

Final



# **BANGLADESH LAND PORT AUTHORITY**

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



## **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT BHOMRA LAND PORT**

October, 2020

Consultants:



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

## **Social Impact Assessment Bhomra Land Port**

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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
C&F	: Clearing and Forwarding
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility
CUL	: Cash Compensation under Law
DC	: Deputy Commissioner
DFO	: Defence of Pakistan Ordnance
DFR	: Defence of Pakistan Rules
DOE	: Department of Environment
DWAO	: District Women Affairs Officer
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
IMED	: Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
KII	: Key Informant Interview
KPI	: Key Point Installation
LA	: Land Acquisition
LC	: Land Custom
LGED	: Local Government and Engineering Department
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MOL	: Ministry of Land
MoS	: Ministry of Shipping

MT	:	Metric Ton
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
PAVC	:	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PD	:	Project Director
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	:	Project Management Office
PPE	:	Personal Protective Equipment
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RB	:	Requiring Body
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RU	:	Resettlement Unit
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAE	:	Sub-Assistant Engineer
SEA/SH	:	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment/Sexual Harassment
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
TG	:	Transfer Grant
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
TPDP	:	Tribal Peoples Development Plan
TW	:	Tube Well
UNO	:	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	:	Union Parishad
UWAO	:	Upazila Women Affairs Officer
USD	:	United States Dollar
WB	:	World Bank
WBG	:	World Bank Group



## Glossary

<b>Affected Person</b>	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.
<b>Assistance</b>	Means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind <b>over and above the compensation</b> for lost assets.
<b>Compensation</b>	Means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
<b>Community</b>	A community is commonly considered as a social group of people living in a given geographical area (here community will comprise of the unauthorized people living in the concerned site) who share common norms, values, identity and often a sense of a common civic. These people tend to define those social ties as important to their identity, practice, and roles in social institutions like family, home, work, government, society, or humanity. For this document, the affected population living in the area could be considered as a community.
<b>Cut-Off-Date</b>	Generally refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance (as the case may be) will not be considered.
<b>Displaced Person (DP)</b>	As per World Bank Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods).
<b>Entitlements</b>	Include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution and business restoration, which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
<b>Entitled Person</b>	A person adversely impacted by the project and is entitled to cash compensation for the lost assets and/or assistance as per the Social Management Framework (SMF) of the project.
<b>Grievance Redress</b>	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.

<b>Household</b>	Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; also a social unit composed of those living together in the same dwelling and sharing property and finance.
<b>Inventory of Loses</b>	Includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the Resettlement Plan.
<b>Jhupri</b>	Thatched house.
<b>Katcha</b>	Structures with bamboo/ci sheet/mud wall/ thatch roof.
<b>Khatiyani</b>	Khatiyani is an assigned number by land record authority to individual owner.
<b>Non-titled</b>	Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant <i>i.e.</i> those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them or having customary right locally recognized but without legal documents. World Bank's policy explicitly states that such people can't be denied compensation and resettlement assistance.
<b>Project Affected Persons (PAPs)</b>	Any person who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. PAP include those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homestead land in whole or part, and those losing land based income sources as a result of project action. Those losing employment for shutting down of an enterprise would not qualify for assistance under the project.
<b>Poverty Line</b>	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.
<b>Porcha</b>	An entitlement of land as per land record provided to each owner with Khatiyani number.
<b>Pucca</b>	Cement, bricks or concrete build structure.
<b>Relocation</b>	Rebuilding and reinstalling of housing, assets/properties including productive land, and public and private infrastructure, in a new location. Under this RAP the PAPs are provided adequate resettlement assistance in cash to find and fund self-relocation.
<b>Resettlement</b>	Measures to resettle and rehabilitate of all the impacts associated with land acquisition, including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets, such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post relocation period.
<b>Replacement Cost</b>	Of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the affected household to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market. Replacement cost will be calculated at Public Works Department's current Schedule of Rates without depreciation. Replacement cost shall be in line with the provision of

the Entitlement Matrix of the project.

<b>Semi Pucca</b>	Structures with tiles/thatch roof/brick cement wall.
<b>Squatters</b>	Squatter means a person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood. It includes both residential and commercial occupants having no other place to live and doing business.
<b>Structures</b>	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.)
<b>Tenant</b>	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.
<b>Title Holder</b>	A person who possess legal documents towards the claim for the property.
<b>Union Parishad</b>	Union Parishad is the smallest rural administrative and local government units in Bangladesh. Each Union is made up of nine Wards. Usually one village is designated as a Ward. There are 4,554 Unions in Bangladesh.
<b>Upazila</b>	Upazila is the second lowest tiers of regional administration in Bangladesh. The administrative structure consists in fact in Divisions (8), Districts (64), Upazila/Thana and Union Parishads (UPs).
<b>Vested Property</b>	Vested Property, formerly called enemy property refers to landed property or building left usually by Hindu families prior to migrating to India. The project area has 04 numbers of plots with 0.9282 acres area recorded as vested property under Khatian 1/1. These are legally under control of the Deputy Commissioner (DC) but effectively leased out to occupants. All of them has mutation and effectively are in control of the land. The implication of RAP is that the fund will accrue to the DC and from this fund DC will pay compensation to the lease holders of vested property having mutation.
<b>Vulnerable Households</b>	Include households those are: (a) headed by single men or women with dependents with low income (b) headed by old/disabled people without means of livelihood support (c) households that fall on or below the national poverty line (d) elderly headed households and (e) disabled headed households and (f) households belong to indigenous or ethnic minority population. Following Social Management Framework (SMF) Vulnerable household for the purpose of this RAP means those having monthly income of below Tk. 10,000 and owning landed property not above 4 decimals.

## Executive Summary

Government of Bangladesh (GOB) is implementing the Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1), with a credit of United States Dollar (USD) 150 million from International Development Association (IDA), a member of the World Bank Group. The project consists of three main components of which component 1 concerning investments in infrastructure is implemented by the Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) and one of the ports to be developed is Bhomra Land Port and this Social Impact Assessment (SIA) concerning Bhomra Land Port is submitted by the Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC), Shahidul Consultant and BETS.

The proposed Bhomra Land Port will be developed around the existing port at Laxmidari village, Bhomra union of Satkhira district. It is 15 km away from Satkhira town, 65 km from Khulna, and 85 km from Jessore. The land port on Indian side is Ghojadanga in 24 Paragarana district of West Bengal. The land port in Bhomra was established in 2013 on 15.73 acres land and proposed expansion requires acquisition of about 9.835 acres land.

Social assessment is a key tool for project planning, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). SIA is preceded by a screening process, 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 conducting Social Impact Assessment and collecting primary socio-economic information of the project site, several Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meetings were arranged with the beneficiaries and affected persons. In collecting information, both quantitative and qualitative techniques were applied. The SIA data comprised survey of Project Affected and benefited person Households within the 10 km radius zone of the surrounding of the proposed Bhomra Land Port area.

For the purpose of the SIA, both GoB and World Bank regulatory framework were considered. The relevant GoB regulatory framework includes (1) Constitution of the country-Fundamental State Policies, (2) Vision 2021, (3) Seventh Five Year Plan, (4) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 and (5) Vested Property (Repeal) Act 2001 (amendment in 2011 and 2013)', Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006, Bangladesh Labour Rules, 2011, Khas Land Distribution Policy. The relevant World Bank regulatory framework is Operational Policy related to Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) is also triggered.

Four FGDs were held on 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> January 2019 at Bhomra UP and first round of community consultation have been undertaken in 2016 by Yousin-Vitti consortium, the second round Public consultation meeting was held at Bhomra Land Port office on 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2019, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 respectively. The local participants supported construction, renovation and rehabilitation of proposed land port under BLPA but urged higher compensation at actual market price. The Project Affected Person's (PAP's) concern is largely addressed by ARIP Act 2017 provides ample opportunity to compensate adequately including 200% extra funding above previous year mouza rate. Future potential of the proposed project is very prospective. Urbanization and

employment generation in the transport sector are expected to increase in the project area. Cross border trade, transport, export, import and passenger movement will enhance contributing to both economic and social development.

One major impact of the project is that agriculture land will be reduced for the villagers not only by the project but also new urbanization will be reducing agricultural land due to new infrastructure development and new housing. Some of the PAPs will face loss of commercially important land rented out as residential and commercial purposes. Some tenant business operators will be temporarily affected. 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 land acquisition by the government, temporary requisition for construction material storage and labor sheds etc. (for the contractor), demolition of residential or business 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 and degradation of social values, cultural domination/hegemony.

In the project area women of both Muslim and Hindu community are living in conservative society. Most of the PAP women are engaged in household chores (94%). Women are progressing but are still behind men in literacy (female literacy was 49% in Bhomra UP compared to male literacy of 54%). The project will support removal of gender inequality in employment, improving participation in project activities, increasing awareness, eliminating violence against women and girls, gender sensitization particularly of the decision makers, and gender focus in project support.

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 BLPA headquarters.

# 1 Introduction and Background

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has undertaken the project called ‘Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1)’, with a loan of United States Dollar (USD) 150 million from the International Development Association (IDA), a member of the World Bank (WB) Group. The project consists of three main components 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 Bhomra Land Port.

Bhomra land port, on the southwest border of Bangladesh, is experiencing severe congestion as trading volume has exceeded the land port’s capacity. This report about SIA for Bhomra 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 and 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 Bhomra Land Port

Bhomra land port is located at village Laxmidari of Bhomra Union, Satkhira Sadar Upazila of Satkhira district.

For the development of Bhomra Land Port about 9.835 acres of land was proposed to be acquired at village Laxmidari of Bhomra union, Satkhira and assessment of implementation capacity of the concerned GOB agencies was agreed upon.

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

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

Proposed area of land to be acquired and existing port area are shown in the map (Figure-1) in yellow and orange color respectively.

Figure 1: Area of Bhomra Land Port





## 1.2 Objectives of the Feasibility Study

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

- Review of previously completed feasibility study for Bhomra land port;
- Detailed design of Bhomra land port following the feasibility review-part of technical study but not of SIA;
- Detailed design of the perimeter fencing, gates and security tower at Benapole land port; - executed separately;
- Detailed design of the Ramgarh land port following the detailed feasibility study; and
- A new feasibility study of Ramgarh land port; - outside of this SIA.

### Social and Safety Considerations

- The Consultant shall undertake necessary social surveys in the area and identify Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) in all the 3 land ports including Bhomra 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 all the land ports, the Consultant shall prepare an Indigenous/Tribal Peoples Plan where applicable (but this is not applicable for Bhomra Land Port as there is no presence of tribal community).

## 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 primary socio-economic information of the project site, both quantitative and qualitative techniques were applied. In the quantitative method, survey was conducted with local community e.g. on Project Affected Persons and Benefitted Persons by considering the 10 km radius zone of the surrounding of the proposed Bhomra Land Port area.

