



# BANGLADESH LAND PORT AUTHORITY

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



## SMALL ETHNIC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SECDP)

FINAL REPORT

May 2020

Consultants:



Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company



BETS Consulting Services Ltd



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

### **SMALL ETHNIC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SECDP)**



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## ACRONYM AND GLOSSARY

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BLPA	:	Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Borga	:	Sharecropping
Bondhak	:	Mortgage (usually of land)
CAP	:	Community Action Plan
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CG	:	Credit Group
CHT	:	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CLC	:	Community Level Committee
DSC	:	Design Supervision Consultant
ESMF	:	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
FPIC	:	Free, Prior and Informed Consultation
GoB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	:	Grievance Redress Service
Haat Dolil	:	Unregistered deed on purchase of land not accepted by DC but locally recognized and headman can certify to this effect
HDC	:	Hill District Council
IDA	:	International Development Association
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	:	Non-government Organization
OP/BP	:	Operational Policy/ Bank Procedure
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	:	Social Assessment
SE	:	Small Ethnic
SEC	:	Small Ethnic Community
SECDF	:	Small Ethnic Community Development Framework
SECDP	:	Small Ethnic Community Development Plan
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SSDS	:	Senior Social Development Specialist
TIG	:	Technical Implementation Group
U/P	:	Union Parishad
UN	:	United Nations
UNO	:	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
USD	:	United States Dollar
WB	:	World Bank



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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From order to delivery, exporters of Bangladesh need 35 to 40 percent extra time to queue up due to infrastructure bottlenecks in the ports. To reduce this bottleneck, GoB has undertaken the project called 'Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1) involving an IDA loan of USD 150 million and counterpart GOB financing of USD 20.42 million. Of the three components of the BRCP-1, component-1 concerns developing four land ports including establishing a new land port at Ramgarh.

Under the feasibility study of the BRCP-1 eight component studies are carried out of which the last one concerns Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), and where necessary, Indigenous/Tribal People's Development Plans for the land ports. This Small Ethnic Community Development Plan is prepared as part of this 8th study component of the GRCP Feasibility Studies. The SECDP (Small Ethnic Community Development Plan) study comprises (a) review of the SEVCDF prepared by BLPA in 2016, and (b) preparing SECDP report that provides specific proposal to assist the Tribal Community PAPs who are affected by the project's land acquisition and other physical interventions.

The SECDP sets out the measures through which the Project will ensure that (a) the small ethnic community affected by the project will receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (b) the adverse effects are avoided, minimized, mitigated, or compensated for. The SECDP is prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner. BLPA needs to integrate the SECDP into the project design.

Chapter 2 of the report provides a comprehensive review of the GOB laws and regulations comprising constitutional provisions, the relevant laws applicable nationwide, specific regulation relevant to Chittagong Hill Tracts, a couple of international conventions -the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW) and the relevant Operational Policies of World Bank concerning involuntary resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) and OP/BP 4.10 concerning Indigenous Peoples. These two are triggered in the case of Ramgarh Land Port.

Physical interventions required for the establishment of Ramgarh land port is detailed in Chapter 3 and provided in the layout plan that include: Shore protection, Boundary Wall, Open Yard, Security Barrack, Over Head Water Reservoir, Port Building, Passenger Gate, Open Yard, Vehicle Entry Gate, Office Building, Warehouse, Cold Storage Port area and Passenger Area Toilet Complexes, Truck Terminal, Fire Station, Rest House, Pond, Play Ground and Dormitories.

Chapter 4 describes the public consultations carried out under the study. It shows that, besides 2 FGDs, a Census of 61 PAPs for making full inventory of losses due to LA and an

SIA with 190 sample respondents living in two Upazila (Ramgarh and Matiranga), two rounds of public consultations were held in the project area with the local stakeholders- one during the feasibility study stage in 2016-17 and another one at the inception stage of project designing. Both consultations included stakeholder workshops.

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 total 35 participants attended the Consultation workshop. The participants very clearly expressed their support to the proposed land port at Ramgarh.

The second round of public consultation was held on 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2020, at the Conference Room, Upazila Parishad Ramgarh in Khagrachari district. Mr. A. N. M Bodruddoza, UNO, Ramgarh chaired the meeting. Participants included representatives of World Bank, BLPA, Local Government Authority, Police, BGB, Tribal Community, Journalist, Workers, farmers and PAPs attended the meeting. The meeting focused mainly the land acquisition issue and compensation. The UNO ensured his utmost support and help for the PAPs. Md. Habibur Rahman, Joint Secretary and PD of BRCP-1 added that the massive development will accelerate the economic growth of that area as well as of the country. The local people will not need to depend on jobs, they can do their individual business. This land port will introduce the Upazila to the whole country. On the whole, the participants were supportive to implement the project and the concerns expressed were mainly related to land acquisition and it was agreed to resolve the land issues locally with the support of the UNO and Headman together with other involved parties.

Chapter 5 notes that the implementation of the SECDP along with other social management plans is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the BLPA. BLPA may engage consulting firm or other agency to assist them in implementation, continue to carry out community consultation, SIA, prepare SECDP and implement such initiatives.

For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of SECDP, basic data relating to community level information on SEC population, infrastructure facilities, land utilization, cropping pattern, livelihoods, etc. would be recorded by BLPA appointed agency in the baseline survey report. The data collection would be the responsibility of the agency appointed by the BLPA.

