



Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

for

Improvement Of The 'Hatirjheel-Rampura-Bonoshree Ideal School and College Sheikherjaiga-Amulia-Demra' Highway Into 4-Lanes Including Link to Chattogram Road Intersection and Access to Tarabo) Through Public Private Partnership (PPP)

SUBMITTED BY

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Abbreviation

SIA	Social Impact Assessment
MoRTB	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
SES	Socio-economic survey
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RoW	Right of Way
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
MOL	Ministry of Land
CLAC	Central land Allocation Committee
DC	Deputy Commissioner
CCL	Cash compensation under law
WHO	World Health Organization
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
HHs	Households
LHS	Left-hand side
RHS	Right-hand side
SMP	Social Management Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GVP	Gender-Based Violence Action Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan
OHS	Occupational health and safety
PPE	Personal protective equipment
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
OHSP	Occupational Health & Safety Plan
PIIM	Project Induced In-Migration
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
VRD	vector-related diseases
APs	Affected Persons
RP	Resettlement Action Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
PCMs	Public Consultation Meetings
CPR	community property resources
RAJUK	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha
PRAC	Physical Relocation Assistance Committee
PVAC	Property Valuation Assessment Committee
GRC	Grievance redress committees
CLS	Core Labor Standards
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PIC	Project implementation consultant
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
MoRTB	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
PD	Project Director
DPM	Deputy Project Managers

DCRO	Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
CCL	Compensation Under Law
RAC	Resettlement advisory committee
JVT	Joint verification team
PVT	Property valuation advisory committee
CMP	Current market price
ESRD	Environmental, Social and Resettlement Division

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Road and Highways Department (RHD) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) developed this Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in compliance with Government of Bangladesh (GoB) legislative policy and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework. The Project Road starts at Hatirjheel near Rampura Bridge Road and traverse along the Jatrabari-Sultana Kamal Bridge Road (R210) and ends at Chattogram Road of National Highway. The road is proposed to be constructed as an access-controlled road and shall be a new high quality congestion free gateway to Dhaka City. This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project is prepared to assess the social risks and impacts of the upgradation of 13.5 km road from 2-lane to 4-lane road and to develop measures based on mitigation hierarchy to manage social risks and impacts and provide guidance in the preparation of specific assessments and plans for the subprojects during implementation, including implementation of any plans following the guidelines of AIIB ESF-ESS 1-3.

Legal Policy Framework

A review of the existing laws and policies related to the social dimensions of the program are described broadly in this part. Along with providing a summary of the relevant laws and policies, this part presents the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) which consists of three Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). Gaps between the relevant government laws and AIIB- ESS are presented in this part along with remedial measures to address the gaps. This part also describes Bangladesh Labor ACT 2006, Labor rules 2015 and analyses the AIIB-ESS-1 in relation to the working conditions of the labors and occupational health and safety.

Baseline and Socio-Economic Condition

In the following sections the socio-economic background of the potential affected people such as demography, literacy, economy, occupation, employment and poverty aspects are presented using both primary and secondary data. The consultant has conducted Socio-economic survey (SES) along the proposed AIIB funded proposed road corridor. The SES were conducted based on the feasibility design layout. Average household size within the affected HHs is 3.26. Structure enumeration preliminary study shows that about 968 structures (427 structures in LHS and 541 structure on RHS) along the road can be potentially impacted due construction of project road.

As per secondary data, project affected districts comprise about 2185 sq. km area with a population of 10,685,176. Literacy rate is comparatively higher in Dhaka district (64.79%) particularly in Rampura thana (74.50%). Majority in the study area are Muslim. Key NGOs in the study area are BRAC, ASA, PROSHIKA, Jatiya Mohila Sangstha, Nari Maitree, and so on. Majority in the project area are occupationally service-holder (Government and private) and businessman.

Based on census and SES survey data (2022), only 5% female HHs against 95% male headed HHs. At project area, the male-female ratio is 100:118. Highest population density has been found within the age limit of 35-59. Analysis result depict that majority percent HHs have 2 to 4 members. A total of 98.07% of the PAPs are followers of Muslim religion. In the project affected area about 30% affected people are shop/hotel owner, 27.7% are worker, 25.4% businessmen, and 2.2% are jobless. The average monthly income of the affected HHs is BDT 27,742; while 71.5% HHs reported their monthly income ranged between BDT 15,000 to 30,000. About 100% of sampled HHs in the project area reported use of drinking water from supply/pipe water and 99% HHs are using sanitary latrines. Almost 99.9% of HHs has access to electricity. About 60.6% of the sampled HHs reported to have

account with any Bank and over 39.4% HHs have any member associated with NGOs. Majority of HHs in the project affected area take health services from the private clinic (26.3%), district hospital (26%) and from qualified private physicians (25.4%).

Evaluation of Socio-Economic Risk, Impacts and Measures

During preparation of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), the consultant has conducted SES, census and relevant surveys in 2022. During preparation of SIA, two (2) consultation meetings and ten (10) FGDs with different stakeholders including transport owners and users; local administration; local people; Bus track association, local business owners, police, female association etc. were conducted. Overall project interventions may cause both negative and positive livelihood impacts. This RAD project may traverse through small- and large-scale business, few residential settlements, CPRs, and agriculture land which may involve substantial social negative impacts and risks at various level during construction and operations. Of all the affected structures 22.21% are pucca structures, 20.25% are semi-pucca structures and 47.62% are tin made and about 10% are kutcha structures. Most of the structures impacted are of private ownership (96 percent). The main labor risks associated with the program are assessed to be related to the potentially hazardous work environment, the associated risk of accidents and labor influx. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risks can intensify within local communities when there are large influxes of male workers from outside the area during the construction period. Several hazards can be encountered while lifting cranes, drilling or using heavy machineries. Beside these, lack of clean and ventilated workspace and fire hazard are also associated risks during the project. OHS risk is likely to be soaring based on previous project experience. The expected risks may lead to personal injury, traffic related accidents, fall from height, poor working and living conditions of workers, and lack of PPEs.

Sectoral Analysis for Social Impact Assessment: Principal Sectors

This section summarizes the findings of the sectoral analyses done as part of the SIA study. The following sectors are - Monetary economy; Economic infrastructure; Education and training; Community consultation and participation: Project induced in-migration; Agriculture and land; Gender; Representation and access to income; Access to project information; Human rights; Cultural heritage and archaeology; Ecosystem services; Health; Health systems issues; Communicable respiratory diseases linked to housing and camps; Vector-related disease; Sexually-transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS; Soil, water and waste-related diseases; Food and nutrition-related issues; Non-communicable diseases; Accidents/injuries; Potentially hazardous materials, noise, vibration and short-term chemical exposures; Social determinants of health; Veterinary medicine and zoonotic diseases; Cultural health practices.

Resettlement Plan Preparation

For the implications of involuntary resettlement brought on by project execution, the project proponent has prepared a resettlement action plan (RP) separately. This resettlement action plan includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation; (ii) consulted on resettlement options and choices; and (iii) provided with resettlement alternative. During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, the EA will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards.

Consultation, Participation & Disclosure

To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried out during the survey. In this regard, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the occupation and gender-based groups were consulted through PCMs.

Social Management Plan (SMP)

This section describes the overall social management plan including Gender Action Plan (GAP). A SMP has been designed to mitigate the Project's social risks and impacts. It includes mitigation measures, capacity building, responsibilities and reporting system and budget. In addition, the SMP provide measures to address GBV issue at the project level. The executing agency for the project is the Roads and Highways Division (RHD). A project implementation unit (PIU) will be established which will be headed by a full-time project manager (PM) with support from Environmental Specialist, Social Development Specialist and Health and Safety Specialist. The Environmental and Social Circle of RHD will also be supported and strengthened under the project. Environmental and social specialists will monitor the EMP/SMP implementation and ensure compliance with both AIB and Government of Bangladesh (GoB) requirements.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The fundamental objectives of this mechanism are to resolve any social grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental management plans. In local level GRC RHD will form Grievance Redress Committees at Project level and Local level grievance redress committee will be formed in ward level to resolve complaints or grievances formally through community participation.

In project GRC The representative from RHD will chair the committee while NGO representative will act as member secretary. If resolution attempts at the local level fails, the GRC will refer the complaint with the minutes of the hearings to the Project Office for further review. The project level GRC will be composed of 3 members will also include the Project Director. Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in SMP implementation. The Project Office will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as and when asked for by RHD, the Expert Committee and any other interested persons/entities.

Institutional Arrangement

The Project Office for design and construction of the RAD Project under the RHD is headed by a Project Director (PD). An Executive Engineer will oversee Resettlement of project-affected persons and land acquisition. RHD has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director who is responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The Project Director is also the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) and assisted and supported by Project Manager (PM). The PIU, with assistance from INGO, will coordinate and manage compensation claim and other relevant matters of the affected households, disburse due compensation and other relevant benefits, and ensure unhindered access by the affected households to the program. The committee will ensure local participation, provide local inputs and assist in matters related to implementation of the SMP. The Project Company, Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway Company Limited will also be primarily responsible for preparing and implementing the SMP. The Project Company may engage several Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor and Sub-contractors during the project implementation stage.

1 Introduction and Project Description

1.1 Introduction

The Road and Highways Department (RHD) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) developed this Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in compliance with Government of Bangladesh (GoB) legislative policy and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The project road starts at Hatirjheel near Rampura Bridge Road and traverse along the Jatrabari-Sultana Kamal Bridge Road (R210) and ends at Chattogram Road of national highway. The road is proposed to be constructed as an access-controlled road and shall be a new high quality congestion free gateway to Dhaka City. Overall, the objectives of this road upgradation are- to create an alternate and congestion free new gateway to the Dhaka City; to provide better connectivity of Dhaka with Narayanganj, Chattogram, Sylhet and other Eastern and South-Eastern districts of Bangladesh; to divert Chattogram & Sylhet highway bound traffic from Southern Dhaka thus reducing congestion; and to improve the quality of life of the road user of this corridor.

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project is prepared to assess the social risks and impacts of the upgradation of 13.5 km road from 2-lane to 4-lane road and to develop measures based on mitigation hierarchy to manage social risks and impacts and provide guidance in the preparation of specific assessments and plans for the subprojects during implementation, including implementation of any plans following the guidelines of AIIB ESF-ESS 1-3. As part of the assessment, the baseline data of Rampura-Amulia-Demra Road will be used as a practical tool during program formulation, design, implementation, and monitoring and this document will be followed during project preparation and implementation for ensuring social integration in planning, implementation, and monitoring of project supported activities.

The consultant sets out the principles and objectives governing preparation and implementation of this social risks and impacts, mitigation measures in accordance with the AIIB ESS 1-3 requirements. The aim is to ensure that adverse socio-economic impacts of the programs on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including labors, community people, and impacts and risk due to associated facilities are adequately identified and mitigated, and the PAPs are not worst off as a result of project interventions. The potential risk and impacts were previously analyzed based on the sample Socio-economic survey (SES) carried out by RHD in 2019 based on the feasibility design for same proposed road corridor. In July 2022, RHD carried out another detailed Socio-economic survey (SES) and based on this the potential risk and impacts were analyzed and updated. The SIA has been prepared to ensure that the present ground reality is accounted for and the requirements of the AIIB's ESF are met. This SIA is based on a preliminary design and its relevant AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) as well as with the Government of Bangladesh's relevant laws and policies. This SIA will be updated and finalized based on the detailed engineering design of Rampura-Amulia-Demra Road, which will be undertaken after AIIB Board approval of the project.

1.2 Project Description

The Project is a reconstruction project of existing roads and located in the southeast area of Dhaka City. The project road, with an overall length of about 13.5 Km, starts at Chattogram Road of National Highway N1 (Chainage 0+000 km), meets the approach to Sultana Kamal Bridge Road (R201) near Demra Circle and ends at another intersection near Rampura Bridge Road (Chainage 13+500 km). The road is proposed to be constructed as an access-controlled road and shall act as a new high quality

congestion free gateway to Dhaka City. Overall, the road is approximately 13.5 km in length. This road will be helpful in reducing the congestion of Dhaka City and will establish better connectivity of Dhaka with Chattogram, Sylhet, Narayanganj and other eastern districts of Bangladesh. The project location map is shown in Figure 1.1.

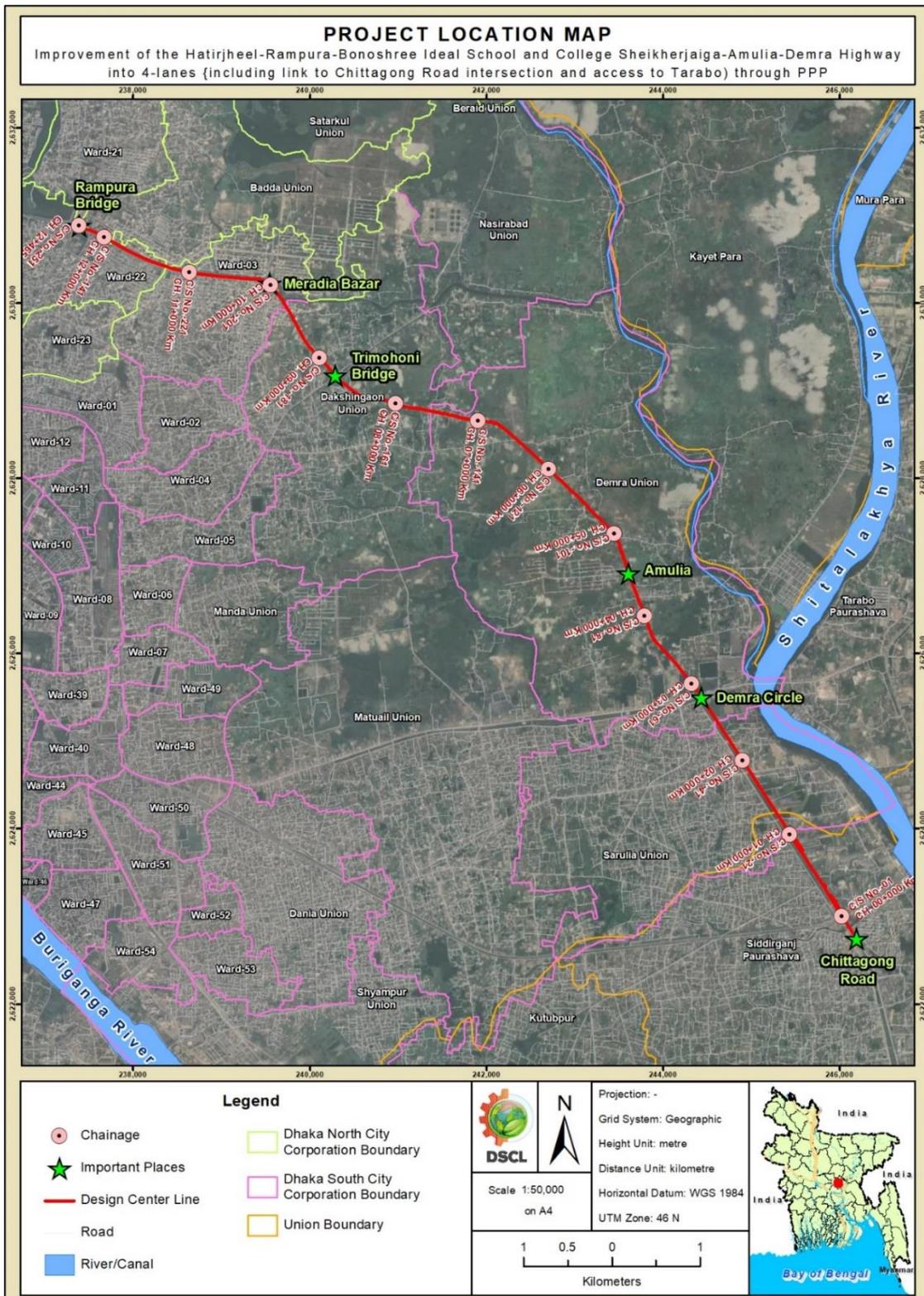


Figure 1.1: Project location map

The project is planned by Road and Highway Department (RHD), Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and expected to be implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The proposed 13.5 km road, starting near Rampura Bridge Road to Chattogram Road of National Highway N1, will be partly at grade (4.3 km) and partly elevated (8.38 km) with service roads. The alignment passes through the Dhaka and Narayanganj district; the administrative region through which the road traverses is presented in Table 1.1. The present project road is a 2 lane at-grade carriageway with an average width of 10 m and unpaved shoulders. The average width of the Right of Way (RoW) varies from 18 m to 32 m.

Table 1.1: Chainage of Proposed Road by Administrative Units

Sl. No	Chainage	District	Administrative Unit	Length of the alignment
1.	0+000 – 0+800	Narayanganj	Narayanganj City Corporation	1.0 km
2.	0+800 – 11+600	Dhaka	Sarulia Thana	4.54 Km
3.	11+600	Dhaka	Demra Thana	6.21 km
4.	11+600-+12+680	Dhaka	Dhaka South City Corporation	1.3 km

Source: DSCL Field Surveys, 2022

1.2.1 Geographic and Environmental Setup of the Project Area

Geographic and environmental setup of the project area relates to the area-specific conditions pertaining to climate, meteorology, topography, physiographic features, geology, soil, and seismicity, water resources and hydrology, and most importantly environmental sensitive locations which is identified as environmental hotspots.

The project area is in the south-central climatic region, with an average temperature ranged from 18.41°C to 29.17°C and monthly average rainfall varied from 5.16mm to 361.94 mm based on rainfall data from nearby weather station for the year of 1987 to 2021. In the project areas the predominant wind flows from the northwest but with a high frequency of calm situations and with an average wind speed of 3.08 knots. The statistical data of humidity from 1987 to 2021 indicates that humidity in the Dhaka Station area maximized in June to September in the year which is ranges from 80% to 82% and humidity falls around 60%-65% in February, March and April during the winter season in the considered station area.

The project area has flat topographic feature with three (3) to ten (10) meter elevation. The total area adjacent to the project is 7084.76 acres land which includes commercial, community facilities, educational, health facilities, industrial, official, open space, residential, restricted, roads, vacant roads, water body etc. Among these categories, mostly open space (1369.82 acre) is more affected that is within these land use. Land use pattern along with area coverage are shown in figure 1.2. Based on physiography, from chainage CH 0+000 to CH 11+000, the project area falls under Old Meghna Estuarine Floodplain and from CH 11+000 to CH 12+500, the project area falls under Jamuna (Young Brahmaputra) floodplain. Geology of the project area comprises with deltaic deposit and tidal deltaic deposit with clay, silt and sand. Chainage CH 0+000 to CH 5+000 and CH 9+000 to CH 12+500 areas of the project are consist of Non-Calcareous Dark Grey & Grey Floodplain Soils and chainage areas of CH 5+000 to CH 9+000 consist of Deep Red Brown Terrace Soils.

There are two Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) near the project alignment, Balu River and Shitalakshya River. These two rivers and their foreshore areas were declared as “ecologically critical area” (ECA), according to provisions of the Environment Conservation Act 1995, since they considered to be threatened to reach a critical state. The project alignment falls within seismic zone 2, with seismic co-

efficient of 0.20, which means moderate to low risk of earthquake disaster occurrence. As per EIA Study-2022, there are some waterbodies near the project alignment including a lake owned by Dhaka North City Corporation. These waterbodies are highly contaminated with anthropogenic contaminants. Sensitive receptor's location and land use map within 1 km buffer zone are shown in figure 1.2.

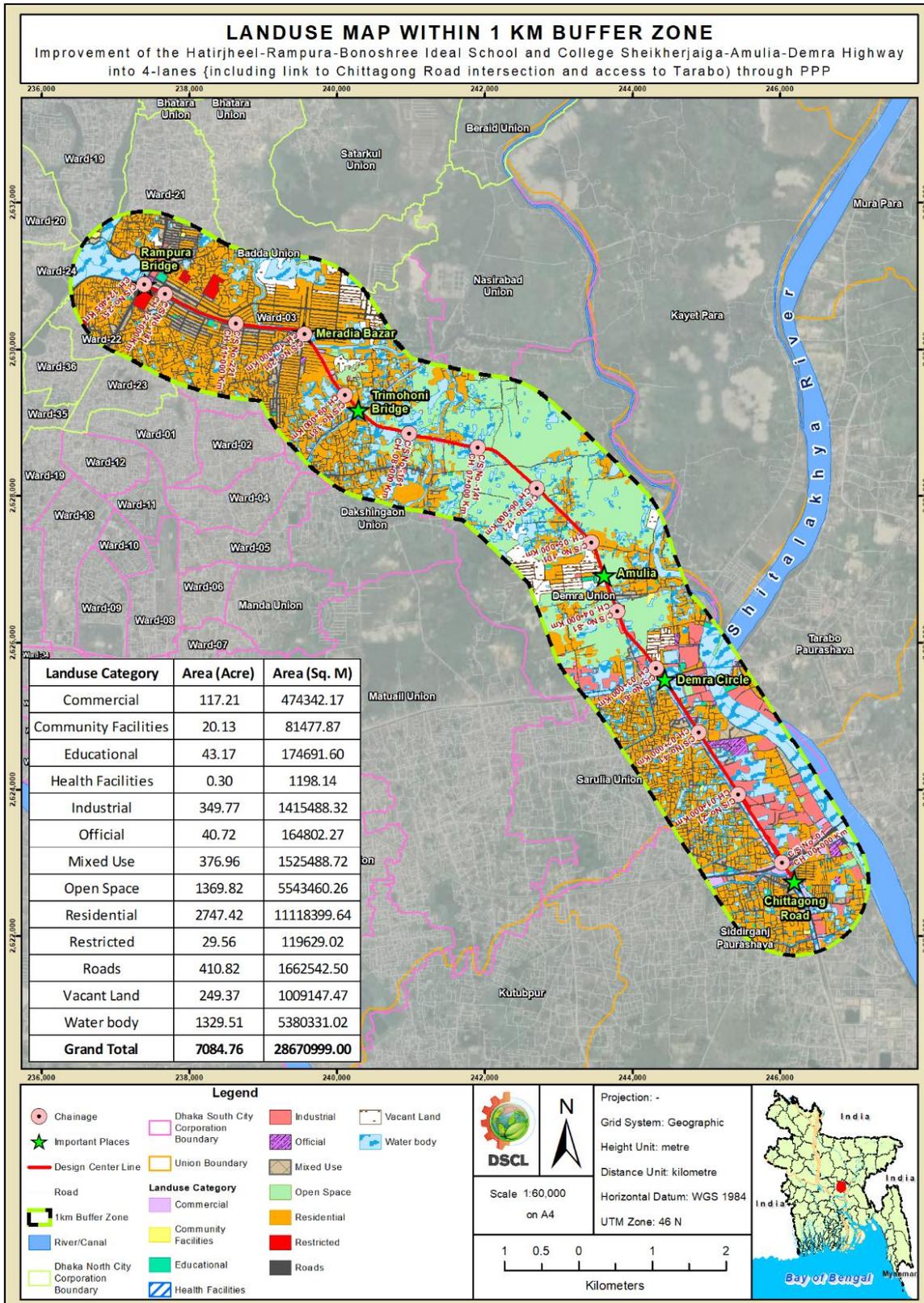


Figure 1.2: Land use map within 1 km buffer zone

1.2.2 Socio-Economic Environment

It is essential for every development project, whether small or large, to understand the social, human and economic aspects of the primary stakeholders, i.e., people living in and around the project site. The study area falls under Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka South City Corporation and Narayanganj Sadar upazila of Dhaka and Narayanganj district respectively. A brief detail of administrative setup of the study area is given below-

Dhaka north city corporation is in northern part of Dhaka City under the Dhaka district covering a total of 196.22 sq. km, located in between 23°44' and 23°54' north latitudes and in between 90°20' and 90°28' east longitudes. It is bounded by Tongi town (upazila) on the north, Dhaka South City Corporation on the south, Rugganj upazila on the east and Savar upazila on the west. Rampura thana was formed on 2 August 2009 and this is a very densely populated area.

Table 1.2: Administrative description in project affected areas of Dhaka North City Corporation

City Corporation	Zone	Ward	Location name	Total population	Sex Ratio	Population density (Sq. Km)
Dhaka North City Corporation	03	22	Rampura	224079	113	72753

Dhaka South City Corporation is one of the two municipal corporation of Dhaka City under the Dhaka district covering a total of 109.251 sq. km, located in between 23°43'26" and 23.72396° north latitudes and in between 90°24'31" and 90.4085° east longitudes. It is bounded by Dhaka North City Corporation on the north, Siddhirganj upazila on the south, Rugganj upazila on the east and Keraniganj on the west.

Table 1.3: Administrative description in project affected areas of Dhaka South City Corporation

City Corporation	Zone	Ward	Location name	Total population	Sex Ratio	Population density (Sq. Km)
Dhaka South City Corporation	06	70	Demra	226679	116	10129

Narayanganj Sadar is a Sub-district of Narayanganj district covering a total of 113.98 sq. km, located in between 23°44' and 23°54' north latitudes and in between 90°20' and 90°28' east longitudes. It is bounded by Dhaka district to the north and west, Munshiganj to the south and Shitalakshya river to the east. The Buriganga river flows through some areas of the western border and the Dhaleswari river flows through the southwestern region. Siddhirganj Union under the Narayanganj Sadar is among the affected areas.

Table 1.4: Administrative description in project affected areas of Siddhirganj

Upazila	Union	Total Population	Sex Ratio	Population Density (Sq. Km)
Narayanganj Sadar	Siddhirganj	96222	126	8154

Literacy rate is comparatively higher in Dhaka district (64.79%) and in Rampura thana (74.50%). Majority in the study area are Muslim. Key NGOs in the study area are BRAC, ASA, PROSHIKA, Jatiya Mohila Sangstha, Nari Maitree, and so on. Majority in the project area are occupationally service-holder (Government and private) and businessman. Summary of Demographic Characteristics of the project area are shown in the table.

Table 1.5: Summary of Demographic Characteristics of the project area

Sl.	Population Characteristics		Dhaka District	Rampura (Thana)	Khilgaon (Thana)	Demra (Thana)	Narayanganj District
01	Total Area (sq.km.)		1497.17	2.80	14.83	19.36	687.76
02	Sex Ratio	Total	8511228	138923	230902	125312	2173948
		Male	4712330	77385	125306	69232	1161971
		Female	3798898	61538	105596	56080	1011977
03	Literacy Rate (%)	Average	64.79%	74.50%	56.92%	58.58%	51.7%
		Male	69.58%	78.83%	60.71%	61.14%	55.9%
		Female	58.78%	68.93%	60.71%	50.80%	46.9%
04	Religion	Muslim	8020372	134868	225985	121948	2057398
		Hindu	441213	3743	4804	3276	115151
		Buddhist	41395	170	38	27	695
		Christian	6565	114	36	49	385
		others	1683	28	39	12	319
05	Major NGOs		ASA	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC
			Jatiya Mohila Sangstha	ASA	ASA	ASA	ASA
			Nari Maitree	PROSHIKA	PROSHIKA	PROSHIKA	PROSHIKA
06	Occupation	Agriculture	7.70%	0.65%	2.87%	4.39%	14.38%
		Non-Agriculture	2.40%	1.61%	1.82%	2.33%	3.91%
		Industry	3.56%	30.58%	1.89%	2.93%	7.33%
		Commerce	25.05%	26.11%	24.23%	25.70%	23.87%
		Transport	8.97%	8.63%	18.18%	12.07%	6.34%
		Service	32.34%	3.61%	30.25%	30.66%	2.52%
		Construction	3.40%	0.15%	4.25%	3.91%	0.19%
		Religious Service	0.15%	29.27%	0.13%	0.19%	23.13%
		Rent & Remittance	4.15%	4.59%	3.75%	2.27%	3.77%
		Others	13.12%	11.8%	12.63%	15.55%	14.56%

Source: Population & Housing Census 2011 (Zila Series & Community Series)

Demographic profile of the affected community has been analyzed as a part of socio-economic profile of the project area. This comprises of gender profile and age-sex distribution of the project affected communities. In summary, it can be stated that only 5% female HHs against 95% male headed HHs. So, in this area male dominated HHs is more which is almost similar to the national average.

Socio-economic profile of the affected area is analyzed based on religion, HH size, level of education, occupation, per capita income and marital status etc. A socio-economic survey has been carried out and done necessary analysis to find out the status of the affected area during the field visit in June

2022. Analysis result depict that majority percent HHs have 2 to 4 members. A total of 98.07% of the PAPs are followers of Muslim religion. The education level of the project area is in consequence with the national education level; higher number of pupils enters primary and secondary education and the rate then sharply decreases as it comes to higher education. Unemployment rate is higher in this region as women are mostly housewives and they share the majority of the population as most of the people are married. Details of the socio-economic survey are incorporated in chapter 3.

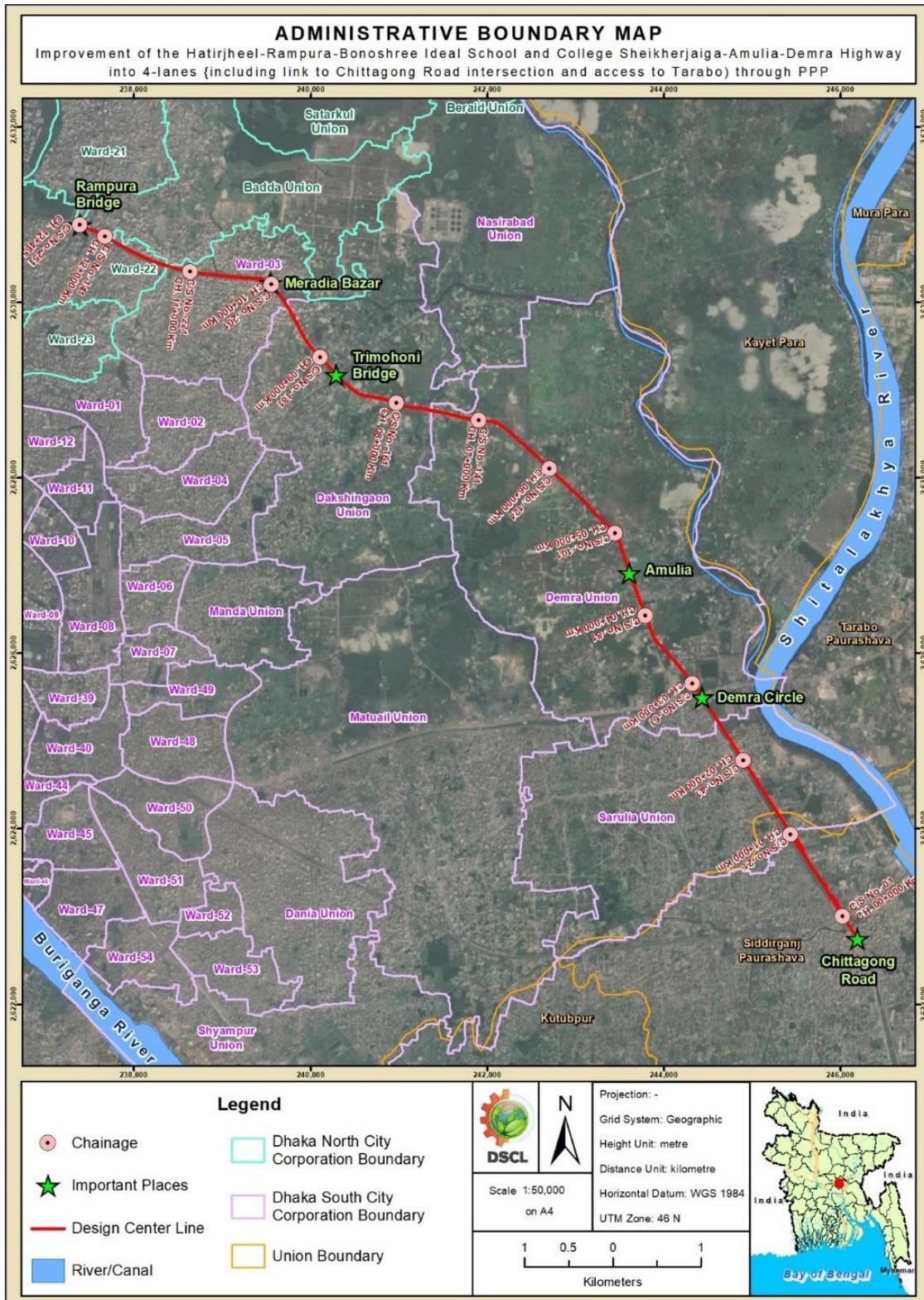


Figure 1.3: Administrative Map of the Project Area

1.2.3 Design Details

Apart from the elevated toll road from Ch. 11 + 500 to Ch. 12 + 450, where there is an existing four lane divided carriage way that does not form part of the Project, a two-lane service road (one-side or both sides, as per available ROW) must be included as an integral part of the Project Highway geometric design. The alignment of the service roads shall, whenever practical and subject to any necessary adjustment, utilize the Existing Lanes.