To determine the sample size for the survey the following statistical formula has been followed-

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

N = Population size (HHs in Bhomra and Alipur 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 Bhomra and Alipur Unions (N)	12,434
Critical value at 95% confidence level (Z)	1.96
Margin of error (e)	0.0528
Proportion at maximum variability (p)	0.5
Proportion (1-p)	0.5
Sample size (n)	335

After conducting the survey of 335 HHs, we have identified total 145 PAHs who will be affected due to land acquisition and 190 will be benefited HHs. A semi structured questionnaire was used for interviewing the HHs.

In later stage, a complete HHs census with all PAHs will be carried out for physically and economically displaced/affected person concerning the proposed Bhomra land port site to make an inventory of losses plot by plot.

In qualitative method, several Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interview (KII) were arranged among the beneficiaries and affected persons. A set of checklist and guideline were used for interviewing the HHs. The FGDs were conducted by one facilitator and a note taker while KIIs were conducted by one interviewer.

In qualitative method, several Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interview (KII) were arranged among the beneficiaries and affected persons. A set of checklist and guideline were used for interviewing the HHs. The FGDs were conducted by one facilitator and a note taker while KIIs were conducted by one interviewer.

List of Project Affected Persons is attached in **Annex-01**

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

The Questionnaire for HH survey of SIA is attached in **Annex-03**

Public consultations were held in two phases. The first round of public consultation was carried out in the community level, port level and national level in 2016 by Yooshin and Vitti Joint Venture which is reviewed and updated under this assignment in 2019. The IIFC in JV with Shahidul Consultant & BETS have carried out another round of public consultation comprising FGD in Bhomra and sample household survey in Bhomra and Alipur Union Parishad (UP) also in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

### 1.5.1 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 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 nine 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

The key social issue in the case of Bhomra Land Port concerns involuntary resettlement as laid down in the World Bank's OP 4.12 while from the Government of Bangladesh side the land acquisition is governed by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 that replaced the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982. The OP 4.10 is triggered for the project where the tribal people are affected. Since there is no tribal people living in the Bhomra Port area and no tribal people will be affected, the OP 4.10 is not triggered for the Bhomra Land Port.

Section 2.1 below from 2.1.1 to 2.1.10 details the national legislation while the World Bank's OP 4.12 is discussed under section 2.2. The key differences between the GOB and World Bank policies and the gap analysis are described in Table-1 and Table-2 later in this section.

### 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

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-9, (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 ethnic communities.
- Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any law made before the commencement of the Proclamations (Amendment) Order, 1977 (Proclamations Order No. I of 1977), in so far as it relates to the acquisition, nationalisation or reacquisition of any property without compensation.

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 Bhomra Land Port there is no presence of ethnic minority community and therefore preparing Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is not required. Also, there is no cultural heritage site affected by the project intervention and therefore OP/BP 4.11 is not triggered.

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 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 Vested Property (Repeal) Act 2001 (amendment in 2011 and 2013)

Vested Property, **formerly** called enemy property refers to landed property or building left usually by Hindu families prior to migrating to India. Defence of Pakistan Ordinance (DFO) 1965 and Defence of Pakistan Rules (DFR) 1965 paved the way to issue East Pakistan Enemy Property (Land and Building Administration and Disposal) Order 1966 and promulgate Enemy Property ordinance, 1969. During Bangladesh period it was renamed Vested Property Act in 1974 and modified twice in 1976 but was ineffective to bring any positive change. Later, in 2001 the Vested Property Act was promulgated and for the removal of some of its demerits it was amended in 2011 and 2013.

The 2011 Amendment of this Act divided the whole 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). All Vested Properties to be acquired **for Bhomra Land Port** is of Schedule Ka type and leased out to the PAPs have mutation from DC. The 2013 Amendment (2<sup>nd</sup>) of the Act omitted all the provisions relating to 'Kha' schedule. A new section 28A titled 'Kha schedule omitting related special provisions' has been inserted by this Amendment, provides that all judgments and decrees of the Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals relating to 'Kha' schedule shall become null and void, and all pending proceedings shall become abated.

### 2.1.3 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. In the chapter VI of this law safety precaution regarding explosive or inflammable dust/gas, protection of eyes, protection against fire, works with cranes and other lifting machinery, lifting of excessive weights are described Chapter VIII provision safety measures are illustrated like as appliances of first aid, maintenance of safety record book, rooms for children, housing facilities, medical care, group insurance etc. Chapter XXI (Section 345: Payment of equal wages for equal work) are illustrated that equal

wages for male, female and handicapped workers for work of equal nature and no discrimination shall be made on the ground of being male-female-handicapped.

#### 2.1.4 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. In third chapter of this document, rules about appointment of adolescent workers are provided. Pregnancy welfare benefits related rules are provided within chapter four. Health protection measures are described within chapter five. In chapter VI of this document safety precaution regarding explosive or inflammable dust/gas, protection of eyes, protection against fire, works with cranes and other lifting machinery, lifting of excessive weights is described. Special Regulations regarding Health, Health Rules and Safety are provided within chapter seven. In the Chapter VIII provision safety measure like as appliances of first aid, maintenance of safety record books, rooms for children, housing facilities, medical care, group insurance etc. are illustrated. Workings hours & level are described within chapter nine. In chapter ten & eleven wage & its payment, wage board are included. Within chapter twelve, Compensation for Injuries of the Workers due to Accident related rule is included.

#### 2.1.5 Khas Land Distribution Policy

Khas land distribution is a powerful tool to reduce the poverty situation of the landless and near landless. According to the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950, “Khas land means government owned fallow land, where nobody has property rights. It is land which is deemed to be owned by government and available for allocation according to government priorities. ‘Khas Land’ or ‘Land in Khas possession’”, in relation to any person, includes any land let out together with any building standing thereon and necessary adjuncts thereto, otherwise than in perpetuity”.

However, not all Khas land is redistributed by the government. Any land which is communally used, such as public roads and highways, riverbanks, Khal, sewerage systems, ponds, deeghis, public graveyards, and burning grounds. There are two kinds of Khas land- agricultural Khas land and non-agricultural Khas land. Only agricultural Khas land is allocated to the landless people.

Distribution of agricultural Khas land can be dated back to 1950 with the promulgation of the East Bengal State and Tenancy Act. This law put an end to over 150 years of the Zamindari landlord system (Permanent Settlement of 1793), and farmers were finally obtaining full tenure rights to their land. In 1987 Ministry of Land Ministry launched the Land Reforms Action Programme, an initiative to distribute Khas and unoccupied state owned land to landless families through the ‘Policy for Distributing Khas Land among the Landless.’ In 1995 the government issued the Non-Agricultural Khas Land Settlement Policy, which provided some guidelines for the management and settlement of Khas land in urban areas. In 1997, the Khas Land Settlement Policy was promulgated authorizing Khas land to be distributed for a 99 years lease period or for a one year temporary lease.

GOB Khas land distribution policy provides that the landless get allocation of khas land. Khas land to a part of LA is 1.7523 acres in 12 plots. For this part there is No PAP HH involved. The vested properties recorded under Khatyan 1/1 are 0.9282 acres in 4 Plots. These are all leased to 21 numbers of PAPs who got mutation as leaseholder and hold DCR from DC.

### 2.1.6 Child Labor 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 workers of age below 18 are engaged in project related work during construction and Operation & Monitoring (O&M).

### 2.1.7 Gender Related Laws

According to the labour law 2013 (amendment) protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH) 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 SEA/SH is not specifically mentioned in the law.

### 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 (ARIPO) that is now replaced by ARIPA, 2017 and WB's Safeguard Guidelines on resettlement (OP 4.12).

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 mouza for the same category of land over the past 12 months and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures, trees due to compulsory nature of the acquisition.

The DC processes land acquisition under the Act and pays compensation to the legal owners as well as non-title holders and tenants. The DC can also pay compensation for loss of crops, trees and structures.

### 2.1.9 Evolution of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Bangladesh

The first land acquisition law in the country was enacted in 1824, known as Regulation-1 of 1824 stated 'Where as it being necessary occasionally to require the surrender of the property of individuals, for purposes of general convenience to the community a just



and full compensation may be secured to all persons, holding an interest in the property so, appropriated.' It was amended in 1850, 1857, 1863 and led to Act of 1894 which had been in force till the time of partition of British India in 1947. This law remained in force in Bangladesh with some modifications made under the Ordinance -II of 1982 which has been replaced by the ARIPA, 2017 which is the present day land acquisition law of the country.

### 2.1.10 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 4 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). If area exceeds 50 bigha DC with recommendation Divisional Commissioner proposes for approval by the Ministry of Land (MOL) by the DC if above 50 bigha by Divisional Commissioner;
- Under section 5 any affected person may raise objection within 15 days of serving notice under section 4 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 borgdar 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 Impact Mitigation as Per WB Operational Policy OP 4.12

- 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 Policies

Involuntary Resettlement stipulates that element laid out in the World Bank safeguard policy OP.4.12 be included in the RP, key differences between GOB laws and the requirement of World Bank safeguard policy are discussed in the table below (table-1)-

Table 1: Key Difference between National Laws (ARIPA, 2017) and the OP 4.12 for Compensation and Resettlement<sup>1</sup>

SN	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.
2.	Land Tenants (sharecropper 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 & plants those were

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

SN	Category of PAPs/Type of lost Assets	Bangladesh law (ARIPA 2017)	World Bank-OP 4.12
			established/grown/developed
4.	Owners of structures temporary	Only Cash Compensation under Law (CUL)	Entitled to full replacement cost including shifting and reconstruction grant with the right to retain the salvaged materials thereof
5.	Owners of permanent Structure/building	Only CUL	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	Replacement cost of the crops and average value of harvest crops. 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 RB as soon as the fund is placed to AB	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

SN	Category of PAPs/Type of lost Assets	Bangladesh law (ARIPA 2017)	World Bank-OP 4.12
			are entitled to higher compensation.
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 Gap Analysis between WB and Government Resettlement Policies

The government's policy through ARIPA does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. The ARIPA has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for the legal compensation. Gaps between national law and WB policy are identified and bridging measures are included in the entitlement matrix for the project, described below-

Table 2: Gaps between WB policies and GOB Land ACT 2017

SN	WB Policy Principles	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Degree of compliance or gaps and proposed action to address gaps
1.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks	DC conducts a joint verification with BLPA and categorizes land by types and any assets thereon and identifies owners of physical assets prior to issue of section 4(1) notice.	Partially complied. BLPA & consultants will conduct an independent assessment & prepare an Inventory of Losses and identify resettlement issues.
2.	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under and section 4(7) of ARIPA if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) of ARIPA against land acquisition. DC hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9) of ARIPA.	Partially complied. BLPA will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with affected persons and others during resettlement action plan preparation and implementation.