For addressing grievances, two tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established. The Social Specialist will be the Coordinator in the PIU who will be the contact person at BLPA headquarters and will work under the guidance of the DPD and PD. In the field level, the GRM will establish a GRC at the Upazila to be chaired by the UNO in which BLPA representative will act as the Member Secretary. The members will be an Upazila

Vice Chairman (nominated by the Upazila Chairman), Headman of Ramgarh mouza, a representative of PAP from Tribal Community (selected by community resolution) and a representative of non-tribal PAPs (selected by community resolution). The GRC at the headquarters level will be an appealing body headed by the DPD of which the Social Specialist will act as the Member Secretary. Three other members will be nominated by the PD in consultation with the MoS and WB.

The communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by Sub-project interventions may submit complaints to existing project-level GRM or the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

Prior to the commencement of the implementation, the executive summary of SECDP shall be disclosed on BLPA websites and the World Bank portal.

Budget for implementing SECDP will be part of the budget provided in the RAP. It will be used to cover payment of compensation on land cost, affected structure rebuilding cost, crop losses, trees and livelihood support cost all including 30% additional support to tribal households, vulnerable groups (income not exceeding Tk 10,000 monthly per HH, female headed HHs and disabled), and capacity building support for BLPA.. Budget summary is included in Table 38 of RAP and Annex 6 of this plan..



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Bangladesh is the fastest growing country in Asia- Pacific region (Source: ADB) and one of the five fastest growing countries (2nd fastest according to IMF). This has been attributed to the stable growth of macro economy and the export-oriented industries. Keeping up with the commitments made in the Vision 2021 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, Bangladesh is expected to be graduated from the Least Developed Country (LDC) in 2024. Bangladesh achieved considerable success and elevated to middle income country already in 2015 and brought down extreme poverty from 44% in 1991 to 13% in 2016. But we are behind our neighboring competitor in handling of port infrastructure. From order to delivery, our exporters need 35 to 40 percent extra time to queue up due to infrastructure bottlenecks in the ports. So, our competitiveness is reduced substantially despite low labor cost.

To reduce this bottleneck, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has undertaken the project called 'Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1)', with a loan of USD 150 million from the International Development Association (IDA), a member of the World Bank (WB) Group. To this is added GoB counterpart financing of USD 20.42 million making total investment USD 170.42 million. The project consists of three main components i) investments in infrastructure systems and procedures to modernize and improve key land ports (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). Under the BRCP-1, the BLPA managed component-1 will finance development of four land ports including establishment of a new land port at Ramgarh.

### 1.2 The Purpose of the Plan

The BRCP-1 prepared a Small Ethnic and Vulnerable Community Development Framework (SEVCDF) in 2016 which provides policy and procedures to screen project impacts on indigenous/tribal peoples for preparing an appropriate planning document, namely tribal peoples plan to safeguard their rights in accordance with domestic Laws as well as WB safeguard policy OP/4.10.

As Ramgarh is a habitat of tribal people therefore the socio-economic and political situation is complex compare to other part of the country. The SIA reveals that 38% people of Ramgarh is tribal. Therefore, this tribal people's Development Plan is formulated with the reference to the project's SEVCDF.

### 1.3 Methodology

This tribal plan has been prepared by the Bangladesh Land Ports Authority under the guidance of the Ministry of Shipping, Government of Bangladesh. The methodology followed in preparing the tribal plan consists of the following steps:

- Review of the project details and meeting/discussions with various stakeholders including local communities
- Review of the policy and regulatory requirements

- Reconnaissance field visit and initial scoping and screening of the investment site to determine the key social parameters
- Collecting and analysis of base line social and economic data with the help of secondary literature review and primary survey that comprise (a) full census of PAPs to be affected by the land acquisition along with inventory of losses
- Consultations with the stakeholders including beneficiary/affected communities
- An initial assessment of the potential and likely impacts of the project activities



## 2. POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 General

This chapter deals with the laws, regulations and policies, of Government of Bangladesh, and the World Bank, related to social issues are listed here while these are discussed more elaborately in **Annex-1**.

### 2.2 Social Policies, Laws and Regulations of GoB

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 followed by relevant laws.

#### 2.2.1 Constitutional Provisions

The constitution pledges to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens, adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between men and women and create opportunities in order to attain a uniform level economic development throughout the republic (Article 19). All citizens are entitled to equal protection of law, outlaws discrimination by race, religion or place of birth, and affirms favour for the backward sections of the citizens (Articles 27, 28 and 29). Article 42 ensures right to property and prevents acquisition or requisition without compensation but acquisition by the government cannot be challenged in the court on the ground of inadequacy of the compensation.

#### 2.2.2 Laws, Rules and Policies applicable nation wide

- National Land-use Policy, 2001
- Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006
- Bangladesh Labour Rules, 2015
- Child Labour Law, 2006
- Child Labor Rules, 2015
- The Children Act, 2013
- The Prevention of Oppression against Women and Children Act, 2000
- Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017
- National Human Rights Commission Act 2009
- Forest Act, 1927 (as amended in 2003)

#### 2.2.3 Laws Relevant to CHT

It takes in to account of the laws relevant to the Chittagong Hill Tracts starting from the Chittagong Hill Tracts Manual of 1900 through the Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Act of 1958, the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord of 1997, The CHT Regional Council Act of 1998, Khagrachari Hill District Council Act, 1998, the Chittagong Hill Tract Land Commission Act of 2001 and its revision in 2013.

## 2.2.4 Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council Act, 1998

Hill District Council (Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari) Act, 1998. It is a major piece of legislation for the decentralized governance of the CHT, Section 64 of the HDCs Act states; Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no land within the boundaries of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban Hill Districts shall be given in settlement without the prior approval of the Council and such land cannot be transferred to a person who is not a domicile of the said district without such approval; provided that, this provision shall not be applicable in case of areas within the Protected and Reserve Forests, Kaptai Hydroelectricity Project, Betbungia Earth Satellite Station, land transferred or settled in Government and Public interest, land and forests required for state purposes.