1.2.3.1 Project Alignment

The Project is to reconstruct an existing road located in the southeast area of Dhaka City. The Project starts from Chattogram Interchange at the link between Chattogram Road and national highway N1, and the starting chainage is K1+154.113; and then, runs along R110 Highway and extends northwestward; in Demra District, reconstructing 90 degree turns of existing road and building a new subgrade, with a toll plaza provided here, then, runs northwestward along R202 Highway, with an interchange provided at Meradia to facilitate the residents in Meradia District to make use of the highway; Along the Rampura River until the ending point of the Project; the Rampura interchange is set between ending point and urban trunk road DIT Road; with the chainage of K13 + 645.125 at ending point. The total length of alignment is 12.491km.

The direction of Service roads is the same to that of the toll road. From the starting point to Meradia interchange, except the separation between SK9 + 148.5 and SK10 + 026 for existing bridges, the service road alignment is consistent with that of the toll road. After passing Meradia Interchange, the service road reaches the current newly paved sections along the existing highway, which is the ending point of the Project. The starting and ending chainage is SK1 + 154.113 ~ SK12 + 640.848, with a total length of 11.487km. SK + 525.500 ~ SK8 + 602 shares the alignment with the toll road, with consistent plan and profile.

The operation section in priority includes toll road K4 + 525.5 ~ K13 + 645.125 and service road SK4 + 150 ~ SK12 + 640.848 to ensure the operation of the route between N2 National Highway and Dit Road in advance.



Figure 1.4: Schematic Diagram of the Route

The whole line is divided into four kinds of Cross-sections: Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road, Service Roads on one side of elevated Toll Road, Service Roads both sides of at-grade Toll Road, Service Roads left/right side of elevated Toll Road.

Table 1.6: List of Project Subsections

SI	Cross Section Type	From Chainage	To Change	Remarks
1.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K1+154.113	K4+525.5	Toll road K is along the existing road
2.	Service Roads both sides of Toll Plaza	K4+525.5	K4+900	Newly built subgrade
3.	Service Roads both sides of at grade Toll Road	K4+900	K8+602	Toll road is along the existing road
4.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K8+602	K9+350	Separated with existing bridge, toll road located on the left side of existing road
5.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K9+350	K9+750	Toll road K is along the existing road
6.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K9+750	K10+230	Separated with existing bridge, toll road in the left side of existing road
7.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K10+230	K10+930	Toll road K is along the existing road
8.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K10+930	K11+230	Viaduct is separated from the service road, and the viaduct is located on the right side of the existing road
9.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K11+230	K11+330	Toll road is on the right side of the existing highway
10.	Service Roads both sides of elevated Toll Road	K11+330	K13+614.125	Viaduct is separated from the service road, and the viaduct is located on the right side of the existing road

1.2.3.2 Road Intersection

The location of interchange is set according to the distribution of urban and trunkline highway along the alignment and traffic demand. Considering traffic volume, terrain, environment, land use, and ROW range to make choice of the reasonable type of interchange. In the proposal scheme for the Project, three interchanges are set as shown in Table III-3.

Table 1.7: List of Interchanges

SI	Name of Interchange	Intersection Chainage	Name of Crossing Roads	Class of Road and Type of Pavement
1.	Chattogram Interchange	K1+154.113	National Highway N1	National highway, two-way 4-lane asphalt concrete road
2.	Meradia Interchange	K11+000	Service Road S	service road, two-way two-lane asphalt concrete road
3.	Rampura Interchange	K13+645.125	DIT Road	Urban trunk road, two-way 4-lane asphalt concrete road

The existing road near K7 + 780 is two T-shaped intersections originally. One of intersected roads is R202 highway with pavement width of 5.4m, as shown in Figure III-3; The other is a village road with width of 3.15m, as shown in Figure III-4. Because the toll road cuts off the traffic, a grade separation structure shall be set to ensure the vehicle traffic on Road R202, and two roundabouts are set at the ends of bridge respectively to realize the connection between R202 and the service roads on two sides. In combination with following factors of Service Roads, such as traffic volume prediction, design speed, cross-section of road width and the current situation of intersections of existing road, the proposed service road is divided into two sections for the at-grade intersection arrangement.

1.2.3.3 Toll Plaza

The proposed toll plaza is set in Demra, with the central chainage of K4+750, which is located within the scope of newly-constructed subgrade section (at-grade Toll Road K4+150 ~ K5 + 000), with distribution of more fish ponds. In combination with ROW, the range of toll plaza square is K4+600 ~ K4+900, and the toll road in toll plaza is adopted with 4-in and 4 out. The service roads are at the both sides of the toll road. Traffic on the Service Roads shall pass through this toll plaza in order to ensure that Service Road traffic is captured and counted for record purposes, and this traffic shall not be tolled at the toll plaza and shall be allowed to pass through freely. The toll plaza square is 200m in length and 57.8m in width. The length of transition section for square is 50m, with transition rate of 1:2. The overweight control stations are set (one for each direction) with weigh scales constructed in the toll plaza areas for controlling any overweight vehicle(s) on the Project Highway and ensuring that the weight of vehicles using the Toll Road does not exceed prevailing axle load control policies and regulations. The fish pond on the left side of route is utilized to arrange field floor, the toll management office, maintenance unit and traffic control center are set. At toll plazas, common concrete pavements (JPCP) that are provided with contraction joints and dowel bars will be adopted. Dowel bars will be arranged at the transverse joints, and tie bars at the longitudinal joints.

1.2.3.4 Green Landscape Design

According to the section characteristics of the Project, the central median strip is divided into two sections: the median strip under the bridge and the median strip of the existing road. Two green schemes are designed to enhance the contrast of plant colors under the premise of ensuring the survival rate of seedlings, which has also shaped a richer change in plant morphology and texture to form a rhythmic plant landscape sequence. Median strip under the bridge: In this scheme, *Schefflera actinophylla* and *Schefflera heptaphylla*, shade tolerant plants, are selected, of which *Schefflera actinophylla* is planted in two rows in a determinant manner, with a plant spacing of 3m, and the ground is covered with *Schefflera heptaphylla*.

1.3 Scope of SIA

The SIA sets out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess the social risks and impacts. It contains measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project risks and impacts, including its capacity to manage social risks and impacts. It includes adequate information on the area in which subprojects are expected to be sited, including any potential social vulnerabilities of the area; and the potential impacts that may occur, and mitigation measures that might be expected to be used. Specific scope of the present SIA is to-

- Review the national laws, regulations and policy guidelines and considerations relating to the implementation of the project and setting up principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess the social risks and impacts;
- A general description of the existing socio-economic conditions in the project alignment;
- Analysis of potential social different alternatives to the project in terms of social perspectives;
- Identification and assessment of the potential impacts on the socio-economic condition in the project area during the construction of the project;
- Consultation with the locals/stakeholder involving concerned people in order to identify and act on any undocumented or perceived socio-economic issues;
- Provide guidance in the preparation of specific assessments and plans for the subprojects during implementation, including implementation of any plans following the guidelines of AIIB ESF-ESS 1-3.

1.4 Approaches and Methodology of the SIA

The Social Impact Assessment surveys and related investigations entailed both conventional and non-conventional approaches and methods of data collection. such as:

- Review of relevant project documents like layout design, project details, and other relevant documents.
- Collection and analysis of related studies and available secondary data from various national and local sources.
- Reconnaissance survey of the project alignment - taking note and photograph of the settlement pattern and major community and public utilities' infrastructures located along the present road alignment.
- Sample Surveys - covering households, business enterprises, institutions and organizations located along the proposed road alignment and additional 20% social sample survey within 1KM on each side of the project alignment.
- Public Consultation Meetings - with elected representatives of local govt. bodies, NGOs, civil society organizations and the general public.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) - with representatives of transport owners and operators, passengers of different modes of transports, owners and employees of business enterprises; wholesalers and retailers; importer, exporter, and others.

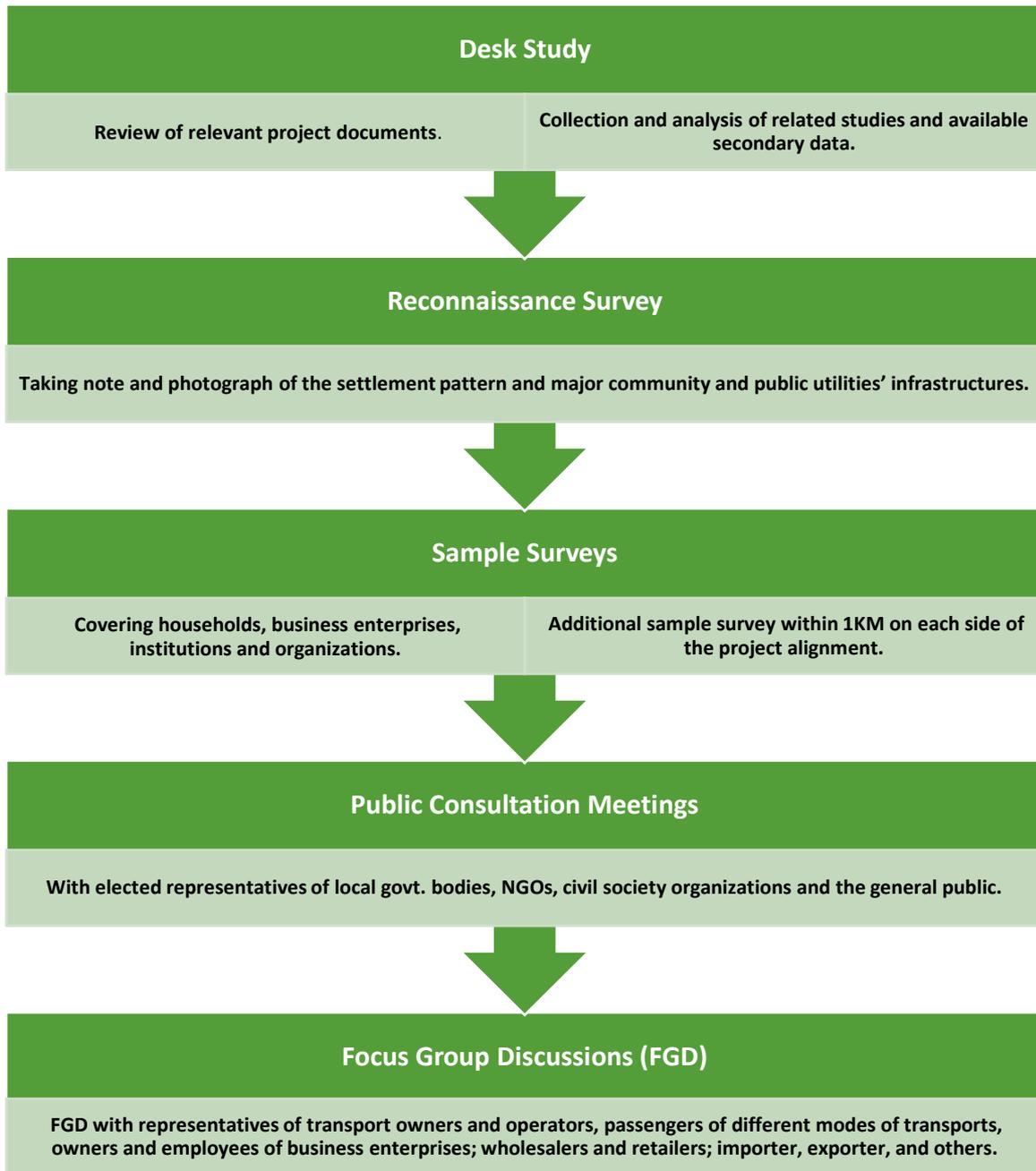


Figure 1.5: Data collection approaches and methods

1.4.1 Methodology of Sectoral Analysis for SIA

The SIA utilizes the recommended approach of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to summarize impact assessments by way of a matrix. The following caveat is provided: this is a hybrid process¹, multi-factorial in nature and always partially subjective. In all cases the simple visual presentation should not hide the complexity of the assessments in the sector analyses. This approach to impact assessment, however, does not infer that each assessor has necessarily relied upon or engaged with the same criteria to reach a rating attribution. For example, the resilience of a sacred site to change is of a very different order to that of a human susceptible to gender-nuanced behaviors.

¹ K. Salcito, J. Utzinger, M.G. Weiss, A.K. Münch, B. H. Singer, G. R. Krieger, M. Wielga, Assessing human rights impacts in corporate development projects, Environmental Impact Assessment Review, Volume 42, 2013, Pages 39-50, ISSN 0195-9255.

Therefore, the relative judgments of each assessor allow for intrusion of criteria such as stakeholder concern, perception, adverse consequence, reversibility, adaptability to change, resilience, etc. Similarly, behind each assessment lies a multitude of interrogative processes entered into by each assessor. The impact assessment matrix uses the following criteria:

1.4.1.1 Nature: Direct, Indirect, Cumulative

Nature indicates whether the identified change has a causal proximity in time and space to the intervention (direct), or causal distance (indirect). The cumulative effects of an activity/intervention may be either: (a) additive-incremental accumulation; or (b) synergistic-produced by the interaction or combination of effects in the past, present and reasonably foreseeable future. Cumulative impacts are the successive, incremental and/or combined impacts of one or more activities on society. They may aggregate linearly, exponentially or reach 'tipping points' after which major changes in environmental, social and economic systems may follow'.

1.4.1.2 Duration: Construction, Operation, Closure / Short, Medium, Long-term

Duration indicates selected periods that reflect the defined project phases: Construction (18 months), Operation (> 25 years) and Closure (2 years). In without-project scenarios, these periods are replaced by a short (1–5 years), medium (5–10 years) and long-term (10–25 years) gauge.

1.4.1.3 Extent: Local, Regional or National

Extent indicates the geographical and/or social localities (villages, etc.) where the impacts will be experienced.

1.4.1.4 Magnitude: High, Medium or Low

Magnitude carries the nuance of severity, size and reversibility of change. In gauging social impacts these assessments are often indistinguishable from each other. In the SIA values are assigned to this parameter according to whether the impact has reached a threshold where it will require immediate mitigation (high), minimal intervention (medium) or no management (low).

1.4.1.5 Likelihood: Likely, Possible, Unlikely, Rare / Certain, Uncertain, Probable

Likelihood reflects predictive considerations concerning impact occurrence prior to avoidance, mitigation, and management measures. For residual impact predictions after avoidance, mitigation, and management measures terms such as certain, uncertain and probable are also used with their conventional connotations.

1.4.1.6 Manageability: High, Medium or Low

Manageability indicates the degree or level to which adverse consequences can be avoided or mitigated in size, scope or duration. It refers to asking the question if impact will happen regardless or will happen on a lesser scale if appropriate mitigations are put in place. Manageability is based on the recognition that minimizing impacts of some activity entails managing the social consequence of those activities. Where an adverse social consequence can be completely avoided then it receives a 'high' manageability rating.

1.4.1.7 Valence: Positive, Negative

Valence indicates whether the impact will promote or progress, degrade or detract from the wellbeing of communities or constituencies; 'valence' is understood as the 'value of an outcome' which is generalized here as either positive or negative in nature. Impacts are assessed through highlighting the relevant criteria in the impact assessment matrix.

Other matrix options often utilize the same criteria to produce a risk quadrant outcome which could optically hide decision-making criteria such as locale, phase, valence, etc. In this respect, the chosen representation of the impact assessment matrix has the advantage of transparently, explicitly and visually displaying the critical assessments. In addition to application of the assessment matrix, indicative mitigation measures and residual impact assessments are provided as appropriate.

1.4.2 EHA Methodology

The methodology of the EHA framework defines the types of health impacts and provides a structure for organizing and analyzing potential project impacts on the community (Table 5.11). The EHA classification includes all of the biomedical and social concerns originally developed by key international health and development agencies (i.e., WHO and World Bank Group).

Table 1.8: Environmental Health Areas (EHAs)

Environmental Health Areas (EHAs)	
1.	Health services infrastructure and capacity Physical infrastructure, staffing levels and competencies, technical capabilities of health care facilities at district levels; program management delivery systems; coordination and alignment of the Project to existing national- and provincial-level health programs, and future development plans.
2.	Respiratory and housing issues Acute respiratory infections (bacterial and viral), pneumonias, tuberculosis; respiratory effects from housing, overcrowding, housing inflation.
3.	Vector-related diseases Mosquito, fly, tick and lice-related diseases (e.g., malaria, schistosomiasis, dengue, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, yellow fever)
4.	Sexually transmitted infections HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, hepatitis B.
5.	Soil- and water (sanitation)-related diseases Diseases that are transmitted directly or indirectly through contaminated water, soil or nonhazardous waste (e.g., diarrheal diseases, Giardiasis, worms, water access and quality, excrement management).
6.	Food- and nutrition-related issues Stunting, wasting, anemia, micronutrient diseases (including deficiencies of folate, Vitamin A, iron, iodine); changes in agricultural and subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering practices; gastroenteritis (bacterial and viral); food inflation; feeding behaviors and practices.
7.	Non-communicable diseases (NCD) Hypertension, diabetes, stroke, cardiovascular disorders, cancer, obesity, and mental health.
8.	Accidents and injuries Road-traffic related, spills and releases, construction (home- and Project-related) and drowning.
9.	Exposure to potentially hazardous materials Pesticides, fertilizers, road dust, air pollution (indoor and outdoor, related to vehicles, cooking, heating, or other forms of combustion or incineration), landfill refuse or incineration ash, and any other project- related solvents, paints, oils or cleaning agents, by-products, or release events.
10.	Social determinants of health (SDH) Including psychosocial, social production of disease, political economy of health, and Eco-social issues such as resettlement or relocation, violence, gender issues, education, income, occupation, social class, race or ethnicity, security concerns, substance misuse (e.g., drug, alcohol, smoking), depression and changes to social cohesion.
11.	Veterinary medicine and zoonotic diseases

Diseases affecting animals (e.g., bovine tuberculosis, swinepox, avian influenza) or that can be transmitted from animal to human (e.g., rabies, leptospirosis, etc.).

12. Cultural health practices

Role of traditional medical providers, indigenous medicines, and unique cultural health practices.

The HIA uses a standard impact assessment methodology:

- Identification of potential health impacts.
- Description of the issue and impact.
- Risk analysis that considers the significance of potential health impacts based on a consequence and likelihood risk matrix.
- Assessment of potential impact across the PSA and, if appropriate, for the different PACs, i.e., relevancy.

Potential project-related health impacts are identified by triangulating interactions between the 'Project-PSA-PAC' and the baseline health data. Both 'inside to outside' and 'outside to inside' project fence impacts are considered. Specific impacts and issues are described. Environmental Health Areas health effects categories are utilized, and direct, indirect and cumulative effects are considered.

A direct effect demonstrates a specific cause-and-effect relationship. Important indirect effects can include increases in community rates of certain communicable diseases that are associated with Project-induced influx into local communities by job seekers. In this situation, the presence of a large Project construction camp can temporarily attract a large number of job seekers and service workers into local communities. Over relatively short time periods, this influx can alter the spread and transmission of many diseases like malaria, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The development of specific health management plans covering the construction phase is critical. The health impact process is designed to assessment and highlight those issues that pose the greatest community health risk during the construction and operations time periods.

Indirect effects are often of equal or greater significance than the more observable direct impacts that are related to accidents, injuries or sudden releases of potentially hazardous materials. The HIA analyses both potential direct and indirect effects. Theoretically, there are a virtually limitless number of indirect effects that could be hypothesized. In order to manage this:

- A set of most likely indirect effects should be constructed on the basis of past relevant experiences at similar projects.
- As appropriate, a fit-to-purpose monitoring and evaluation system should be developed in an overall Community Health Action Plan.

Cumulative effects analysis is complex and often difficult to perform because the effects:

- May arise on a human receptor at any scale.
- Are triggered by multiple causes, e.g., interaction of multiple health issues on one receptor (individual).
- Are generated by multiple impact pathways, e.g., surface and ground water impact such that overall water resources are adversely affected with subsequent changes in nutrition, community cohesion (psychosocial) and/or livelihood. Hence, the cumulative effects of an activity/intervention may be either (a) additive - incremental accumulation or (b) synergistic - produced by the interaction or combination of effects in the past, present and reasonably

foreseeable future. Typically, the cumulative health impacts are interdependent with environment and social, e.g., water-related issues, etc.

Differences in exposure and susceptibility to potential health impacts exist at a temporal (construction versus operation phase) and spatial scale (e.g., communities in proximity to any proposed Project camps or staging areas). Consequently, the relevance of any proposed mitigation measures may vary for the different Project phases as well as for the different PACs across the overall PSA.

1.4.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods

Stakeholder Group	Project Information Shared	Means of communication/ disclosure
Communities directly benefited by project schemes	ESMF, SEP; Public Grievance Procedure; Regular updates on Project development. Any other ES instruments (site specific SIA, ESMP, RP etc.), if prepared during implementation	Online notices. Electronic publications (in Bangla and English languages) and press releases on the Project website. Dissemination of hard copies (in Bangla and English languages) at designated public locations. Press releases in the local media. Consultation meetings. Information leaflets and brochures (in Bangla and English languages). Separate focus group meetings with vulnerable groups, as appropriate.
Non-governmental and community-based organizations	ESMF, SEP; Public Grievance Procedure; Regular updates on development.	Public notices (in Bangla and English languages). Electronic publications and press releases on the project website. Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations. Press releases in the local media (in Bangla and English languages). Consultation meetings. Information leaflets and brochures (in Bangla and English languages)
Government authorities and agencies	ESMF, SEP; Regular updates on Project development; Additional types of Project's information if required for the purposes of regulation and permitting.	Dissemination of hard copies of the ESMF, ESMP, and SEP at PMU offices Project status reports. Meetings and round tables.
Related businesses and enterprises	SEP; Public Grievance Procedure; Updates on Project development and tender/procurement announcements.	Electronic publications and press releases on the Project website. Information leaflets and brochures. Procurement notifications.
Project Employees including Labor Force	Employee Grievance Procedure including GRM for the Labor Force; Updates on Project development.	Staff handbook. Email updates covering the Project staff and personnel. Regular meetings with the staff. Posts on information boards in the offices and on site. Reports, leaflets.

1.5 Public Consultation and Participation Framework and Methodology

The approach for discussion, consultation and participation was structured in such a way that it would offer a platform to all the stakeholders where they may discuss, share and debate their opinions. The GoB acts and policies have been followed in designing and performing the consultation and participation process. The process was initiated through conducting necessary Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) in the Project area (Meradia and Chittagong Road). Despite the local practice of purdah (seclusion of women) from public gatherings, the team encouraged the participation of women in the stakeholders' meetings. Thus, both men and women attended the consultation meetings, particularly in primary stakeholders' consultation meetings. These PCMs were preceded by meetings with Implementing Agency, local government representatives at the Upazila/District levels. In sum, multi-level consultations were carried out, starting with initial meetings with local administration, SGMs, and PCMs. The process continued at the individual level also through various surveys undertaken in this Project.

To attain desired objectives of consultations, the following methodologies were adopted during carrying out of public consultations for this project:

- i) **Face to face interview:** These types of consultation conducted of the likely affected people considered principal stakeholders during the census, socio-economic and IOL surveys to prepare this SIA using a structured questionnaire.
- ii) **Walk-through Consultation:** In some road sites considered most sensitive, particularly owners affected residences/businesses and local people were consulted, holding numbers of informal consultations.
- iii) **Consultation through PCM:** Conducted PCMs consultations at the Rampura-Amulia-Demra Highway covering likely affected & beneficiary people, road side business owners' local residents, professional groups/elites, local government representatives & other stakeholders etc. using a checklist of issues.
- iv) **Consultation through Focus Group Discussions (FGD):** Conducted numbers of small group Consultation Meetings with local affected peoples, affected land owners, community leaders, public representatives, particularly the business affected peoples of the project area, Councilor, Members officials and local elites/knowledgeable persons.

2 Legal Policy Framework

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the existing laws and policies related to the social dimensions of the program. Along with providing a summary of the relevant laws and policies, this chapter presents the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) which consists of three Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). Gaps between the relevant government laws and AIIB- ESS are presented in this chapter along with remedial measures to address the gaps. This chapter also describe Bangladesh Labor ACT (BLA) 2006, Labor rules (LR) 2015 and analyses the AIIB-ESS-1 in relation to the working conditions of the labors and occupational health and safety.

The Government of Bangladesh does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. The law of eminent domain is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. The acquisition of private land and resume of public lands from private users will lead to loss of assets and displacement of peoples of various extents and categories. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the proposed project will be based on Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and AIIB policy to avoid unexpected situations in the process of land acquisition for the project.

2.2 GoB and AIIB Policy

This section of the chapter describes relevant AIIB and GoB policies, identified gaps and proposed policy measures for the program.

2.2.1 Land Acquisition Policy of Bangladesh Government

The basic principles for the compensation of property in Bangladesh are founded in Articles 42 and 47 of the Constitution. The current legislation governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (henceforth, the Act 2017) repealed the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (subsequent amendments of it up to 1994) and is used as the legal support for land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh. The Act 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act 2017 provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property acquired. The land owner can appeal against land acquisition within 15 (fifteen) days of notice under Section 4 of the Act 2017. The Act 2017, however, 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 Act has no provision of resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for restoration of livelihoods of the non-titled project affected persons.

The Ministry of Land (MOL) has the overall responsibility to enforce land acquisition. The MOL delegates some of its authority to the Commissioner at the Divisional level and to the Deputy Commissioner at the district level. The Deputy Commissioners are empowered by the MOL to process land acquisition and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. The burden to establish his/her legal rights to the acquired property in order to be eligible for compensation under the law is on the landowner. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to acquire a maximum of 50 standard bigha (16.50 acres) of land without any litigation for which he would obtain the approval of

the Divisional Commissioner. Acquisition of land exceeding 16.50 acres has to be approved from the Central land Allocation Committee (CLAC) headed by the prime minister of the Government of Bangladesh. In the case of acquiring Khas land (government owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MOL.

Under the ARIPA 2017, The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines "market value" of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition served (under Section 4 of the Act 2017). The DC then adds 200% premium of the assessed value of land for cash compensation under law (CCL) for government acquisitions. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the "market value" as owners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay fewer taxes. If acquired land has standing crops cultivated by tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. The DC adds 100% premium of the assessed value to pay as compensation for loss of structures, crops and trees. If there is a dispute regarding the amount of compensation, there is an option for arbitration and the procedures for such is in place. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the best of interest of the people. The proponents will be allowed to acquire such areas given that it funds the replacement and rebuilding of such places.

Many "good practices" include in ARIPA 2017 but not limited to, (i) identification of all displaced persons and issuance of ID cards; (ii) cut-off date established by census; (iii) preparation of automated Loss Files and Entitlement Card (iv) Preparation of payment statement (v) compensation for losses irrespective of title to land; (vi) paying replacement cost of land and other assets; (vii) resettlement of the affected households; (viii) special provisions for assistance to poor women and vulnerable groups; (ix) training/livelihood programs for income and livelihood restoration; (x) project benefits for "host" villages; (xi) management information system for processing resettlement benefits, monitoring and evaluation; and (xii) involvement of NGOs in SMP implementation - which has influenced many other projects. Involuntary resettlement has also been successfully addressed.

According to the initial field screening, no tribal people are expected to be affected by the project. However, if tribal people are identified during census and socio-economic survey, a separate IPP plan will be prepared following the guidelines of ESS 3 and thus detailed legal framework will be described.

2.2.2 AIIB Regulations

AIIB has a policy in the form of "Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)" for the purpose of addressing issues relating to environmental and social sustainability as AIIB considers it as a fundamental aspect of achieving outcomes consistent with its mandate to support infrastructure development and enhance interconnectivity in Asia. The objective of this overarching policy is to facilitate achievement of these development outcomes, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into Projects. AIIB has three associated environmental and social standards (ESSs), which set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements relating to the following:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1);
- ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2);
- ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3).

ESS 1 applies to ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation and if any project is likely to have adverse environmental risks and

impacts or social risks and impacts (or both). The scope of the environmental and social assessment and management measures are proportional to the risks and impacts of the Project. ESS 1 provides for both quality environmental and social assessment and management of risks and impacts through effective mitigation and monitoring measures during the course of Project implementation.

AIIB follows internationally applicable principles in case of any involuntary resettlement. AIIB carefully screens each and every project to determine whether or not it instigates any involuntary resettlement due to the project interventions. This includes both physical and economic displacement, as defined in the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 2: 'Involuntary Resettlement' under AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (Approved Feb, 2016; Amended Feb, 2019).

ESS 2 clearly acknowledges that there are cases where no alternatives can be found to avoid involuntary resettlement. In such cases, AIIB requires the Client to ensure that resettlement activities are conceived and carried out as sustainable development programs. The Client is required to provide sufficient resources to ensure that the people who are made to face involuntary resettlement share the benefits of the project.

In case of any involuntary resettlement, the RHD is required to prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and/or Resettlement Action Plan (RP) that it is proportionate to the extent and degree of impacts of a project. The degree of impacts is determined by (a) the overall scope of displacement-both from economical and physical standpoint, and (b) the extent of vulnerability of the PAPs. A wider analysis of social risks associated with the project and their impacts is complemented by the RP for a comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project. The RPF as well as the RP for a project set put the principles to be followed to ensure that impacts associated with involuntary resettlement, including but, not limited to- any land acquisition from, the land use rights changes of, any displacement of, and the need for livelihood restoration of the PDPs are mitigated so as to ensure Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) are no worse off and where possible their lives are improved as a result of the resettlement.