SN	WB Principles	Policy	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Degree of compliance or gaps and proposed action to address gaps
3.	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.		Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. DC hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	Partially complied. BLPA will establish a project based Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through resettlement plan to address grievances.
4.	Provide cash compensation at replacement value.		DC enhances the compensation by 200% premium on top of current mouza rate (market value) of the land and another 100% premium to address other resettlement impacts (ARIPA).	Partially complied. BLPA will appoint a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) to recommend replacement value and pay additional compensation directly to the affected persons, if they are entitled through the entitlement matrix and if the CUL paid by Deputy Commissioner is lower than the replacement value.
5.	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons.		DC will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1).	Partially complied. BLPA through the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan will provide additional 100% compensation for loss of trees and crops, shifting costs, livelihood assistance, special assistance to vulnerable women headed households and vulnerable groups.
6.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.		DC awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency under section 11(1). However, this applies only for the titleholders. DC can get the nontitle holders evicted at any time as they are not entitled to compensation.	Partially complied. BLPA will provide compensation to the nontitle holders following the entitlement matrix and ensure that they are paid compensation prior to displacement. BLPA will monitor the compensation payment procedure.
7.	Ensure that		When the property acquired	Partially complied. BLPA will

SN	WB Principles	Policy	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Degree of compliance or gaps and proposed action to address gaps
	displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.		contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the DC and will be paid to the bargadar in cash under section 12. No provision of compensation for Bargdar who cultivate on government land.	include provisions in the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan to pay compensation to the nontitle holders (informal and nonregistered).

## 2.5 Impact Mitigation as Per WB Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP 4.10)

Indigenous Peoples policy ensures that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples. OP 4.10 is also meant to avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples/Minority Communities, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts. The project however does not affect tribal communities and ethnic minority groups hence OP 4.10 is not triggered. However, since there are no tribal communities and ethnic minority groups will be affected in the Bhomra Port area, the OP 4.10 is not triggered for the Bhomra Land Port.

## 2.6 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 not a legal binding).

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.

## 3 Baseline Condition of the Project Area

### 3.1 Socio-economic Profile

#### 3.1.1 Location and Geographic Profile

Bhomra land port is situated at Laxmidari village under Bhomra Union, Satkhira Sadar Upazila of Satkhira district. The port is named Bhomra for its location at Bhomra Union. It is located 15 kms away from Satkhira town. The project area is totally plain land. The project surrounding area is agriculture and aquaculture based in Bhomra and Alipur, two adjoining Union Parishads after 2 kms from the port. Inside the two kms along the main road the area in mouza Laxmidari is mainly residential and commercial.

Figure 2: Map of Satkhira Sadar Upazila Showing Project Site





### 3.1.2 Physiographic Profile

There is an immigration check post near the Zero point. The official activities of customs are conducted from this check post. Electricity connection is available in Bhomra land port area from the national power grid adjoining Satkhira town.

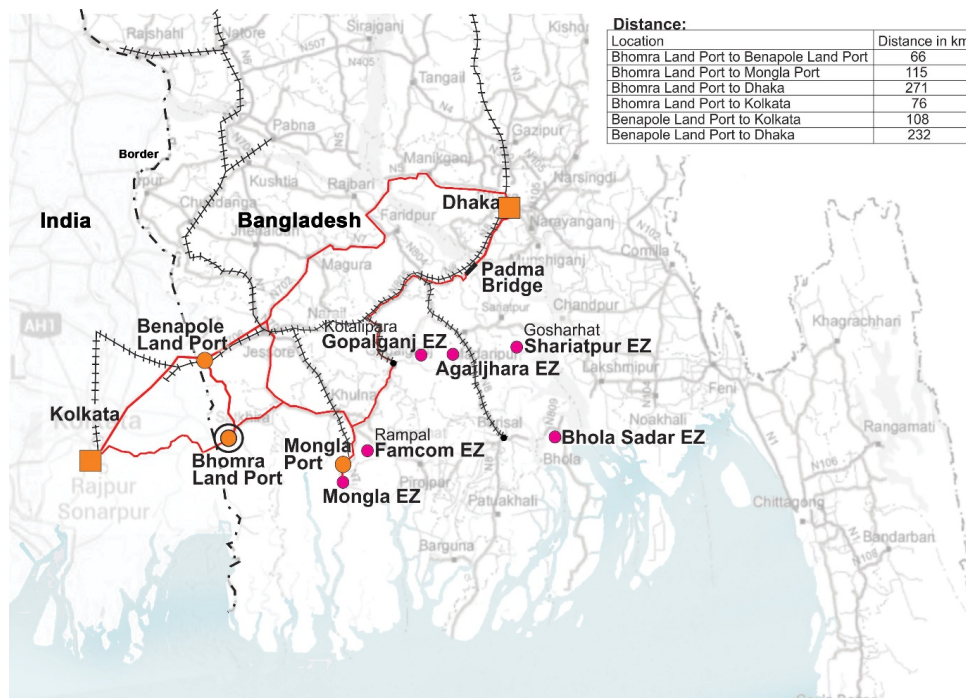
Figure 3: Existing Bhomra Land Port and Proposed Areas for Development



The Bhomra land port is well connected through the road network via Satkhira town. It is also connected by air through Jessore and by sea via Mongla port. By rail it is connected to Dhaka and Khulna via Jessore. There is a River Ichamoti nearby, 3 kms from Bhomra port and partially silted but still has tidal flows (joar bhata). There is a drainage canal from Bhomra to river Ichamoti but this is already silted and is not suitable for navigation.

There is no economic zone developed or being developed in the vicinity of Bhomra port. Though it is connected by different modes of transport, the connectivity needs major improvement specially road between Satkhira to Navaron of Jessore and new railway connection from Navaron to Bhomra.

Figure 4: Existing Bhomra Land



### 3.1.3 Rivers and Canal Dependence

Apparently there is no river or canal route in the project area. But in future there is a possibility to create a canal route from the Ichamoti River. It is noted that the Ichamoti River is 3 kms away from Bhomra land port. On the other hand, Tankabati Canal is 2 kms from the project area. Re-excavation of canal and development of two-lane road between Ichamoti river and Bhomra can provide waterway connectivity between river Ichamoti and Bhomra port provided dredging of the channel.

## 3.2 Demographic and Socio-Economic Information of the Project Area

### 3.2.1 Area and Population

Population density of Satkhira Sadar Upazila and of Bhomra UP was 1156 and 887 respectively and household size for the Upazila, UP varied from 4.22 to 4.35. Sex Ratio of male/female was very close to 1.0 (0.98 to 1.02 in the district, Upazila and UP but higher at 1.10 in village Laxmidari).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> BBS, 2011

Table 3: Area and Population of the Study Area<sup>3</sup>

Reference Area	Area acre	Area ha	HH	Population	Density	HH Size	Female Population	Male population	Sex Ratio
Satkhira district	943,272	381,891	469,890	1,985,959	520	4.23	1,003,182	982,777	0.98
Satkhira Sadar Upazila	98,490	39,874	109,105	460,892	<u>1,156</u>	4.22	230,264	230,628	1.00
Bhomra UP	7,248	2,934	5,983	26,020	<u>887</u>	4.35	12,915	13,105	1.02
Laxmidari Village		-	707	3,034	-	4.29	1,444	1,590	1.10
Bangladesh (area, pop )		148,000 sq km	32.1 million	150 million	1,014	4.4	74.98 million	74.79 million	100.3

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

Compared to the above, of the 335 respondents 236 are men and 99 are women. The 335 sample households have 1515 household members with average household size of 4.52 meaning that the sample households in Bhomra and Alipur had larger household size than national average 4.40. Of the population of 335 sample households 70.45% are male and 29.50% are female.<sup>4</sup>

### 3.2.2 Religion

Table 4: Composition of the Reference Area Population by Religion<sup>5</sup>

Reference Area	Muslim	Hindu	Christian	Buddhist	Others	Total
Satkhira District	81.9	17.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1,985,959
Satkhira Sadar UZ	86.8	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	460,892
Bhomra UP	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26,020
Laxmidari Village	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,034
Bangladesh	90.3	8.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	150 million

The study area district, Upazila, UP and village comprise mainly of two religious groups- the Muslims and Hindus. While the district has overall 82:18 Muslim-Hindu population, the proportion of Muslim increases to 92:08 in the village level which is close to religious composition at the national level. Muslim: Hindu population has further increased to 92:08 as seen in the interview of 335 sample households.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> BBS, 2011

<sup>4</sup> Field Survey, 2019

<sup>5</sup> BBS, 2011

<sup>6</sup> Field Survey, 2019

### 3.2.3 Literacy

Literacy Rate of the Reference Area population is provided in table below-

**Table 5: Literacy Rate (%) of the Reference Area Population (Age 7+)<sup>7</sup>**

Reference Area	Both Sex	Male	Female
Satkhira District	52.1	56.1	48.2
Satkhira Sadar UZ	56.5	59.8	53.2
Bhomra UP	51.4	53.7	49.2
Laxmidari Village	48.1	51.8	44.1
Bangladesh	51.8	54.1	49.4

Literacy rate of 335 sample respondents was 63.25% and this should be due to positive change after 2011 as literacy rate of Bhomra was close to that of national average (51, 52%).<sup>8</sup>

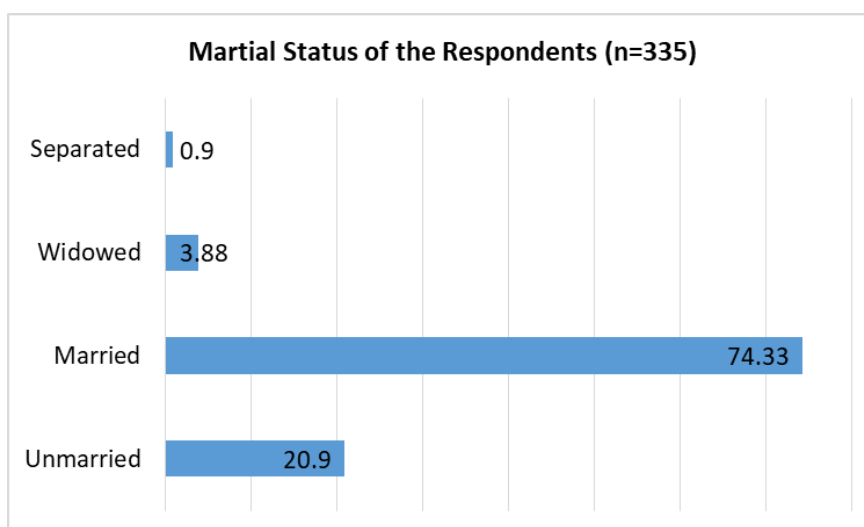
### 3.2.4 Marital Status of Sample Respondents

**Table 6: Martial Status of the Respondents (n=335)**

Status	Bhomra	%	Alipur	%	Total	%
Unmarried	44	13.13	26	7.76	70	20.9
Married	130	38.81	119	35.52	249	74.33
Widowed	08	2.39	05	1.49	13	3.88
Separated	03	0.9	0	0	03	0.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>		<b>150</b>		<b>335</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table (Table-6) and below figure (Figure-5) shows the marital status of 335 sample respondents. It reveals that 20.9% of the respondents are unmarried and 74.3% are married. Widowed and separated are only about 4.8%.<sup>9</sup>

**Figure 5: Martial Status of the Respondents**



<sup>7</sup> BBS, 2011

<sup>8</sup> Field Survey, 2019

<sup>9</sup> Field Survey, 2019

### 3.2.5 Housing Condition

Table below shows (Table-7) Housing condition by type of construction of the houses in the reference area. It also shows tenancy type of dwelling houses.