The RC is a key authority for the region's decentralized governance, hence potentially having major bearing on the land governance in the region. However, the institution remains hobbled by weak institutional capacity with overall pace of devolution of power from the central government in Dhaka to the CHT institutions (including CHTRC) remaining exceedingly slow.

## 2.2.5 International Conventions

- **ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Populations, 1957 (No. C107)** concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries was convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fortieth Session on 5 June 1957 (Entry into force: 02 Jun 1959)
- **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** was adopted and opened for signature and ratification by United Nations General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965, entry into force 4 January 1969, in accordance with Article 19.

## 2.3 Operational Policies and Directives of the World Bank

The applicable World Bank policies for subprojects under Component 1 of BRCP-1 are given in **Table 2**.

**Table 1: Operational Policy and Directives of World Bank**

Directive	Policy	Applicability to the project
<b>Environmental Assessment</b>	OP/BP 4.01	Triggered.
<b>Natural Habitats</b>	OP/BP 4.04	Triggered.
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	OP/BP 4.10	Triggered. for Ramgarh
<b>Physical Cultural Resources</b>	OP 4.11	No cultural resources affected by Land Accusation (LA). Though there is a cremation ground exist in close vicinity to the site, but the project has decided not to affect the cremation site.

<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	OP/BP 4.12	Triggered. 10 acres Land is required, LA minimized, government land not available, so acquisition of Private land is unavoidable. Affected people will be compensated at replacement cost. Those who lose their livelihoods will be compensated for the loss and the SEDC PAPs will be provided extra grant @ 30% and assisted with IGA training and marketing support.
<b>Forests</b>	OP/BP 4.36	Not triggered.
<b>Pest Management</b>	OP 4.09	Not triggered.
<b>Safety of Dams</b>	OP/BP 4.37	Not triggered.
<b>Projects in International Waterways</b>	OP/BP/GP 7.50	Not Triggered.
<b>Projects in Disputed Areas</b>	OP/BP 7.60	Not triggered.
<b>Gender</b>	OP/4.20	Triggered.

## 2.4 GAP Analysis

Though the cabinet removed the disparity on fixation of land price, the people of hill tract are still facing problem in establishing title right on their customary land. Customary land right does not have recognition in the law as the title holders have. Therefore, the complexity or disputes are still there.

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.

## **2.5 Disclosure**

The tribal plan will be disclosed in country (on BLPA website and in hard copy in locally accessible locations in the project area, including BLPA offices at all the existing and proposed terminals, shelters and landing stations) and also sent to WB website. Summary of all these instruments will be translated into Bangla (local language) prior to disclosure and disclosed through above channels.



### 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 Project Development Objective

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 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’. This component will finance for development of four land ports: Sheola, Bhomra, Ramgarh and Benapole.

The project development objective is to improve conditions for trade through improving connectivity, reducing logistic bottlenecks and supporting the adoption of modern approaches to border management and trade facilitation. Mainly, the project will finance interventions aimed to facilitate connectivity, trade and transport for both national and regional trade.

#### 3.2 Project Objective

The project development objective is to improve conditions for trade through improving connectivity, reducing logistic bottlenecks and supporting the adoption of modern approaches to border management and trade facilitation. Mainly, the project will finance interventions aimed to facilitate connectivity, trade and transport for both national and regional trade.

#### 3.3 Proposed Developments in Ramgarh Land Port

Physical interventions required for the establishment of Ramgarh land port as in the layout plan include the following:

- Shore protection beside river Feni
- Boundary Wall
- Open Yard
- Security Barrack
- Over Head Water Reservoir
- Passenger Zone
  - One Stop Port Building
  - Parking Yard for Passenger Vehicles
  - Passenger Gate
- Export Zone
  - Open Yard
  - Office Building
  - Warehouse

- Cold Storage
- Toilet Complex
- Transshipment Area
  - Transshipment Parking Yard
  - Toilet Complex
  - Truck Terminal
  - Warehouse
  - Inspection Area
  - Fire Station
  - Vehicular Gate
- Common Facilities Area
  - Rest House
  - Pond
  - Playground
  - Dormitory 1
  - Dormitory 2
  - Open Area





## 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

### 4.1 Location, Area and Population

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 Chittagong, and 35 km from Baraiyarhat of Dhaka-Chittagong Highway. The land port of Sabroom in Tripura state of India is located just on the other side of bordering river Feni. Import and export through Ramgarh port has not yet been started.

Total area of Ramgarh Upazilla is 288 km<sup>2</sup> and total population is 71,667.1 Ramgarh has lower population density (249/km<sup>2</sup>) compared to country average 1,014 while average size of household is larger (4.8) compared to country average 4.4. Sex ratio male/female was close to 105 in Ramgarh compared to 100.3 in the country. Ramgarh has 58% Muslim population, 16% Hindu, 22% Buddhist and 0.5% Christian and others. There is 38% ethnic population who are mostly of Marma tribe and of Buddhist religion. Among the PAPs 90% household heads are Bangla speaking and only 10% are using own ethnic language. Literacy rate of PAP non-ethnic head of households was 69% in 2019 compared to 44.9% in 2011 (M 49.9% F 39.8%).<sup>2</sup> and Census 2011. Literacy rate of ethnic population is 87.5%.

The proposed 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.

### 4.2 Type of Land ownership

The type of land ownership is complex in project affected area because three types of land ownership prevails there:

- i) Customary land tenure system is administered in accordance with their custom.
- ii) Within customary land tenure system verbal permission of cultivating land or using land for other purpose is socially recognised and exercised.
- iii) Registered recognised land ownership

The proposed project will affect 61 households in the project area. Among the Project affected households 5 will loss 0.27 acres of homestead and 56 will loss of 9.73 acres agricultural land.