As specified in the Environmental and Social Framework (2019), AIIB recognizes that a considerable part of the population in the countries in which the Bank operates live without land title or recognized land rights. AIIB recognizes people without land title or legal rights to land are eligible for compensation. The AIIB requires the Client to ensure that these people receive resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets; the procedure to ensure such would have to be in accordance with the cutoff dates will be established in the RP for the proposed project. Additionally, the Bank requires the Client to include these people in the resettlement consultation process.

ESS 3 applies if Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the Project, and are likely to be affected by the Project. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (d) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law and any international conventions to which the country is a party may be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in

the Project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage, as an Indigenous People, under ESS 3.

All AIIB funded Investment Project Financing are required to follow the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) consisting three (3) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). These ESSs set out their requirement for the borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with any project. The ESSs supports the borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability, assist them in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations, enhance transparency and accountability and ensure sustainable development outcome through ongoing stakeholder engagement. Section below discusses the relevance of ESF Policy, each of the three standards and associated Directive; their requirements are tabulated in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1: Applicability of the AIIB ESS to the Project

AIIB ESS Policy, Standards	Objectives	Requirements	Relevance to the subproject/project and Actions to be taken
<p>ESS-1: Environmental and Social Risks Assessment and Management</p>	<p>To conduct an environmental and social assessment relating to these risks and impacts, and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them, all as required under ESS 1. Adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities</p>	<p>The types of E&S risk and impacts that should be considered in the environmental and social assessment. The use and strengthening of the Borrower's environmental and social framework for the assessment, development and implementation of AIIB financed projects where appropriate.</p> <p>Relevant GoB Laws/Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARIPA 2017 • Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 <p>Gaps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The SIA screening and scoping study may not comprehensively cover all of the AIIB- ESS in their analysis (Stakeholder engagement is carried out during the SIA preparation. However, the nature of the stakeholder engagement is limited in scope. The SIA report is also not publicly disclosed ii. The ARIPA 2017 do not require to consider vulnerability or major impacts. 	<p>Project components will be thoroughly screened to ensure that they are covered by and meet the requirements of ESS and Government laws and regulation.</p> <p>E&S risks and Impacts have been identified based on surveys and consultations with primary stakeholders including communities and implementing agency</p> <p>SIA, RPF, EIA and RP will be prepared based on the screening and survey outcomes.</p>
<p>ESS-2 Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. Avoid forced eviction. Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing compensation at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and</p>	<p>Applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from different types of land acquisition and restrictions on access. Does not apply to voluntary market transactions, except where these affects third parties. Provides criteria for "voluntary" land donations, sale of community land, and parties obtaining income from illegal rentals. Prohibits forced eviction (removal against the will of affected people, without legal and other protection including all applicable procedures and principles in</p>	<p>Land will be required for widening, upgradation works in identified corridors and possibly for rehabilitation corridor works.</p> <p>curve/geometric improvements, blind spots, etc. Hence</p>

AIIB ESS Policy, Standards	Objectives	Requirements	Relevance to the subproject/project and Actions to be taken
	<p>facilities, and security of tenure. Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs.</p>	<p>ESS 2). Requires that acquisition of land and assets is initiated only after payment of compensation and resettlement has occurred. Requires community engagement and consultation, disclosure of information and a grievance mechanism.</p> <p>GoB Laws and regulation Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017</p> <p>Gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preparation of SIA and RP not required ii. Does not provide compensation or assistance to those who are none-title holders iii. Does not have provisions to include transitional allowances for the restoration of livelihoods for informal settlers iv. focused on cash compensation which may be viewed as a short-term strategy, however involuntary resettlement can cause long term impacts. ARIPA does not include sustainable or inclusive developmental objectives v. No special provisions specific groups such as the vulnerable groups of the population vi. Valuation of lost asset is not based on replacement cost principle 	<p>impacts on land, private and community owned assets including structures, trees and crops within existing and proposed ROW is likely. Physical and economic displacement too is very likely.</p> <p>Important gaps (between ESS and GoB policy) exist in terms of determination of compensation, identification of nontitle holders, cut-off dates for non-title holders and valuation of structures with depreciation. These gaps, along with other short- and long-term measures will be included in the RP.</p>
<p>ESS-3 Indigenous- Peoples</p>	<p>Ensure that the development process fosters full respect for affected parties' human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods. Promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive. Improve project design and promote local support by establishing and</p>	<p>Applies when the Indigenous Peoples are present or have a collective attachment to the land, whether they are affected positively or negatively and regardless of economic, political or social vulnerability. The option to use different terminologies for groups that meet the criteria set out in the Standard. The use of national</p>	<p>This ESS will identify the measures to minimize disruption of the livelihoods due to the project development.</p>

AIIB ESS Policy, Standards	Objectives	Requirements	Relevance to the subproject/project and Actions to be taken
	<p>maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with affected parties. Obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent of affected parties in three circumstances. Recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.</p>	<p>screening processes, providing these meet AIIB criteria and requirements. Coverage of forest dwellers, hunter gatherers, and pastoralists and other nomadic groups. Requirements for meaningful consultation tailored to affected parties and a grievance mechanism. Requirements for a process of free, prior and informed consent in three circumstances.</p>	<p>Currently no Indigenous person has been identified.</p>

2.2.3 Gaps between GoB Policies and AIIB ESS 2, and Gap Filling Measures

A brief description of the gaps between the Government laws and AIIB policy along with the summary of gaps and gap-filling measures is presented below:

- The Act 2017 does not recognize unauthorized occupants on the Government land and there is no clear indication about avoiding or minimizing displacement. AIIB policies strongly require avoidance or at least minimization of adverse impacts through exploring project alternatives.
- The adverse social impacts are not fully addressed by the Act 2017– for instance, there are no provisions to ensure that the compensations for resettlement and/ or relocation of the PAPs are adequate as the amounts of compensation are based on hard-rules and not on project basis; AIIB policies on the other hand, require to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels by screening the social impacts in a case by case process based on project benefits, project location, project type etc. The Act has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for legal compensation.
- The Act 2017 pays no attention to public consultation, stakeholders' engagements in project planning and execution and to monitoring of project affected persons. AIIB policies require meaningful consultation with the affected people and other stakeholders to disseminate project goals and objectives to obtain stakeholders' views and inputs in project planning and implementation.
- The Act 2017 provides a number of mechanisms for grievance redress in respect of individual interests in the property and issues related to compensation which get raised with the DC. But there is no provision to hear other resettlement related grievances arising from loss of livelihoods, loss of access to public infrastructure, damages to property causing from acquisition and construction related impacts. RHD will establish a grievance redress mechanism at the local level which is easily accessible and immediately responsive; which includes a variety of stakeholders including the DC.
- Finally, AIIB policies pay special attention to gender issues and vulnerable groups in the resettlement processes, particularly the non-titled and the affected poor households. The policy gaps have been bridged by additional project-specific measures adopted in the RP. While dealing with compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income), and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, PAPs with no legal rights will be taken into consideration as well. The measures will include improvement or at least restoration of the PAPs standard of living at pre-project level. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, the women and the children, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land. In sum, the added measures in RAD Project fully comply with AIIB's policy of involuntary resettlement - Environmental and Social Standard 2. Following Table provides a summary of the key measures taken to comply with AIIB Policy requirements.

Table 2.2: Comparison between GoB Laws and AIIB ESS-2

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the Act	Act 2017 does not deal with the minimization of involuntary resettlement. However, the government uses this approach as a standard practice.
2.	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.	Not so clearly defined in the Act. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the best of interest of the people.	Though Act 2017 does not deal with these issues and does not comply with AIIB ESS2, as the Act 2017 has no strong provision for minimizing adverse impacts on private property or common resources, and does not deal with alternate design, analysis of the alternatives and no project scenario has been identified according to DoE and AIIB ESS1 requirement.
3.	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The Act 2017 spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, the acquiring and Requiring body staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found in the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, quantity and quality of land, asset assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	The Act 2017 does not require the coverage of the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. The AIIB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the loss of income and vulnerability of the persons going to be affected by land acquisition but also population displacement and other entitlements as per the entitlement matrix. The RPF fills this gap by incorporating the need for a census survey for the displaced persons.

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
4.	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Section 3 of the ordinance provides that whenever it appears to the DC that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The Act 2017 does not directly meet AIIB ESS2. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of information disclosure/public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, and special assistance measures. The RPF deals with the proper consultation process, which involves all stakeholders (DPs, government department/line agencies, local community, NGO, etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development, such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5.	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed to the DC within 15 days of the publication. The DC will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to DPs to file their objections.	The section 4 provision is consistent with AIIB's grievance and redress policy. The RPF has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress committee, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings. The APs can raise any grievances relating to LA&R issues.
6.	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The Act 2017 does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the nontitle holders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	Act 2007 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 as there is no provision to assess the impacts on incomes and livelihood from the loss of employment and business, or to restore lost incomes and livelihoods. The RPF keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically displaced persons.

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
7.	Land-based resettlement strategy	The Act 2017 does not address these issues.	The Act 2017 does not meet the requirement of AIIB ESS2. The RPF proposes the land-for-land compensation as its priority if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternative land for the loss of land in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value. However, this option may be a difficult proposition, considering the urban development projects in Bangladesh.
8.	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The Act 2017 states that the deputy commissioner (DC) determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the replacement cost of the property based on the average sale value of last 12 months preceding the publication of 1st notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The DC also awards a sum of 50% on the replacement cost of the property to be acquired.	Act 2017 is largely consistent with AIIB ESS2. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where AIIB prescribes the use of current market rates in the project area. Act 2017 does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the displaced persons. The RPF addresses all these issues and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by putting in an independent evaluator who will be responsible for deciding the replacement cost, taking into consideration the Current Market Price and titling cost of the land.
9.	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	If DC considers that the structure can easily be transferred, he/she will give relocation cost but not cash compensation under law,	The Act 2017 does not define the additional relocation assistance to displaced persons, other than the compensation for the direct loss of land and property. Hence, Act 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2. The RPF provides the eligibility and entitlement for the relocation of the displaced persons in the form of

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
			relocation assistance, which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10.	Ensure that 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.	The Act 2017 does not have this provision.	The Act 2017 is not consistent with the requirements of AIIB's ESS2. This is a major difference in the national law/policy compared to that of AIIB. The Act 2017 only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the nontitle holders. The objective of the RPF is to ensure that compensation and assistance is provided to all displaced persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status of land on which the structure is built. The end of the census survey will be considered to be the cut-off date, and displaced persons listed before the cut-off-date will be eligible for assistance.
11.	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property	There are no requirements under the Act, of disclosure of the RPF, whereas the AIIB's ESS2 requires disclosure. This RPF will ensure that the resettlement plan for each project, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the DPs in the local language (Bangla), in the project location and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of AIIB.

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
12.	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The Act 2017 has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the costs related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The Act 2017 partially meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2 as it only deals with the compensation pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement framework provides the eligibility to both titleholders and non- titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistance as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be the part of the project cost.
13.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The Act 2017 has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land by EA.	The Act 2017 meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2.
14.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not so clearly defined in the Act 2017.	The Act 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 The RPF has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation, and the internal monitoring will also be verified by an external monitoring expert.

2.2.4 Brief Overview of Labor Legislation: Terms and Conditions

Standards for labor and working conditions are defined in Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 (amendments in 2013 and 2018) and Bangladesh Labor Rules 2015 and Occupational Health and Safety Policies 2013. Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 is a comprehensive legislation. The Act addresses three areas: (i) Conditions of service and employment including wages and payment, establishment of Wages Boards, employment of young people, maternity benefits, working hours and leave; (ii) health, safety, hygiene, and welfare, and compensation for injury; and, (iii) trade unions and industrial relations. Beside this, due to ongoing pandemic of COVID-19 World Health Organization (WHO) and Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, provided guideline for infection prevention and control. The government has incorporated the life-threatening novel corona virus (COVID-19) in 'The Communicable Diseases (Prevention, Control and Eradication) Act, 2018. With the issuance of the gazette the government has got a legal power to take action against the people not following the government's direction that relates to COVID-19. The health and safety issues relevant to COVID-19 should be addressed with reference to ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), ILO Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161), ILO Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167), WHO International Health Regulations, 2005, WHO Emergency Response Framework, 2017.

Table 2.3: Analysis of AIIB-ESS 1 with provisions in Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 (including its amendment till 2018)

SL	ESS-1 & Topic	Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 (amendment 2018)
a.	Working conditions and management of labor relations -Written labor management Procedures Nondiscrimination and equal opportunity -Timely Payment -Working Hour and over time -Minimum Wages -Regular leave and benefit	The Labor Act does not specifically require that development be assessed and reviewed in terms of labor and working conditions before approval. The Labor Act does not require development projects to prepare Labor Management Plans/Procedure. Section 195 - made it unlawful to discriminate against any person in regard to any employment, promotion, condition of employment or working condition; Section 123 - wages shall be paid before the expiry of seventh working day after the last day of wage period in respect of which the wages are payable. Section 102 - maximum working hours in a week is restricted to 48 hours, but as of section 108 workers working over 48hrs will be entitled to extra allowance for overtime which would be twice the ordinary basic wage rate.
b.	Right of Woman -Maternity Pay	Section 46 - maternity leave and benefit applicable for women workers who are employed for not less than six months immediately preceding the day of her delivery and no maternity benefits shall be payable if at the time

SL	ESS-1 & Topic	Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 (amendment 2018)
		of her confinement she has two or more surviving children.
c.	Protecting the work force - Child labor - Forced labor	The Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 Section 34 - No child shall be employed to work in any occupation. Section 44 - Anyone under the age 14 is considered as child and less than 18 but over 14 is considered as adolescent. But child over 12 years of age can be employed for light work. Section 37 - this suggests a fitness certificate required for adolescents to get employed. Forced Labor Convention, 1930 ratified by Bangladesh on 22.06.1972 Forced Labor is prohibited in Bangladesh. The country's Constitution prohibits forced labor.
d.	Grievance mechanism- GRM should be in place for direct and contracted workers	Section 33- provides a complete procedure of grievance where it is vividly described of whom to complaint and also the actions of employer regarding enquiries and the actions to be taken by the labor court. In case of any grievance against his employer relating to his apprenticeship and if it is not redressed by the employer, applies to the competent authority for redress, and shall abide by the decision of the competent authority, Section 280 (f).
e.	OHS - Detailed Procedure required for each and every project. ➤ Requirements to protect workers, train workers, document incidents, emergency preparation, addressing issues; ➤ Monitor OSH performance.	The Labor Act does not specifically require that development be assessed and reviewed in terms of OHS requirements before approval. The Labor Act does not require development projects to prepare OHS Plan. The Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 Section 79- vividly states that any hazardous operations to be declared beforehand and prohibits employment of any women, children, adolescent or any unfit person for such jobs. Section 80- In case of accidents or any loss of life or bodily injury in project site, the employer is obliged to inform the Inspector within two working days.

SL	ESS-1 & Topic	Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 (amendment 2018)
		<p>Section 89- first aid appliances to be strictly maintained and provided as to be readily accessible during working hours.</p> <p>Section 91 to section 94 includes the facilities to be provided to workers during working hours, namely canteens, washing facility, shelters, rooms for children under age 6 of women workers.</p> <p>Section 99- it is compulsory for establishments wherein minimum two hundred (200) permanent workers are employed, to introduce group insurance.</p> <p>Section 150- in case of injuries of workers caused by accident in the course of employment, the employer shall be liable to pay any compensation in accordance with certain provisions.</p>
f.	Age of Employment	<p>As per Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006, no one below the age of 14 (minimum age) will be employed as a labor. A child over the minimum age (14) and under the age of 18 may be employed or engaged in connection with the project only if the work is not likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development; an appropriate risk assessment is conducted prior to the work commencing;</p>
g.	Employee assessment - procedure for determination of compliance of the worker of post (the performed work) by assessment of execution of job responsibilities, level of knowledge, skills and professional training.	<p>Section 195-made it unlawful to discriminate against any person in regard to any employment, promotion, condition of employment or working condition.</p>
h.	Freedom of association and collective bargaining	<p>The Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 Section 176- focuses on the Rights of Workers, guarantees all workers of their right to freely form, join or not join a trade union for the promotion and protection of the economic interest of that worker; and collective bargaining and representation. The procedures for registration of trade unions are set out in detail under Sections 177 and 178 and the requirement for registration are clearly stated in Section 179. The 2006 Act has made a direct provision that if a single trade union remains then that shall be treated as the Collective Bargaining Agent.</p>

SL	ESS-1 & Topic	Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 (amendment 2018)
I	<p>To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project lifecycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances.</p> <p>To avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials.</p> <p>To have in place effective measures to address emergency events.</p> <p>To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property or minimizes risks to the project affected communities.</p>	<p>The Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006, Section 61- Inspectors will assess the condition of building, machinery or plant in an establishment and recommend if any measures are required for handling imminent danger to human life or safety.</p> <p>Section 62 - in case of sudden fire, necessary precautions to be taken in advance are well mentioned and provisions of fire exit to be established in buildings are strictly directed.</p>

2.2.5 Gender-based Violence (GBV) related Legislations

In Bangladesh, several legislations developed to ensure women's right. The government of Bangladesh additionally enacted the Citizens Act, which permits women to transfer citizenship to their children. Besides, the government enacted the following laws and ordinances to ensure women's and girls' rights and to protect them from violence, harassment, and discrimination. The Prevention of Women and Children Repression Act, 2000; The Acid Crime Control Act, 2002; The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980; National Human Rights Act, 2009; Domestic violence (prevention and protection) act, 2010; The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980; The Family Court's Ordinance, 1985; The Muslim Family Law's Ordinance, 1961; The Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974; The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939; The Special Marriage Act, 1872; The Hindu marriage registration act, 2012; The Christian Marriage Act, 1872; The Married Women's Property Act, 1874; The Succession Act, 1925; The maintenance of parents act, 2013; and The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 (Judicial Portal Bangladesh, 2022)².

The main focusing area of the acts is the enhancement of punishments rather than prevention for the protection of women and girls' rights strategies. Most of these laws and ordinances discriminate against women in marriage, separation, maintenance, and child custody. The legal protections for women and girls are harmonious to other parts of the world as weak application and biases of law enforcing agencies are seen over the country. Policymakers claimed that weak application of existing laws, delay in judicial procedure, lack of women's rights consciousness, sensitivity, and fragile infrastructures are the major reasons for discrimination and violence in the society of Bangladesh.

2.2.6 OSH Policies

2.2.6.1 Constitution of Bangladesh

The Constitution of Bangladesh, as the highest law of the country has enunciated (i) socialism and freedom from exploitation (Article 10), (ii) emancipation of peasants and workers (Article 14), (iii)

² <https://www.judiciary.org.bd/en>

public health and morality (Article 18), (iv) equality of opportunity (Article 19) and (v) work as a right and duty and a matter of honor (Article 20), as Fundamental principle of State policy. The State policy clearly mentions that everyone shall be paid for his work based on the principle “from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work” Moreover, Freedom of Association (Article 38), Freedom of Profession or Occupation (Article 40) and Prohibition of Forced Labor (Article 34) are guaranteed under the constitution.

2.2.6.2 OSH Policy-2013

In the context of global, ethical and legal obligations to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all, the National Policy on Occupational Health and Safety was formulated and adopted on 5th November 2013, with the understanding that the implementation of such a National Policy would firstly ensure the safety of workers and secondly, help increase industrial productivity. The Policy applies to all workplaces in Bangladesh, including formal and informal sectors of industries, factories, enterprises, business and commercial entities and farms. The ultimate goal of the Policy is the nationwide understanding and acceptance of OSH for all women and men who are working in both the formal and informal sectors in Bangladesh. A robust national OSH framework will significantly help reduce the number of deaths, injuries and occupation-related diseases, thereby fulfilling the constitutional and legal obligations of the state.

2.2.6.3 Bangladesh Labor Act-2006

The Bangladesh Labor Act (2006) is the key labor legislation that sets Occupational Safety and Health standards, and compensation for injury and accidents in the workplace. In 2013, significant amendments were made to the BLA (2006), regarding occupational safety and health, primarily in response to the Rana Plaza collapse. The Bangladesh Labor Rules (2015) set implementation procedures to corresponding sections of BLA (2006).

2.2.6.4 Other Policies and Laws related to OSH

A number of laws have several OSH-related provisions, including the Fire Prevention and Extinguishing Act (2003), the Bangladesh National Building Code (2006), the Labor Welfare Foundation Act (2006) and the Ship Breaking and Ship Recycling Rules (2011). The National Labor Policy 2013 9 urges the government to bring necessary amendments in the laws to ensure safe, healthy and women-friendly workplaces and maternity protection (Art. 19). One of the main objectives of the Industrial Policy is to ensure the implementation of international standards on environment, health, safety and standard working environment within the industrialization process (Art. 2.15). A number of other labor policies, including the National Child Labor Elimination Policy, (2010) and the Domestic Workers Welfare Policy (2015), also provide guidelines on OSH for respective sectors.

Table 2.4: Legislations and policy issuances related to safety in the workplace

Legislations and Issuances	Key Provisions
National Occupational Health and Safety Policy, 2013	Specifies the obligations of all relevant stakeholders and organizations in promoting and enforcing occupational health and safety
Labour Act 2006 as amended, 2013 Labour Rules (2015)	Imposes obligations on the part of the employer on the conditions of service and employment including wages and payment, employment of young people, maternity benefits, working hours and leave; trade unions and industrial relations; and, occupational health, safety, hygiene, and welfare of workers, and compensation for injury.

Legislations and Issuances	Key Provisions
National Building Code 2006	Provides for standards for structural integrity; adequate, accessible and discernible means of exit/escape in Buildings; fire extinguishing system.
Public Procurement Rule (PPR) 2008	Requires contractors to provide for adequate measures regarding the "Safety, Security and Protection of the Environment" in the construction works.
National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010	Sets a policy to eliminate child labour exploitation through enactment of pragmatic laws, implementation of plans and programs, etc.
Fire Prevention and Extinction Act 2003 Fire Prevention and Extinction Rules 2014	Requires the owner of a building to apply for Occupancy Certificate to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the Building Code.

2.2.6.5 Community Safety and Health (CSH) Legislations

There is no specific legislative framework for community health and safety aspect of industry or projects but under the government of Bangladesh there are specific laws and acts enacted by various ministries. The project proponent conducting the EIA may consult ongoing community-based programs and policies of the Ministry of Health to help improve assessment and mitigation planning on community health and safety impacts and risks. Table 2.4.2 below provides some of the relevant legislations and policy issuances that have relevant provisions on community health and safety of industry projects.

2.2.7 National Health Policy, 2011

The National Health Policy aims to ensure accessibility of primary health care and emergency care for all by, among others, providing quality and easily accessible care, irrespective of an urban and rural community, mainly focusing on the poor and disadvantaged population; and, ensuring coordination between different healthcare-related departments, ministry of GoB, and MOHFW, in addition to coordination between the Government of Bangladesh and NGOs. It also aims to ensure adequate epidemiological tracking of disease patterns and impacts of climate change on health.

Table 2.5: Legislations and policy issuances related to community health and safety

Policy Issuances/Legislations	Relevant Provisions
National Health Policy, 2011	Promotes coordination of various agencies in pursuing a more accessible and equitable quality health care for the communities. Focuses programs on the poor and disadvantaged sector of the population. It also aims to ensure adequate epidemiological tracking of disease patterns and impacts of climate change on health.
National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation, 1998	Aims to improve the standard of public health and to ensure improved environment, particularly by facilitating access of all citizens to basic level of services in water supply and sanitation
Disaster Management Act, 2012	Provides the legal basis for coordinating activities for disaster management. Establishes the Department of Disaster Management under the Ministry Disaster Management and Relief

2.2.8 National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation (NPSWSS) 1998

This policy was promulgated to improve the standard of public health and to ensure improved environment, particularly by facilitating access of all citizens to basic level of services in water supply and sanitation, bringing about behavioral changes regarding use of water and sanitation; reducing incidence of water borne diseases; building capacity in local governments and communities to be effectively with problems relating to water supply and sanitation; promoting sustainable water and sanitation services; ensuring proper storage, management and use of surface water and preventing its contamination, among others. The Department of Public Health Engineering is the national lead agency responsible exclusively for water supply and sanitation facilities along with advisory service to GoB in framing policy and action plans. The Department has a Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Circle.

2.2.9 Disaster Management Act, 2012

This Act is the legal basis for coordinating activities about disaster management, setting policies and formulation of rules and to build up infrastructure of effective disaster management to fight all types of disaster. It also described the national disaster management principles and planning by reducing the overall vulnerability from different impacts of disaster through risk reduction activities; conduct of humanitarian assistance programs efficiently to enhance the capacity of poor and disadvantaged as well as strengthening and coordinating programs undertaken by various government and NGOs related to disaster risk reduction and emergency response. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) is responsible for the Disaster Management Act and to mandate the implement of the objectives.

2.2.10 Road Transport Act, 2018

The Road Transport Act 2018 set-forth requirements for road/traffic safety and prevention of motor vehicle accidents. The Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) is a regulatory body to control, manage and ensure discipline in the road transport sector, as well as to maintain road safety. It works under the Ministry of Communication to carry out the purposes set out for it under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance.

2.3 Bangladesh Water Act, 2013

Bangladesh Water Act 2013 (BWA) is a framework Law to integrate and coordinate the water resources management in the country. The Water Act will establish a new, integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of countries rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater. The BWA has been passed in the parliament on August, 2013 and received President's assent on 2 Day of May 2013. The BWA entails a coordinated and comprehensive water regime in respect of development, management, extraction, distribution, use, and protection and preservation of water resources in the country. The need for a comprehensive legal framework to face the growing challenges regarding water rights, protection of water resources, water use, water services and management is widely acknowledged. Executive Committee of the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) is the principal water regulator as per Water Act. Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) is the secretariat to the ECNWRC. The Bangladesh Water Act will ensure:

- Best use of Water Resources
- Integration of the acts of different organizations
- legitimize water rights of poor and disadvantaged

- Control of uncontrolled/unaccounted abstraction, diversion, pollution
- An optimal, efficient way of using scarce water resources.

2.3.1 Key Measures of the Water Act

- Right to water
- Adoption of National Water Policy and National Water Resources Plan
- Clearance Certificates
- Water Stressed Areas and Safe Yield
- Restricting abstraction, Protection Orders and Compliance Order
- Right to information and false information
- Water resource protection / pollution control and water quality standards.

2.3.2 Legislations applicable for the lake in project alignment:

S16 of water act 2013 stated that, "Prior to beginning of any project all organizations or local government institution will have to submit application to the Executive Committee for clearance following the provisions of the Act to check whether the project is consistence with the National Water Resource Plan"; others legislations related to the waterbody management are-

- (S20) Any individual or organization cannot stop or change or attempt to change the direction of the flow of water by constructing structure or developing land or extracting sand or mud in any water bodies, without the permission of competent authority.
- (S21) No one would be allowed to live on the embankment, plant trees and use the embankment for road without permission from appropriate authority.
- (S22) ECNWRC would issue order to protect any water bodies (pond, lake) used for safe drinking water supply, more urgently in the disaster-stricken area. Haor, boar or any other water bodies to be protected to ensure safe place, movement and sanctuary for birds.
- (S24) No one can preserve the natural or artificial flowing water without the permission of the competent authority.
- (S25) The Executive Committee, for the interest of people would can declare any water bodies as flood control zone to ease the flow of flood water and issue its protection order.
- (S26) water quality protection would be done in accordance to the Environmental Protection Act 1995.
- (S29) provides provisions for punishment and financial penalty for non-compliance with the Act, including negligence to abide by government policy, ordinance, non-cooperation with government officials, refusal to present necessary documents, providing false information, affiliation with perpetrators, and protection measures for water resources management.

2.3.2.1 The Local Government (City Corporation) Act, 2009

The city corporation will be in charge of managing the waterbodies within its boundaries. Any change of water bodies without consent from the City Corporation is punishable under the Local Government (City Corporation) Act, 2009 (S8.15 & S8.16).

3 Baseline and Socio-Economic Condition

3.1 Introduction

In the following sections the socioeconomic background of the potential affected people such as demography, literacy, economy, occupation, employment and poverty aspects are presented using both primary and secondary data. The consultant has conducted census and SES survey along the RAD corridor from June 23, 2022 to June 30, 2022 to identify all Affected Persons (APs) and determine the extent of all potential resettlement impacts, including the loss of assets and income, the effect on vulnerable populations, the impact on trees, etc. Socio-economic survey photographs are shown in appendix A and survey questionnaire in appendix C. The SES data used represents the project-affected households losing their residential structure, business and common property resources. The detailed survey covered will provide a demographic overview of the population, their assets and main source of livelihood. The detailed measurement and socio-economic survey included the following information shown in table 3.1:

Table 3.1: Information to be Included in SIA

Information Type	Details
Affected household identification	Name, legal status, age, gender, religion, profession, monthly income, number of persons in household
Affected land	Type of land/No. affected acre/decimal and affected share vs. total plot size
Affected structures	Type of structure: affected sqm and affected share vs. total structure size
Affected trees	Type and number of affected trees
Affected business owners	Monthly income
Affected wage employees	monthly income
Affected renter/rentee	Monthly income/lease
Any other social and economic impacts	Including its nature and size of the impact (both permanent and temporary)
Affected common property resources (CPR)	religious structure, graves, pond, school, hospital, health center, etc. and whether these CPRs are located on private or public land

3.1.1 Data Sources, Reliability and Key Data Gaps

Both primary and secondary data were used for baseline and socio-economic analysis. Primary data was collected by on-site socio-economic survey done by trained surveyors. The data collected by survey teams were compiled. Along with the field monitoring studies and secondary data, these were used to identify the environmental problem. Based on the SES survey in 2022, this section will present the socio-economic profile of the affected HHs. This will include brief description of gender profile, religion, education, income, occupation and affected land area in project intervention. The census and SES were conducted based on the feasibility design layout. The Table 3.2 below shows that 1041

households comprising of 3391 people from the project affected area were interviewed during SES and this chapter is prepared based on the HH information's collected from these households. With this additional HHs were also interviewed from outside the project affected area (within 1 sq. kilometer radius) for better understanding the socio-economic condition of these area. Average household size within the affected HHs is 3.26. Secondary data was collected from several government and non-government's published literatures and journals publications. No grey data sources were used in this study.

The basis for the analysis is data on the participation status of the contactable households. This status is attributed by the interviewers. The scrutiny with which the interviewers applied the procedure to contact households (different contact modes, contact attempts during weekdays as well as during the weekend, attempt at different moments during the day) is questionable, and deviations from this procedure is presumed to be a considerable source of bias. Only households that could be contacted are included in this analysis. To minimize this, several attempts was made by the interviewers.