Table 7: Housing Condition by Type of Construction of the HH Living in the Reference Area

Reference Area	Total HH	Type of Construction				Tenancy of House		
		Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Jhupri	Own	Rented	Rent-free
Satkhira district	469,890	14.3	28.5	55.8	1.4	95.5	2.8	1.7
Satkhira Sadar UZ	109,105	18.0	42.0	38.3	1.7	90.2	7.7	2.2
Bhomra UP	5,983	10.7	46.0	41.5	1.8	98.0	1.0	1.0
Laxmidari Village	707	11.0	47.0	41.1	0.9	93.5	5.6	0.9
Bangladesh	32 million	11.3	19.6	66.2	2.9	89.5*	3.0*	7.4*

In the project area usually rich people live in pucca and middle income households live in semi pucca houses and common people live in tin shed houses. This is a common practice in the area also.<sup>10</sup>

Table 8: Type of Household Structure as per SIA Survey<sup>11</sup>

Structure	Bhomra	%	Alipur	%	Total	%
Pucca	30	8.96	14	4.18	44	13.13
Semi Pucca	95	28.36	69	20.6	161	48.96
Katcha	58	17.31	66	19.7	124	37.01
Jhupri	02	0.6	01	0.3	03	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>		<b>150</b>		<b>335</b>	<b>100</b>

The SIA sample survey shows higher percentage of households living in Semi-Pucca houses, particularly in Bhomra UP where katcha houses is 17.31% and pucca and semi-pucca houses taken together is close to 38%. Alipur Union on the other hand has still about 19.7 katcha houses.

Table 9: Source of Lighting, Sanitation and Drinking Water<sup>12</sup>

Reference Area	Electricity	Sanitation				Source of Drinking Water		
		Water Sealed	Non W/s	Non San Katcha	Open/None	Piped	Tube Well	Others *13
Satkhira District	41.8	20.6	37.6	38.1	3.7	5.9	79.1	15.0
Satkhira Sadar UZ	58.3	19.6	34.9	41.9	3.7	14.3	82.2	2.6
Bhomra UP	49.4	16.0	29.1	52.8	2.1	0	98.4	1.6
Laxmidari Village	53.0	13.4	56.4	29.9	0.3	0	100	0
Bangladesh Rural	71.4**14	22.87	33.86	35.06	8.21	2.3	91.1	6.6

<sup>10</sup> BBS, 2011

<sup>11</sup> SIA Field Survey, 2019

<sup>12</sup> BBS, 2011 & BBS, SVRS, 2016

<sup>13</sup> Other means reserve pond, pond sand filter etc.

The above Table reveals that, in sanitation Satkhira district had more or less similar pattern of national level sanitation in rural areas while Bhomra UP and Laxmidari village had inferior sanitation than the rural areas of the country. The study district had only a bit higher piped water supply than rural Bangladesh but Satkhira Sadar Upazila had higher proportion of households served by piped water supply for the Satkhira town.

In terms of electricity, the study area was better off than Satkhira district but looks inferior as reference periods are different, 2016 for national data and 2011 for community level data.

Table 10: Land Utilization Statistics (in acre) 2015-16<sup>15</sup>

Type of Land	Khulna District	Bagerhat District	Satkhira District	Bangladesh
Forest	546	567	370	6368
Not available for cultivation	196	87	136	8901
Cultivable waste	11	7	13	551
Current fallow	46	18	51	1009
Single cropped	185	183	235	5566
Double cropped	75	77	107	9671
Triple cropped	26	38	30	4356
Quadruple cropped	1	1	1	43
Net Cropped Area (NCA)	287	299	373	19636
Gross cropped area	417	455	543	38148
Cropping Intensity	145	152	146	194

It reveals from the above table that study area districts surpass NCA by forest area and non-cultivated area (sum of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> row). The forest area has high ecological value and it protects economy and life in the remaining area but it is shrinking. Also the non-cultivated area in the next three rows is increasing. The study area has lower cropping intensity (around 144% compared to about 200% in the country as a whole).<sup>16</sup>

### 3.3 The Affected Land and Other Installations

Through socio-economic census with the affected people, total 145 PAHs have been identified and loss of inventories e.g. on land, structure, crops and trees etc. have been prepared.<sup>17</sup> The summary of losses for the identified PAHs is provided in below-

The existing area of Bhomra Land Port is 15.73 acre. Total land to be acquired for the expansion of the port is 9.835 acre. Total Affected Households is 145 in 51 land plots (Daag).

- a. Private land- 5.144 acres
- b. Vested property khatian 1/1- 4 plots, area 0.9282 acres
- c. Khas Land -12 plots, area 1.7523 acres
- d. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) land- 1 plot (2.01 acres).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> BBS, Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS), 2016

<sup>15</sup> BBS, Statistical Year Book (SYB), 2016

<sup>16</sup> BBS, SYB 2018

<sup>17</sup> RAP, Field Survey, 2019

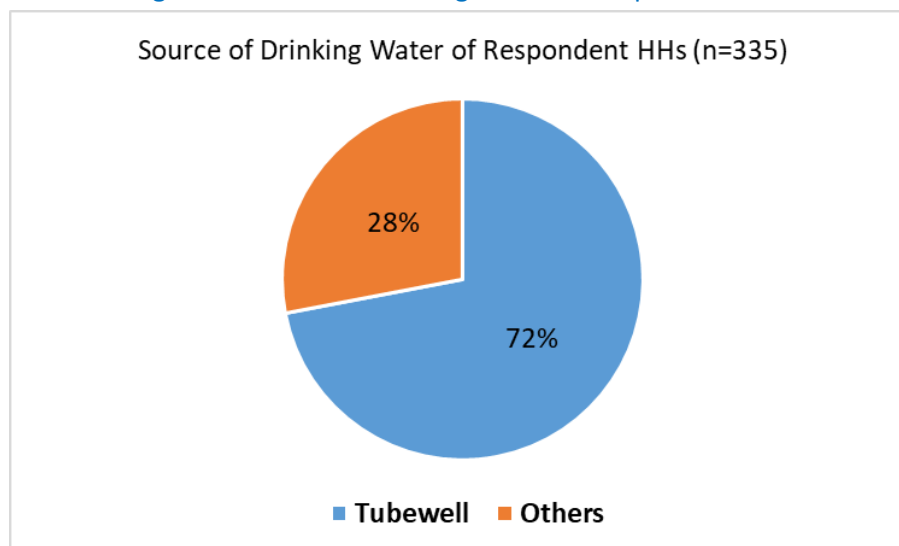
In addition, out of these 145 PAHs, 15 PAHs will loss 5 Pucca, 23 Semi-pucca, 5 Kutcha structures, 1 RCC boundary, 5 Shallow Tube wells, 2 Deep Tube wells, 1 Stairs and 2 Toilets. Total 8 PAHs and 1 Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) will jointly loss 484 fruit and wood and other trees. The crops affected (Vegetable, Paddy, Wheat, Jute, Potato) PAHs number is 19. There are total 02 persons have been identified as vulnerable HHs (1 female headed and 1 tea shop owner). There are total 4 landlords having 12 tenants.<sup>19</sup> The tenants will be affected temporarily due to losing of business space. After shifting their business they will be operating the same business in another location as per his choice.<sup>20</sup>

### 3.3.1 Drinking Water and Sanitation Access of Respondent HHs

#### **Drinking Water Access**

Of the total 335 HHs, 72% have access to Tube Well (TW) for drinking water and 28% access TW with pipeline providing water from TW with motor. Compared to this, 43% respondent HHs in Bhomra UP get drinking water from TW, and 12% use other sources including filtering water of reserve pond by pond sand filter method. On the other hand, 16% respondents HHs in Alipur UP uses pond sand filter method and rain water for drinking.<sup>21</sup>

Figure 6: Source of Drinking Water of Respondent HHs



#### **Sanitation Access**

Survey result shows that, 53% of the 335 HHs have non sanitary latrine followed by 29% use sanitary latrine with no water seal and remaining 16% have sanitary latrine with water seal facility. Only 2% households have no toilet facility. The pattern is less than the

<sup>18</sup> RAP, Field Survey, 2019

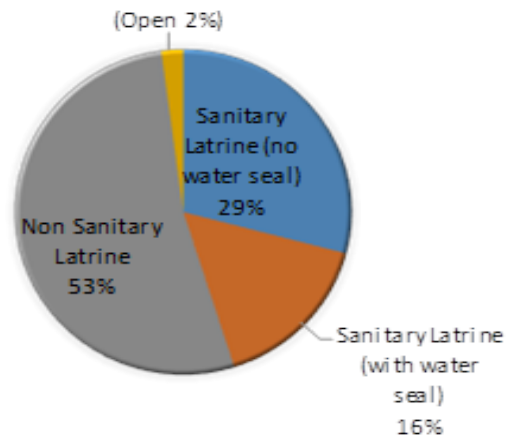
<sup>19</sup> RAP, Field Survey, 2019

<sup>20</sup> RAP, Field Survey, 2019

<sup>21</sup> Field Survey, 2019

national average.<sup>22</sup> In 2011, 61.6% households used sanitary latrine at the national level.<sup>23</sup>

Figure 7: Sanitation Facility of the Study Area (n=335)



### 3.3.2 Land holding and Tenancy

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

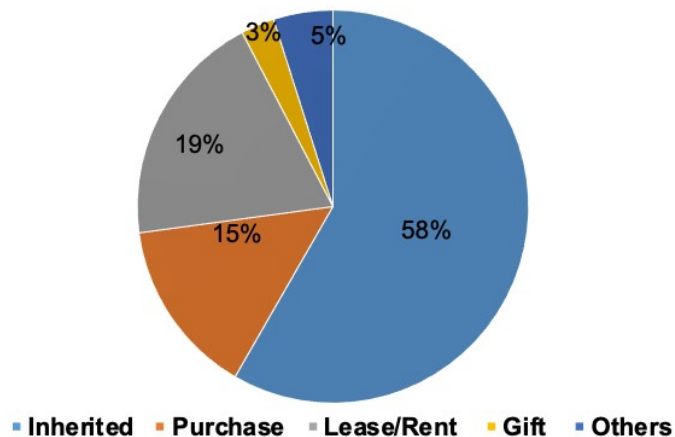


Figure 8: Land Holding Pattern of the Project Area

<sup>22</sup> Field Survey, 2019

<sup>23</sup> BBS, 2011

<sup>24</sup> Field Survey, 2019



### 3.3.3 Accessibility to Health Facilities

In the project area, people mainly depend on local medicine shops all located at below 1 km distance of all respondents and UP family welfare center located within 3 kms. District and Upazila Hospitals are about 15 kms away but 11.4 and 6.8% respondents reported to have availed the services over the last one year. Private clinics are found within 1-3 kms but people avail the service less often as these are very expensive compared to the service provided. General health facilities are available in the hospitals but with no specialized doctors and facilities. No major or critical treatment is available there. The table below shows the distance of basic health facilities available to the project affected persons.<sup>25</sup>

Table 11: Household Health Facilities accessed by the Respondents

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

### 3.3.4 Occupations and Livelihoods

The below table shows that business and agriculture are two main occupations and day-laboring is the single largest occupation of respondent households interviewed in Bhomra and Alipur UPs.<sup>26</sup>