Among the affected homestead land (0.27 acres), ethnic peoples are holding 0.13 acres. They have only haat dolil (customary right in accordance with their custom). Among the rest 9.73 acres agricultural land the tribal people are having only 2.05 acres belonging to 12 tribal PAHs.

Within 61 respondents of the project affected peoples 12 (including 3 absentee) are from ethnic communities. The details are given below:

<sup>1</sup> BBS, 2011

<sup>2</sup> Field Survey, 2020

**Table 2: PAPs Group- Tribal People**

SL	Daag/ Holding	Khatian	Occupation	Age	Amount of Land affected (Acre)	Monthly Income (BDT)	Remarks
1	119	564/208	Absentee	Absentee	0.18	Absentee	Acquisition of land 0.10 acre through 04/2017 no LA case under 564 no khotian and 119 no Daag
2	119 128	564 565	Business	48	0.15 0.20	28000	Acquisition of land 0.05 acre through 04/2017 no LA case under 565 no khotian and 128 no Daag
3	879/121		Senior Citizen	73	1.00	30000	
4	87 119 122	564 564 565	Absentee	Absentee	0.19 0.09 0.02	Absentee	Acquisition of land 0.20 acre through 04/2017 no LA case under 564 no khotian and 87 no Daag
5	129 128	565	Service	36	0.04 0.06	15000	Acquisition of land 0.05 acre through 04/2017 no LA case under 565 no khotian and 129 no Daag. Field Investigation and Land record analysis presents that he has land under 564 no khatian and 129 no Daag, but when record prepared it has illustrated only the Daag no 128.
6		564/565	Business	40		10000	House - Dokholder
7		565	Agriculture	18		9040	House - Dokholder
8	83-211	279-378	NA	NA	0.12		
9	83-211	279-378	Agriculture	44		20000	
10	83-211	279-378	Business	51		28000	
11	83-211	279-378	Agriculture	46		6000	
12	83-211	279-378	Absentee	Absentee		Absentee	
13	83-211	279-378	Absentee	Absentee		Absentee	
14	83-211	279-378					
15	83-211	279-378					
16	83-211	279-378					
17	83-211	279-378					



### 4.3 Probable Impacts on Communities

The Ramgarh Land Port is proposed to be established in the Bangladesh side of the newly constructed Moitree Setu and along the left bank of the river Feni (Feni Nodir Kul) of Ward number 9 of Ramgarh Paurasava. The entire area (10 acres) to be acquired is private land. Of the total area, 0.27 acre is residential and the remaining 9.73 acres are agricultural. There is no commercial land. The project has a very limited impact on residential structures and trees but the substantial cost to crops. A total of 61 Project Affected Households are there. Among them, 4 are absentee owners including 3 from tribal community. The population of the respondent households is 344 in 57 respondent households (for absentee owners' household size is not available). Summary of impact is presented below:<sup>3</sup>

**Table 3: Summary of Losses**

Descriptions	Unit	Loss of Total PAPs	Loss of tribal PAPs
<b>Land to be acquired</b>	Acre	10.00	2.05
<b>Total PAPs</b>	Nos.	61 (57 respondents and 4 absentee owners)	12 (9 respondents and 3 absentee owners)
<b>Total Land Plot (Daag)</b>	Nos	12	
<b>Total affected population</b>	Nos.	344 Population of respondents' HHS	
<b>PAPs losing structures</b>	Nos.	5 PAHs, 7 residential Structures (1 semi pucca, 6 katcha), cattle shed 3 (all Katcha), Kitchen 4 (all katcha), Toilets 4 (non-water sealed sanitary/Non-san/pit), Tube well 2, electricity connection 5)	2PAHs, 2 residential Structures (1 semi pucca, 6 katcha), 1 cattle shed (katcha), 1 kitchen (katcha), 2 toilets (non-water sealed sanitary/Non-san/pit), 1 tube well, 2 electricity connection.
<b>Tenants of affected structures</b>	Nos.	1	
<b>Dokholder of affected structures</b>	Nos.	4	2
<b>Total number of affected private household with trees</b>	Nos.	6 households having 142 fruit timber and other trees affected (25 large, 44 medium, 29 small, 44 saplings)	2 households having 107 fruit timber and other trees affected (26 large, 33 medium, 18 small, 30 saplings)
<b>Crops affected (Vegetable, Paddy, Wheat, Jute, Potato)</b>	Nos.	31 farmers (Vegetable, potato, onion/garlic, pulses, oilseed, and brinjal) among which 29 are PAPs.	1 farmer
<b>Female headed household</b>	Nos.	One non-tribal PAP will receive BDT 25,200 as Female Headed Household and Disability Grant.	
<b>Identified absentee owners</b>	Nos.	4 (Tribal 3, non-tribal 1)	3
<b>Poor/vulnerable Income not above BDT 10,000 per month</b>	Nos.	12 (Tribal 2)	2

<sup>3</sup>Field Survey, 2019

## 5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 5.1 Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation

BLPA has followed a Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) approach in engaging with the SEC in the project process. All communications were in local language made in advance to enable the Small Ethnic Community to participate in the consultation process. Their views and voices expressed in the consultation process will be given due consideration to incorporate those in project design and implementation approaches.