Table 3.2: General Profile of Affected Population

Number of HHs (Without vendors)	Number of vendors	Total HHs Population (without vendors)	Total population of vendors (by multiplying average HHs size (4.5) in Bangladesh)	Number of Total HHs	Number of Total Population	Average HHs Size
912	129	2810	581	1041	3391	3.26

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

3.2 Profile of the Road

The project road starts at Chattogram Road of National Highway N1 (Chainage 0+000), meets the approach to Sultana Kamal Bridge Road (R201) near Demra Circle and ends at Bonoshree Intersection near Rampura Bridge Road (Chainage 12+500). An additional flank of 500 m length is also proposed to be grounded on the Siddhirganj Road [Chainage 0+000 to 0- 500]. The road is approximately 13.5 km in length and the last 3 km of this road (near the Dhaka end) will be a part of Dhaka Circular Road. There is an existing alignment from Chattogram Road (N1) via Staff Quarters to Rampura Bridge, which will be followed to construct the access-controlled road. Minimum width of the proposed toll road will be about 18m in elevated sections and about 32 m in at-grade sections. Grade separated flyover will be constructed at Chattogram Road, Demra and near Rampura Bridge. Two new bridges will also be constructed next to existing bridges. The alignment passes across two districts and four administrative areas as provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Road alignment passing through different administrative areas

Sl. No.	District	Administrative Unit
1	Narayanganj	Narayanganj City Corporation
2	Dhaka	Rampura Thana Demra Thana Khilgaon Thana

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

There is a huge traffic load on National Highway N1 and National Highway N2 both connecting Dhaka with two important cities; Chattogram and Sylhet. The traffic load on these two carriageways is quite high, often creating major congestions. The proposed road which also connects the Dhaka district with Chattogram Highway and Narayanganj District shares some of the traffic load; hence the proposition to strengthen this road further. The road was originally built by the Momin Company which used it to carry its goods to Sitalakhya river port in Narayanganj area during the Pakistan period. The existing road still serves as a carriage way for several industries, factories and commercial units in Siddhirganj industrial area and certain industries located along the road. Certain places along the stretch of the existing road are heavily congested, mostly due to commercial activities; such as Chattogram Road, Demra Staff Quarter, Sarulia Bazar and Bonoshree. Some of the areas along the stretches of the road are urbanized while some stretches are semi-urban in nature.

3.3 Overview Of the Structures and Communities Living Along the Road

Structure enumeration preliminary study for both LHS and RHS was conducted along the existing road stretch starting from Chattogram Road to Bonoshree intersection near Rampura Bridge. As per the survey total 968 structure (427 structures in LHS and 541 structure on RHS) along the road can be potentially impacted due construction of project road. Details of the structure enumeration survey are presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Details of Total Impacted Structures

Sl. No	Chainage	Location	LHS	RHS	Total
1.	0+000 - 1+300	Chattogram Road	147	175	322
2.	1+300 - 1+900	Golakata	38	39	77
3.	1+900 - 2+500	Sarulia	80	99	179
4.	2+600 - 4+600	Demra Circle	25	50	75
5.	4+600 - 5+300	Amulia	32	17	49
6.	5+300 - 6+300	Mendipur	32	56	88
7.	6+300 - 7+300	Mostam Majhir Mor	16	18	34
8.	7+300 - 8+900	Nagdarpar	17	21	38
9.	8+900 - 9+300	Meradia	31	36	67
10.	9+300– 12+465	Bonoshree	9	30	39
Total			427	541	968

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

3.4 Demographic Profile of Affected Population

This project lies within Dhaka and Narayanganj district covering several thana boundaries. Summary of the total population in the project area are depicted in Table 3.5. These two districts comprise about 2185 sq. km area with a population of 10,685,176. Literacy rate is comparatively higher in Dhaka district (64.79%) and in Rampura thana (74.50%). Majority in the study area are Muslim. Key NGOs in the study area are BRAC, ASA, PROSHIKA, Jatiya Mohila Sangstha, Nari Maitree, and so on. Majority in the project area are occupationally service-holder (Government and private) and businessman.

Table 3.5: Summary of Demographic Characteristics of the project area

Sl.	Population Characteristics		Dhaka District	Rampura (Thana)	Khilgaon (Thana)	Demra (Thana)	Narayanganj District
01	Total Area (sq.km.)		1497.17	2.80	14.83	19.36	687.76
02	Sex Ratio	Total	8511228	138923	230902	125312	2173948
		Male	4712330	77385	125306	69232	1161971
		Female	3798898	61538	105596	56080	1011977
03	Literacy Rate (%)	Average	64.79%	74.50%	56.92%	58.58%	51.7%
		Male	69.58%	78.83%	60.71%	61.14%	55.9%
		Female	58.78%	68.93%	60.71%	50.80%	46.9%
04	Religion	Muslim	8020372	134868	225985	121948	2057398
		Hindu	441213	3743	4804	3276	115151
		Buddhist	41395	170	38	27	695
		Christian	6565	114	36	49	385
		others	1683	28	39	12	319
05	Major NGOs		ASA	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC
			Jatiya Mohila Sangstha	ASA	ASA	ASA	ASA
			Nari Maitree	PROSHIKA	PROSHIKA	PROSHIKA	PROSHIKA
06	Occupation	Agriculture	7.70%	0.65%	2.87%	4.39%	14.38%
		Non-Agriculture	2.40%	1.61%	1.82%	2.33%	3.91%
		Industry	3.56%	30.58%	1.89%	2.93%	7.33%
		Commerce	25.05%	26.11%	24.23%	25.70%	23.87%
		Transport	8.97%	8.63%	18.18%	12.07%	6.34%
		Service	32.34%	3.61%	30.25%	30.66%	2.52%
		Construction	3.40%	0.15%	4.25%	3.91%	0.19%
		Religious Service	0.15%	29.27%	0.13%	0.19%	23.13%
		Rent & Remittance	4.15%	4.59%	3.75%	2.27%	3.77%

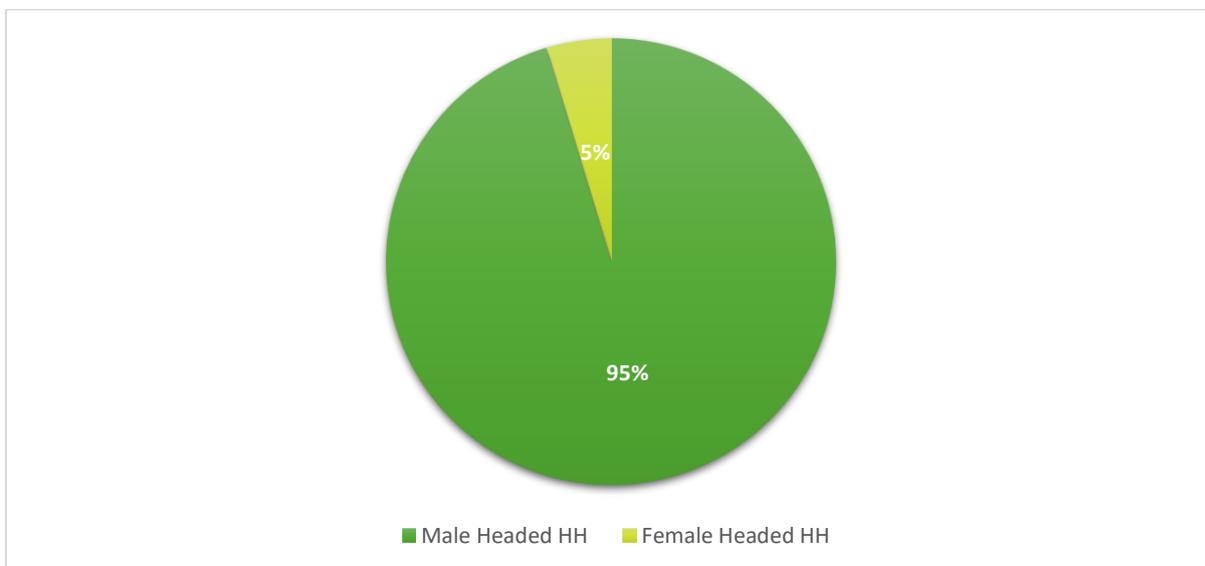
Sl.	Population Characteristics	Dhaka District	Rampura (Thana)	Khilgaon (Thana)	Demra (Thana)	Narayanganj District
	Others	13.12%	11.8%	12.63%	15.55%	14.56%

Source: Population & Housing Census 2011 (Zila Series & Community Series)

Demographic profile of the affected community has been analyzed as a part of socio-economic profile of the project area. This comprises of gender profile and age-sex distribution of the project affected communities. In summary, it can be stated that only 5% female HHs against 95% male headed HHs. So, in this area male dominated HHs is more which is almost similar to the national average.

3.4.1 Gender Distribution of Household Heads

The gender distribution of the project area is represented in a pie diagram in figure 3.1. It corresponds that only 5% of the project affected HHs are headed by female members whereas male headed 95% are headed by males. The project area lacks gender parity and this will be further validated by the picture of gender wise population distribution according to education level of the area.

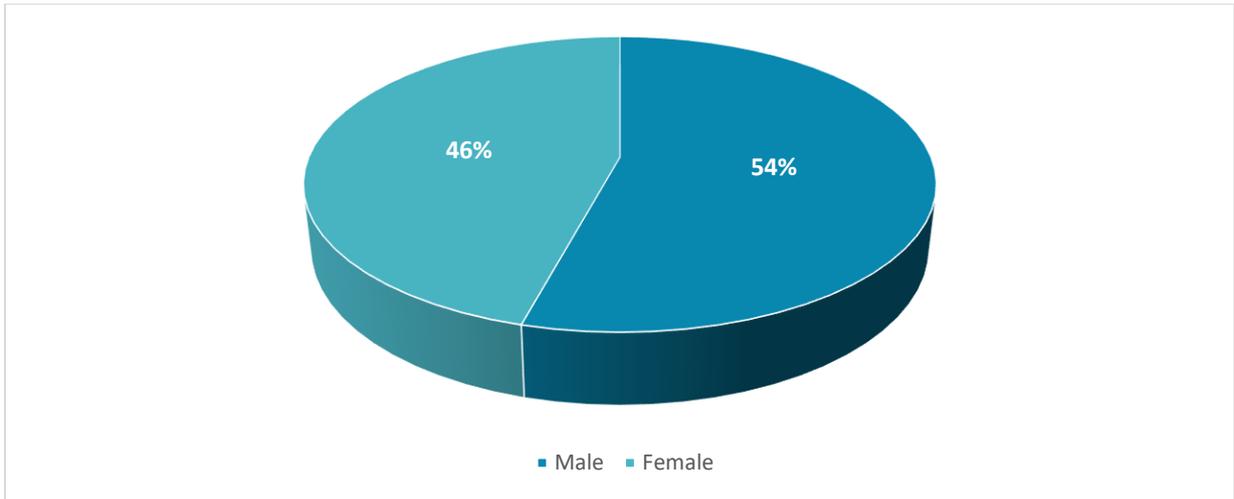


Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.1: HH Gender Distribution in the project area

3.4.2 Sex Profile of Affected Population

Sex profile of the affected HHs has been illustrated in the figure 3.2. It represents that the percentage of male populations are greater than female in the project area. At project area total of 2810 population will be affected where 54% are male and 46% are female. The overall male-female ratio of the project area is 100:118, which represents that percentage of female population in the project area is less compared to the male population.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.2: Sex profile of affected HHs

3.4.3 Affected HH Population by Age Structure

The figure 3.3 discloses a very remarkable trend in age-sex distribution of the project- affected area. The figure shows that the highest population density has been found within the age limit of 35-59. Then, irrespective of gender, the curve sharply decreases to less than even 20% of the population of its preceding level. It represents that the area has low average life expectancy after 60 years of age and therefore may have health or nutrition issues to be addressed.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

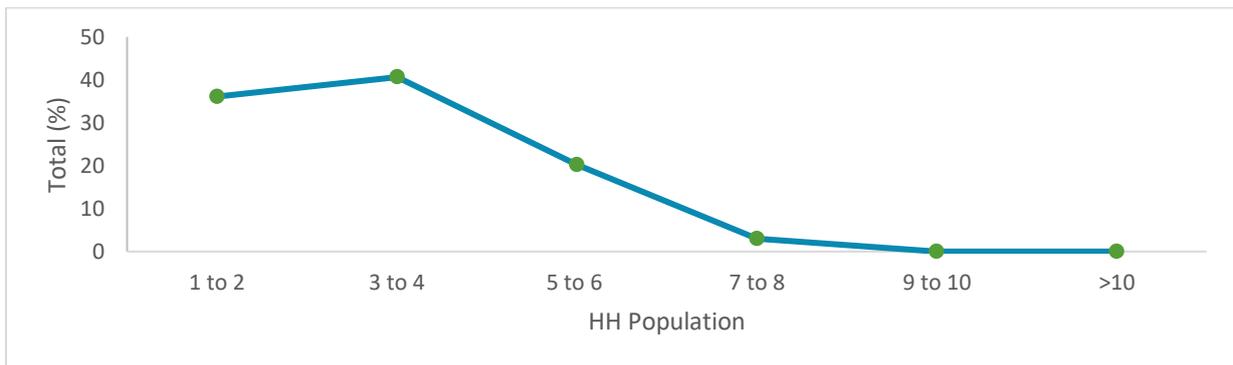
Figure 3.3: Age-sex distribution of affected population

3.5 Socio-Economic Profile of Potential Affected Population

Socio-economic profile of the affected area is analyzed based on religion, HH size, level of education, occupation, per capita income and marital status etc. Analysis result depict that majority percent HHs have 2 to 4 members. A total of 98.07% of the PAPs are followers of Muslim religion. The education level of the project area is in consequence with the national education level; higher number of pupils enters primary and secondary education and the rate then sharply decreases as it comes to higher education. Unemployment rate is higher in this region as women are mostly housewives and they share the majority of the population as most of the people are married.

3.5.1 Distribution of HH Population

Distribution of HH population is presented in the figure 3.4. It indicates that majority of the HHs have 2-4 members. It is interesting that 36% HHs have only 1-2 members. HH size of within 9 to 10 members was absent in the area. Therefore, average HH population in this area is not large.

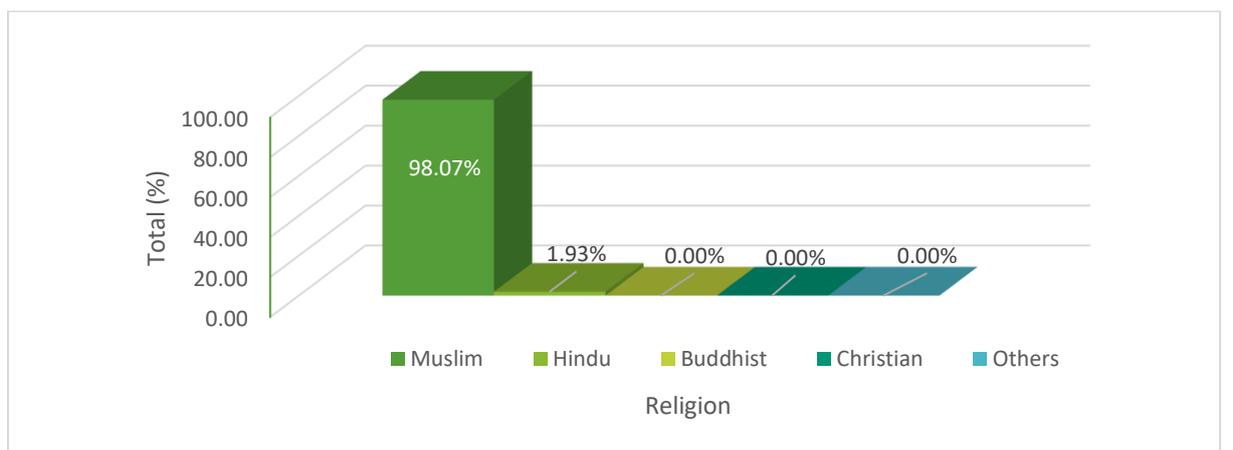


Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.4: Distribution of HH population

3.5.2 Religion of the Affected Population

The figure 3.5 represents that most of the project- affected people are following Muslim religion (98.07%). Rest of the people are following Hindu and Christian religion. No other religious people have been found in the project affected area.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.5: Population distribution by religion

3.5.3 Marital Status

The survey was designed, undertaken and collected data analyzed in a way which adequately identify gender differences and gender specific impacts. Presented in Table 3.3 the distribution of total affected HHs population by marriageable age and their actual marital status; wherefrom is evident that 85.1% of male aged above 21 years is married; compared to 90.1% married female aged 18 years or above. As against 14.3% unmarried male aged above 21 years, unmarried female aged 18 years or above only 7.6%. While only 0.5% male is widower, female widower is 1.9%. Total 7.9% male and 7.4% female are married while there were under legal marriageable age.

Table 3.6: Marital status of male & female population

Marital Status	Male Population		Female Population	
	Aged < 21	Aged >= 21	Aged < 18	Aged >= 18
	%	%	%	%
Married	7.9	85.1	7.4	90.1
Unmarried	92.1	14.3	92.6	7.6
Separated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Widow/widower	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

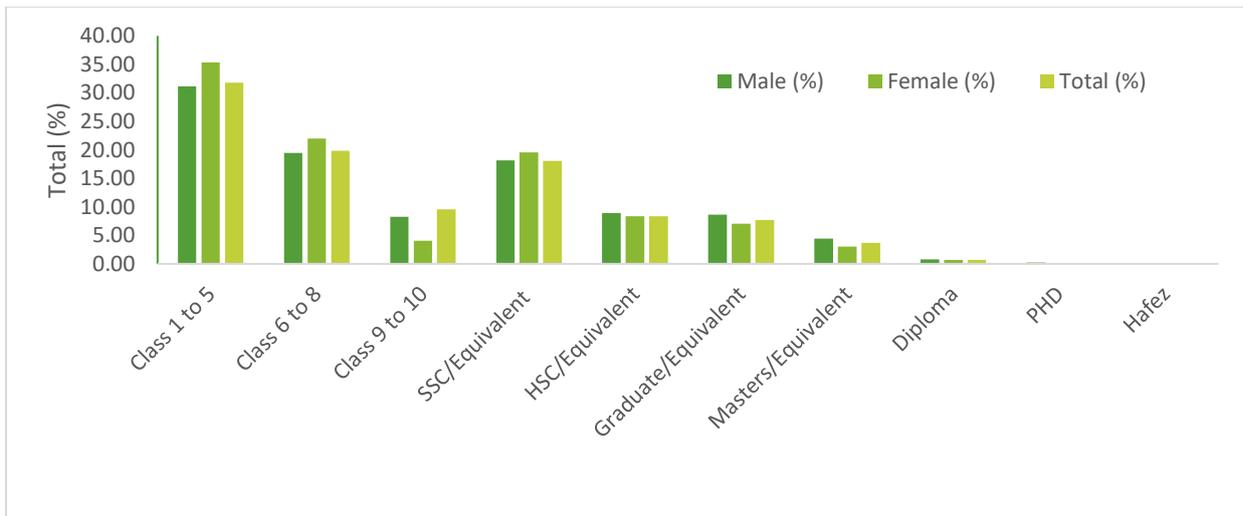


Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.6: Age-marital status distribution of affected population

3.5.4 Education Level of Affected Population

The figure 3.7 represents that picture of education level in the project area is similar to national level. That rate of population with primary and secondary level education is much higher compared to the pupils completing SSC or HSC, dropout rate continues to grow higher as it comes to higher studies. The total population drops to have passed at SSC and HSC and decreasing rate continues for advanced studies.

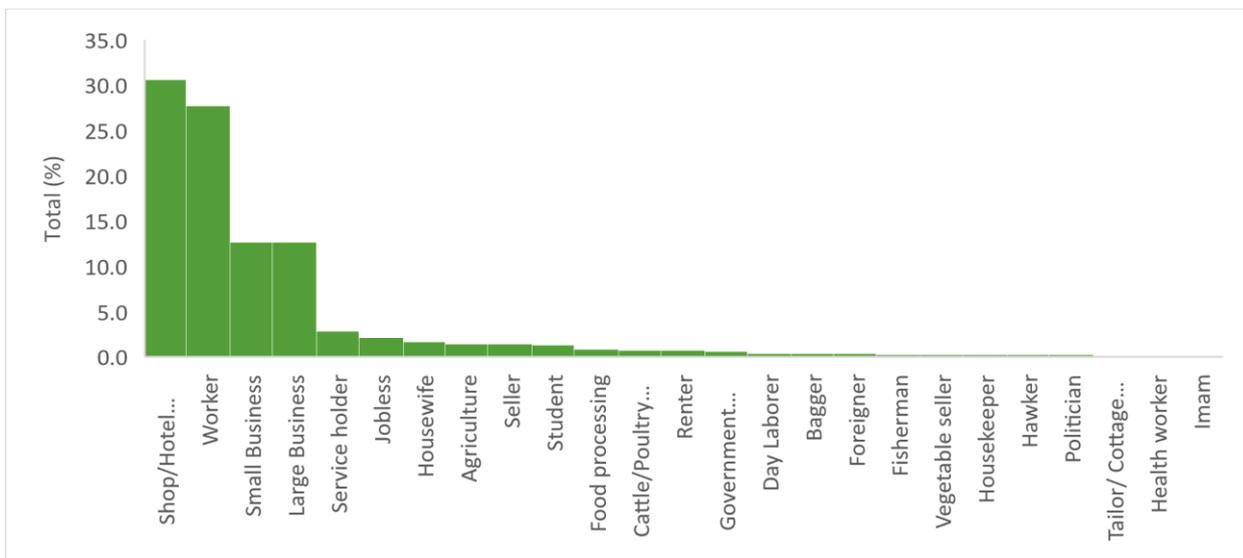


Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.7: Level of education of affected population

3.5.5 Occupation of the Affected HH Population

Figure 3.8 below presents the distribution of total population of the affected HHs; wherefrom is evident that about 30% affected people are shop/hotel owner, 27.7% are Worker, 25.4% businessmen, and 2.2% are jobless. People related to agricultural profession are about 3.5%.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.8: Distribution of affected people by occupation (15 years and above)

3.5.6 Income Level of the Affected HHs

As shown in figure 3.8, the average monthly income of the affected HHs is BDT 27,742; while 71.5% HHs reported their monthly income ranged between BDT 15,000 to 30,000. While 27.2% HHs are within the range of monthly income BDT 30,000 to 45,000. Only 0.7% reported their monthly income is less than BDT 15,000.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.9: Monthly income of affected HHs

3.5.7 Income-Expenditure and Savings by the Affected HHs

The monthly income-expenditure of the affected HHs is shown in Table 3.4, it appears that overall average monthly income of the affected HHs is TK. 27742/-and average monthly expenditure is TK 24901/-; leaving a balance of TK 2841/-per HH.

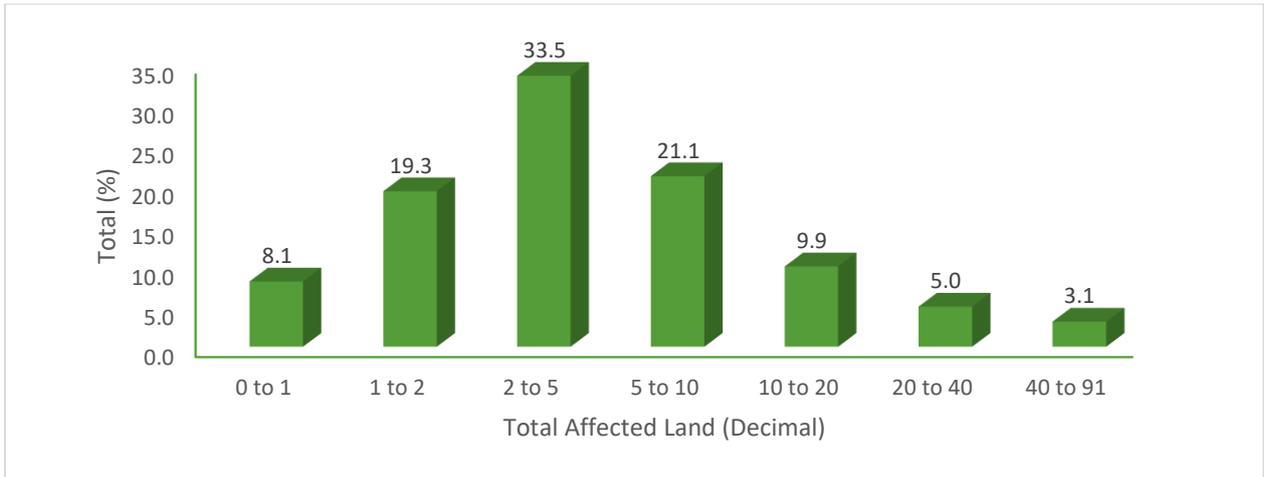
Table 3.7: Income-expenditure and savings by the affected structure owning HHs

Surveyed HH by Gender	Average income (Tk./month)	Average expenditure (Tk./month)	Surplus (Tk./month)
Male	27741	24900	2841
Female	27617	24521	3096
Both	27742	24901	2841

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

3.5.8 Affected HHs by Amount of Own Land

Figure 3.10 shows that out of total surveyed HHs, about 33.5% HHs have 2 to 5 decimal lands, about 21.1% HHs have 2 to 5 decimal lands, about 19.3% HHs owning 1-2 decimal and 8.1% HHs own 0-1 decimal of land.



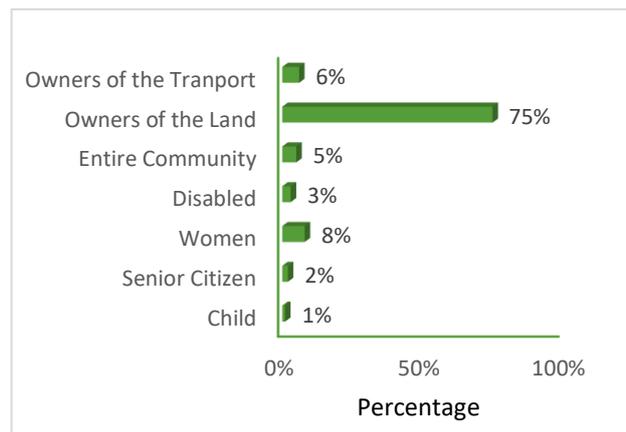
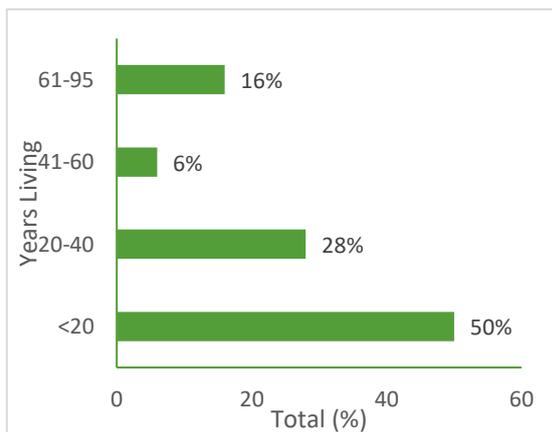
Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.10: Distribution of affected HHs by amount of own land

3.6 Overall Living Standard and Economic Conditions of the Affected HHs

3.6.1 Mostly Affected HHS Ratio

As per SIA survey result, from the project mostly affected people would be the owner of the land (75% HHs). Around 8% women, 3% disabled people, 2% senior people, 1% child and 6% transport owner can be affected from project activities. In the project influence area, 50% project affected people living there from less than 20 years. Again, 28%, 6%, and 16% people living there from 20 to 40 years, 41 to 60, 61 to 95 years, accordingly.



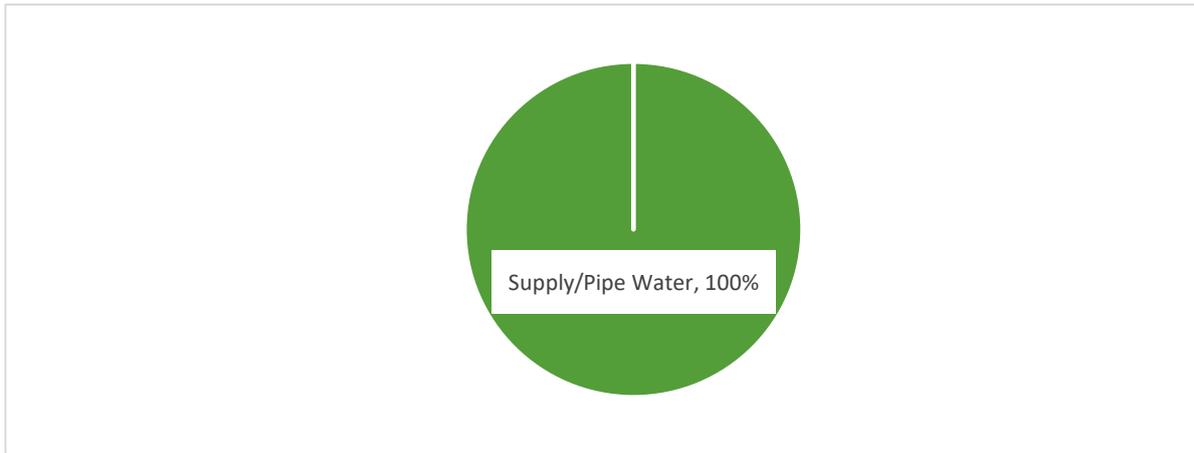
Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.11: Distribution of affected HHs by amount of own land

Figure 3.12: Distribution of affected HHs by amount of own land

3.6.2 Access to Drinking Water, Sanitation and Energy Sources

As shown in Table 3.6 below, about 100% of sampled HHs in the project area reported use of drinking water from supply/pipe water. In the project affected area, 56% of sampled HHs reported pond/waterbody availabilities.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.13: Distribution of affected HHs by drinking water sources

3.6.3 Sanitation in Project Affected Area

Despite the on-going GoB efforts to ensure safe sanitation of 100% HHs, about 99% HHs along the project road alignment are presently using sanitary latrines. Only 1% people use kacha latrines in the project affected area. In the case of solid waste management, 3% HHs from project affected area have no idea about SWM, while 97% people is familiar with this and some of them are practicing solid waste management in their households.