Table 12: Main Occupation of Respondent HHs

Occupation	Bhomra		Alipur		Total	
	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total
Agriculture	38	11.34%	13	3.88%	51	20.60%
Construction Worker	0	0.00%	2	0.60%	2	0.60%
Carpenter	1	0.30%	1	0.30%	2	0.60%
Unemployed	0	0.00%	2	0.60%	2	0.60%
Doctor	0	0.00%	1	0.30%	1	0.30%
Student	4	1.19%	4	1.19%	8	2.39%
Rickshaw-Van Puller	1	0.30%	2	0.60%	3	0.90%
Teacher	0	0.00%	1	0.30%	1	0.30%
Barber	0	0.00%	1	0.30%	1	0.30%
Faith Healer	2	0.60%	6	1.79%	8	2.39%
Service	9	2.69%	7	2.09%	16	4.78%
Mason/Mason Helper	28	8.36%	16	4.78%	44	13.13%
Fisherman	0	0.00%	1	0.30%	1	0.30%
Business	27	8.06%	44	13.13%	71	21.19%

<sup>25</sup> Field Survey, 2019

<sup>26</sup> Field Survey, 2019

Occupation	Bhomra		Alipur		Total	
	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total
Day Labor	43	12.84%	26	7.76%	69	15.22%
Driver	2	0.60%	4	1.19%	6	1.79%
Housewife	22	6.57%	24	7.16%	46	13.73%
Thatcher	2	0.60%	1	0.30%	3	0.90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>53.43%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>46.57%</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 3.3.5 Land and Assets

The table below (Table-13) shows that, all of 335 respondent households own homestead land, mostly from 2 to 10 decimals. Of the 335 households, 154 own (46%) agricultural land. This is low compared to national average of 60% rural household owning agricultural land in 2008 which should be about 20% lower after 10 years now. This may also be compared to 28% holdings with 0-0.049 acre and 22% 0.05 – 0.49 acre holding (total 50% below 0.5 acre). So, 57% of 46% or 26.22% household owning 0.33 acre (one bigha) does not seem high landlessness with tiny little holding but is not very different from national parameter. For holding so small holding, most of the 190 respondents are day labor, mason, mason helper, trader and agriculture come at third or fourth place.<sup>27</sup>

Table 13: Ownership of homestead and Agricultural Land of the Respondent HHs

Land Size in Decimal	Homesteaded Land		Agriculture Land	
	HH	%	HH	%
<2	32	9.55%	2	1.30%
2 – 5	79	23.58%	7	4.55%
5.1 – 8	81	24.18%	5	3.25%
8.1 – 10	74	22.09%	19	12.34%
10.1 – 13	21	6.27%	14	9.09%
13.1 – 15	9	2.69%	5	3.25%
15.1 – 20	19	5.67%	23	14.94%
20.1 – 25	7	2.09%	5	3.25%
25.1 – 30	11	3.28%	7	4.55%
>30	2	0.60%	67	43.51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 3.3.6 Formal Border Trade and Passenger Movement

Formal border trade trading includes:

- Cross border transport of goods
- Cross Border movement of passengers
- Travelling for tourism, education, health, trade and visit
- Port based trading and transport activities.

<sup>27</sup> Field Survey, 2019

### 3.3.7 Medical Tourism

Considerable number of people from Bangladesh avail medical facilities in Kolkata as specialist health care service is not very expensive even compared to Dhaka. Kolkata is only about 75 kms from Bhomra while Dhaka is about 300 kms away.

### 3.3.8 Overseas Education

Good number of students visits or stays in India for education purpose. They have to travel quite frequently. Kolkata being located near Bhomra, it can help expanding overseas education which will contribute to improving quality of education.

## 4 Institutional Arrangement and Implementation Structure

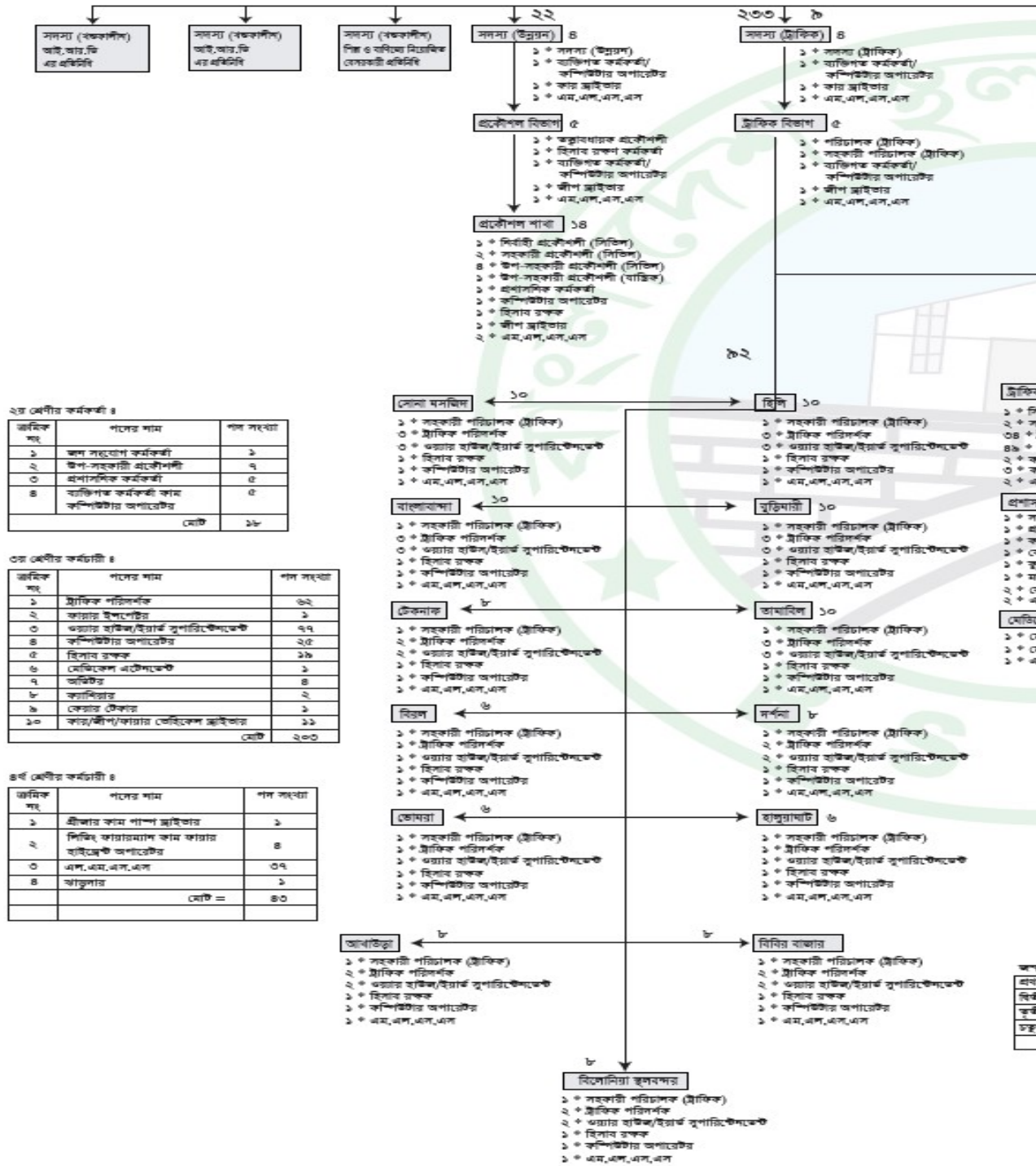
### 4.1 The BLPA Set-up

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

Figure 9: Organ



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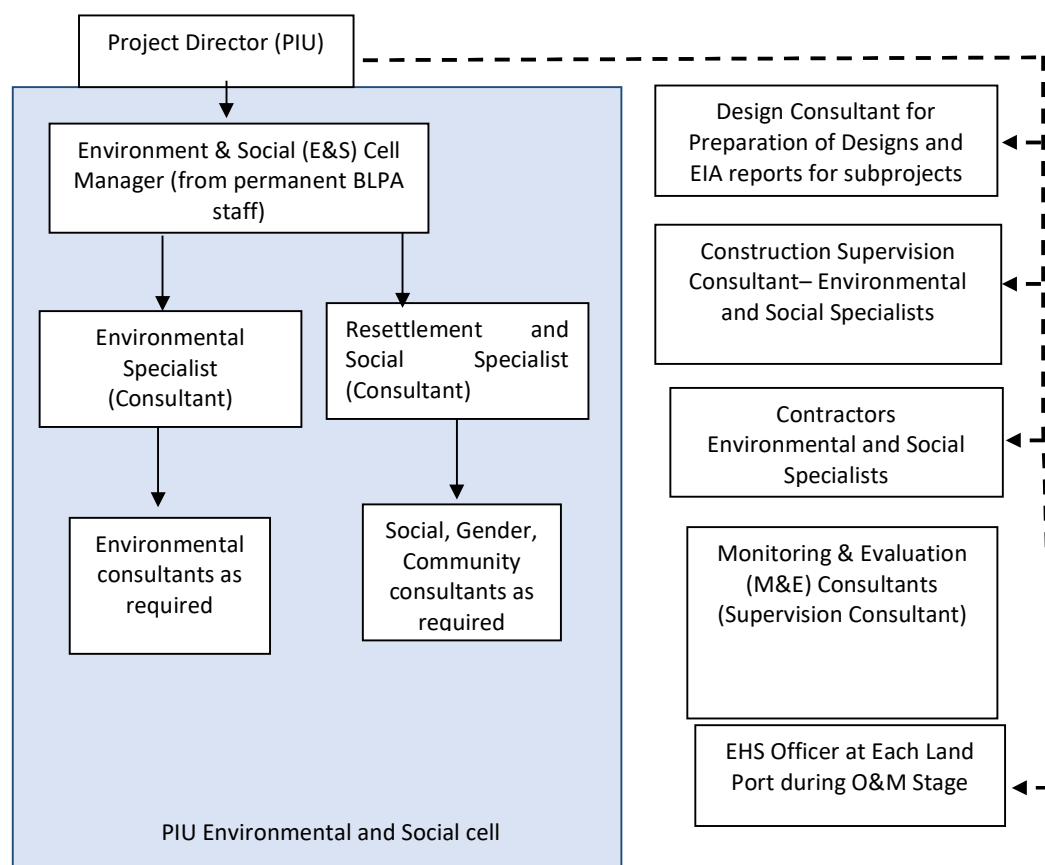
## 4.2 Institutional Set-Up of the Project

BLPA will arrange for RPF/RAP implementation and monitoring mechanism. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have an Environmental and Social Cell in the PIU. At overall project level all RPF/RAP oversight will be ensured by BLPA. Executive Engineer of BLPA will head the Environmental and Social Cell of BLPA. One Assistant Project Director & one Project Manager each will be in charge for Environment and Social aspects of the project. The Deputy Director including Assistant Project Director & Project Manager of the Social cell will be assisted by a Senior Social Specialist-BRCP1 who is in-charge for Community Engagement and Gender. The Supervision Consultants and Contractors will have Environmental and Social Specialists to supervise and implement the RAP provisions. M&E Consultants (here Supervision Consultant) will do regular monitoring with periodic reporting as necessary. At the end of the project, an end-line evaluation will be carried out.