### 5.2 Participation and Consultation Plan

Participation of Small Ethnic Communities (SECs) in selection, designing and implementation of project activities will largely determine the extent to which the small ethnic community development plan objectives will be achieved. Where adverse impacts on Small Ethnic Communities' are likely, BLPA will undertake free, prior and informed consultations with the affected SECs and those who work with and/or are knowledgeable of SEC development issues and concerns. To facilitate effective participation, BLPA will follow a time-table to consult the would-be affected SEC at different stages of the project cycle. The primary objectives are to examine whether there is broad community consensus in support of the project activities and sites and to seek community inputs/feedback to avoid or minimize the impacts associated with the chosen activities; identify the impact mitigation measures; and assess and adopt economic opportunities which BLPA or partner/ linked organization could promote to complement the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts.

Consultations were broadly divided into two parts. Prior to selection of a project activity located in an area predominantly inhabited by SECs, BLPA consulted the SEC about the need for, and the probable positive and negative impacts of, the project interventions for livelihoods development and other work. Prior to detailed assessment of the impacts at household and community levels, the main objectives of consultation at this stage was to ascertain (i) how the SEC in general perceive of the need for undertaking the project activities in question and any inputs/feedback they may offer for better outcomes; (ii) whether or not the communities broadly support the works proposed under the project; and (iii) any conditions based on which the SEC have expressed broad support to the project, which are addressed in the SECDP and project design. To ensure free, prior and informed consultation, BLPA has:

- Ensured widespread participation of SEC with adequate gender and generational representation; customary/traditional SEC organizations; community elders/leaders; and civil society organizations like NGOs and CBOs; and groups knowledgeable of SEC development issues and concerns.
- Provided them with all relevant information about the project, including that on potential adverse impacts, organized and conducted these consultations in a manner to ensure full coverage of SECs in the project areas and free expression of their views and preferences.
- Documented and shared with the Bank the details of all community consultation meetings, with SEC perceptions of the proposed works and the associated impacts, especially the adverse ones; any inputs/feedbacks offered by SECs; and



the minutes stating the conditions that have been agreed during the consultations and provided the basis for broad-based community support for the project.

Once broad-based community consensus is established in favor of the project activities, BLPA has assessed the impact details at the household and community levels, with focus on the adverse impacts perceived by the SECs and the probable (and feasible) mitigation and community development measures. To ensure continuing informed participation and more focused discussions, BLPA has provided SECs with the likely impact details, both positive and adverse, of the proposed project activities. The disclosure of SECDP will be done in local language through face to face meetings and involving inter-generational representations. Times for disclosure and consultation was set in line with the available time of the SECs. Other than those that are technical in nature, consultations covered topics/areas as suggested below and those the SECs considered important. Beginning with those for broad-based support for the project activities, community consultations continued throughout the preparation and implementation period, with increasing focus on the households which would be directly affected.

Project staff and implementing agencies working in the SEC areas would be oriented towards SEC culture and development issues to enable them to appreciate the importance of SEC culture while working with them.

### 5.3 Stakeholders of the Project

The stake holders are the 61 PAPs, beneficiary of the area, *Mohamoni* Buddhist Bihar Committee, local mosque and temple users, Local government line agencies, District Council, Upazila Parishad and Paurasava, Border Guard Bangladesh, DAE, DLS, BARI, district and Upazila administration, Police etc.

From the consultation it is revealed that the PAHs are mainly engaged in farming and small business and some have family members working outside of Ramgarh receiving income transfer. Five of the 61 PAP households live within the 10 acres area to be acquired. They are having house structure, kitchen, cattle/ poultry shed, trees, tube well, toilet and electricity connection.

Other PAP households will have loss of cultivable land, crops mostly by tenant farmers, trees and livelihoods (loss of rental income by landlord and rents paid on cultivable or homestead land by tenant). Some of the PAPs live in the *mohalla Mohamoni* Buddhist Bihar Para and are engaged in business, government service and NGOs. Some are engaged in farming (horticulture, livestock and poultry) but none is involved in jum farming, handicraft or handloom weaving.

Apart from the losses noted above, the Community Organization has direct stake as their funeral ground is located in the proposed port area but this will not be acquired.

Informed participation of the tribal and non-tribal communities and other stakeholders in the value chain and management process is crucially important for effective design and successful implementation of the project. Engagement of the public-sector agencies like DAE, DLS, BARI, district and Upazila administration, Police and BGB are important for sustainable development, operation and maintenance of the project in full cooperation with the BLPA. Local government bodies, District Council, Upazila Parishad and Paurasava are other important stakeholders.

## 5.4 Consultation and Participation Process

Consultation sessions were organized in two locations in Khagrachari hill district involving project beneficiaries -farmers, traders, Small Ethnic Community or tribal people's representatives, and non-tribal peoples –PAPs as well as non-PAP beneficiaries, local as well as national press and electronic media, local officials and local elected representatives.

## 5.5 Public Consultations held on Ramgarh Land Port

A number of FGD, Public Consultation, Census of PAPs affected by Land Acquisition, SIA survey and individual contacts were carried out at their convenient places in accordance with the World Bank's guidelines as well as GoB requirements. The key objectives of the public consultation were to-

- Have interaction of primary stakeholders for collection of information
- Identify environmental and social issues such as displacement, safety hazards, employment, income, livelihoods, gender and vulnerability
- Devolving mechanism for the resolution of social and environmental problems at local and project level
- Enhance involvement of project stakeholders in an inclusive manner; and
- Receive feedback from primary stakeholders on mitigation and enhancement measures to address the environmental and social impacts of the project.

Besides 2 FGD, Census of 61 PAPs making full inventory of losses due to LA and SIA with 190 sample respondents living in two Upazila (Ramgarh and Matiranga), two rounds of public consultations were held in the project area with the local stakeholders- one during the feasibility study stage in 2016-17 and another one at the inception stage of project designing. Both consultations included stakeholder workshops.