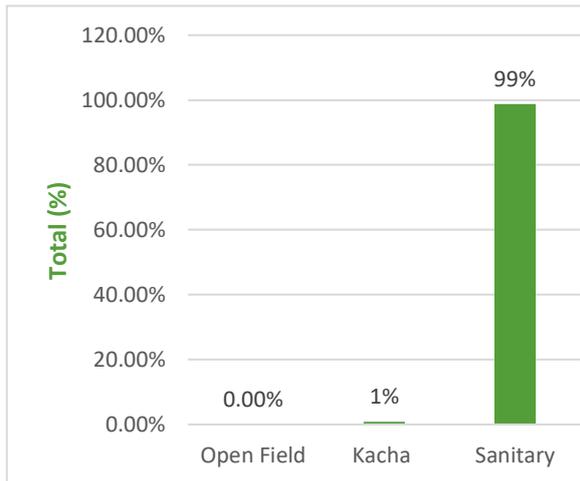
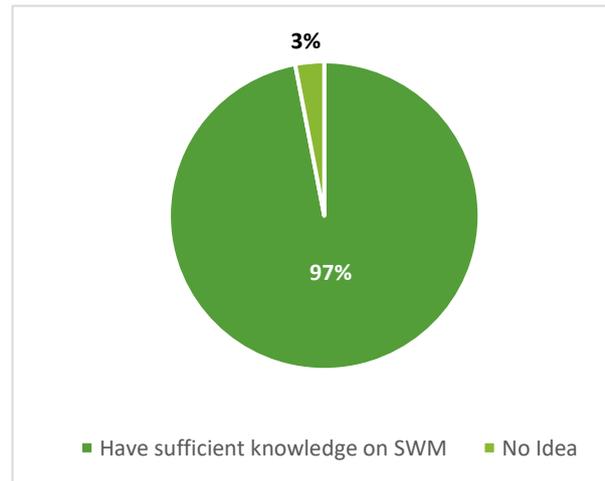


Figure 3.14: Distribution of affected HHs by sanitation status

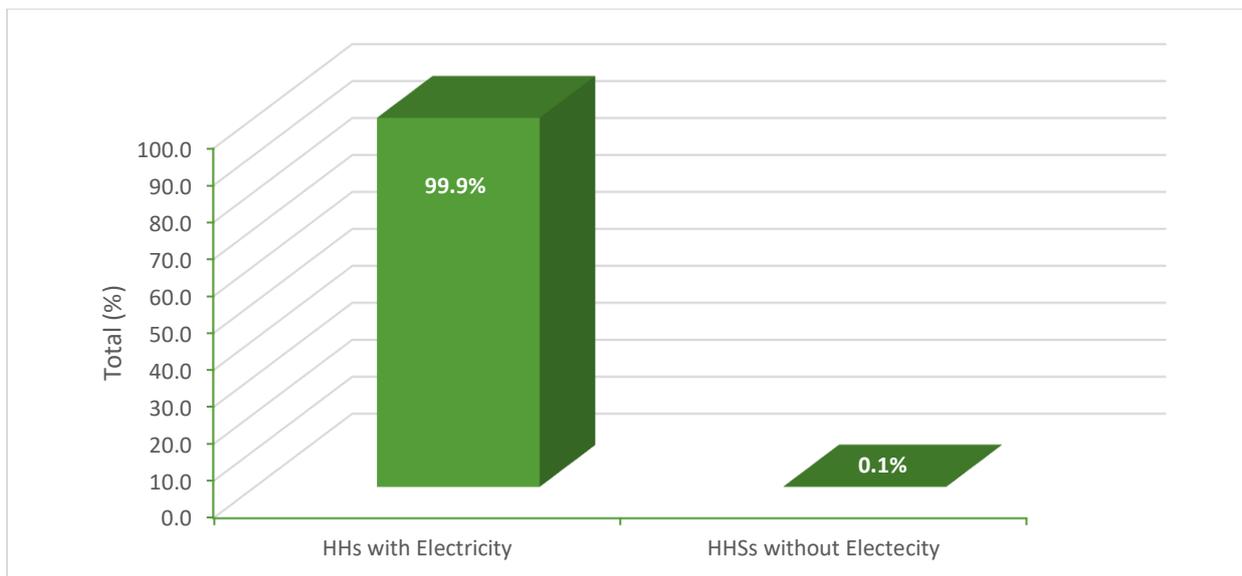


Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.15: Distribution of affected HHs by knowledge about solid waste management

3.6.4 Use of Electricity

Almost 99.9% of HHs along the project road alignment has access to electricity supply network as shown in figure 3.16.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.16: Distribution of affected HHs by use of electricity

3.6.5 Access to Financial Services and Credit Facilities

As shown in table 3.7 and figure 3.17 below, about 60.6% of the sampled HHs reported to have account with any Bank and over 39.4% HHs have any member associated with NGOs - about 9.1% with of BRAC, 4.5% with ASA, 7.6% with Grameen Bank, 6.1% with TMSS and so on.

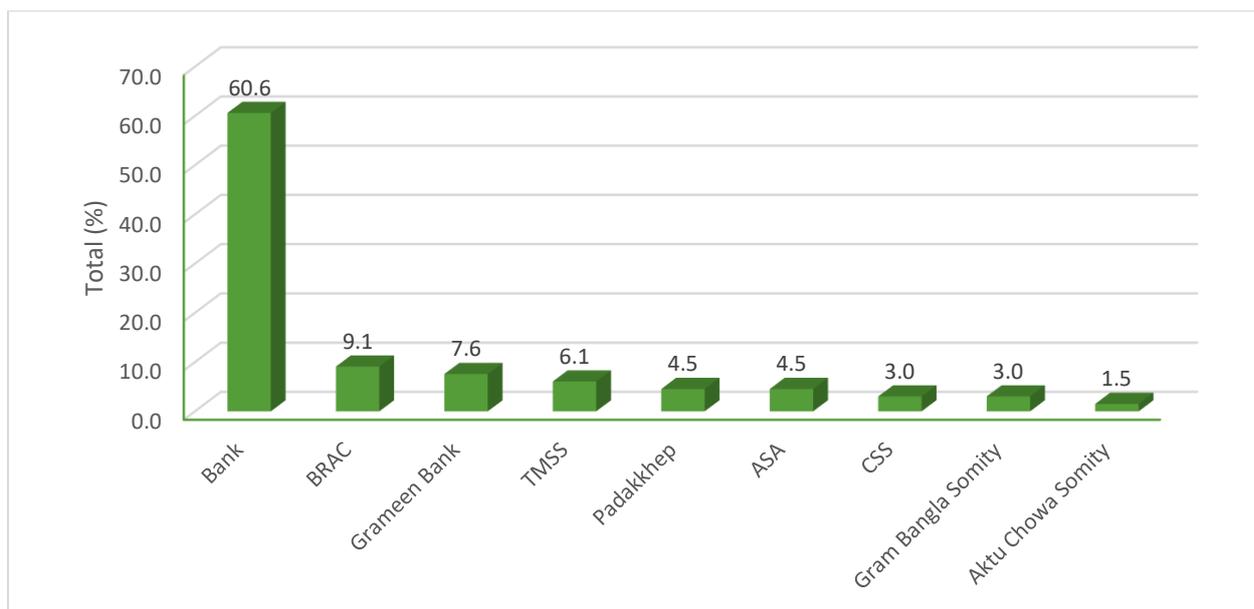


Figure 3.17: Distribution of affected HHs by involvement with financial services

Table 3.8: HHs maintaining bank accounts and associated with NGOs

Check-points	HHs responded reported positive (%)	
Operating bank account	60.6 Percent	
Have membership with any NGO	BRAC	9.1
	Grameen Bank	7.6

Check-points	HHs responded reported positive (%)	
	TMSS	6.1
	Padakkhep	4.5
	ASA	4.5
	CSS	3.0
	Gram Bangla Somity	3.0
	Aktu Chowra Somity	1.5

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

3.6.6 Vulnerable HHs

Land acquisition will lead to physical and economic displacement at the individual, HH and community levels. However, the impact of land acquisition will have disproportionate impact on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Due to land acquisition and civil works, vulnerable groups may lose jobs and other income earning opportunities, land and homestead and forgo social networks with the wider community on whom they might depend. Appropriate long-term mitigation will be devised to eradicate the challenges faced by vulnerable groups or at the minimum ensure that they are at least as well off as before. Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers and individuals who (after acquisition of land) would become small/marginal farmers or landless.

Needs and concerns of the locals including disadvantaged groups like physically challenged individuals were incorporated. All remodeled bus stops shall have universal access (ramp) with railing to aid physically challenged persons. Provision of public amenities like toilets at bus shelter, drinking water, provision of streetlight in settlement areas, road safety during construction particularly at socially sensitive locations such as hospitals, schools, etc. were also incorporated.

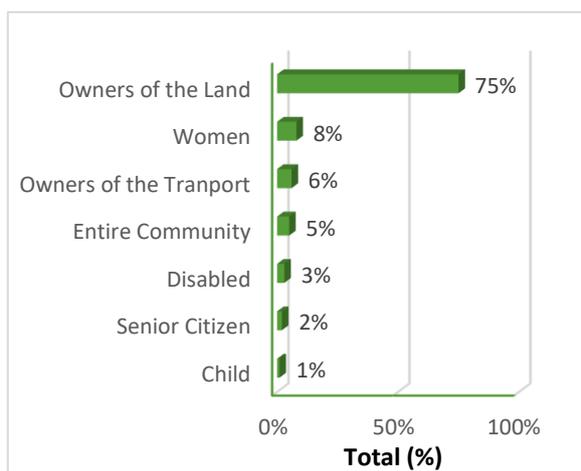


Figure 3.18: Distribution of affected HHs by mostly affected people ratio

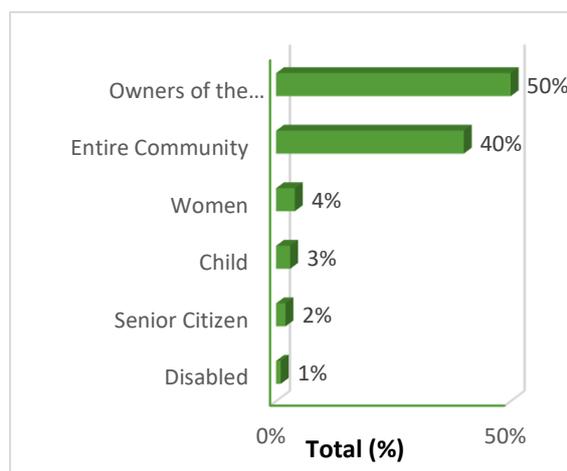
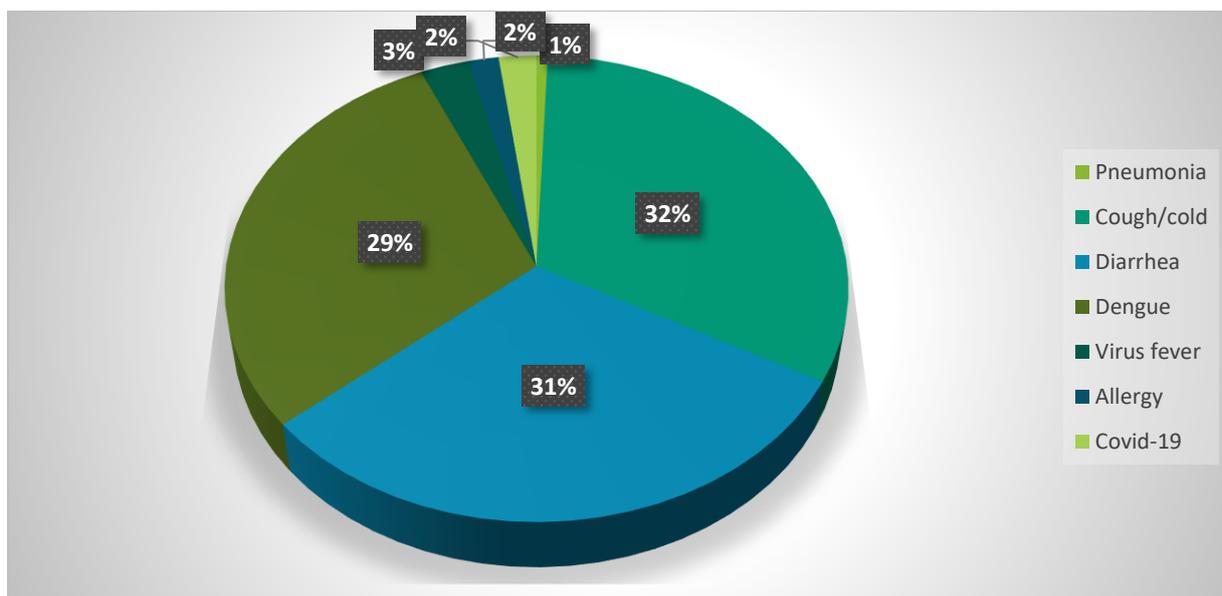


Figure 3.19: Distribution of affected HHs by beneficiary's ratio

3.6.7 Disease Pattern in the Project Influence Area

As shown in figure 3.20 below, about 32% of the sampled HHs reported to have cough/cold disease, 31% have reported diarrhea and over 29% HHs have suffered Dengue fever; other diseases reported by HHs are- Pneumonia, virus fever, allergy and Covid-19.

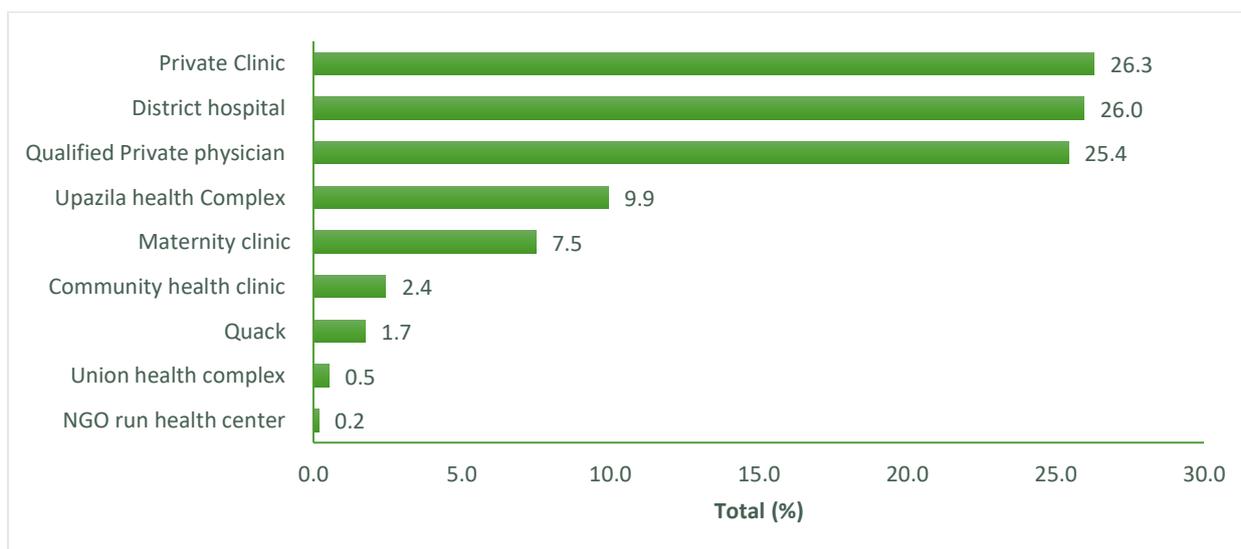


Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.20: Distribution of affected HHs by disease pattern

3.6.8 Health Service Providers Availability in the Project Influence Area

Majority of HHs in the project affected area take health services from the private clinic (26.3%), district hospital (26%) and from qualified private physicians (25.4%). Remaining depends on upazila health complex, maternity clinic, community health clinic, quack, union health complex and NGO run health centers as shown in figure 3.21.



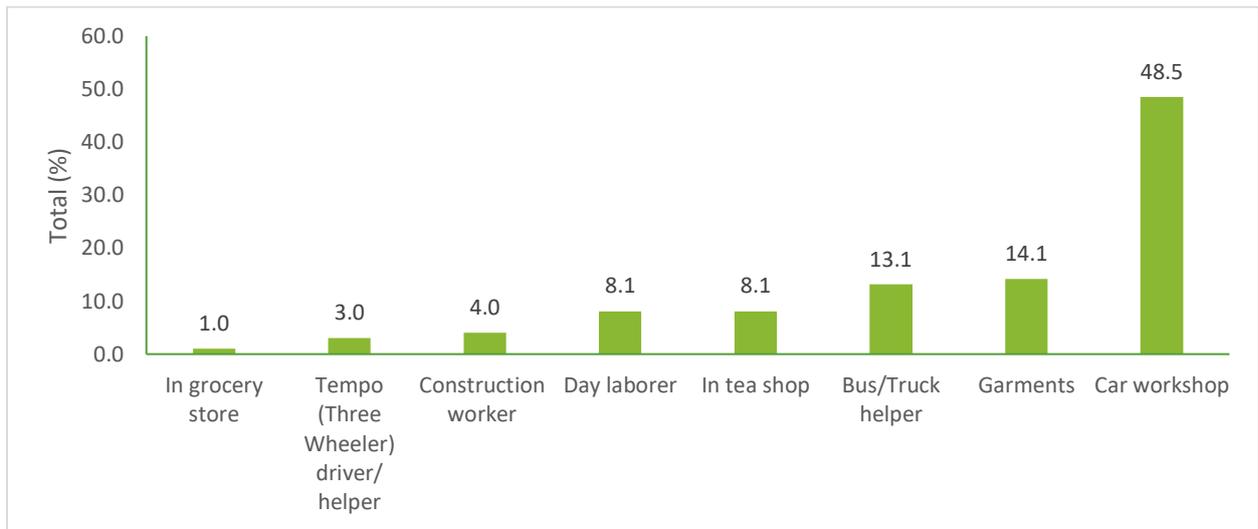
Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.21: Distribution of affected HHs by health service providers availability

3.6.9 Child Laborers Involvement in the Project Influence Area

According to Bangladesh Labor Law, 2006, the minimum legal age for employment is 14. Though, child laboring is strictly prohibited by GoB and AIIB guidelines, there are some child laboring issues in Bangladesh due to poverty. In the project influence area, child laborers are largely engaged in car

workshops around 48.5 percent. They are also working as grocery storekeeper, Tempo (Three-Wheeler) driver/ helper, Construction worker, Day laborer, tea shopkeeper, Bus/Truck helper, and Garments worker.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.22: Day laborers involvement in the project influence area

3.6.10 Peoples Expectation in Rehabilitation Process

Based on census and SES survey, 87% affected HHs wants to rehabilitate by themselves, only 13% HHs wants to be rehabilitated by the government. Almost 67% population have no expectation of government support and 99% HHs wants cash compensation for their properties.

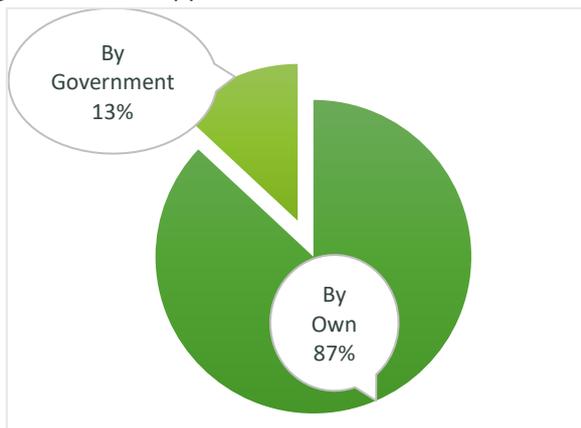


Figure 3.23: Rehabilitation expectation

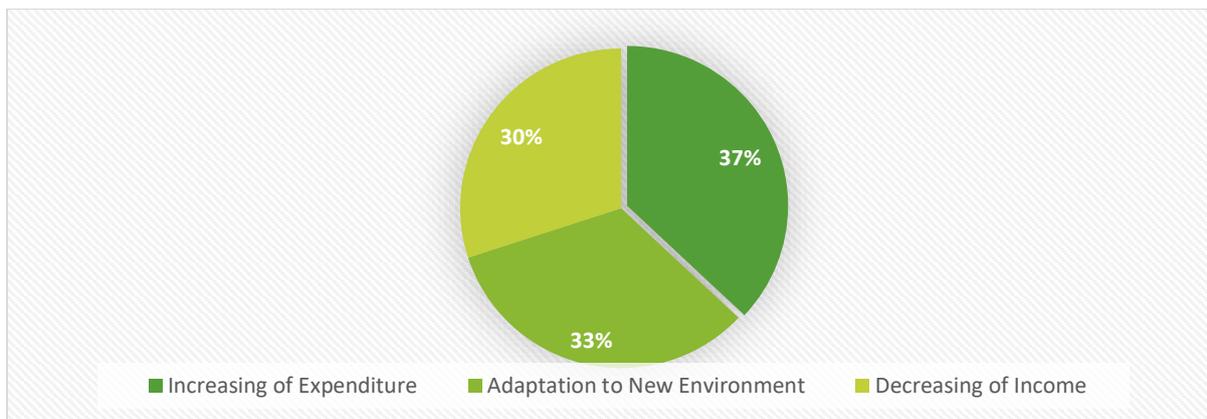


Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.24: Compensation expectation

3.6.11 Potential Challenges due to Rehabilitation

As per census and SES survey, potential issues that HHs may face due to rehabilitation are- increasing of expenditure; adaptation to new environment and decrease in income. About 37% HHs think their expenditure will be increased, 33% HHs may face adaptation issues in new environment and remaining 30% HHs are fear of decrease in their income (figure 3.25).



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.25: Potential challenges due to rehabilitation

3.6.12 Willingness to Participate in Project Work

About 41% of affected HHs are interested to participate in project work. There majority (62%) wants to participate in project implementation stage.

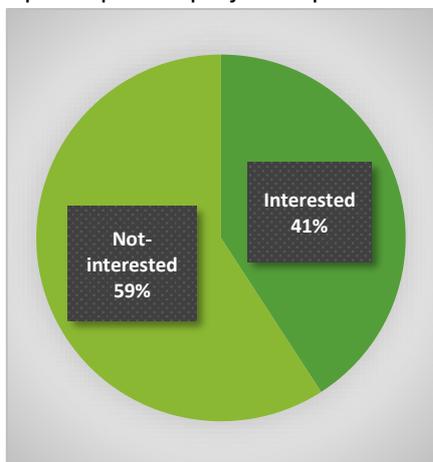


Figure 3.26: Willingness to participate in project work

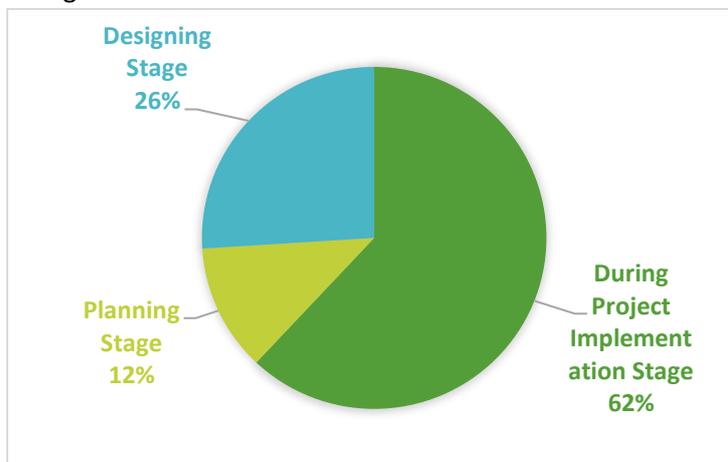


Figure 3.27: Probable time of involvement of local people with the project

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

3.6.13 Possibility of Conflict Between People/Community

Almost 98% people commented that there would be the possibility of conflict between people/community. About 90% HHs predicted that conflict may be occur with women workers, 4% HHs said there may be conflict with local leaders and remaining said sufferers from the project activities.

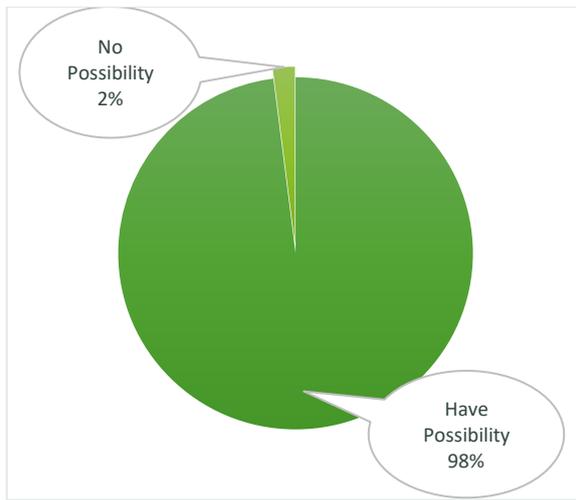


Figure 3.28: Possibility of conflict between people/community

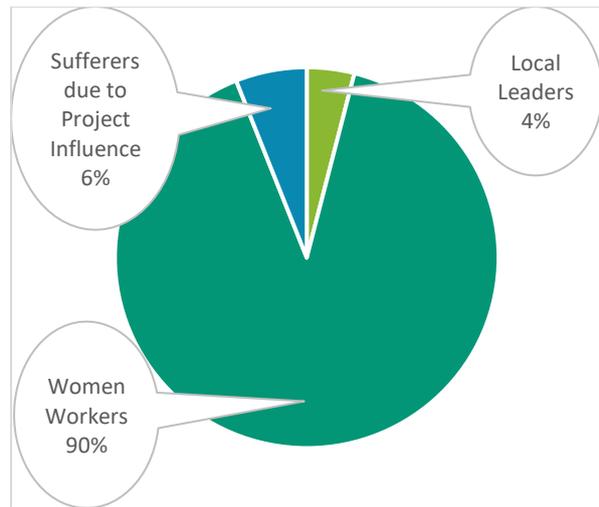
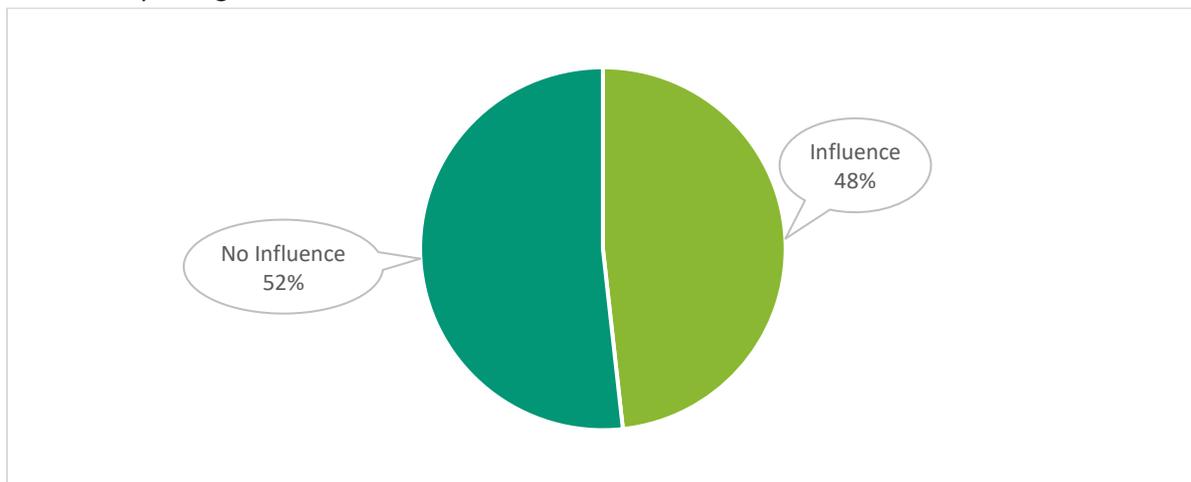


Figure 3.29: Conflict percentage between people/community

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

3.6.14 Influence of Migrant Labors' Coming to the Community

About 48% HHs think that there will be influence of migrant labors coming to the community, while 52% HHs think there will be no influence of migrant labors coming to the community, because as an urban/ semi-urban area, local people are much capable for project works and migrant labors will be limited they thought.



Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Figure 3.30: Influence of migrant labors' coming to the community

3.6.15 Influence of Migrant Labors' Coming to the Community

About 28% Households said they are very much threatened for eviction, while 43% HHs depicted less threat of eviction, and remaining 29% people said no threat of eviction. As per their assumption possible causes of fear of eviction is the experience of previous eviction by community (24%) or government (76%).

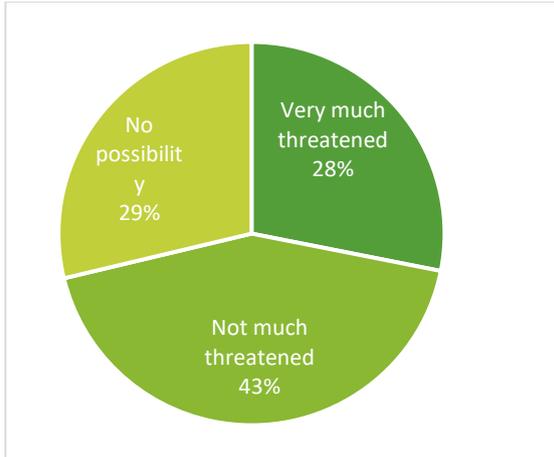


Figure 3.31: Fear of eviction

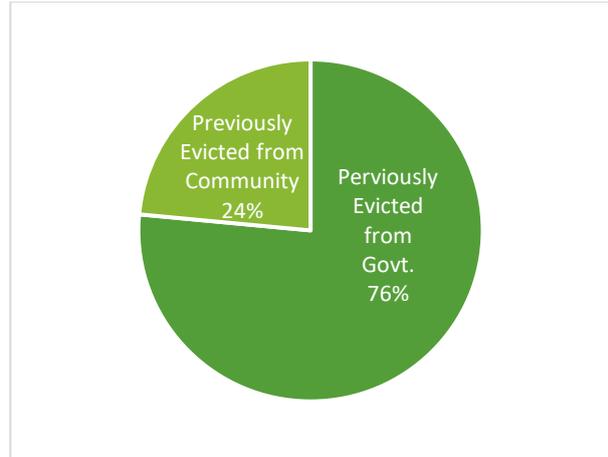


Figure 3.32: Causes of fear of eviction

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

3.6.16 Safety and Security of Women

As per SES survey, 87.75% HHs claimed that there are no safety and security of women while moving on public transport. About 27% of APs have faced harassment in the project area.

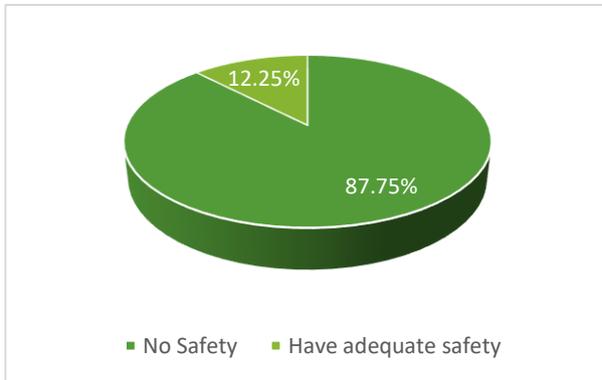


Figure 3.33: Safety and security of women while moving on public transport

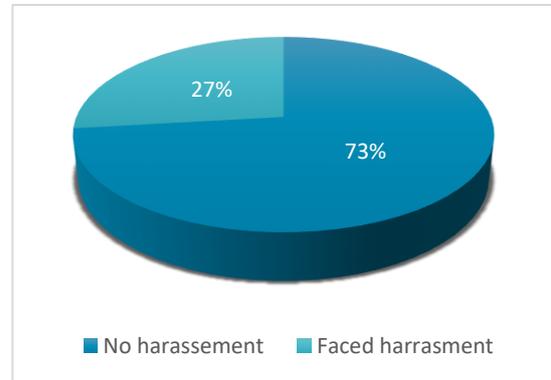


Figure 3.34: Record of harassment in the project area

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

4 Evaluation of Socio-Economic Risk, Impacts and Measures

4.1 Introduction

During preparation of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), DSCL team has conducted SES, census and relevant surveys in 23 June 2022 to 30 June 2022. The survey team has also conducted several consultations and FGD's with different stakeholders. Based on the collected qualitative and quantitative data, this chapter analyses potential impacts and risks following the guidelines of AIIB and government's acts and regulations. This chapter will discuss both potential positive and negative social impacts due to the project interventions.