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

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

Figure 10: Institutional Set Up



#### 4.2.1 BLPA Functions for RPF Compliance

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

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

### 4.3 The PIU and Relevant Committees

The BLPA will be responsible for implementation of the project. The BLPA will establish a Project Implementation Unit, headed by the Project Director at the Project office which will be responsible for 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 Chairman, BLPA

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

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

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

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

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



## 4.4 Strengthening BLPA

The BLPA has limited of staff provided in the organogram and discussed under Section 4.1 above. At Bhomra Port BLPA has only 06 category officials & Staffs noted as under:

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.5 Capacity Building for BLPA Officials

Capacity building training is needed 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. The project will finance training of BLPA port level officers and staff related to RAP implementation, gender and vulnerability etc. with project funding of Tk. 5.0 lacs. 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 4.12, 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 of primary 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 vulnerable persons;
- Begin establishing communication and evolving mechanism for the resolution of social and environmental problems at local and project level;
- Involve project stakeholders in an inclusive manner and
- Receive feedback from primary stakeholders on mitigation and enhancement measures to address the environmental and social impacts of the project.

### 5.2 Methodology of Consultations

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

A Social Expert from the multi-disciplinary 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.

*The Checklist of Public Consultation is attached in Annex-04*

### 5.3 First Round FGD and Consultation Meetings

The first round of stakeholder consultation was carried out in 2016 by Yoosin-Vitti consortium which is reviewed and updated under this assignment. The consultation carried out in 2016 include an FGD held on 25<sup>th</sup> May at Laxmidari Club, Bhomra; a port level consultation meeting at Bhomra held on 13<sup>th</sup> Aug and a national workshop at BLPA office, TCB Bhaban, Dhaka on 9<sup>th</sup> Aug.

Table 14: Comments and Suggestion in the FGD Meeting & Stakeholder Meeting

SN	Date	Place of the Meeting	Comments and Suggestion
1.	25-05-16 Laxmidari Club	Participants 13-, Local elites, local government representatives Venue- Laxmidari village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alternative livelihood support and business rehabilitation support to be given</li> <li>2. Economic support, IGA training and loan to be provided</li> <li>3. Technical training needed</li> <li>4. No negative impact of the project</li> <li>5. Training for livelihood and staff training required</li> <li>6. Employment opportunity for local people during construction and post construction period must be provided</li> <li>7. Development of access road to the port</li> <li>8. Support of accidents management a Joint effort from LGED and RHD to be given</li> </ol>
2.	13.08.16	Bhomra land port auditorium at 3 p.m. Union parishad Chairman Israeil Gazi, among others Satkhira Upazila, importers and local Ward Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation should be paid in time not more than six months delayed from notice under section 4.</li> <li>2. Employment benefit to be given to the PAP</li> <li>3. Site for Resettlement should be given for business owner.</li> </ol>

Table 15: Participants and main issues discussed in the national workshop

Date of Workshop: 9<sup>th</sup> Aug, 2016

Type of Participants Representing Organizations	Main Issues Discussed
BLPA Yoosin-Vitti consortium Media- electronic and print Ministry of Shipping Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) and Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC) Upazila Chairman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation to PAPs including land</li> <li>• Waiting room for workers at the port</li> <li>• Improve port facility with drinking water, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management</li> <li>• Compensation for structures at replacement cost, loss of business or rental income</li> <li>• Compensation for trees and crops</li> <li>• Disposal of hazardous/radioactive materials/chemicals</li> </ul>

Type of Participants Representing Organizations	Main Issues Discussed
Member of Parliament (MP)/ Minister Upazila Chairman World Bank LGED Department of Environment (DOE) C&F agent Police Banks Customs Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)-BRAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of sulphur content of coal before drainage to natural water bodies</li> <li>• First Aid facilities</li> <li>• Road Safety</li> <li>• Equipment to trans-load heavy goods</li> <li>• Labor Influx</li> </ul>

## 5.4 Second Round Public Consultation

The second round public consultation was held on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2019 at Bhomra Land Port office.

Table 16: Summary of Public Consultation Meeting<sup>28</sup>

Date of Meeting: 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

Venue: Bhomra Land Port Office

Participants	Issues/Topic Discussed	Project Response
<p>22 participants With number by type Primary Stakeholders: Project affected persons/ local community, beneficiaries, importers, exporters, clearing forwarding agents, trade associations, local elite, transport operators, drivers, cross border bus operators etc.</p> <p>Secondary Stakeholders:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about the Project and its scope</li> <li>• Role of Government agencies and inter-agency cooperation</li> <li>• Role of DC office regarding compensation and duly payment of compensation</li> <li>• Discussion on WB safeguard policy</li> <li>• Employment opportunity for local people during construction and post construction period</li> <li>• Discussion about the common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the project, the DC issued notice under section 4 in accordance with Government gazette new Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 making provision of additional 200% of land value. BLPA and DC office is trying to implementing this law.</li> <li>• BLPA will ensure compensations for land (with 200% premium price above mouza rate), structures, trees and crops (with 100% premium price). The compensation will be provided before the commencement of the construction work.</li> <li>• Local women will be given priority as per their skill in construction and operation period as well as housekeeping work.</li> <li>• As a measure to reduce unethical practices during the construction strong protocols will be built as part of contractual obligations around zero tolerance on employing child labour or harassment of women workers and negligence of health and safety aspects.</li> </ul>

<sup>28</sup>Field Visit, 2019

Participants	Issues/Topic Discussed	Project Response
BLPA, DC, local administration, police, Local Government Bodies (UP and Upazila Parishad), customs and immigration officials.	<p>diseases faced by the local people e.g. on Diarrhea, cold fever and about risk of diseases like HIV/AIDs etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about the GBV/SEAH</li> <li>• Place of Relocation</li> </ul>	<p>These will also be monitored by supervision and monitoring team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lists of affected people will be published before the RAP implementation and the affected people will be prioritized for employment opportunities in the construction, operation and maintenance phases.</li> <li>• Employment opportunities for the affected youths shall be provided on a priority basis in the operation phase.</li> <li>• The PAPs requested to consider self-relocation.</li> </ul>

The Attendance List of Public Consultation is attached in **Annex-05**

Photos of public Consultation is attached in **Annex-06**

Table 17: Summary of FGD Meeting<sup>29</sup>

Date of FGD & Venue	Participants	Opinion expressed
5 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 Musa Mia's house Laxmidari, Bhomra UP	UP woman member and PAPs 15 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about the Project and its scope</li> <li>• Role of Government agencies and inter-agency cooperation.</li> <li>• Role of DC office regarding compensation and duly payment of compensation</li> </ul>
6 <sup>th</sup> January 2019 Abdul Hamid Sarder's house, Laxmidari	11 persons, PAP Male group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on WB safeguard policy</li> <li>• Employment opportunity for local people during construction and post construction period</li> <li>• Discussion about the common diseases faced by the local people e.g. on Diarrhea, cold fever and about risk of diseases like HIV/AIDs etc.</li> </ul>
16 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 Delwar Hossain's House Laxmidari	Local community (non-PAP), UP Member 15 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demanded employment opportunity on priority basis in the Bhomra Land Port according to their qualification</li> <li>• Requested not to acquire more land for this port outside of 10 acres planned for the first phase.</li> <li>• Condition of road in the port area is not good, requested to repair the road.</li> </ul>
17 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 Delwar Hossain's House Laxmidari	Women Group PAP 8 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demanded employment opportunity on priority basis in the Bhomra Land Port according to their qualification</li> <li>• Requested BLPA to pay additional grants for vulnerable people including women.</li> </ul>

The Attendance List of FGDs is attached in **Annex-07**

Photos of FGDs is attached in **Annex-08**

<sup>29</sup>Field Visit, 2019

## 5.5 Transparency and Accountability

The success of community consultation work depends on the ability of all affected parties to freely express their concerns. That is why WB has high standards 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.

Those who feel they have been negatively affected by WBG projects 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 a WB Accountability Mechanism, project transparency, an independent forum 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;
- 2 or more adversely affected people;
- 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.

Any time during project's life one can complain but no more than 2 years after project closing date.

To assess if there is any SEA/SH, eve teasing, and exploitation like wage discrimination and harassment in getting compensation etc. the project will take them in to consideration very carefully and effectively during stakeholder consultation, GRM and overall project management.

## 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 below shows people living below upper and lower poverty lines (poor and extreme poor) in various poverty-stricken divisions as compared to national averages.

Table 18: People Living Below Upper and Lower Poverty Line in Various Poverty Stricken Divisions<sup>30</sup>

Poverty Type	Area	Total 2016	Total 2010	Rural 2016	Rural 2010	Urban 2016	Urban 2010
<b>Lower</b>	National	12.9	17.6	14.9	21.1	7.6	7.7
	Khulna	12.4	15.4	13.1	15.2	10.0	16.4
	Barisal	14.5	26.7	14.9	27.3	12.2	24.2
	Rangpur	30.5	27.7	31.3	29.4	26.3	17.2
<b>Upper</b>	National	24.3	31.5	26.4	35.2	18.9	21.3
	Khulna	27.5	32.1	27.3	31.0	28.3	35.8
	Barisal	26.5	39.4	25.7	39.2	30.4	39.3
	Rangpur	47.2	42.3	48.2	44.5	44.5	27.9

A glance at Table 25 reveals that while both lower and upper poverty decreased considerably in both rural and urban areas, poverty increased in Rangpur and Barishal surpassed Khulna in poverty reduction. In 2010 Barisal had higher poverty than Khulna which is now reversed. The new administrative Division Mymensingh has second highest poverty rate after Rangpur while Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet have lowest poverty. Rajshahi has moderate poverty, better placed than Rangpur and Mymensingh but below Barishal and Khulna.

Table 26 shows Poverty of Female-headed households as compared to that of all households according to HIES 2016.

Table 19: Poverty of Female-Headed Households (%), 2016<sup>31</sup>

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

Overall poverty eradication came down to 21.8% in 2018 from 24.3% in 2016. Extreme poverty came down to 11.3% in 2018 from 12.9% in 2016. So if the development work continues in the same pace the poverty rate will go further down and we can achieve below 3% extreme poverty level way before 2030, the target set but SDGs. The impact of Padma Bridge and the proposed development of land port will bring a socio-economic

<sup>30</sup> HIES 2010 & 2016

<sup>31</sup> BBS; Statistical Year Book, 2017; HIES, 2016

change in the whole Khulna region which is presently behind Barisal and far behind Dhaka, Chattogram and Sylhet.

It is evident that the project will have positive impact in terms of generating socio economic activity and eradicate poverty.

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 identified in the project site. During the survey the and census some livelihood impact will be 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. No indigenous community people are living in the project area hence Tribal Peoples Development Plan (TPDP) is not applicable. One vulnerable woman, one vulnerable tea-stall operator and a few orphans below age 18 have been identified as affected. In the following paragraph, project's impacts and probable mitigation measures have been presented.