## 5.6 First Round Public Consultation

The first round of public consultation was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> 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. <sup>4</sup>

In total **35 participants** attended the Consultation. This includes traditional leaders from the ethnic minority 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 minority communities and local media.

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<sup>4</sup> Report of Stakeholders Consultation on the Proposed Ramgarh Land Port, DC Office, Khagrachari Sadar, Khagrachari Hill District



### Opinion of participants

The participants very clearly expressed their support to the proposed land port at Ramgarh. The opinions of the participants will guide the future steps for BLPA as it works on preparing the project documents such as RAP and SECDP, etc. The SECDP will include information on detailed cost of mitigation measures and other community level enhancement measures and entitlements for small ethnic community peoples in the project areas; and administrative and monitoring costs. All funds for management of RAP and small ethnic community development will be financed from the GOB counterpart financing. BLPA will keep resources allocation for social development and safeguards in the Development Project Proposal to be approved by the Government.

### 5.7 Second Round Public Consultation

The second round public consultation was held on 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 at the Conference Room of Upazila Parishad, Ramgarh Upazila in Khagrachari. It was chaired by Mr. A. N. M Bodruddoza, UNO, Ramgarh. Participants included representatives of World Bank, BLPA, Local Government Authority, Police, BGB, Tribal Community, Journalist, Workers, farmers and other PAPs. The UNO presented his short speech mainly focused 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.

Finally, Md. Habibur Rahman, Joint Secretary and PD of BRCP-1, thanked everyone for participating into that session. He added that the massive employment market will accelerate the economic growth of that area as well as the country. They will not need to depend on jobs, they can do their individual business there. However, it was later agreed that the BLPA would engage local labor on priority basis in project related work during construction and O&M and also adult men, women and youths of the PAP households will be considered for employment in suitable class III & IV jobs subject to qualification, competence and willingness to work following outsourcing method.

On the whole, the participants were supportive of implementing the project and the concerns expressed were mainly related to land acquisition and it was agreed to resolve the land issues locally, with the support of the UNO and Headman together with other involved parties.

### 5.8 Focus Group Discussion

The two FGDs held in March 2020 shows opinions expressed by the participant PAPs on various issues relevant to the project particularly concerning land acquisition and payment of compensation. The points raised include: Choice of resettlement and opportunities created by the project, livelihood and income restoration, compensation and resettlement benefits and improvement of employment opportunities etc. The FGD participants desired that the title holders as well as non-title holders those holding haat dolil and dokholdar get compensation, the compensation should be three times of the previous market price, disbursement of compensation should be free of harassment, quick and provide employment opportunity in the port and relevant job. A total of 27 participants were present in the two FGDs. The list of Participants and opinions are presented in **Annex-08**

**Beneficial Measure**

All the affected person will get compensation for land, structures, trees, and crops as per op/bp 4.10. The local people will get priority while construction work will be started as per based on their skills. The port will play as a cater for economic growth of the country as well as the local people will be beneficial by engaging themselves while economic opportunity will be open up.





## 6. SOCIAL ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES OF PAPs

### 6.1 Social Management Plan

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

**Table 4: Social Management Plan for Mitigating Social Issues**

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
1.	Land Acquisition	About 2.05 acres agricultural and homestead land will be acquired from PAPs of tribal community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation by District Administration (DC) together with 200% premium price as per CHT (Land Acquisition) Regulation 1968 (As amended in 2019)</li> <li>• Not to charge stamp duty.</li> <li>• 30% extra assistance is budgeted for tribal households.</li> <li>• 30% extra assistance is budgeted for vulnerable households (monthly income under 10,000 Tk).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District administration (DC)</li> <li>• RU of BLPA</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Either contractor will hire the land at market price by negotiation mutually or Crop value etc. to be determined by DC based on market price obtained from DAE &amp; DAM.</li> <li>• The contractor should avoid drainage congestion and water logging.</li> <li>• The contractor should not dump any hazardous materials that pollutes the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC/ UNO</li> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
3.	Demolition of Existing structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition of residential structure</li> <li>• Demolition of toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation by DC at replacement cost (with 100% premium price)</li> <li>• Salvage material will be taken by Owner as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC</li> <li>• BLPA</li> </ul>

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demolition of Tube wells.</li> <li>Demolition of kitchen.</li> <li>Demolition of cattle shed</li> <li>Demolition of bathroom</li> </ul>	<p>norms and common practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional 30% grant by Project such as to vulnerable PAPs, Tribal people, female headed HHs</li> <li>Transfer Grant (TG) by Project (5% on market price)</li> </ul>	
4.	Impact on Trees	Large, medium and small size (109) trees will be affected and felled in tribal community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation by DC (with 100% premium price)</li> <li>Tree plantation and sapling to the owners by Project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC</li> <li>BLPA</li> </ul>
5.	Impact on Crops	Crops like vegetables, fruits, potato, etc. will be hampered in 0.28 acre land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of crop for one year (with 100% premium price) in the case of landlord and one season for tenant.</li> <li>30% extra for tribal PAPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC</li> <li>BLPA</li> </ul>
6.	Loss of employment and income	Temporary negative impact on PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs should be given priority to all possible construction work of the port and provide job facilities during construction, O&amp;M and in suitable Class III &amp; IV job by outsourcing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor</li> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Linkup women and vulnerable PAPs to project component 2 support.</li> </ul>
7.	Road infrastructure	May be damaged due to movement of heavy vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future support from the port authority, if damage occurred, authority should reinstate it timely and support for maintenance of internal roads.</li> <li>For the highway and municipal roads RHD, Paurasava and LGED to be approached for timely action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Construction Contractor</li> <li>Coordination with RHD, LGED and Paurasava.</li> </ul>
8.	Health related issues (OHS-accident, injury), STD	STD diseases may increase due to new entry of workers, drivers, traders, tourists etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authority should support in building/upgrading health infrastructure in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> </ul>