4.2 Social Impact Assessment Procedure

The potential project impacts, socio-economic conditions will be assessed based on a Census, socioeconomic survey and consultations with all directly and indirectly affected HHs. The extent and magnitude of impacts and data on socio-economic conditions was collected both at household and community levels through various field surveys and stakeholder's consultation meetings. The survey questionnaires contain an inventory of losses of each affected household, which will include details of potentially affected structures (i.e., houses), agricultural land, trees and other assets belonging of each household. The survey will also include inventory of businesses/commercial structures as well as public and community structure on the Project right-of-way. Table 4.1 below presents the methodology will be adopted in the surveys/census for data collection for impact assessment and preparation of this SIA.

Table 4.1: Project Impact Assessment Methodology

Unit Level	Data Collection Tools and Techniques
Household Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households' census/interviews • Inventory of losses survey (structures, trees and other assets) • Inventory of businesses/commercial units • Affected agricultural plots survey • Livelihood assessment survey • Gender assessment survey • Communication needs assessment survey • Impacts of road intersections survey
Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of community structures • Village profiles for livelihood impact assessment survey • Stakeholders and community consultation meetings • Focus group discussion • Stakeholders' meetings with Upazila administration

During preparation of the SIA, RHD together with its consultants visited selected sample sites to identify the initial impacts and risks. During screening and the consultations with different stakeholders, community people opined that construction of RHD roads will dramatically improve the living standards and livelihood opportunities lifestyle of local people with local economy and socio-cultural environs, trade and commerce, transport development, infrastructure expansion,

establishment of small and medium scale industries and urbanization. During preparation of SIA, RHD has conducted 02 consultation meetings and 10 FGDs with different stakeholders including transport owners and users; local administration; local people; Bus track association, local business owners, police, female association etc.

4.3 Potential Impacts and Risks

Due to the nature and scale of the program, the project is classified as 'A' for environmental and social risks and as defined under bank ESF-ESS1. The risk categorization also takes into account the limited capacity of RHD on social risk management, in particular with regard to the provisions of Bank's ESF and specifically, the ESS2.

The potential risk and impacts are analyzed based on the census and SES carried out in 2022 for the proposed AIIB financed RAD 13.5 km road. This project will cause many positive and negative impacts. Aside from the positive impacts of the project, land acquisition and consequential displacement of people from their residence, places of work or from means of livelihood might give rise to various physical, economic, social and environmental problems. Displacement may also affect production systems, de-link income sources and productive assets, reduce access to employment opportunities in a new socioeconomic environment, etc.; resulting in long-term hardship, impoverishment and environmental damages unless the resettlement and rehabilitation plan is carefully drawn with appropriate mitigating measures and properly implemented with. A huge number of migrant labors will be engaged during the road construction which may cause labor influx.

4.4 Impacts on Land Acquisition and Resettlements

This project intervention may affect 1041 entities comprising of 2810 population. Project will affect 31 CPRs. Project will also affect around 5820 of government and private owned trees. Overall project interventions may cause both negative and positive livelihood impacts.

- Among the affected entities, 40% are non-titled.
- Different types of lands will be affected and among them shop/business land will be most affected which is expected more than 79%.
- Among the affected structures, about 90% are residential and commercial.
- 26 types of secondary structures are identified within the proposed RoW which may be affected.
- Around 3,313 trees may require to cut-off and among them maximum are on government land.

The following table shows summary land acquisition and resettlement impacts based on the detailed design.

Table 4.2: Summary of project impacts on land acquisition and resettlements

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Unit/Quantity
A	Total Land Required (acre)	45.1939
A.1	Amount of Land to be acquired (acre)	38.75
A.1.1	Amount of Private Land to be Acquired (acre)	38.1739
A.1.2	Amount of government Land to be Acquired (acre)	0.5787
A.2	Existing Government Land (Existing Road)	6.443
B	Total number of Affected Households/Units/Entities	943
	Number of Affected Households	674
	Title Households (247), Non-Title Household (427)	
	Number of Affected Common Property Resources (CPR)	31

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Unit/Quantity
	Number of Affected Commercial Tenant Titled Tenant (195), Non-Titled Tenant (43)	238
C	Number of Affected Households/Units/Entities requiring relocation (Without CPR)	912
C.1	Number of Affected Residential cum Business unit	19
C.2	Number of Affected Residential HH.	173
	Titleholder	62
	Tenant	90
C.3	Non-titleholder	21
	Number of Affected Business unit	720
	Titleholder	166
	Titleholder Tenant	105
D	Non-titleholder	406
	Non-titleholder tenant	43
E	Number of households losing Secondary Structures and no relocation required	54
F	Total number of Project Affected Persons	2572
	Number of Affected Persons from HHs	1635
	Number of Affected Employee	937
G	Number of Affected Business/Shops	867
H	Number of Affected Vulnerable Households	63
	Number of Affected Trees	5820

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

This RAD project may traverse through small- and large-scale business, few residential settlements, CPRs, and agriculture land which may involve substantial social negative impacts and risks at various level during construction and operations. This program will, in general, discourage land acquisition and will do so only when no alternative are available and adequate mitigation and compensation measures have been put into place for the PAPs. RHD will also try to avoid voluntary land donation, but in cases when this happens, it will be subject to strict scrutiny and prior approval by the AIIB will be required. In all cases, land acquisition, requisition and donation cannot result in a person or household being worse off than pre-project levels and adequate measures will be put into place to compensate the PAPs.

Table 4.3: Potential land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts and Risks

Type of Probable Losses	Potential Impacts and Risks
<p>Privately Owned Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of plot or frontage of structures due to acquisition of additional land. ➤ Loss of water bodies for natural and cultured fisheries due to additional area for RoW and temporary/permanent working area. ➤ Loss of perennial crops, such as fruit trees. 	<p>Loss of income from commercial activities, including fisheries and fruit trees;</p> <p>Disruptions on existing landholdings and resource use;</p> <p>Reduce the farm holding to uneconomic size;</p> <p>Non-availability of similar land for resettlement of the displaced person/households exposing them to the risk of dispersion from own community and also misuse of the compensation money for other purposes;</p> <p>Sufferings due to reduced homestead size;</p> <p>Homestead to the relocated place takes long time to reach the previous standard/facilities.</p>

Type of Probable Losses	Potential Impacts and Risks
<p>Structure – Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of permanent/temporary business establishments/entities due to expanded RoW and work area acquisition. ➤ Loss of structures and/or frontage of business enterprises/establishments. 	<p>Non-availability of suitable alternative place to relocate the establishment;</p> <p>Difficulties to start business at a new place;</p> <p>Disruption in income loss from business may cause negative impacts without alternative sources of income;</p> <p>Loss of income from mills/factory;</p> <p>Loss of work employment by workers.</p>
<p>Structure – Residential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of own housing structures ➤ Loss of rented residential structures 	<p>Difficult to get a new homestead at a suitable place;</p> <p>Disruption/dislocation of utility services and amenities;</p> <p>Shifting or reconstruction of affected structures cause sufferings and damage/loss of properties;</p> <p>Discomfort of living in a new area.</p>
<p>Livelihood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of business by owners due to dislocation ➤ Loss of workdays/income by wage earners/employees 	<p>Reduced income from business;</p> <p>Reduced household income;</p> <p>Lack of income to support family;</p> <p>Serious hardship of the wage earners at the new place.</p>
<p>Social Infrastructure/ Civic Amenities</p> <p>Loss of social infrastructure/ civic amenities like mosques, temples, graveyards, school/colleges, community centers and the like.</p>	<p>Difficult to set at a new suitable place;</p> <p>Impact on the quality of social life;</p> <p>Lack of social benefit from community life.</p>

During the construction if heavy machineries are required to use private lands on a temporary basis for moving to the sites and affect structures, trees or any other assets, the contractors will require to secure written consent and permission from the land owners. Any construction induced permanent and/or temporary impacts i.e., damages of crops, trees, structures, and livelihood must be addressed according to the entitlement matrix.

This project implementation will involve physical displacement of roadside shops, commercial buildings, business enterprises, petrol and CNG filling stations etc. Among the roadside's shops and markets like tea stalls, grocery shop, vegetables motor vehicle repairing shops and mobile vendors etc. will be mostly affected and majority of them are found in temporary sheds made of CI sheet and wood/bamboo. During the field visit, some roadside mobile vendors were identified, who sits in the roadside markets once week or daily basis regularly. These vendors do not own any structures; they can move their baskets, but they will temporarily lose business due to the project.

Non-titled persons (squatters) will receive compensation for lost housing, business and any other productive means or livelihood opportunities lost through relocation. Any damages on the structures or income will be compensated as recommended by property assessment and valuation committee. Majority of the structures used by the vendors and/or squatters shiftable. Moreover, project is paying attention in a way that affected squatters/vendors condition do not get worse off due to project interventions. Vendors do business moving away from one place to another as they use vans or moving vehicle for the business.

4.5 Impacts on Structure

It is a proven fact that business and trade has always flourished along the road stretches due to easy connectivity. During the field visit a preliminary structural enumeration survey was conducted through transect walk along the entire stretch of the road and an inventory of structures was made.

The following section discusses the structure types, its ownership and impact magnitude for the road. There are several structures that will get impacted due to the project activities. The following tables provide chainage wise number of structures both on the left-hand side (LHS) and right-hand side (RHS) of the road (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Chainage wise Details of Total Impacted Structures

Sl. No	Chainage	Location	LHS	RHS	Total
11.	0+000 - 1+300	Chattogram Road	147	175	322
12.	1+300 - 1+900	Golakata	38	39	77
13.	1+900 - 2+500	Sarulia	80	99	179
14.	2+600 - 4+600	Demra Circle	25	50	75
15.	4+600 - 5+300	Amulia	32	17	49
16.	5+300 - 6+300	Mendipur	32	56	88
17.	6+300 - 7+300	Mostam Majhir Mor	16	18	34
18.	7+300 - 8+900	Nagdarpar	17	21	38
19.	8+900 - 9+300	Meradia	31	36	67
20.	9+300 – 12+465	Bonoshree	9	30	39
Total			427	541	968

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Preliminary assessments of the structures reveal that impact magnitude on the structures will be partial in some cases and full in most cases depending on the road expansion. Table 4.5 provides the impact magnitude of structures.

Table 4.5: Type of Impacted Structures

Structure Types (Number)	Title	Non-Title	CPR	Total Affected Structure
Pucca	157	38	20	215
Semi Pucca	104	90	2	196
Tin Made	96	356	9	461
Thatched	23	73	0	96
Total	380	557	31	968

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Of all the affected structures 22.21 percent are pucca structures, 20.25 percent are semi-pucca structures and 47.62 percent are tin made and about 10 percent are kutcha structures. Most of the kutcha structures are made up of bamboo, semi-pucca structures have either roofing or walls made

up of tin sheet but most of the structures have concrete flooring. The total area of impacted structures is 831587.8 decimal. Table 4.5 provides details of type of structures impacts and Table 4.6 provides type of structure wise area being impacts by the proposed road expansion based on the preliminary assessment. Analysis of the data provided in Table 4.6 reveals that most of the structures that will get impacted are pucca covering 600421.8 decimal area.

Table 4.6: Area of Impacted Structures

Type of Structures	Title	Area	Non-Title	Area	CPR	Area	Total Affected Structure	Total Area Affected
Pucca	157	69140.6	38	45676.2	20	485605	215	600421.8
Semi-Pucca	104	42397	90	25099	2	216	196	67712
Tin Made	96	8155	356	116198	9	9987	461	134340
Thatched	23	15217	73	13897	0		96	29114
Total	380	134909.6	557	200870.2	31	495808	968	831587.8

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

Most of the structures impacted are of private ownership (96 percent); there are about 56 community properties within 1 sq.km buffer of the project alignment, which consist of masjids, educational institutions, government structures covering Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL) Gas Station, Bangladesh Police UN Warehouse, Demra Fire Station, Demra Police Fari, BTCL Telephone Building, Tourist Police Headquarter, Rampura Thana, DPDC Substation Bonoshree, Bangladesh Television, Rampura Water Pump and so on. List of sensitive receptors of the project are shown in appendix D. The impacted structures are mostly commercial entities and road side kiosks, which are squatters and encroachers as well. Apart from these there are mosques, residences and residential cum commercial structures also.

4.6 Impact on Trees

The Project is expected to impact a total of 5820 trees which are mostly timber or fruit bearing trees. Among them 1335 trees are on private land and 4485 trees are on public land. In private land area maximum are fruit tree and in public areas majority are timber. Medium size tree is higher in quantity in both public and private land area. Table 4.7 details out the tree size and type along the road stretch based on the tree survey done.

Table 4.7: Trees Affected on Private Land

Trees on Private Land				
Size \ Type	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings
Fruit	72	98	54	556
Timber	87	122	45	301
Total	159	220	99	857
Tree on Public Land				
Fruit	243	355	45	658
Timber	556	443	387	1798
Total	799	798	432	2456

Source: DSCL socio-economic survey, 2022

4.7 Impacts on Labor

The construction of proposed road will entail employment of a number of labors especially during construction. The majority percent of labor will be locally hired, with the exception of skilled workers who may not be found in the program areas. For the proposed roads, labor requirements are expected to be more modest and satisfied by local labor. However, potential risks engaged both for the hired skilled and non-skilled workers especially during construction period includes health hazards, poor living condition, accidental hazards risks, etc. Similarly, hiring labor from external area may cause social risk on the local communities includes gender-based violence, price hiking of daily used products/foods, etc. Substantial risks are associated in-terms of hiring child labors or forced labors, and also due to border districts risk associated to the labor trafficking is also very high.

The main labor risks associated with the program are assessed to be related to the potentially hazardous work environment, the associated risk of accidents and labor influx. Based on current conditions it is assessed that the risk of a child or forced labor is negligible, and already managed through national legislation.

4.7.1 Potential Labor Risks

- Safety issues while at work like injuries/accidents/ fatalities leading to even death;
- Short terms effects due to exposure to dust and noise levels;
- Long term effects on life due to exposure to chemical /hazardous wastes;
- Inadequate accommodation facilities at work force camps, including inadequate sanitation and health facilities;
- Non-payment of wages by Employer;
- Non-payment of benefits (compensation, bonus, maternity benefits etc.) by Employer;
- Discrimination in Employment (e.g., abrupt termination of the employment, working conditions, wages or benefits etc.);
- Engagement of child labor;
- Sexual harassment at work;
- Forced labor trafficking;
- Security of women work force;
- Inadequate facilities for pregnant women and lactating mothers;
- Inadequate facilities for the children of the workforce at workforce camp sites;
- Possibility of Gender based violence as the road shall traverse through sensitive locations such as hospitals, schools, etc. that are near to habitations;
- Health risks of labor relating to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;
- Unclear terms and conditions of employment;
- Discrimination and denial of equal opportunity in hiring and promotions/incentives/training opportunities;
- Denial for workers' rights to form workers organizations, etc.;
- Absence of a grievance mechanism for labor to seek redressal of their grievances/issues.

4.7.2 Labor Influx

Though project will create a number of jobs, it is expected that labor influx will have negligible impact as the construction will be over a long period. Most of the unskilled labors will be hired locally. As all

the construction will be conducted in the urban areas, it is expected that skilled and unskilled labors will be hired locally. The contractor will be responsible for the accommodation of the stay in labor and ensuring labor travel from offsite. Some accommodation on site, water supply and sanitation services, etc. will be provided by the contractor. The labor site plan and facilities will be a part of the SMP.

However, this labor influx may raise many complex issues, particularly regarding potential transmission risks for COVID-19 both within the worksite and for nearby communities. These risks are not only from workers that are mobilized from abroad or returning from abroad, but also workers moving from other regions, where it is likely that migrant workers are expected to work on the project. Adverse Social Impacts due to labor influx can be identified as follows:

- Risk of Social conflict between labors and community people;
- Increased risk of illicit behavior and crime;
- Influx of additional population and burden on public services;
- Increased risk of communicable disease and burden on local health services;
- Gender Based violence, child labor and school dropout;
- Local inflation of price and increased pressure on accommodation and rent;
- Increased of traffic and related accident.

4.8 Impacts on Gender and GBV

Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks can intensify within local communities when there are large influxes of male workers from outside the area during the construction period. Such workers often come without their families and have large disposable incomes relative to the local community, and can pose a risk in terms of sexual harassment, violence and exploitative transactional relationships. These risks are higher where workers come into close contact with the local community, for example on access routes or when living together in remote areas. A large influx of male labor may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and human trafficking whereby women and girls are forced into sex work.

During the construction phase, female workers are also vulnerable to various forms of harassment, exploitation and abuse, aggravated by traditionally-male working environments and found that sexual harassment and exploitation are the common features of workplace life. This GBV was committed mostly by coworkers or construction supervisors and was largely due to gendered stereotypes about the sexual availability of female construction workers. Land acquisition that occurs during the construction phase also increases the risks of GBV. Individuals who make decisions about resettlement and compensation can abuse this power to sexually exploit vulnerable female-headed households. This risk is exacerbated in places where women cannot legally hold land titles and are therefore more easily removed from their land.

However, a standalone Gender-Based Violence Action Plan (GVP) & Gender Action Plan (GAP) have been prepared to deal with the such issues. Contractors must address the risk of gender-based violence, through:

- Mandatory training and awareness raising for the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women. Training may be repeated. All such training should be conducted in Bengali;
- Informing workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted;

- Adopting a policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in investigating complaints about gender-based violence;
- Developing a system to capture gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and workplace sexual harassment related complaints/issues.

4.8.1 Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

According to the SMP, female-headed households are a vulnerable group. Any unfavorable effects of the Project's implementation on families with female heads will be given priority attention. The resettlement plan will formulate measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs and priorities of women are identified and the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. It will ensure that gender impacts are adequately addressed and mitigated. Women's focus groups discussions will be conducted to address specific women's issues. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female headed households. Also, In the case of the non HHs, ownership in the name of the wife will be provided.

4.9 Occupational Health and Safety

There are several risks associated with project, especially during the construction period. Several hazards can be encountered while lifting cranes, drilling or using heavy machineries. Beside these, lack of clean and ventilated workspace and fire hazard are also associated risks during the project. OHS risk is likely to be soaring based on previous project experience. The expected risks may lead to personal injury, traffic related accidents, fall from height, poor working and living conditions of workers, and lack of PPEs. RHD will make arrangements for contractors training on health and safety, records of their compliance have to be inspected monthly and audited bi-annually. The key potential OHS risk associated at construction and operation stages are listed below.

- Hazardous work and process: risk due to working at heights or in confined spaces, use of heavy machinery, or use of hazardous materials;
- Accidents or emergencies: exposure to unsafe machineries, flammable chemicals/fuel, construction materials, landslide at workplace;
- General understanding and implementation of occupational health and safety requirements. Work related diseases (e.g., Allergies, Respiratory problems, Muscular-skeletal disorder, Eye problem), communicable diseases including Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

The risk will be mitigated by contractor, providing personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers, such as safety shoes, helmets, safety vests, masks, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, full-face eye shields and ear protection based on the work requirements. The contractor is obliged of hiring trained operators, using appropriate equipment's, providing appropriate cautions, training of fire extinguishment etc. Workers shall maintain the PPE properly by cleaning dirty ones and replacing damaged ones. PIC will require the contractors to prepare and implement Occupational Health & Safety Plan (OHSP) following the AIIB ESF, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines and local legislations.

4.10 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratios are a measure of the age structure of a population. They relate the number of individuals that are likely to be economically "dependent" on the support of others. Dependency ratios contrast the ratio of youths (ages 0-14) and the elderly (ages 65+) to the number of those in the working-age group (ages 15-64). Changes in the dependency ratio provide an indication of potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures. As fertility levels

decline, the dependency ratio initially falls because the proportion of youths decreases while the proportion of the population of working age increases. As fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of the population of working age starts to decline and the proportion of elderly persons continues to increase.

4.10.1 Total Dependency Ratio

The total dependency ratio is the ratio of combined youth population (ages 0-14) and elderly population (ages 65+) per 100 people of working age (ages 15-64). A high total dependency ratio indicates that the working-age population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide social services for youth and elderly persons, who are often economically dependent.

4.10.2 Youth Dependency Ratio

The youth dependency ratio is the ratio of the youth population (ages 0-14) per 100 people of working age (ages 15-64). A high youth dependency ratio indicates that a greater investment needs to be made in schooling and other services for children.

4.10.3 Elderly Dependency Ratio

The elderly dependency ratio is the ratio of the elderly population (ages 65+) per 100 people of working age (ages 15-64). Increases in the elderly dependency ratio put added pressure on governments to fund pensions and healthcare.

4.10.4 Potential support ratio

The potential support ratio is the number of working-age people (ages 15-64) per one elderly person (ages 65+). As a population ages, the potential support ratio tends to fall, meaning there are fewer potential workers to support the elderly.

The dependent population of the total alignment is estimated as 24.77% and the dependency ratio is 100:31

5 Sectoral Analysis for Potential Impact Assessment: Principal Sectors

This section provides the consolidated outcomes of the sectoral analyses that were conducted as a part of the SIA Study. The following sectors are - monetary economy; economic infrastructure; education and training; community consultation and participation: project induced in-migration; agriculture and land; gender; representation and access to income; access to project information; human rights; cultural heritage and archaeology; ecosystem services; health; health systems issues; communicable respiratory diseases linked to housing and camps; vector-related disease; sexually-transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS; Soil, water and waste-related diseases; food and nutrition-related issues; non-communicable diseases; accidents/injuries; potentially hazardous materials, noise, vibration and short-term chemical exposures; social determinants of health; veterinary medicine and zoonotic diseases; cultural health practices.

5.1 Provincial Sectoral Analysis

5.1.1 Monetary Economy

5.1.1.1 Higher Income Levels due to Project Employment

A number of local residents are expected to gain employment with the project during construction and operations. During the construction phase, and operational phase (i.e., post-construction) a lot of employment opportunity will be created.

Table 5.1: Higher income levels due to project employment

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.1.1.2 Higher Income Levels due to Increased Business Activity

A proportion of landowners may utilize business opportunities associated with the Project during operations to enhance their income earning capability.

Table 5.2: Higher income levels due to increased business activity

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.2 Economic Infrastructure

5.2.1 Improvements to Local Road Networks and Service Infrastructure

There will be improvements to local feeder roads and thus improved access to markets for local produce and people. However, it is unlikely the Project will dramatically affect service infrastructure or performance across areas examined above such as banking, telecommunications, air services, shipping etc. How far the assimilative capacity of these services may be further stretched as a result of the Project impacts is directly tied to anticipated levels of project induced in-migration.

Table 5.3: Improvements to local road networks and service infrastructure

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.3 Education and Training

5.3.1 Increased Skills as Local Workers are Trained by the Project

While most of the locally recruited construction workforce is expected to be engaged on a casual or short-term basis for general laboring and semi-skilled positions, basic site induction and workplace training will be required. Although not necessarily of a technical nature, this basic training will increase skill levels and the future employment prospects of those trained. Additional training may also be provided for those workers who are employed on a longer-term basis that may include security officers and other support staff necessary during the operations phase. Factors that limit the transfer of skills to the local workforce include (i) the limited number of job opportunities during the power plant operations phase and (ii) the low education levels and limited work experience among local residents.

Table 5.4: Increased skills as local workers are trained by the project

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.4 Community Consultation and Participation

5.4.1 Project Induced In-Migration

5.4.1.1 Increased Business Activity and New Skill Sets due to Small-Scale In-Migration

It is expected that some increased building of structures along roads both by business minded landowners and by outsiders given permission or a lease by landowners. New business start-ups from entrepreneurs are likely and roadside trade stores could increase. Some increased market

participation by landowners and outsiders from other provinces could occur. In-migrants may bring skill sets to assist project entities and increase velocity of trade at markets.

Table 5.5: Increased business activity and new skill sets due to small-scale in-migration

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.5 Agriculture

Since the proposed RAD layout does not traverse any agricultural area, there is no possibility for good or negative effects on agriculture.

5.6 Gender

5.6.1 Representation and Access to Income

5.6.1.1 Lack of Gender Diversity in (Business) Representation

There are few representations of women (plus female elders, youth, children and persons with a disability) on landowner groups, business entities, and forums for discussions relating to land lease- leaseback arrangements; business organization and investment strategies. About 5% women have household ownership in the project affected area.

Table 5.6: Lack of Gender Diversity in (Business) Representation

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.6.1.2 Increased Income Levels for Women

Higher incomes for women employed as wage-laborer's during construction.

Table 5.7: Increased Income Levels for Women

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.7 Human Rights

5.7.1 Increased Safety and Security Concerns

5.7.1.1 Increased Local Family Tension

Increased travel by project workers may result in these workers being exposed to possible male-female interaction; women and young girls are particular high-risk targets as are cashed up men and youth. Potential consequences include:

- Increased risk of safety and security concerns for women, girls and children, walking along proposed road route(s).
- In-migration to the area of outside males seeking employment or in-marriage is a potential threat to the safety and security of children.

Table 5.8: Increased local family tension

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.7.1.2 Misunderstanding of Employment Rights and Obligations

Failure to educate workers in all aspects of employment conditions, engagement, rights, redress options and laws can lead to 'misconceptions and understandings.

Table 5.9: Misunderstanding of employment rights and obligations

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.7.1.3 Limited Stakeholder Consultation with Women and Vulnerable Social Groups

Limited consultation with women and vulnerable social groups, in a language that they understand, relating to all aspects of the project, may occur, as may inadequately reporting of EA/SIA findings to women, and other PAPs.

Table 5.10: Limited Stakeholder Consultation with Women and Vulnerable Social Groups

Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood	Manageability	Valence
Direct	Construction	Local	High	Uncertain	High	Positive
Indirect	Operation	Regional	Medium	Probable	Medium	Negative
Cumulative	Closure	National	Low	Confident	Low	

5.8 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

No potential negative or positive impact on archaeological and cultural heritage is envisaged since the proposed project has no archaeological and cultural heritage in the project area.

5.9 Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

The key objectives of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) are:

- Reviewing key Project literature (e.g., social and environmental baseline studies).
- Holding formal and informal discussions with the Project technical team, local community members, and health care representatives.
- Defining, ground truth and evaluate the potentially affected communities (PACs).
- Searching and review the relevant public literature.
- Developing a sufficient level of baseline health data for the overall Project Study Area (PSA) and highlight any critical data gaps.
- Evaluating the potential health impacts on the PACs within the proposed PSA.
- Employing qualitative, semi-quantitative or fully quantitative data for assessment of health impacts, where impacts can be neutral, positive or negative.

5.9.1 Community Health Risk Matrix Tool

The community health risk matrix tool has been developed to be generally analogous to the methodology utilized for environmental and social risk assessment. However, there can be differences that are unique to each discipline. The purpose of this overall risk tool is to provide a transparent and uniform system for evaluating the most important community health risks of the proposed project. To arrive at a consequence level, six criteria were identified (Table 5.11) and a 'value' is assigned for each. The 'interpretation' column provides qualitative and semi-quantitative guidance for assigning values. Based on the 'spread' of values, the assessor will then choose an overall consequence level.

Table 5.11: Community Health Consequence/Severity Tool

Consequence Dimension	Value	Interpretation
Duration of Health Effect	Short-term (Lower)	0 to 14 days; considered to be acute
	Medium-term (Moderate)	14 to 365 days; considered to be intermediate
	Long-term (Higher)	365 days and longer; considered to be chronic
Scale / Extent	Localized (Lower)	Small number of households and people (100 or less, e.g., hamlet, compound); effects are geographically limited to household footprint.
	Moderate	Medium sized community (100 to 1000 people), restricted to the geographic area of the community including their proximate fields.

Consequence Dimension	Value	Interpretation
	Widespread (Higher)	Large community(s); large numbers of people (1000 or greater); including peri-urban settlements, affecting most or all of a nearby population; likely to have regional effects.
Magnitude / Intensity	Minor (Lower)	Irritation or inconvenience; nuisance effect which is fully reversible; no treatment or minor treatment needed.
	Moderate	Moderate illness or injury; possibly recurrent but not persistent; effects alter ability to perform activities of daily living; short-term treatment or moderate treatment needed.
	Significant (Higher)	Fatality; disabling or debilitating – permanently or over a substantial period of time. Likely to reduce life expectancy; persistent decrease in ability to perform activities of daily living or longer-term tasks; long-term or extensive treatment needed.
Treatment Inaccessibility	Lower	Local health care facilities and staff are present and can adequately manage health issues; adequate treatment/supplies available.
	Moderate	Local health care facilities are intermittently functional; Some treatment available.
	Higher	Local health care facilities are not functional or not present; no treatment or only minor treatment available.
Susceptibility	Lower	Relatively healthy, resilient population; immunizations complete and preventative practices in place.
	Moderate	Need to periodically stress health promotion/disease prevention and treatment programs; moderately resilient population; periodic outbreaks due to average preventative practices.
	Higher	Pre-existing poor level of health and pre-existing disease with no preventative practices in place; cumulative impacts are critical.
Disengagement	Lower	Highly engaged in affairs that directly or indirectly affect their and/or neighboring communities; high awareness & control of risk factors.
	Moderate	Highly engaged in affairs that critically affect their community; moderate appreciation or awareness of health risk factors.
	Higher	Minor engagement or no engagement at all; dissociative character; little cohesiveness; may only react occasionally; lack of appreciation or awareness of risk.

Consequence severity interpretation (Table 5.12) provides interpretive guidance for assigning an I–IV consequence level. The six dimensions are relatively equally weighted; however, the three sensitivity dimensions (treatment inaccessibility, susceptibility, disengagement) are used in close calls between consequence severity categories.

Table 5.12: Consequence Severity Interpretation

Consequence Level	Safety/Health Considerations	Interpretation examples of environmental impact considerations
I – Critical	Fatality(ies); serious injury requiring medical treatment to members of public	Sensitivity averages higher; scale, duration and intensity of consequences average higher.
II – High	Serious or lost time injury / illness	Sensitivity averages moderate or higher; scale, duration and intensity of consequences average moderate or higher.
III – Moderate	Restriction of work or medical treatment	Sensitivity averages lower to moderate; scale, duration and intensity of consequences average in the moderate range Sensitivity is lower, but scale, duration and intensity of consequences are above moderate Any sensitivity with scale, duration and intensity of consequences averaging lower or mostly lower
IV – Low	First aid / minor injury	Sensitivity is lower; scale, duration and intensity of consequences average in lower to moderate range

Consequence is then considered within five probability categories. The probabilities are not describing the 'inside the fence' situation, rather the probability of Project-related occurrences in the community during the Project lifetime. By definition, many of the environmental health areas and their associated health effects can have significant/critical consequence, i.e., consequence rating "I." Therefore, it is critical to consider the probability and modifying dimensions. Figure 5.13 shows the five probability categories A-E. The overall risk matrix is a four consequences x five probabilities matrix.

