have APs income kept pace with these changes? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups? |

8.2.4 Impact Evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation is an important task for measuring the periodic progress of activities under resettlement program. Impact evaluation is also an important task. This helps to identify the constraints and bottlenecks in the progress as well as future impacts to determine remedial measures. Implementing Social management and resettlement being a complex task, it needs development and establishment of Management Information System (MIS).

The main objective of the MIS is to provide the management of the project with an efficient tool for better planning and control of different project tasks. All sorts of social issues and resettlement information, land acquisition, Entitled Person file including all information and entitlements, pre-acquisition and post-acquisition and requisition information of resettlement will be provided for MIS.

Socio economic background of the concerned affected persons and project community will be recorded for ready reference. The authority will arrange necessary step in this connection for proper and successful resettlement and social development. BLPA through project RU/Social Development unit will arrange yearly progress monitoring up to five years of which 3 years for implementation period and 2 years for post implementation period. Project authority will carry out at least two years post project intensive monitoring to follow any adverse impact and will do any needful necessary for the affected from the contingency fund.

The major input in to the system will be:

- Affected household data;
- Land acquisition data;
- Data on losses of property;
- Resettlement entitlement and delivery data;
- Resettlement monitoring and evaluation data;
- Other management related data.

M&E are critical for ensuring effective implementation of the RAP and achievement of the set targets set under it. Monitoring of Resettlement activities is a continuous process starting with collection of baseline information during SIA, dialogue with the various stakeholders by FGD, KII and Stakeholder Consultation meetings, obtaining feedback of stakeholders, analysis & reporting writing. This helps management of RAP implementation and enables the project management making timely adjustment of implementation procedures, if required.

The monitoring will commence with the commencement of the project implementation and shall continue throughout the implementation of the Project. At the implementation period, field officials will design a format for monthly resettlement/ SMP monitoring and data collection. BLPA will prepare a post-resettlement/social evaluation report at the end of the project activity. The report should provide evidence whether adverse effects of the project have been mitigated adequately or at least pre-project standard of living and income have been restored as a result of the RAP/SMP implementation.

Some monitoring indicators are given below. This might help as proper guideline for implementation and monitoring of RAP/SMP. In addition to that BLPA will appoint M&E Specialist for further developing indicators and format for further needs or may reshuffle from the changed needs for efficient implementation of RAP.

The GRC, implementing agency BLPA RU/Social Development Unit and Accounts section will develop standard reporting formats and reports will be submitted on monthly basis highlighting constraints and suggestion for implementing of SMP/RAP.

RU/Social Development Unit will arrange monthly review meeting with assistance of Implementing Agency. For smooth implementation of the affected person's problem, project community GRC will have a direct contact with the field. Implementing agency, executing the program will monitor PAPs participation in the vocational training and other economic rehabilitation program. Records will be maintained about their attendance and the payments.

Post resettlement socio economic survey for evaluation will be carried out on the basis of a TOR to be developed by a resettlement/social development expert engaged by BLPA the survey document will be the final project document.

Implementation of the RAP/SMP will be monitored regularly. An MIS will be established to provide: Integrity of data records, better planning and decision making, improved resettlement services, problem detection on resettlement issues, and project expenses and implementation within limits and schedules. The CMIS will provide: household files for PAPs containing losses and entitlement, scheduled monitoring reports, progress reports, and financial reports.

The Project Management Office (PMO) i.e. RU will establish a half yearly monitoring system involving BLPA and consultant company staff. The PMU will prepare progress reports on all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The report will contain progress made in RAP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and matrix set out in the RAP.

For efficient implementation and management of the RAP/SMP, some review work is needed. This will be internal and external. The BLPA will produce half yearly reports on monitoring the progress. BLPA will engage efficient consultant firm for review of the project during implementation and 6 months after completing project implementation to prepare Project Completion Report (PCR). BLPA will carry out a midterm internal evaluation for the affected person at the implementation period. In addition to following standard monitoring formats the Monitoring Specialist, and Resettlement and Social Management Specialist may develop other formats or may change formats if required.

The Impact evaluation will be conducted by engaging their evaluation consultant (a firm) by the BLPA with the approval of the World Bank. The evaluation will be carried out immediately after the preparation of the PCR by the MoS. The evaluation will be participatory in nature in which stakeholders from the grassroots (PAPs and others) to the secondary and tertiary stakeholders shall have opportunity to participate. It will be discussed in the local level to national level based on the first and second draft reports.

9 Implementation Schedule

Preparing SIA is required to fulfill the requirements of both GoB and the World Bank. The GoB requires that the proposed development project will help achieving the broader objectives of the Vision 2021, the perspective plan 2010-20 and seventh five year plan 2015-20. The GoB is also committed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals to which the project will have positive contribution.

The world Bank Operational Policy 4.10 and 4.12 applies to the project and it is triggered as the project affects tribal communities and ethnic minority groups. Adversely, no cultural heritage property is affected hence OP 4.11 is not triggered.

The SIA has been prepared comprising screening process, preparation of SMP, Gender Action Plan, GRM and M&E. The implementation schedule of the SIA together with the RAP is described in the following Bar Diagram.

9.1 Disclosure

The SIA is prepared in English language. The executive summary and important contents of the SIA will be disclosed in local language (Bangla) as all ethnic and bangalee people understand Bangla language. The SIA will be available in hard copies at the BLPA office, publish in project and BLPA website.

Table 44: Tentative Implementation Schedule of SIA and RAP

| Items | Q-1 | Q-2 | Q-3 | Q-4 | Q-1 | Q-2 | Q-3 | Q-4 | Q1 | Q2 |
|---|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|
| | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | |
| 1. Preparatory Work | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Community Consultation and FGD | ■ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Conducting 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 3 | | | | ■ | | | | | | |
| 2.6. Placement of requisite money to the DC office for acquisition of Land | | | | ■ | | | | | | |
| 2.7. Section 7 Notice from DC office | | | | ■ | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | ■ | | | | | |
| 2.11. Information Campaign | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.12. Complete community consultation at Upazila Parishad and land port | | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 2.13. Requisite money deposit by BLPA to DC office | | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 2.14. Established PIU, GRM, GRC and PVAC | | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 2.15. Compensation under section 8 | | | | | | ■ | | | | |
| 2.16. Resolve grievance | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| 2.17. Make payment of compensation to PAPs | | | | | | ■ | | | | |
| 2.18. Complete payment to PAPs Section 11 | | | | | | ■ | | | | |
| 2.19. Handover acquired land to BLPA Section 13 | | | | | | | ■ | | | |
| 3. Disclosure of RAP | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 4. Monthly Monitoring Report | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 5. Final RP Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | ■ |

*No civil works will start until all PAPs are compensated in full
 ■ Responsibility Mainly BLPA ■ Responsibility Mainly DC Office