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising awareness and information campaign</li> <li>Promote use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</li> <li>Procure and use equipment handling heavy goods</li> </ul>	
9.	Drug Addiction and AIDS etc.	Drug Addiction may increase due to new entry of workers, drivers, traders, tourists etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authority should support in building/upgrading health infrastructure in the area</li> <li>Raising awareness and information campaign</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Police</li> <li>BGB</li> <li>DG (Health), Civil Surgeon, UHC, District Hospital</li> </ul>
10.	Human Trafficking including child trafficking, women trafficking	May increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authority should support in maintaining law and order situation of the area</li> <li>Raising awareness and information campaign</li> <li>Promote use of port facility to discourage informal cross-border movement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Police, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)</li> <li>DC and UNO</li> </ul>
11.	Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May increase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authority should support in maintaining law and order situation of the area</li> <li>Raising awareness and information campaign</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Police, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)</li> <li>DC and UNO</li> <li>Civil Society Organizations</li> <li>Community Based Organizations</li> </ul>
12.	Erosion of Social Values and cohesion	May increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising awareness and information Campaign</li> <li>Will follow a strong, imperial service providing method, so that vested interest group should not get any scope to fulfill their interest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>BLPA, Police, BGB</li> <li>Educational institutions</li> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>CBOs</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Will follow a strong, imperial service providing method, so that vested interest group should not get any scope to fulfill their interest and able to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>CBOs</li> </ul>

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make any disturbance to the community..</li> </ul>	
14.	Disputes regarding Haat dolil	May create problem within community as well as beyond community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activate GRC for resolving the problem and to ensure that unrecognized written document holder will get compensation as per OP 4.10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Local GRC</li> </ul>

## 6.2 Gender Action Plan

For mainstreaming the women following issues are important for national and grassroots level. The project design includes a Gender Action Plan. It aims to develop and execute program to: (1) eliminate gender inequalities and (2) in the context of present situation the government as well as the civil society organization would be involved to play vital roles by following measures regarding women development, eliminating gender discrimination, and safeguard against gender based violence in the tribal communities affected by project's land acquisition. The GAP would include the following actions:

- Increasing women's employment: The project will engage local women as suitable for various project related activities during construction period and beyond tribal in O&M, particularly those affected by the project and requiring livelihood restoration;
- Enhancing tribal 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 tribal women and girls to act proactively in adverse situations like child trafficking, 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 for tribal women including those in the RAP and GAP.

The GAP presented here has the overall objective of improving the wellbeing of tribal 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 tribal women;
- To facilitate economic benefits to women during project construction period;
- To support the processes of improving the socio-economic conditions of tribal women.

In brief BLPA will ensure following action during construction period for tribal 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 ensure 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.

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

### 7.1 Institutional Arrangement

The SECDP is part of the overall BRCP. The management of this project at the national level is vested on MoS and activities at the sub-project level will be implemented by agencies appointed by BLPA. This will, as and where relevant, also involved institutions representing the SECs and in the case of CHTs, the traditional leaderships and the institutions under the region’s decentralized governance.

The implementation of the Small Ethnic Community Development Plan along with other social management plans is the responsibility of Project Management Unit (PMU) of the BLPA. BLPA may engage consulting firm or other agency to assist them in implementation of the carry out community consultation, SIA, prepare SECDP and implement such initiatives.

**Table 5: Roles and Responsibilities of PMU, BLPA and Consulting Firm**

Roles and Responsibilities	
<b>PMU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and institutionally internalize the project Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF);</li> <li>• Identify scope and areas of application of the Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF) in project process;</li> <li>• Identify and document responsibility of the project management unit, the Project Director, him/herself and the SSDS individual consultant as well as the field level BLPA officials and staff in the SECDP implementation;</li> <li>• Contribute in design and conduct of training for the project staff, community leaders and primary stakeholders PAPs/ Beneficiaries/ community level institutions;</li> <li>• Contribute in translation of the Small Ethnic Community Development Plan and disclosure of the same across the project area using appropriate communication method;</li> <li>• Participate in the project level meetings</li> <li>• Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide</li> <li>• for mid-course correction,</li> <li>• Assist in establishing GRM and its operation helping the communities and any affected persons;</li> <li>• Coordinate and oversight work of the SSDS individual consultant in the project process.</li> </ul>
<b>BLPA recruited consulting firm/ agency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review relevant legal and policy framework and social development and safeguards planning frameworks;</li> <li>• Review, update and coordinate with project schedules for subproject selection, design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, vis-a-vis the process, tasks required for land taking and preparation and implementation of social management plans.</li> </ul>

- Review design and conduct subproject level social screening, social impact assessment and preparation of social management plans.
- Coordinate and facilitate all activities contained in SECDP and any social management plans with the help of the Consultant.
- Coordinate and facilitate surveys for social impacts assessment and market price assessment for preparation of RAP and SECDP and their implementation;
- Assist in the process of supervision and monitoring of implementation of SMF and the subsequent social management plans;
- Ensure that all information related to land taking, acquisition and resettlement are generated and collected from the field and secondary sources and are analyzed, collated and instruct Design Supervision Consultant (DSC) to prepare the subproject based social management plans.
- Routinely monitor progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep Project Director informed on a monthly basis, and assist with the preparation of formal status reports for World Bank missions.
- Facilitate with the help of the Project Director and his SDS Focal Person, the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the Deputy Commissioners and Ministry of Land.
- Help affected persons and communities in the grievance resolution process involving the project GRM;
- Collect data, consult the communities and targeted beneficiaries and prepare monthly progress reports and participate in monthly review meetings;
- Participate in the training program for capacity building; and
- Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time.