Table 5.13: Community Health Risk Matrix

	A	B	C	D	E
I	1	1	1	2	2
II	1	1	2	2	2
III	1	2	2	3	3
IV	2	3	3	3	3
Category	Definition		Working Definition		
A	Possibility of Repeated Incidents		20 or more times per facility life or 5 or more times during Project/D&C		
B	Possibility of Isolated incidents		5 times in facility life or once during Project/D&C		
C	Possibility of Occurring Sometime		Once in facility life cycle or 10% likelihood during Project/D&C		
D	Not Likely to Occur		10% likelihood of occurring once in facility or 1 % likelihood during Project/D&C		
E	Practically Impossible		Once in 100 or more facility lives or 0.1% likelihood during Project/D&C		

The risk matrix produces a risk rating number between 1-3, where the major risks are assigned a numerical value of '1'. An overall risk value of "1" does not mean an adverse outcome is going to occur; rather, that this topic area should be carefully considered as management plans are developed and implemented. The final assessment outcomes of each dimension (consequence; sensitivity; impact; risk) consolidated for each identified EHA impact in a health impact assessment matrix (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14: Blank template of health impact assessment matrix

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Impact Dimension			Risk Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Construction	Positive	Direct	I – Critical	A	1
Operation	Negative	Indirect	II – High	B	2
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate	C	3
			IV – Low	D	
				E	

5.9.2 Health System Issues

5.9.2.1 Capacity and Services of Local Health System

The Project will employ a number of people, particularly during construction. During operations employees will be primarily local. The existing capacity of the health care system is currently managing to provide adequate care to local communities. Potential Project Induced In-Migration (PIIM) is expected to be minimal. The Project is not expected to affect staffing at the local health care system. The project will be self-contained for emergency response.

Table 5.15: Capacity and services of local health system

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower●	Lower●	Lower●	Lower●
Moderate●	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher

Impact Dimension			Risk Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Construction●	Positive	Direct	I – Critical●	A	1
Operation●	Negative●	Indirect●	II – High	B	2●
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate	C	3
			IV – Low	D	
				E●	

5.9.2.2 TB Transmission

TB transmission is often particularly related to a construction camp environment, or where overcrowding or PIIM can potentially promote the risk of transmission of TB bacillus. The potential transmission of TB within the Project workforce/community is potentially a serious health risk that can negatively affect construction and operations. However, the overall workforce size and likely distributed and local nature of the workforce tends to mitigate the importance of this risk scenario.

Project related TB transmission is not likely to occur above the pre-existing baseline level of transmission over the duration of the facility life (Category D). While the inherent risk is not high, i.e., a consequence level of I, the overall risk rating for TB transmission is 2 due to the variety of mitigating factors.

Table 5.16: TB Transmission Risk

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower●	Lower●	Lower
Moderate●	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher●	Higher	Higher	Higher●

Impact Dimension			Risk Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Construction●	Positive	Direct	I – Critical●	A	1
Operation	Negative●	Indirect●	II – High	B	2●
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate	C	3
			IV – Low	D●	
				E	

5.9.2.3 ARI and other communicable diseases including measles (EHA 2.2)

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is a common cause for consultation at the health centers that serve the PSA area and indicate that transmission levels are high. The causative agents of ARIs in the PSA area are not characterized due to the limited diagnostic abilities of the local health system. However, infections of the nose, throat and lungs (e.g., common cold or influenza) are an important cause of visits to health centers.

Many ARIs are highly communicable and could be transmitted back and forth by staff rotating between the community and the work site. Alternatively, a respiratory disease epidemic could take place only within the camp environment. Project workers can also develop ARIs at work locations and transmit them in their home environments. Immigration of people can increase the risk for transmission of ARI, particularly if overcrowding occurs. The likelihood of major PIIMs is minimal/modest, however.

Project related ARIs are expected to occur at least five or more times in the community per facility life (Category B) with a consequence level of III and hence overall risk rating of 2.

Table 5.17: ARI and other communicable diseases including measles

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment Inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower●	Lower●	Lower
Moderate●	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher●	Higher	Higher	Higher●
Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Construction●	Positive	Direct	I – Critical	A	1
Operation	Negative●	Indirect●	II – High	B●	2●
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate●	C	3
			IV – Low	D	
				E	

5.9.2.4 Vector Borne Diseases and Dengue

Project activities may have an impact on malaria, dengue and other vector-related diseases (VRD). For example, project activities can alter the breeding potential of mosquitoes as well as increase immigration into the PSA that enlarges the human parasite pool.

Table 5.18: Vector Borne Diseases and Dengue

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower●	Lower●	Lower●

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Moderate●	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher●	Higher	Higher	Higher
Impact Dimension			Risk Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Construction●	Positive	Direct	I – Critical●	A	1
Operation	Negative●	Indirect●	II – High	B	2●
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate	C	3
			IV – Low	D●	
				E	

5.9.2.5 Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually-transmitted infections (STIs), worker interaction with local communities, and immigration are important issues to consider. Potential STI impacts are primarily a construction phase issue. The social and health assessment is that PIIMs is minimal/modest. In addition, the work camp footprint is similarly likely to be modest.

Table 5.19: Sexually transmitted diseases

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower●	Lower●	Lower●
Moderate●	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher●	Higher	Higher	Higher
Impact Dimension			Risk Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Construction●	Positive	Direct	I – Critical●	A	1●
Operation	Negative●	Indirect●	II – High	B	2
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate	C●	3
			IV – Low	D	
				E	

5.9.2.6 Access To Safe Drinking Water and Related Diseases

Water-related diseases are strongly linked to the absolute per capita volume of water available for personal hygiene, e.g., bathing, hand washing, etc. Potential direct impacts linked to Project activities regarding water sources and access are considered in the environmental assessment and are considered to be minimal.

Table 5.20: Access to safe drinking water and related diseases

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower●	Lower●	Lower●
Moderate●	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher●	Higher	Higher	Higher
Impact Dimension			Risk Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Construction●	Positive	Direct	I – Critical●	A	1
Operation	Negative●	Indirect●	II – High	B	2●
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate	C	3
			IV – Low	D●	
				E	

5.9.2.7 Traffic and Operations-Related Accidents

The Project will minimally increase traffic loads relative to the current baseline on the Highlands Highway, the busiest road in PNG. RTAs poses a risk for the Project. The capacity of the local health system adjacent to the PSA for a major multi-victim accident is minimal/modest.

Table 5.21: Traffic and operations-related accidents

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Duration	Scale / Extent	Magnitude	Treatment inaccessibility	Susceptibility	Disengagement
Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower●	Lower●
Moderate●	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate●	Moderate	Moderate
Higher	Higher	Higher●	Higher	Higher	Higher
Impact Dimension			Risk Dimension		
Phase	Valence	Nature	Consequence Level	Probability Category	Risk rating
Construction●	Positive	Direct●	I – Critical●	A	1●

Consequence Dimension			Sensitivity Dimension		
Operation	Negative●	Indirect	II – High	B●	2
Closure		Cumulative	III – Moderate	C	3
			IV – Low	D	
				E	

6 Resettlement Action Plan Preparation

For the implications of involuntary resettlement brought on by project execution, the project proponent has prepared a stand-alone resettlement action plan (RP) separately. A resettlement action plan will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation; (ii) consulted on resettlement options and choices; and (iii) provided with resettlement alternative. During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, the EA will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. The resettlement plan will specify the income and livelihoods restoration strategy, the institutional arrangements, the monitoring and reporting framework, the budget, and the time-bound implementation schedule.



Figure 6.1: Resettlement Action Plan (RP) Preparation Procedures

7 Consultation, Participation & Information Disclosure

7.1 Introduction

Public consultation is a process that involves the public in providing their views and feedback on a proposal to consider in the decision-making. "To consult" means to seek information or advice, or to take into consideration. In the present context, consultation is essentially a tool or mechanism for citizens' participation – which can inform and assist the local authority in its decision-making. If the project considers that there is a "spectrum" of decision making (as illustrated), consultation sits somewhere between notification and negotiation. While it may require something less than negotiation, it nevertheless encompasses a broad range of situations in which the public may have some input. Public Consultation is a tool for managing two-way communication between the project sponsor and the public. Its goal is to improve decision-making and build understanding by actively involving individuals, groups and organizations with a stake in the project. This involvement will increase a project's long-term viability and enhance its benefits to locally affected people and other stakeholders. The consultation program for the Project is based on informed consultation and participation with affected people, and is designed to be both fair and inclusive. Consultation activities have been conducted during the environmental survey in June 2022.

7.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried out during the social survey. In this regard, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the occupation and gender-based groups were consulted through PCMs.

The consultations are conducted to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the people and communities of the project area and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and participate in influencing the upcoming project decisions and processes. The main objectives of the public consultation meetings are to ensure timely, effective and multi-directional communications between the project and the relevant stakeholders and communities. So that people can get the benefits of the projects and the project get their cooperation to ensure successful implementation of the project.

The FGD are conducted to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the affected people and communities. Sufficient opportunities should be provided to them to express their opinions and participation in influencing the upcoming project decisions and processes. The main objective of the FGD is to ensure timely, effective, and multi-directional communications between the project and the affected people and communities. Therefore, that people can get the benefits of the project.

The broad objectives of the consultation, participation and information disclosure were as follows:

- To actively promote the project and its proposed social interventions and programs for implementation;
- To raise public awareness about the proposed project, particularly among potentially impacted and benefited individuals, households, and communities, and to inform the public about project activities;
- To learn about the opinions and preferences of those who would be harmed and benefited by the proposed project;

- To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project;
- To identify and evaluate both positive and negative project socio-economic consequences;
- To collect & share their experience of problems/constraints of the project;
- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to loss of property, business, livelihood etc. and compensation issues;
- Understand views of people on socio-economic options, if any;
- Identify and assess major economic and social characteristics of the project area to enable effective planning and implementation.
- Issues related to social impacts on PAPs & community property and their relocation.
- To explain to the community about importance of their role in supporting/facilitating and participation during project implementation includes implementation of SMP and other safeguards issues of the project.
- To develop a thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.
- To know people's ideas for mitigation/minimization of negative impacts & enhancements of positive impacts with expected changes during implementation & operation stage of the project;
- To assess over all support to implement the project.

As part of the SIA Study, a detailed stakeholder engagement process was undertaken to achieve the objectives.

7.3 Key Stakeholder Identification

During the stakeholder's consultation meetings, people were briefed about the project benefits, roles and responsibilities of the project authority, local government institutions and other stakeholders. Mitigation measures of potential adverse impacts including compensation at replacement cost, resettlement benefits, income and livelihood restoration, grants to vulnerable people and employment opportunity of the eligible PAPs in project civil works were also discussed in the meetings.

In the present study, all the stakeholders have been primarily categorized into two categories that have been identified as:

- **Primary Stakeholders:** include people, groups, institutions that either have a direct influence on the project or are directly impacted (positively or adversely) by the project and its activities; and
- **Secondary stakeholders:** are those that have a bearing on the project and its activities by the virtue of their being closely linked or associated with the primary stakeholders and due to the influence, they have on the primary stakeholder groups.
- Apart from categorization, the stakeholders have also been classified in accordance with the level of influence they have over the project as well as their priority to the project proponent in terms of importance.
- The influence and priority have both been primarily rates as:

- **High Influence/Priority:** This implies a high degree of influence of the stakeholder on the project in terms of participation and decision making or high priority for project proponent to engage that stakeholder.
- **Medium Influence/Priority:** This implies a moderate level of influence and participation of the stakeholder in the project as well as a priority level for project proponent to engage the stakeholder who are neither highly critical nor are insignificant in terms of influence.
- **Low Influence/Priority:** This implies a low degree of influence of the stakeholder on the project in terms of participation and decision making or low priority for project proponent to engage that stakeholder.

7.4 Venue and Nature of Participants of the Stakeholder & Consultation Meeting

A total of two (02) Public Consultation Meetings and ten (10) Focus Group Discussions were held at the Rampura-Amulia-Demra Highway during June & July 2022 with the affected people, local government representatives and others. A total of 110 people (male 108 and female 2) were present in the meetings. Meetings were held within the footprint of the proposed sites to address the affected people and other stakeholders associated with the road. Stakeholders were briefed about the project goals and objectives, potential impacts on the people, mitigation measures as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Act (ARIPA 2017), and GOB Resettlement Policy for the affected people 2018 on involuntary resettlement, ultimate benefits of the local people, land acquisition requirements and process, roles of the affected people and project authority in delivering compensation and grievance redress. Opinion of the people was sought and well recorded during the consultation meeting. Local government representatives, affected people and beneficiary groups raised their voice and made suggestions to improve the terminals for their better communication and business.

In additions ten (10) Focus group Discussions (FGD) were held during the resettlement survey. Different group like, land owner, businessman, Mosque committee, Female community were participated in that meeting.

The numbers of female participants were low since the meetings were held at the bazar areas mostly with the business community and land owners. The table underneath presents the date, time, venue, number and nature of participants in the six consultation meetings.

7.5 Particulars of the Public Consultation

Table 7.1: List of stakeholder consultation meeting

SL. No.	Types of meetings	Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1	PCM	28 June 2022 04.30 pm – 06.00 pm	Kesshap Tower, Chittagong Road, Shiddhirganj, Narayanganj, Dhaka.	Consultant, Councilor, Businessman, Shop Owner, Position Holder etc.	62	0	62

SL. No.	Types of meetings	Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
					Male	Female	Total
2	PCM	1 July 2022 04.00 pm – 05.30 pm	Banasree Health Care, Meradia, Demra Road, Rampura, Dhaka.	Consultant, Businessman, House wife, Cook, Pharmacist, Shop Owner, Position Holder etc.	46	2	48
Total					108	2	110

7.6 Summary of findings of Public Consultation

Major consultation discussion and responses are described below. Details queries/feedback/questions from the stakeholders are given in annexure.

Table 7.2: Information disclosures and findings from public consultation

Information from the Project Team	Questions/Comments from the stakeholders	Response
<p>The Consultant, DSCL thanked all participants for attending that meeting. He said that Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) is developing a number of key transportation corridors in and around Dhaka. One of the projects currently being considered as Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the Hatirjheel – Rampura – Banasree Ideal School and College – Shekher Jayga – Amulia – Demra Highway (including the connecting point of Chittagong Road and the Tarabo Link Road), henceforth the Rampura-Amulia-Demra (RAD) Road.</p> <p>RAD is being considered for development as a 13.5km, 4-lane access-controlled toll expressway with a toll-free service road, which will serve local traffic, including CNGs (compressed natural gas vehicles), motorbikes and non-motorized vehicle traffic.</p> <p>It was observed that there are several residential & commercial structures, and community property resources (CPR) on both</p>	<p>There was a deference BS and RS record, amount of land decreases in RS record. What was the solution?</p>	<p>If there was any mistake in RS record, then land owner had to fila a case in local land office with all supporting documents.</p>
	<p>Affected land owner must get the proper compensation package without any trouble.</p>	<p>Government was very much concerned about providing compensation to the affected community.</p>
	<p>The participant said that, they had a land here. They were doing also family business here. What was for him?</p>	<p>Consultant responded that, their family would get the compensation according to the business loss.</p> <p>He also added that, the project team was collecting the proper information about the stakeholders of the area. The project was following the policy of cost minimization.</p>

Information from the Project Team	Questions/Comments from the stakeholders	Response
<p>sides of the proposed bridge approach roads and within its associated facilities.</p> <p>He told that- one of the things that has to be sacrificed is that land acquisition is a matter. When land is acquired, the general public is also affected. The government has reduced the amount of damage. We have to keep in mind the mentality of temporary loss for the development of the country.</p> <p>He mentioned that the govt. of Bangladesh spreads the development without hampering human livelihood. Saving human properties have been an ultimate concerned issue here. Ours is an over-populated country and there would be scarcity of lands in near future. So, it is the high time to acquire the lands for development issues. By ensuring minimum loss of individuals and communities the projects would run.</p> <p>Mutation is highly needed phenomena nowadays. Giving the same money to someone after 10 years will not be profitable anyway. He urged that government should take appropriate action to control the violence of the brokers for the greater good.</p> <p>He boldly spoke about the maintenance of traders' register khata, log books, buying and selling registers properly. He also talked about the actual submission of taxes. He said that people will get the compensation with respect to the mouza rate. For land owners, the compensation quantity is 3 times of the actual rate.</p> <p>For structure,</p>	<p>The participant, the owners just got positions here. Most of the original owner of the shop were not here. Some bought the shop in 1995 from actual owners through a stamp of 300 taka only.</p> <p>If govt. just gives them money, it wouldn't be enough for them. The humanitarian aspect needs to be considered here.</p> <p>Random audience asked about the department where the people would submit their objection legally.</p>	<p>Project cost minimization and betterment of human livelihood was on the policy.</p> <p>Consultant said that, after coming the notice from the DC office, people could submit their objection and inquiries within the 15 working days. An implementation team of the project would work on that issue further.</p> <p>He boldly told the people to give proper information to that team. The team would help the people properly. He told the people to ready the papers of the lands properly.</p> <p>He added that, mutation was much needed duty to the people here. He</p>

Information from the Project Team	Questions/Comments from the stakeholders	Response
<p>Price of the structure (*2) + 100% = Total 200% For land, Price of the land+ (*3) + 100% = Total 300%</p> <p>He mentioned that RHD would give the top up also if necessary. So, some sufferer will get the compensation from DC office with top up from RHD. Surveyors were collecting the information of the community people to help them properly.</p> <p>A video survey of the project area would be occurred for the record which needed to submitted to the DC office. After proper analysis based on the video survey and actual data of the field DC office will compensate the people.</p>		<p>told the people to be aware of the brokers.</p> <p>If mutation didn't be done properly, government wouldn't give the compensation to them.</p> <p>He added that, the project implementation team would search the affected people. He said to the stakeholders to give proper information that time.</p>
<p>He boldly spoke about the maintenance of traders' register khata, log books, buying and selling registers properly. He also talked about the actual submission of taxes.</p> <p>He added that, the State was the owner of the all properties of the country. If the state claimed or asked for any property, people will be bounded to give the property anyway. If any people didn't have the mutation papers, Tax certificate, TIN certificate etc., they would be punished then. The project was at the initial level, it would be finalized soon. In that time, people should ready their papers properly.</p> <p>He said that Government will always take care of the people. Government is by the people, of the people and for the people.</p>	<p>Random Audience wanted to know about the project beginning time. He also asked if there was any alternate there.</p> <p>He mentioned that he was a position holder, he decorated the shop. He had a lot of expenses for decorating that.</p> <p>He demanded the proper compensation and timely information.</p>	<p>Consultant responded that, there wouldn't be any alternative road here. The project team was collecting the proper information of the area.</p> <p>Government was taking the information of the project area by conducting social survey, market price survey and inventory loss survey.</p> <p>He clearly told the people to give the actual information to the project team for their betterment.</p> <p>He told the people to be aware of the brokers also.</p>
	<p>Random Audience said that the actual owners made the</p>	<p>It was mandatory to keep track of how many employees work in each</p>

Information from the Project Team	Questions/Comments from the stakeholders	Response
<p>Councilor of that area told that, the plan has been adopted by the government for peoples' betterment.</p> <p>There are many issues above the law. Government is of the people, for the people and by the people. People of the community should not be broken. They needed to be stronger mentally always.</p> <p>The government must listen to the people A solution would be raised. He also stated that care should be taken to ensure that people do not get into any trouble as a result of this project.</p>	<p>deed to their name, but no registry here. People just bought positions here.</p> <p>The owners would get the money but how do you explain the position holders? What for them? How do you pay the structural cost?</p> <p>Proposal 1: Overlook the part that was adjacent to the market in this project.</p> <p>Proposal 2: The government had to compensate the position holders according to the current market value.</p>	<p>individual store and how owners pay them (cash/cheque).</p> <p>Position holders should keep the bank statement, tax clearing certificate, salary sheets etc.</p> <p>Employees would get at least three months' salary each.</p> <p>Awareness should be built among the position holders for keeping tax clearing certificates, authorization from RAJUK etc.</p> <p>Position holders would get the compensation with respect to the floors according to the govt. law in case of structure loss.</p> <p>Another consultation would be done further. He told the people to help the project team in listing.</p> <p>After coming the notice from DC office, people would have 1-1.5 years of time for resettlement. Then Md. Mamun Ar Rashid concluded the program with thanking all the participants.</p>

Table 7.3: Summary of Consultation meetings of Banasree Health Care

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
<p>The Consultant thanked all participants for attending that meeting.</p> <p>He said that Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) is developing a number of key transportation corridors in and around Dhaka. One of the projects currently being considered as Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the Hatirjheel – Rampura – Banasree Ideal School and College – Shekher Jayga – Amulia – Demra Highway (including the connecting point of Chittagong Road and the Tarabo Link Road), henceforth the Rampura-Amulia-Demra (RAD) Road. RAD was being considered for development as a 13.5km, 4-lane access-controlled toll expressway with a toll-free service road, which will serve local traffic, including CNGs (compressed natural gas vehicles), motorbikes and non-motorized vehicle traffic.</p> <p>It was observed that there are several residential & commercial structures, and community property resources (CPR) on both sides of the proposed bridge approach roads and within its associated facilities. A Resettlement Plan (RP) would be prepared and guide the relocation and compensation payment procedure for affected people.</p> <p>One of the things that has to be sacrificed is that land acquisition is a matter. When land is acquired, the general public is also affected. The government has reduced the amount of damage. We have to keep in mind the mentality of temporary loss for the development of the country.</p>	<p>A participant from Master para said that, there were many owners of the shops would be suffered due to the project. He asked about the solution for them.</p>	<p>In response to Participant, Resettlement Specialist from the project team told that, there were 3 types of owners in that area like,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owner of the structure/land owner 2. Position holder 3. Businessman <p>These three types of stakeholders would get the compensation with different perspective such as the owner of the land/structure would get the Jamidari rent. Position holder would get the money according to their business loss.</p> <p>The actual businessman in that area would get the compensation also. For getting the compensation, the businessman should ready the TIN certificate, Tax certificate, register of the daily business. He clearly said that if any businessman had the monthly income of 15000 taka, he/she would get in accordance of that money for 3 months.</p>

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
<p>He mentioned that the govt. of Bangladesh spreads the development without hampering human livelihood. Saving human properties have been an ultimate concerned issue here. He also added that Ours' is an over-populated country and there would be scarcity of lands in near future. So, it was the high time to acquire the lands for development issues. By ensuring minimum loss of individuals and communities the projects would run. Mutation was highly needed phenomena nowadays. Giving the same money to someone after 10 years will not be profitable anyway. He urged that government should take appropriate action to control the violence of the brokers for the greater good.</p> <p>He boldly spoke about the maintenance of traders' register khata, log books, buying and selling registers properly. He also talked about the actual submission of taxes. He said that people will get the compensation with respect to the mouza rate. For land owners, the compensation quantity is 3 times of the actual rate.</p>	<p>A participant said that, He was a land owner of the nearest area, they were four brothers. He bought the land with 80 lakhs taka before.</p> <p>The present rate of that land was 1 crore and 40 lakhs. If DC Office give him the compensation according to the mouza rate, he would be suffered. He wanted the money with respect to the present value of the land.</p>	<p>In response to Participant our resettlement specialist told that, the mouza rate was low before 10 years. According to the law of the government, DC office would average the actual price of last 1 year of the area and give them the money. If necessary RHD would give the top up in extra.</p>
<p>For structure, Price of the structure (*2) + 100% = Total 200%</p> <p>For land, Price of the land+ (*3) + 100% = Total 300%</p> <p>He mentioned that RHD would give the top up also if necessary. So, some sufferer will get the compensation from DC office with top up from RHD. Surveyors were collecting the information of the community people to help them properly.</p> <p>A video survey of the project area would be occurred for the record which needed to</p>	<p>A respondent told that, he had known about the project before. He had a 12 storied building there. He had seen the map of the area.</p> <p>He built a mosque nearby. He heard that surveyors marked his building and the mosque both. What was the solution?</p>	<p>Team leader for this study responded that, Govt. was thinking to acquire the minimum land with the minimum loss of the people as well as the least project cost.</p> <p>He added that Elevated Expressway means there would not be any traffic or U turn etc. The vehicles would run smoothly without any barriers. That was for the development of the people of the project area.</p> <p>Expert from AIIB added that, RHD would give the</p>

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
<p>submitted to the DC office. After proper analysis based on the video survey and actual data of the field DC office will compensate the people.</p> <p>Expert from AIIB told that, the plan has been adopted by the government for peoples' betterment. There were many issues above the law. Government is of the people, for the people and by the people. People of the community should not be broken. They needed to be stronger mentally always. The government must listen to the people A solution would be raised. He also stated that care should be taken to ensure that people do not get into any trouble as a result of this project.</p> <p>Team leader for this study said that, There were two types of compensation or alternative scheme for this type of project. One was financial compensation and the other was resettlement. This project focused on the financial compensation.</p>		<p>design of the alignment of the road. People could submit the written objection to the DC office. It was not final yet. Surveys were happening. Notice would be published for the awareness of the people. AIIB would fund here.</p> <p>AIIB always concerned about the public livelihood, emotion, sympathy as well as betterment. The advantage of the top up was listed in AIIB policy. Government would definitely work for the betterment of the people.</p>
	<p>A participant told that, he had been in abroad for 30 years. The building where the consultation was happening, he was the owner of that building.</p> <p>He mentioned that they were not getting the proper information.</p> <p>They heard about different things in different time. They didn't know who would give them the</p>	<p>Team leader for this study responded that, government was responsible for the resettlement of the project.</p> <p>The project team would help them according to the government rules and policy.</p>

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
	<p>compensation and how this would be happened.</p> <p>He also told that he had a family of 6 members. His building was a main earning source of his family. He talked about the proper compensation.</p>	
	<p>A respondent told that, He was the owner of Banasree Health Care. He wanted to know about the project beginning time.</p> <p>He also asked if there was any alternate there. He mentioned that he was a position holder, he decorated the healthcare. He had a lot of expenses for decorating the healthcare.</p> <p>He demanded the proper compensation and timely information.</p>	<p>The Consultant responded that, there wouldn't be any alternative road here. The project team was collecting the proper information of the area. Government was taking the information of the project area by conducting social survey, market price survey and inventory loss survey.</p> <p>He clearly told the people to give the actual information to the project team for their betterment. He told the people to be aware of the brokers also.</p> <p>Mr. Shariful Islam added that, Healthcare was a much-needed structure for social purpose. Government was always concerned about the peoples' betterment.</p>

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
		Notice would be provided timely.
	<p>A participant said that, they have a land here. They were doing also family business here. What was for him?</p>	<p>The consultant responded that, their family would get the compensation according to the business loss.</p> <p>Expert from AIIB added that, the project team was collecting the proper information about the stakeholders of the area. The project was following the policy of cost minimization.</p>
	<p>Advocate from Charchayani village asked about the department where the people would submit their objection legally.</p>	<p>Expert of AIIB mentioned that, after coming the notice from the DC office, people could submit their objection and inquiries within the 15 working days.</p> <p>An implementation team of the project would work on that issue further. He boldly told the people to give proper information to that team. The team would help the people properly. He told the people to ready the papers of the lands properly.</p> <p>Consultant added that, Mutation was much needed duty to the people here. He told the people to be aware of</p>

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
		<p>the brokers. If mutation didn't be done properly, government wouldn't give the compensation to them.</p> <p>Md. Shafiqur Rahman added that, Project implementation team would search the affected people. He said to the stakeholders to give proper information that time.</p>
	<p>A villager said that, he was the owner of the building where tourist police head office located. He argued the project team that he heard the information which was wrong.</p> <p>He took loan from the bank and submitted the papers of the land. Tourist police decorated his building and they would get the compensation.</p> <p>He asked about what is needed to be done for getting the compensation for himself.</p>	<p>Consultant responded that, the State was the owner of the all properties of the country. If the state claimed or asked for any property, people will be bounded to give the property anyway. If any people didn't have the mutation papers, Tax certificate, TIN certificate etc., they would be punished then.</p> <p>Expert from AIIB added that, the project was at the initial level, it would be finalized soon. In that time, people should ready their papers properly. He said that Government will always take care of the people. Government is by the people, of the people and for the people.</p>

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
	<p>An Engineer from Bancharampur said that, He was a businessman in the project area. It was his dream to open a showroom and make a business of himself.</p> <p>He bought the position from the owner and decorated the showroom. He would be suffered if the project was done.</p>	<p>Team leader for this project responded that, everyone had a dream of himself. The Government had also a mission and vision.</p> <p>The government has some mega projects like Padma bridge, Metro Rail, Elevated Expressway, Powerplant and so on. It had adopted a program named Delta Plan 2100 also. Government always worked for people.</p>
	<p>Random Audience asked for the possible date of the beginning of the project.</p>	<p>Consultant responded that, it would be geared up as soon as possible, more accurately within 1-3 months.</p>
	<p>A female participant said that, she was the cook of the nearby Thana. She cooked for them for 38 years. They had given a house for her family. She cried and asked for the compensation.</p>	<p>Team leader for this project responded that, she could submit her Objection and asked for compensation to the DC office.</p>
		<p>Concluding Remarks by Consultant,</p> <p>The project was at the initial stage. He told the people to give proper information to the project team.</p> <p>It was mandatory to keep track of how many employees work in each</p>

Information from the Project Team	Comments/Questions from the stakeholders	Response
		<p>individual store and how owners pay them (cash/cheque).</p> <p>Position holders should keep the bank statement, tax clearing certificate, salary sheets etc.</p> <p>Employees would get at least three months' salary each.</p> <p>Awareness should be built among the position holders for keeping tax clearing certificates, authorization from RAJUK etc.</p> <p>Position holders would get the compensation with respect to the floors according to the govt. law in case of structure loss.</p> <p>Another consultation would be done further. He told the people to help the project team in listing.</p> <p>After coming the notice from DC office, people would have 1-1.5 years of time for resettlement. Then he concluded the program with thanking all the participants.</p>

7.7 Particular of the Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

There also ten small consultation meeting conducted to disseminate project information to the local people.