## 6.2 Positive Impact

Future potential of the proposed project is very prospective. Urbanization and employment generation in the transport sector are expected to be increased in the project area. After development of the Bhomra land port in the extended site with new facilities, the cross border mutual cooperation will be intensified for both socially and economically. Satkhira region basically is agro based (jute cultivation & shrimp culture). It is under developed than the eastern parts of the country. Due to development work a more congenial social change will happen, then tourism, education, health service exchange will be increased for the citizens of both the countries. And also road infrastructure will be developed due to the project. It is expected that new investment will be available in the area after completion of the bridge over the river Padma.

Project's zone of influence comprises of not only the port area but far beyond. It covers Satkhira district and Bashirhat subdivision of Uttar Chobbish Pargona, of India. Bashirhat and the largest adjacent city Kolkata will benefit from the project; eventually the southeast, southwest and southern part of northeast India will benefit from it. In Bangladesh side Satkhira and Khulna districts will benefit most together with Dhaka, Cumilla and Chattogram divisions for reduced travel distance to Kolkata after constructing the bridge over the river Padma and allowing cross-border bus service.

Basirhat is situated near the river Ichamoti which is a branch river of the Ganges. It is well connected to Kolkata by rail (65 Kms) as part of the Kolkata Suburban Railway system and road. It is very near to Bangladesh. It is 42 km from Barasat on the Barasat-Basirhat-Hasnabad branch line of Eastern Railway. Bashirhat is also an agro based rural town. Some other income sources are the industries like Brick making, hand loom, sweets and fisheries. The census had recorded literacy in Bashirhat at 82.52% with male literacy at 87.78% and female at 77.0%. Urbanization rate was recorded at 12.9%. With increased social relation for improved mobility Satkhira district is expected to reach to the level of literacy in Bashirhat. Satkhira district had 52% literacy rate in 2011 while SIA survey of 190 households showed literacy rate of 64% while literacy rate of 145 PAPs was 62%, still about 20% point below that of Bashirhat.



Table 20: Positive Impact of the Project

SN	Type of Impact	Positive Impact	Comments
1.	Income opportunity for poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction period work opportunity</li> <li>• Beyond construction O&amp;M work</li> <li>• Increased business opportunity</li> <li>• Poor vulnerable women assisted to establish business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probable labor influx may grab part of the construction related work opportunity</li> </ul>
1.1.	Income opportunity for businessman	Cross border trade will increase. As Satkhira is an agro based (jute cultivation & shrimp culture) jute and fish export will increase. Due to the construction of Padma bridge the pace of urbanization and construction industry is flourishing rapidly. So demand for labor will be high	Urbanization in and around Satkhira and Bhomra 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	Will increase but this will be one way traffic unless tourism improves in Bangladesh. Currently more people visit India as tourist as they have places to attract tourist in large number but we are deficient in it.	Need development of tourism around Sundarbans
2.3.	Education	May be increased unless quality of education improves in Bangladesh	Will continue to increase to avail opportunity of better education in India
2.4.	Healthcare Tourism	May be increased unless good quality and affordable healthcare improve in Bangladesh	Will continue to increase to avail opportunity of better health service in India
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 impact	Cross border social relation will increase	Many have relatives on the other side of the border

### 6.3 Potential Adverse Impacts

One major impact of the project is that it'll trigger further urban expansion in the area which will have impact on the currently available agricultural land. Substantial part of land to be acquired is currently used as coal depot and rent of such land is Tk. 800,000 per acre compared to only about Tk. 15,000 for agricultural land.<sup>32</sup> So, new initiative is needed for livelihood restoration for the AHs. It is possible by initiating pragmatic and timely decision by the project authority. It will be helpful for port authority and affected community also. There is an issue of relocation and it is required to work out where the coal depots will go and what costs are involved and pay compensation to present users and owners.

Construction of the land port involves some resettlement issues. Land loss is the main resettlement impact. Land acquisition process is not started till today. Deputy Commissioner is legally responsible for land acquisition on behalf of requiring body (BLPA). But at present, land price has increased substantially and due to changed situation, PAPs are anxious about getting proper compensation in case of acquisition as revealed from the FGD and community consultation. However, the RAP ensures that the PAPs receive 200% extra price over the prevailing mouza rate. The RAP also has provision to pay for rebuilding structure with 100% extra support and shifting cost. It will also pay for loss of standing crops and trees both with 100% extra support. So, the PAPs will receive good compensation and the BLPA try to ensure that the compensation will be disbursed at Bhomra rather than in the district headquarters and in time. Further, the BLPA will facilitate obtaining required documents from the DC/ AC Land offices to help PAPs to get compensation.

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

However, all land losers will get 200% extra over market price according to ARIPA'2017. The structure losers will get original cost of structure+ 100% extra price according to ARIPA'2017+ shifting allowance + Tk. 5000 vulnerability allowance, Tree losers will get 100% extra of market price of trees, crops losers will get 100% extra for standing crops which has been considered carefully in the RAP.

Additionally, as per the RPF, 12 months' rent to landlord for the rented-out premises on private land will be paid (4 landlords) whereas tenants of residential or commercial premises will be eligible for 03 months' equivalent rental amount for losing of space (5 plots, 12 tenants).

<sup>32</sup> Field Visit, 2019

Tea shop operator (tenant) will lose his livelihood and he will have to shift the shop to some other location. The project will support him with structure rebuilding cost+ 100% extra above cost, structure shifting cost and additional amount of Tk.5000 as vulnerability allowance for structure lose+30% additional vulnerability allowance. He will be affected temporarily. After shifting his shop he will be operating the same business in another location as per his choice.

A RAP is being prepared for mitigating resettlement issues and at the same time, for solving social issue an SMP is also prepared. Paying compensation to PAPs will be implemented by the DC assessed in cooperation with the BLPA. The BLPA will have a facilitating and coordinating role which will be responsible for resettling the affected persons and raising awareness. It is mentioned here that, during the construction period the BLPA in the port level will implement SMP and assist DC in RAP implementation under the guidance of Resettlement Unit (RU) of the BLPA. Local stakeholders suggested that the port authority should play active role in the development of the area and to improve the socio-economic condition of the community. In addition to that they desired employment of local labor (youths, men and women) in the project construction work.

The local stakeholders also suggested that, regaining income of the affected persons, port authority should have livelihoods support program. Though Bangladesh laws do not have enough provisions of resettlement but due to donor involvement and their policies, affected land owners livelihood losers, tenants and employees are entitled to resettlement assistance at full replacement cost basis. In addition the vulnerable among the PAPs, women and disabled are entitled to additional support and these are included in the RAP budget.

The project implementation at Bhomra will not affect any common property.

During construction time, there may be risk of OHS (accident, injury) and HIV/AIDs impact. Sufficient precaution and awareness program will be incorporated in the RAP and SMP to minimize such risks.

Presently there is no passenger terminal or special type of passenger facilities at Bhomra land port. Passengers are using customs and immigration area temporarily. Under this project a modern passenger terminal will be developed which will create better facilities at Bhomra including separate facilities for male & female as per international standards.

For this development of passenger facilities, no passenger will suffer or face inconvenience. Similarly, the proposed extension of the port creates extended facilities for loading & unloading of goods and vehicles. The proposed project will not create any adverse impact on present traders who are working on existing port area.

Noted that, during construction of Phase-I, the project authority will create waiting room facilities away from construction sites for passengers and traders with toilets (separate for male & female) and rest room for construction or project related personnel like labor and other users through the appointed contractor. The safety area will be marked with sign board and fencing.

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 Vulnerable Communities

Gender refers to socially constructed attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female. It has to do with how society defines masculinity and femininity in terms of what is appropriate behavior for men and women, and both play a crucial role in the social construction of gender. Gender equality means men and women enjoying equal rights, opportunities and entitlements in civil and political life, in terms of access, control, participation and treatment. Vulnerability is defined by the characteristics and circumstances of a community (The PAPs, female headed households or joint owners of property, or those with low income and asset holding), system or asset that make it. The gender sensitive vulnerability assessment helps to develop a guideline in order to identify and address the main sources of vulnerability of men and women development and maintenance of land port that involves LA, involuntary resettlement and sharing of other economic and social costs and benefits disaggregated by gender.

In Bhomra total 49 women PAPs will be affected for the acquisition of land. They are co-sharers (Joint owner) of land usually with brother and mother. There are 02 vulnerable HHs affected due to land acquisition. One is vulnerable woman who is a squatter and a tenant tea shop operator. Their structures have been affected due to land acquisition.

The budget provided in the RAP includes structure rebuilding at full replacement cost and an additional 100% extra support with shifting cost. An additional vulnerability support of Tk.5000 will be provided to a vulnerable women and tea shop operator as per RPF for losing of structure.

On the other hand, there are 02 vulnerable HHs affected due to land acquisition. One is vulnerable woman who is a squatter on khas land and a tenant tea shop operator. Additional 30% vulnerability entitlement as per RPF is included here to be paid them.

Additional 30% vulnerability entitlement as per RPF is included to be paid to one vulnerable woman who has affected 02 house structures and one tenant tea shop operator for shifting of his store goods. The owner of the tea shop is another person (Farida Khatun) who is not a vulnerable person but will get compensation for removing the structures.

The squatter vulnerable woman is entitled to get additional 30% vulnerability allowance of Tk.36,600 against actual tk.1,60,000 as per losses of 2 structures and tenant tea shop operator will get Tk.1350 as his rental amount is tk. 1500 per month. The tea shop operator is getting small amount of compensation as he is not owner of the structure. However the

project is paying him shifting allowance of tk. 5000+ 30% additional vulnerability allowance of tk. 1350 as noted above.

### 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 women and poor;
- Vested property (Katian 1/1)- 4 plots area 0.9282 acres
- Khas Land (Khatian 1) 12 plots, area 1.7523 acres (02 HH squatter occupying khas land 0.1190 Acres without document with 03 structure and 01 of them vulnerable);
- 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 children getting compensation in hand.

#### 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 28. A time bound implementation schedule has been proposed in the following table. The SMP has both resettlement and purely social issues. A separate RAP will also have been prepared and submitted as separate report.