## 7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring forms an integral part of the Project Management System, as it provides a continuous appraisal of performance of the Project and enables the Project Management to take-up corrective measures, if any, required in implementation. The existing M&E System adopted in the ongoing projects of MoS/BLPA viz; a) input and output monitoring b) process monitoring and c) impact evaluation would ensure effective implementation of SECDP, which forms part of BRCP-1.

For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of SECDP, basic data relating to community wise information on SEC population, infrastructure facilities, land utilization, cropping pattern, livelihoods, etc. would be recorded by BLPA appointed agency in the baseline survey report. The project interventions planned in the community as part of the Community Action Plan and the project interventions actually implemented will also be

captured in the project data base system. The data collection would be the responsibility of the agency appointed by BLPA.

The community would be involved in process monitoring through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, wherever required in order to know the quality of project Implementation and inputs provided under the project.

The community participation, grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangements, budget, etc. as given in the RPF are applicable.

### **7.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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

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

The local level GRC has been established for Ramgarh port for addressing Grievances which comprise of:

- 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
- PAP elected representative
- Tribal People's Representative

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

The project GRM will address and resolve any issues, concerns and complaints raised by PAPs including women, workers and others. The issues may also relate to influx of workers coming from other districts, upazila outside of Satkhira Sadar, traders, transport operators and C&F agents. These will be seriously taken by the BLPA authority in the port level as well as headquarters level and consult local government institution & administration for





settlement of disputes and if needed take legal actions. The BLPA will hold discussion with concerned people locally and orient them to avoid any such occurrence and in case such occurrence happens to report to the BLPA and local administration.

As 38% of the population of Ramgarh is tribal, there is a need for a Tribal People's representative at the GRC. Along with the representative of the PAP's, the Tribal People's representative will be dedicated to dealing with Tribal people's grievances in an appropriate manner.

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

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

The GRC will ensure proper resolution of complaints and grievances, as well as giving impartial hearings and taking transparent decisions. The GRC will meet periodically to discuss the merit of each case and fix a date for hearing and notify the aggrieved persons to submit necessary documents in proof of her/his claim/case; resolve grievances within one month of receipt of complaint. The 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 Upazila Parishad. The meeting should be held at least once a month. At any emergency the GRC meeting may be held more than once a month.

If local level GRC failed to resolve grievances, then aggravated person may go to head quarter level and lastly may go to WB's corporate GRS.

The communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by Sub-project interventions may submit complaints to existing project-level GRM or the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Project affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress->.

## 7.4 Disclosure

This tribal plan shall be prepared as soon as the site-specific projects activities are selected and impact on local community be identified and submitted to the Bank as part of the implementation plan. Prior to the commencement of the implementation, the Tribal plan shall be disclosed on BLPA and MoS websites and the World Bank portal. A summary of tribal plan in local language (Bangla) shall be placed in local project offices, UNO, Upazila Parishad and DC offices where small ethnic community peoples can access to.

## 7.5 Participation in Livelihood Transformation Program

The scope of livelihood transformation will be assessed under the component 1 and inclusion of the small ethnic communities will be prioritized in the community level development program management and alternative livelihoods including business development and market linkages. The project will expand the opportunity of vocational training and employment placements as per existing and acquired skills. The community level development program will include one for the Mohamoni Buddhist Bihar Community.

## 7.6 Budget

Budget for implementing tribal plan will be part of the Project budget in the RAP. It uses to cover costs of payment of compensation on land cost, affected structure rebuilding cost, crop losses, trees and livelihood support cost including 30% additional support to tribal households, vulnerable groups (income not exceeding Tk 10,000 monthly per HH, female headed HHs and disabled), and capacity building support to BLPA.

**Table 6: Indicative Budget for Land Acquisition and project benefit for Tribal PAHs**

SL	Budget line	Number of Tribal PAHs	Area	Total Value	30% Tribal Allowance	30% as vulnerable to Tribal people		
1	Land acquisition	06	2.05	<b>Total Value with 200% extra</b>				
			0.12	11,157,025	1,115,702			
			0.18	16,735,537	1,673,554			
			0.35	32,541,322	3,254,132			
			1	92,975,207	9,297,521			
			0.3	27,892,562	2,789,256			
			0.1	9,297,521	929,752			
				<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>190,599,174</b>	<b>19,059,917</b>	
2	Structure	2)	Floor area total 1435 unit	<b>Total Value with 105% extra</b>				
			Residential	2	995	980,413	143,475	143,475
			Kitchen	1	180	129,150	18,900	18,900

	Cattle shed	1	80	57,400	8,400	8,400
	Tube Well	1	50	61,500	0	0
	Toilets	2	40	28,700	4,200	4,200
	Bath room	1	90	110,700	16,200	16,200
	<b>SUB TOAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>1,367,863</b>	<b>191,175</b>	<b>191,175</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Crop Loss</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Acres of land</b>	<b>Total with 100% extra</b>		
			<b>0.28</b>	<b>151,200</b>	<b>226,80</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Loss of Trees</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>pieces of trees</b>	<b>Total with 100% extra</b>		
			<b>109</b>	<b>936,000</b>	<b>139,800</b>	<b>59,700</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Loss of rent by owner</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.13 acre</b>	<b>226,000</b>	<b>67,800</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Rent paid by tenant</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.13 acre</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,800</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>193306237</b>	<b>19489172</b>	<b>258675</b>