Table 21: Type of Negative Impact and Mitigation Measures

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
1.	Land Acquisition	About 9.835 acres agricultural, homestead and commercial land will be acquired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation by District Commissioner (DC) together with 200% premium price as per ARIPA 2017</li> <li>• Not to charge stamp duty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District administration (DC)</li> <li>• RU)/Social Development Unit/Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Unit, BLPA</li> </ul>

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
2.	Land Requisition for Dumping Site	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will not be required as BLPA has own land to be used as dumping site during construction period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>Contactor</li> </ul>
3.	Demolition of Existing Business Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demolition of business/residential structure</li> <li>Demolition of latrines</li> <li>Demolition of Tube wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation by DC (with 100% premium price)</li> <li>Salvage material will be taken by Owner as norms and common practice</li> <li>Additional grant by Project such as to vulnerable PAPs</li> <li>Structure Transfer/ shifting Grant and House constructing Grants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC</li> <li>BLPA</li> </ul>
4.	Impact on Trees	Large trees and medium size trees will be affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation by DC (with 100% premium price)</li> <li>Fruit-bearing trees (without timber value): CUL at market price</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC</li> <li>BLPA</li> </ul>
5.	Impact on Crops	Seasonal crops like jute, paddy, potato, mustard, vegetables etc.	Value of crop for one year (with 100% premium price)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC</li> <li>BLPA</li> </ul>
6.	Employment Opportunity	Temporary negative impact on the tenant shop keepers/ structure owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure cost actual +100% premium price + shifting cost</li> <li>Cash grant to the affected tenant shopkeepers 3 month's rent</li> <li>Cash grant to structure owners 12 month rent</li> <li>PAPs and Local people should be given priority to all possible construction work of the port and provide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor</li> <li>BLPA will ensure proper compensation</li> <li>Linkup women and vulnerable PAPs to project component 2 support.</li> </ul>

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
			job facilities for the local people	
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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLPA</li> <li>• Construction Contractor</li> <li>• Coordination with RHD, LGED</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Authority should support in building health infrastructure in the area</li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLPA</li> </ul>
		Accidents and Injury due to manual handling of heavy loads, vehicle accident, road crossing by children in school area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the present development project BLPA will have modern equipment for loading and unloading and therefore accidents in this regards will be reduced.</li> <li>• Construct foot over bridge where school is located beside the road.</li> <li>• Construction of new hospital is not needed but BLPA will liaison with Govt. to improve the functioning of the union health center at Bhomra. In emergency case they may assist accident victims</li> </ul>	-



SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availing health service in the district hospital.</li> </ul>	
9.	Drug Addiction and AIDS etc.	Drug Addiction may increase due to in migration of workers, drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authority should support in building 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> </ul>
10.	Human Trafficking including Child Trafficking, Women Trafficking*	May increase. It is a potential threat in the general border area. But the land port is a Key Point Installation (KPI) area and the port is in operation. Generally this is not happening in land port.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-level security will be providing by BLPA and also by the government security agencies.</li> <li>• The port development will encourage local people to use formal channel of border movement and ultimately illegal border crossing will gradually be eliminated.</li> <li>• Raising awareness and information campaign</li> <li>• Authority should support in maintaining law and order situation of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)</li> <li>• BLPA</li> </ul>
11.	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)**	May increase. It happens in the border area including in Bhomra due to increasing number of transport drivers and other workers coming from different location. Also, there will be labor influx from other districts who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare Gender Action Plan to mitigate the issues of GBV/SEAH</li> <li>• Close interaction with law enforcing agencies like police and BGB together with enhancing interaction with the local communities and local government bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLPA</li> </ul>

SN	Type of Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authority
		may act to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage local stakeholders more often than in conventional method of administrative measures only.</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>Improve standard of education following national curricula</li> <li>Teach own cultural values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>BLPA, Police, BGB</li> <li>Educational institutions</li> </ul>
13.	Livelihood	Temporary dislocation may affect livelihood to some extent. However, the BLPA has considered it and consulted the local communities, particularly the PAHs. The local communities opted for self-relocation rather than shifting to a place selected by the project. As they opted so for getting best possible choice where they can shift for maximum and quicker benefits at minimum cost.	The BLPA agreed to the PAHs choice, to provide highest admissible compensation and other support for various types of losses as per rules. The PAPs will get enough compensation and assistance as per new ARIPA'2017 and they will be better off than pre-project condition in terms of asset holding, income, employment and standard of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLPA</li> <li>DC</li> </ul>

**\*Note on women and child trafficking:**

In 2018 human trafficking increased by 61% compare to previous year as reported by Jahurul Islam and MD. Zahir Ahmed (The journal of Social Advancement, 2018; PP 275-291). The same study showed data of Bangladesh Police from January-June 2015 reporting a total of 135 women and 84 children trafficked to India. Bangladesh High Commissioner to India reported to the Home Ministry that number of women and children trafficking of Bangladesh is increasing. They are mostly from Jessore, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Kustia

and Southern districts. For them to enter India the most likely cross border points are Bhomra and Benapole. Many of them are sold to various brothels in Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune and Goa. Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh in Mumbai reported that from 2014 to March 2017 350 Bangladesh women and girls were sent back to Bangladesh with their assistance.

Indian charity organization Prerana reported that 128 out of 213 children sex workers enrolled in their night care center in Mumbai red light districts had a Bengali speaking mother. Most of them are likely to be Bangladeshis rather than west Bengalis.

Indian NGO justice and care conducted a study together with Border Security Force of India which reported that around 5 Lakh women and children age between 12-30 years have been illegally sent to India in last one decade (2009-2018).

An article published in the journal of Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies, August 2011 (Issue-9) showed that there are six major routes of travelling from various areas to India related to women and child trafficking. Three of them are centered on Jessore and Satkhira, one around Darshana, one around Chapainababganj and one around Lalmonirhat. The first three are likely to use border points near Bhomra and Benapole.

\*\* The EIA says that about 500 workers will be employed per day on an average for construction work but this does not mention the range. During some period employment may be more than 1000 labours and in some period it can be only about 200. So it is not likely to find adequate local labor always. The Bhomra and Satkhira Sadar upazila areas are not labor surplus area and many of the present workers in Satkhira town and Bhomra port area are from northern districts. Labour to work during construction of Bhomra port will to a great extent be coming from the extreme southern villages of Satkhira district and from other districts and they will required to stay in the labor shed and labor influx is expected.

## 7.3 Gender Action Plan (GAP)

### 7.3.1 Present Status of women in the Project Area

In the project area women of both Muslim and Hindu 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.<sup>33</sup> Women are progressing but are still behind men in literacy (female literacy was 49% in Bhomra UP compared to male literacy of 54% which was same as national average. In 2016, literacy rate of the country in 2016 was 65.6%.<sup>34</sup> Compared to this, literacy of rate of PAPs was 63%.<sup>35</sup> It reveals that despite literacy rate close to national average, women respondents' engagement in extra household income earning was very low.

<sup>33</sup> Labor Force Survey, 2016

<sup>34</sup> HIES, 2016

<sup>35</sup> Field Survey, 2019

### 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 including local government bodies with special focus on the local Union Parishad;
- 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 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 objective calls for exploring the strategies and mechanisms for avoiding or minimizing adverse effects and impacts of 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 cleaning 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 specially be focused as very limited project construction work is women friendly and such work is largely male-centered. Also, the social and cultural norms and the value system in South West Bangladesh does not prescribe women engaged in construction work along with men at same place in mixed groups. 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 benefit the female members of their families. Opportunities for women to run small shops or business, tea shop for selling food to construction workers would 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;
- Construct separate shed for women worker and ensure their privacy and security;
- Ensure 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 presence of 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 SEA/SH, eve teasing, and exploitation like wage discrimination and harassment in getting compensation etc.

The project's GRM will take them in to consideration very carefully and effectively.

### 7.3.3 Implementation Arrangement of Gender Action Plan

The BLPA will be responsible for implementation of the gender action plan. The BLPA will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the project, headed by the Project Director at the Project office. This is responsible for the overall execution of the project including implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The PIU consists of Engineering Service Unit, Environmental Management Consultant and Social Specialist for total implementation of the project while the PD will oversee its activities. ) Apart from this a Project specific GBV Action Plan will be developed separately. The existing PIU safeguard specialists will provide in-depth training and she will supervise on behalf of PIU.

## 7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

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

The project will assess if there is any SEA/SH, 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 as noted below-

#### 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:

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

8. Tribal People's Representative : Member

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

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

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

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

#### 7.4.2. GRC at Headquarter Level

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

#### Authority of GRC

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

- 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.

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

### **Grievance Resolution Procedure**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

- Reject a grievance redress application with any recommendations written on it by a GRC member or any other person giving sufficient documentary evidence in favor of rejection of the grievance redress application;
- Ignore recommendation by any person that may separately accompany the grievance application;
- Disqualify a GRC member, who has made any recommendation on the application or separately before the formal hearing;
- Appoint another person as GRC member for replacing the disqualified GRC member. The replaced GRC member will be appointed in consultation with the BLPA Deputy Project Director and keep the all members informed of the replacement, and
- The Convener will also ensure strict adherence to the compensation rates determined through market price surveys following approved procedure.

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

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

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

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

### **Rights of the Stakeholders**

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

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

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

Grievance redress procedure will however not replace existing legal process available to the affected people and will not infringe on claimants' right to access existing legal procedures. It will seek to resolve issues promptly and fairly to expedite the receipt the entitlements and assistance without restoring to expensive and time consuming legal actions.

### **7.4.3. Grievance Redress Service (GRS)**

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

## 8 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 M&E Framework comprises both monitoring and evaluation, the monitoring will be carried out by the BLPA periodically during implementation on half yearly and yearly basis. The BLPA will carry out such monitoring internally and reports generated will be submitted to the relevant authority and be shared with the World Bank.

Table 22: Social Monitoring Indicators

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

The Evaluation will 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 will be on the basis of the project completion report prepared in IMED format. The Evaluation Report would be submitted to the relevant authority.

## 9 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule of the SIA together with the RAP is described in the following Bar Diagram (Table-23).

Table 23: Tentative Implementation Schedule of SIA and RAP

SN	Items	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		2018				2019				2020			
<b>1.</b>	<b>Preparatory Work</b>												
1.1.	Review and updating Initial Community Consultation												
1.2.	Conducting FGD												
1.3.	Conducting Public Consultation at Bhomra Land Port												
1.4.	Census of PAP Households												
1.5.	Survey of PAP Households												
1.6.	Survey of Sample Households in Bhomra and Alipur UP area												
<b>2.</b>	<b>Land Acquisition</b>												
2.1.	Land acquisition proposal development and submit to DC office												
2.2.	DC request BLPA to submit tentative budget												
2.3.	Joint Verification/Video Filming by BLPA and DC office												
2.4.	Obtain clearance of Ministry of Land on LA												
2.5.	Serving notice under section 4 (25/2/19)												
2.6.	Placement of requisite money to the DC office for acquisition of Land												
2.7.	Section 7 Notice from DC office, 7/4/19												
2.8.	Preparation of compensation file for title and Non title holders by BLPA												
2.9.	Payment to title holder												
2.10.	Payment to non title holder (Additional Grant)												
2.11.	Information Campaign												
2.12.	Complete community consultation at UP and Bhomra port												
2.13.	Requisite money deposit by BLPA to DC office												
2.14.	Established PIU, GRM, GRC and PAVC												
2.15.	Compensation under section 8												
2.16.	Resolve grievance												
2.17.	Make payment of compensation to PAPs												
2.18.	Complete payment to PAPs, 11												
2.19.	Handover acquired land to BLPA, 13												
<b>3.</b>	<b>Disclosure of RAP</b>												
<b>4.</b>	<b>Monthly Monitoring Report</b>												
<b>5.</b>	<b>Final RP Progress Report</b>												

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

## 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). The SIA will be available in hard copies at the BLPA office, publish in project & BLPA website.