Table 7.4: Summary of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

SL. No.	Types of meetings	Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Total Participants
1	FGD	24 June 2022 04.00 pm	Chittagong road, Shiddhirganj	Shop Owners	27
2	FGD	25 June 2022 04.45 pm	Shukurshi, Sarulia, Demra	Fish Farmers	12
3	FGD	26 June 2022 03.30 pm	Demra Staff Quarter	Land owners	10
4	FGD	27 June 2022 02.30 pm	Mir Para, Demra	Land Owner & Businessman	16
5	FGD	29 June 2022 05.00 pm	Nagdarpar, Khilgaon	Female	14
6	FGD	30 June 2022 05.30 pm	Bagan bari, Meradia	Land Owner & Businessman	11
7	FGD	30 June 2022 06.00 pm	Meradia Hat, Rampura	Land Owner & Market Committee	10
8	FGD	2 July 2022 02.00 pm	Chairman Bari, Chittagong Road	Fish Seller	17
9	FGD	2 July 2022 05.30 pm	Trimohoni, Banganbari, Khilgaon	Non- Title Businessman	9
10	FGD	3 July 2022 05.20 pm	Mendipur, Amulia, Demra	Tenant	10

7.8 Summary of Finding from Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Table 7.5: Summary of the findings from FGD

Location of meetings	Type of participants	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
Chittagong road, Shiddhirganj	Shop Owners	They said that they were very poor. It was difficult for them to build a new Shop. They also mentioned that they lived in that area for a long time and for that reason the project authority might give them compensations and arrange for alternative land and livelihood.	Consultants replied that proper compensation for land and structure on the land will be provided by the government. They added that affected persons could start their existing and new business then. There were always

			some unavoidable impacts for any project. People have to accept few losses to achieve greater profit.
Shukurshi, Sarulia, Demra	Fish Farmers	<p>Some people said that those were the only land belongs to them. They requested to move the alignment on the road.</p> <p>They also said that those land was used as agricultural (Fishing) purpose. They might receive compensation but would not have alternative land for agriculture and fisheries.</p>	<p>Consultants stated that there's always someone who would be affected by the project. The road would bring many opportunities to that area.</p> <p>They told people to engage with other diversified occupations if possible.</p>
Demra Staff Quarter	Land owners	<p>Some questions were raised in the meeting like-</p> <p>What will be the compensation rate for land? (In our previous experience, people need to pay ransom money to get compensation.)</p> <p>What about the disputed property?</p>	<p>Experts answered that there was a specific law for the compensation rate named Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Act (ARIPA 2017). Compensation would be distributed by that.</p> <p>They also added that other additional payment might be initiated based on donor organization demand.</p> <p>Consultants replied that actual owner would receive the compensation. If there was any dispute, payment would be done after mitigating the disputes.</p>
Mir Para, Demra	Land Owner & Businessman	If the proposed project moves 10 feet to east than a large amount of the market would be saved. More than thousand persons depended on the market. So, the market area should be considered.	To minimize the impact government policy was formed. That would be reconsidered during the project implementation.
Nagdarpar, Khilgaon	Female	Everyone should get proper compensation.	That would be ensured by the government.

Bagan bari, Meradia	Land Owner & Businessman	Many families were depending on the market area. So, the compensation was necessary and the land area should be considered.	To minimize the impact government policy was formed. That would be reconsidered during the project implementation.
Meradia Hat, Rampura	Land Owner & Market Committee	What will be the compensation rate for land?	The actual owner would receive the compensation. If there was any dispute, payment would be done after mitigating the disputes.
Chairman Bari, Chittagong Road	Fish Seller	People said that the land was used as fish selling purpose. They might receive compensation but they would not have alternative land for their business.	People could be engaged with other diversified occupations.
Trimohoni, Banganbari, Khilgaon	Non- Title Businessman	They requested to minimize the losses of landless people.	Government always had a policy on those issues.
Mendipur, Amulia, Demra	Tenant	Everyone should get proper compensations.	That would be ensured by the government.

7.9 Overall Outcome of the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting & Policy Issue

The project, in line with GoB Policies as well as AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, has employed a participatory approach in the design of the project and mitigation measures. APs raised several suggestions/ concerns, and the following is a summary of the incorporation of the critical concerns in the SMP. The principle behind the safeguard strategy is to Avoid/Minimize/Mitigate the adverse environmental and social impact of the project. The alignment has been drawn by avoiding settlement to the extent possible, and effort was aimed to minimize the adverse impacts on houses and communal (community) properties. The replacement cost of the affected land and properties will be assessed based on the current market price gathered from various cross-sections of the community.

Further, people will be allowed to take away salvaged materials free of cost, and individuals will be allowed to harvest crops if it is at or near the harvesting stage. APs will also be entitled to resettlement benefits during the transitional period. Entrepreneurs will be entitled to business restoration grants, and wage laborers will be provided grants for wage loss. Tenants will be supplemented with rental allowance equivalent to structure owners. Female-headed and other vulnerable HHs will be entitled to special grants on top of other compensation/benefits. The Community will also get some additional assistance/compensation to rebuild communal structures, or the project authority will reconstruct the community properties based on the recommendation of the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC).

Upon disseminating information by the consultant/project authority, stakeholders identified some pertinent issues relating to the compensation, displacement, resettlement, livelihood restoration, etc. Identified beneficial and adverse impacts are described below;

(i) Identified Beneficial Impacts:

- The project will improve mobility and accessibility
- The project will have positive economic impacts including reduction of travel time and travel cost to travelers and cargo, etc.
- The project will create different local and regional income opportunity and will have positive financial impacts
- The project will bring potential opportunities for private sector participation in the transport infrastructure and services
- The project will reduce road traffic accidents etc.
- The project will reduce vehicle emissions and energy consumption etc.
- Women movement will be accelerated and they can move easily
- The lifestyle of the local people will be changed positively
- Women, children, elderly and other vulnerable people will be benefited a lot
- Many people can come to Dhaka from their local home and adjacent districts
- Project will help to diversify business
- Improve safety and security of the transport users particularly women and children
- Increase employment opportunity for local people
- Economic activities would be much better
- Massive development can be happened in the region that eventually open facilities for the local people
- Adequate compensation amount for land can help livelihood development
- SIA is prepared for mitigation of Socio-economic impacts

(ii) Potential Adverse Impacts:

- A large number of land owners will lose their land
- Finding alternative land is a challenge since land price is becoming high day by day
- They might misuse their money and will fail to utilize in better way if adequate compensation is not paid and cannot find alternative land
- Relocation of business premises in a new location is a challenge. The squatters may not find alternative location if the project does not provide support
- Community properties particularly Mosque, Schools, Graveyard may face a trouble if the new one is not constructed before the affected one is demolished

- Temporary impact on the businessmen and wage laborers may lead to loss livelihood opportunity if they cannot find the alternative sources of income.

7.10 Consultation & Participation during Project Implementation

During the preparation of the SIA, PAPs and their communities have been informed, closely consulted, and encouraged to participate in the meeting. Consultation is a continuous process and will also be carried out during implementation and monitoring. During the implementation phase, Physical relocation Assistance Committees (PRACs) will be formed at Union or Municipality level to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation of the SIA. Through public consultations, the PAPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the RHD. The PAPs can call upon the support of SIA Improvement of the proposed RAD Project. The GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Union/Municipality based grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed and the grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRC as well as the Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC) will be formed by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridge and activated during SMP implementation process to allow PAPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. The areas for participation of the primary stakeholders include: (i) identify alternatives to avoid or minimize socio-economic issues; (ii) assist in inventory and assessment of losses; (iii) assist developing alternative options for relocation and income restoration; (iv) provide inputs for entitlement provisions; and (v) identify likely conflict areas with resettles. RHD will continue the consultation process through the SIA implementing agency throughout the SIA implementation period. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the displaced people informed about compensation policies and payments, social management plan, and (ii) ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their implementation of the SIA. The consultation and participation will be instrumented through individual contacts, FGDs and open meetings. The larger goal of consultation is to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the displaced people and communities and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and concerns and participate in influencing upcoming project decisions.

8 Social Management and Monitoring Plan (SMP)

This chapter describes the overall social management plan including, Gender Action Plan, Occupational and Community Health and Safety Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan and so on.

Table 8.1: Social Management Plan

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
Pre-construction Stage			
Preparation and Implementation of SMP and LAP	Land acquisition will lead to loss of private land for titleholders and cause disruption in income and livelihood streams for individual and groups of people. Therefore, Social Management Plan and Resettlement Plan had been developed for the proposed alignment. The payment of compensation and removal of private assets was carried out in line with the SMP. Encroachers will be paid compensation in line with the agreed entitlement matrix along with titleholders.	Site inspection reports	DC/ MoL/ RHD
Relocation of Community Utilities and common Property Resources	There will be an impact on common property resources (including, religious places, retaining walls and compound walls etc.) due to project activities. RHD will relocate or rebuild all community utilities as per provisions listed in the RP and SMP. The RHD will coordinate with respective user agencies for shifting of utilities in a timely manner avoiding disruption to construction schedule.	Site inspection reports	RHD/ Relevant ministries or agencies

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
Orientation for Contractors	<p>Contractors are required to be oriented with the requirement of SMP, RP and ESS requirement of AIIB. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligations under contract to submit and preparation of Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan • Regulatory compliance requirements • Grievance redress mechanism for both social and environmental issues • Various plans required under C-ESMP related to Occupations Health & safety, traffic and road safety, community health and safety, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, camp site management, emergency response, blasting, borrow area, muck disposal, restoration etc. • Labor management procedures • Community health & safety aspects at workplace and Reporting requirements etc. under the project. • Stakeholder Engagement Plan Contractor shall appoint one Environmental Officer, Social Community Liaison Officer and one Health and Safety Officer, both of whom shall solely be responsible for implementation of all ESMP provisions in close coordination/consultation with Environmental and Social Specialist in the RESC. 		RHD/ Contractors
Labor Requirements	<p>The Contractor preferably will use unskilled labor drawn from local areas along the right of way (Rampura-Amulia-Demra) to give the maximum benefit to the local community. Contractor have prepared site specific Labor Management Plan.</p>	<p>Site inspection reports, Monitoring of SEP implementation, Monitoring of grievance Mechanism functioning.</p>	RHD/ Contractors
Arrangement for Temporary Land Requirement	<p>The Contractor as per prevalent rules will carry out negotiations with the landowners for obtaining their consent for temporary use of lands for construction camp/ borrow areas/Debris Disposal Area etc. The contractor shall identify temporary land for construction camp/ borrow areas/Debris Disposal Area away from sensitive locations where population presence is high.</p>	<p>Site inspection reports, Monitoring of SEP implementation, Monitoring of grievance Mechanism functioning.</p>	RHD/ Contractors

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
Orientation of Implementing Agency and Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMU shall identify target audience for capacity building of project key stakeholders on implementation of project's ESMP. The PMU shall organize orientation sessions and regular training sessions during all stages of the Project. This shall include on-site training (general as well as in the specific context of a sub-project). These sessions shall involve staffs of PMU and Contractors. 	Monitoring of SEP implementation, Monitoring of grievance Mechanism functioning.	RHD/ Contractors
Construction Stage			
Construction Camp Locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor's Social staff in consultation and with requisite approvals from local elders/important individuals and/or private land owners shall identify suitable lands, which can be used as material stack yards and work camp sites for establishing macadam mix plants, hot mix plants and storage of construction materials by the contractor during construction phase. The contractor will submit to PMU the lease agreement with private/community/government owner for setting up campsites at suitable locations along road alignment and shall mandatorily restore to its previous state after completion of road construction works. The contractor shall submit location specific lay-out plan of all temporary establishment with details of facilities proposed for approval of PMU. No temporary establishments shall be operated without consent of PMU. The agreement with landowner shall clearly state the lease duration, compensation for the agreed lease period, site restoration plan as desired/required by the landowner and any other condition mutually agreed upon between contractor and landowner. Requisite consent to establish and consent to operate shall be obtained from RHD. All stipulated consent conditions by RHD shall be strictly adhered and complied by contractor. The work camp sites shall be access controlled with fixed entry and exit points. Provision of one mobile toilet of 2-seater capacity (1 man and 1 woman with separate entrances) shall be stationed at a suitable place within 100 	Site inspection reports, Monitoring of SEP implementation, Monitoring of grievance Mechanism functioning.	RHD/ Contractors: All construction camp and contractor operations areas

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<p>metres from each operational area. Bottom tanks shall be regularly cleaned, and overhead tank replenished as per requirement. Work force shall be oriented to use mobile toilets and avoid using public toilets and/or nearby open places/parks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every operational area shall be provided with one mobile drinking water and placed at a suitable place within 100 metres from work site. • All work force shall be provided with suitable type of accommodation, if required and local labor or can return to their normal places of residence. Pooled transportation facilities as may be required, shall be provided by contractor. If establishing workforce camps become utmost necessary, then same shall be established away from the settlement areas and away from bridge sites and or any other water body. The camp site shall be restored to its previous state or as agreed upon with the landowner prior to establishing the workforce camp. • The workforce camps shall be provided with all basic facilities like water supply, cooking gas facility, sanitation facilities including provision of mobile toilet (of adequate seating capacity for men and women separately) shall be stationed within the workforce camp. 		
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor will provide safe and convenient passage for vehicles, pedestrians and livestock to and from roadsides and property accesses connecting the project road, providing temporary connecting road. • The Contractor will also ensure that the existing accesses will not be undertaken without providing adequate provisions. After completion of the work damaged accesses will be restored by the Contractor. 	Site inspection reports, Monitoring of SEP implementation, Monitoring of grievance Mechanism functioning.	RHD/ Contractors: Along the entire corridor
Transporting Construction Materials and Haul Road Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will maintain all roads (existing or built for the project), which are used for transporting construction materials, equipment and machineries as précised. All vehicles delivering fine materials to the site will be covered with tarpaulin and fitted with tail board to avoid spillage of materials. All existing roads used by vehicles of the Contractor or any of his subcontractor or suppliers of materials and similarly roads, which are part of the works, will be kept clear of all dust/mud or other 	Site inspection reports, Monitoring of traffic management plan implementation, Monitoring of SEP implementation,	RHD/ Contractors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At all work sites, in the impact corridor, including at cut areas. • Water bodies, wetlands and River

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<p>extraneous materials dropped by such vehicles. Contractor will arrange for regular water sprinkling as necessary for dust suppression of all such roads and surfaces. If a community/village road is to be used as a haulage road then drivers and other involved workers will be sensitized by imparting training (quarterly) about road safety and driving behavior and "How to deal with community". Community will be consulted by Contractor to fix the timings of road usages and should avoid peak hours.</p>	<p>Monitoring of grievance mechanism functioning,</p>	<p>site areas along the alignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All construction camp and Contractor operations areas, such as batch plants and maintenance yards
<p>First Aid Facilities and Documenting Safety at all Construction and Operation sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All labor shall be provided with safety instructions daily, depending upon the work, for which they are likely to be deployed for the day/shift. Labor shall be provided with PPEs at no cost and ensure that same is always being used by work force, while at work. In case of the damaged or lost PPEs, same shall be replaced without any cost to labor. Labor shall be instructed to report, irrespective of small or major or fatal injury to the supervisory staff and all such incidents shall be documented, and ensure such incidents are not repeated by taking adequate precautions. All Supervisory staff shall be provided with mobile phones for better communication across all operational areas, in case of emergency or otherwise. All labor shall be instructed to report, irrespective of small or major or fatal injury to the supervisory staff and all such incidents shall be documented, and ensure such incidents are not repeated by taking adequate precautions. All Supervisory staff shall be provided with mobile phones for better communication across all operational areas, in case of emergency or otherwise. The contractor shall make available a standby vehicle for emergency purpose for transportation in case of accident with serious injuries at site. Any accident with fatalities shall be reported promptly to PMU and RHD and will take measures to compensate the affected person in accordance with existing regulation. 	<p>ESHS reporting by EPC contractors</p>	<p>RHD/ Contractors: All work sites and particularly at Construction camps</p>

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aid facilities and free emergency care shall be provided to all workforce, irrespective of their rank/level and no cost shall be recovered from them on this account. • The contractor shall deploy a medical practitioner at camp site for project duration to attend to health issues/first aids and shall conduct regular health check-up of all staffs and workers employed in project. • Further, no wages shall be cut for period of absence as a result of injury – The contractor shall mandatorily have Contractor All Risk (CAR) policy to cover workers of main contractor and as well as all sub-contractors and third party. All work site shall have first aid kits and details of major/nearby hospitals displayed prominently in local language, in case of emergency and/fatalities to work force and/or public, as a consequence of operations. The supervisory staff shall be provided with wireless communication system (mobile telephones for better communication at operational area and also with other operational area within same substation area, in case of emergency or otherwise. For supervision staff, contractor shall provide rented residential accommodation with water, sanitation and allied facilities for comfortable stay. The project will provide employment opportunities to both skilled and unskilled largely to the local people and also urban poor. All work force sourced from local areas can be expected to return to their places of residence after work shift hours. Pooled transportation facilities wherever required shall be provided to workforce as a welfare measure. • All work site shall have first aid kits and details of major/nearby hospitals displayed prominently in local language, in case of emergency and/fatalities to work force and/or public, as a consequence of operations. The supervisory staff shall be provided with wireless communication system (mobile telephones for better communication at operational area and also with other operational area within same substation area, in case of emergency or otherwise. For supervision staff, 		

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<p>contractor shall provide rented residential accommodation with water, sanitation and allied facilities for comfortable stay. The project will provide employment opportunities to both skilled and unskilled largely to the local people and also urban poor. All work force sourced from local areas can be expected to return to their places of residence after work shift hours. Pooled transportation facilities wherever required shall be provided to workforce as a welfare measure.</p>		
Occupational Health and Safety of Labors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor will comply with all the precautions as required for ensuring the safety of the workmen as per the LMP. • The Contractor will make sure that during the construction work all relevant provisions of GoB and AIIB ESSs are adhered to. The Contractor will comply with all regulations regarding safe scaffolding, ladders, working platforms, gangway, stairwells, excavations, trenches and safe means of entry and egress. All workforce deployed shall be governed by labor management procedures under RHD. • The Contractor will not employ any person below the age of 14 years for any work. The Contractor will also ensure that no paint containing lead or lead products is used except in the form of paste or readymade paint. The Contractor will mark 'hard hat' and 'no smoking' and other 'high risk' areas and enforce non-compliance of use of PPE with zero tolerance. These will be reflected in the Construction Safety Plan including work hazard analysis and risk assessment to be prepared by the Contractor during mobilization and will be approved by PMU. • To promote and encourage a Safety culture, senior most engineers in Contractors and consultants' teams shall wear helmets and safety jackets. The contractor shall provide to all work force deployed at work sites • Protective footwear, protective goggles and nose masks to the workers employed in asphalt works, concrete works, crusher etc. Welder's protective eye-shields to workers who are engaged in welding works. Earplugs to workers exposed to loud noise, and workers working in 	ESHS reporting by EPC contractors	RHD/ Contractors: All work sites and particularly at Construction camps

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<p>crushing or compaction. Facemasks for use to the workers when paint is applied in the form of spray or a surface having lead paint dry is rubbed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shall be made mandatory to wear them at work site. The PPEs shall be provided at no cost to workforce and shall be replaced once in three months. Any damaged/lost PPEs shall be replaced with no cost to workforce. • Visitors/officials to work sites are to be provided with PPEs (hard hats and safety shoes) and shall be briefed ongoing operations on that specific time and related safety requirement at work site including safe distances to keep during the site visit. • Work force shall be subjected only to standard work shifts/hours. Overtime allowances, if applicable/warranted shall be paid with ceiling limits. Working beyond such ceiling limits shall be discouraged, even if, so desired workforce or contractor. 		
Workers Orientation and Sensitization Training	<p>All work force of the Contractor shall be subjected to an orientation program, which familiarize them with work requirements, safety practices at work, safe distances to keep from earth moving equipment, first aid facilities, emergency response, on-site sanitation facilities and practices to be adopted, rights and privileges of workforce among others. Orientation shall also include concern for safety of public around operational areas as well, first aid facilities, emergency care and response shall be provided to all workforce.</p>	ESHS reporting by EPC contractors	RHD/ Contractors: All work sites and particularly at Construction camps
Traffic and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor prior to starts or opening of any work zone shall prepare a 'Traffic and Road Safety Management Plan' and submit to PMC for approval. The contractor shall ensure traffic diversions are in place, to minimize the inconvenience to the existing road users during the road construction phase. Wherever required, adequate number of uniformed traffic wardens with reflective batons shall be deployed to manage the traffic for the entire construction phase. • Road construction schedule near sensitive receptors like schools and hospitals shall be informed to the concerned authorities well in advance. All works near sensitive receptors shall be adequately well planned and 	<p>Inspection reports. Records of accidents & near misses. Community grievance mechanism</p>	<p>RHD/ Contractors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work sites • All construction areas • Along the entire corridor

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<p>works shall be completed in shortest possible time, with minimal inconvenience to users of sensitive receptors locations. If warranted, steel barricades shall be used to minimize the inconvenience to the road users as well as occupants of the sensitive receptors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate traffic diversions near sensitive receptors shall be planned with adequate number of uniformed traffic wardens with reflective batons shall be deployed to manage the traffic, to ensure safety and minimal inconvenience to users of sensitive receptors location. For unobstructed visibility to road users and drivers, the contractor shall perform dust suppression measures like regular sprinkling of water shall be carried out with more precaution near sensitive receptors and all work sites to ensure dust levels kept to minimum. • The contractor shall clear the roadway by promptly removing debris from landslide and ensure safe passage of traffic and road users. While undertaking, road construction works near the natural water bodies and/or water sources along the project road, steel barricades shall be used to completely avoid trespassing of the construction labor and to avoid/prevent spills of the construction waste (solid or liquid) into the water body. 		
Information Signs and Hoardings	The Contractor as part of 'Traffic Management and Road Safety Plan' will provide, erect and maintain information /safety signs, traffic control devices, flagmen, hoardings written in English and local language (Bangla), wherever required or as suggested by the Environmental/Social Specialist of PMU.	Inspection reports. Community grievance mechanism	RHD/ Contractors: All work sites
Cracks in structures or damage due to construction works as a result of project interventions	<p>Advance notice to community on road construction activity. The notice will be served through posters and leaflet. Estimation of loss case by case basis.</p> <p>If the structure is partially damaged and after assessment if found unviable for habitation which leads to full demolition of structure, If the structure is partially damaged and viable</p> <p>Compensation to structure owner as per RP provisions if full structure is damaged case by case basis. Estimation will be done as per latest valuation without depreciation. Labor charges etc. should be topped up for arising the</p>	Community grievance mechanism	RHD/ Contractors

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	damaged cost. The same amount may be paid to the affected person or the project authority will arrange and pay the agency for rectification of the structure to the satisfaction of the affected person. Each individual case should be documented with photograph etc.		
Disruption to services such as water supply, power supply	Advance 7 days' notice through poster and leaflet to the community of disruptions and alternate arrangements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the services within 10 days of effect. • Provide alternative source of supply 	Community grievance mechanism	RHD/ Contractors/ AGENCIES
Disruption to access from houses and shops to roads;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 days' advance notice through poster and leaflet before start of work. • Provide alternative access before disruption • Restore permanent access as in where in basis 	Community grievance mechanism	RHD/ Contractors
Differential impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged population	7 days' advance notice through poster and leaflet before start of work. Impacted disadvantaged population will be treated case by case basis by provision of temporary access and other assistance as identified	Community grievance mechanism	RHD/ Contractors
Likelihood of increased accidents due to road widening (including at social sensitive locations such as schools, hospitals);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate road signage/road marking/rumble strip/glow sign board to be provided. • Road safety educations. • Regular consultation with school children and sensitization • Community level consultations • Prior intimation in school and communities living in the vicinity for safety measures. 	Inspection reports. Records of accidents & near misses. Community grievance mechanism	RHD/ Contractors
Possibility of gender-based violence arising	To address this, the Project has prepared a GBV risk mitigation plan by Project Appraisal. It shall comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Conduct for signing by project workers 	Monitoring the implementation of GBV risk mitigation plan	RHD/ Contractors

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
from influx of migrant labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate GBV into existing IEC strategy/materials, GRM, safety talks, toolbox meeting and regular trainings. Community consultation and identification of GBV focal points within the community. Training of labors on occupational health and safety issues. Mapping of Service Providers for GBV prevention and Response 		
Labor Influx from outside the district	Prepare and Implement Labor Influx Management Plan by Contractor – that shall be prepared prior to commencement of civil works. Educate Labor supplier contractor in all labor laws, behavioral change communication in labor management through IEC process as part of LMP	ESHS reporting by EPC contractors	RHD/ Contractors
Likelihood of spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs among construction workers and roadside community.	Coordinate with State STDs/AIDS control society to collect dissemination material. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to migrant labor and community Making available condoms etc. at vending machines at convenient locations Community based meetings, consultations in camp, distribution of leaf let, IEC communication, posters, banners, Program convergence with State AIDs control society. Installation of Condom vending machines at Labor camp 	ESHS reporting by EPC contractors	RHD/ Contractors/ MHFW
Health and Vector Borne Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake check and cleaning at all sites and areas where clean conditions should exist. Provision of potable water, sanitary toilet facility and hygienic accommodation for workers at camp sites. All potable water supplies will be tested quarterly. Provision of First-Aid facility for them. Ensure that these facilities are cleaned and disinfected regularly. Inspect for stagnant water and puddles every 3 days, including stored construction materials such as tires and old oil drums–empty to prevent water ponding. 	ESHS reporting by EPC contractors	Contractor/CSC: All work sites and particularly at Construction camps

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
Traffic Management Plan	<p>The project is mainly the reconstruction of existing road which has heavy traffic volume at present, bearing the important economic exchanges in Dhaka to Khulna highway, National highway (N7), so traffic maintain is the highlight of the project. According to the conditions of other reconstructed or widened roads under construction in Bangladesh, segmental or semi-segmental construction shall be adopted. The road cannot be blocked completely, and a detailed traffic maintain scheme should be developed before construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and submit a traffic management plan to the PIU for his approval at least 30 days before commencing work on any project component involved in traffic diversion and management. • Include in the traffic management plan to ensure uninterrupted traffic movement during construction: detailed drawings of traffic arrangements showing all detours, temporary road, temporary bridges temporary diversions, necessary barricades, warning signs / lights, road signs etc. • Traffic management shall be undertaken in coordination with the local traffic police department; • BRTA traffic rules and regulations should be strictly followed. Divert traffic to follow alternative routes to avoid traffic jams. • Provision to be made for passing traffic during construction. 	<p>Inspection reports. Records of accidents & near misses. Community grievance mechanism</p>	<p>Contractor/CSC: All work sites</p>
Road Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Traffic Management Plan, the road safety measures such as speed breakers, warning signs/lights, road safety signs, zebra crossing, flagman etc. should be included to ensure uninterrupted traffic movement especially at nearby the educational (Schools, colleges, Madrasah etc.), cultural structures (mosques, graveyards, prayer ground etc.) and health complex which are located at the existing road sides as well as at road crossing points during construction stage; • Provide signs at strategic locations of the roads complying with the schedules of signs contained in the Bangladesh Traffic Regulations; • Restrict truck deliveries, where practicable, to day time working hours; • Restrict the transport of oversize loads. 	<p>Inspection reports. Records of accidents & near misses. Community grievance mechanism</p>	<p>Contractor/CSC: All work sites</p>

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate road traffics/transport vehicles, if possible, to non-peak periods to minimize traffic disruptions; Enforce on-site speed limit; Install and maintain a display board at each important road intersection on the roads to be used during construction. 		
Tree Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a Tree Plantation Program such that for each tree cut three are planted (3312) and all dead trees to be replanted. If possible, shifted homesteads may be compensated through providing seedlings. Especial care should be taken for biodiversity rich areas during construction. 	Site inspection reports.	Contractor/CSC: All along the alignment, and according to a tree replanting plan
Operation Stage			
Monitoring Operation Performance	The operational performance of the various mitigation/ enhancement measures carried out will be monitored as a part of the project.	Site inspection reports.	RHD/Contractors
Changes in Land Use Pattern	Necessary hoardings will be erected indicating the availability of ROW and legal charges for encroachment of RoW. Budgetary provisions are to be made to control the ribbon development along project road.	Quarterly ESHS reporting	RHD/Contractors
Road Accident and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By enforcing speed limits and imposing penalties on the traffic violators will ensure the road safety. Traffic signs will be provided to facilitate road users about speed limits, rest areas, eating establishments etc. Warning messages will also be displayed at appropriate locations to aware drivers about likely accidents due to over speeding. All the lanes, median, sharp bends will be reflectorized to facilitate travelers in the night time. Proper lighting arrangement on the proposed highway will be done at required places. 	Inspection reports. Records of accidents & near misses. Community grievance mechanism	RHD: Along the entire corridor

Project Stage	Mitigation Management Measures	Monitoring	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The BRTA rules should be followed strictly in every relevant case.• Sidewalk and necessary safe road crossing facility should be provided at and near the sensitive receptors.		

8.1.1 Social Monitoring Costs/Budgets

Table 8.2: Social Monitoring Costs during Construction

EMP Task No.	Mitigation and Monitoring Items	Unit	Cost/Unit	Total Unit	Total Cost
1.0	Pre-construction Period				
1.1	Obtaining of SSC/NOCs	Included in Project Preparation Cost			0
1.2	Updating of SMP	Included in Project Preparation Cost			0
1.3	SMP Implementation Training	No.	50000	1	50000
2.0	Construction Period				
2.1	Existing provisions for movements	Monitoring by Contractor			0
2.2	Community health and safety	Lump-sum			50000
2.3	Worker's health and safety	Lump-sum			200000
2.4	GBV training	Lump-sum			300000
2.5	Communicable diseases awareness and prevention	Lump-sum			100000
	Grand Total: (BDT)	700000			

Table 8.3: Remuneration of Experts

Sl. No.	Type of Expert	No.	Man-Month	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Senior Social Specialist	1	2	300,000	6,00,000
2	Social Development Specialist	1	4	250,000	10,00,000
3	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Expert	1	4	250,000	10,00,000
4	Labour and Occupational Health Safty Expert	1	4	250,000	10,00,000
5	Gender and SEA/SH Expert	1	4	250,000	10,00,000
	Grand Total (BDT)				46,00,000

Table 8.4: Summary of the Total Budget

Sl. No.	Item	
1	Social Management Cost	700,000
2	Remuneration of Expert	46,00,000
	Grand Total (BDT)	5,300,000

8.2 Gender Action Plan (GAP)

In Bangladesh, women make up about more than half of the population. They are now more widely acknowledged to be crucial in ensuring that both men and women in the nation experience fair and sustainable development. The RAD projects at Rampura - Amulia - Demra will include a gender analysis for gender inclusive design, implementation and operation. According to the census survey, about 46% of the affected population is women and about 5% of the affected households are headed by women. A household headed by a woman in Bangladesh context, in both rural and urban settings, is considered to be a socially vulnerable. Accordingly, female PDPs would be entitled to extra benefits than their male counterparts.

From project planning to project design and implementation, the project-specific Gender Action Plan (GAP) is a strategy used to achieve gender mainstreaming. GAPs include clear targets, quotas, gender design features and quantifiable performance indicators to ensure women's participation and benefits, which has been generated during the planning and design stage, incorporating the following considerations:

- Preparatory work undertaken to address gender issues in the project;
- Quotas, targets, design features included in the project to address gender inclusion and facilitate women's involvement and/or ensure tangible benefits to women
- Mechanisms to ensure implementation of the gender design elements;
- Gender impact measures and mitigation regarding the identified Project Affected Persons; and
- Gender monitoring and evaluation indicators.

8.2.1 Objectives

Gender analysis for RAD Projects will take into consideration social vulnerabilities, general and specific gender concerns, and will recommend specific actions which will:

- Promote women's participation in project planning and implementation.
- Maximize women's access to project benefits.
- Minimize social vulnerability.

8.2.2 Gender Actions

In compliance with RHD's gender strategy and AIIB policy on gender, the project proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedures to identify gender actions in respect of subproject interventions and include those actions in subproject GAP (Social Impact Assessment, SMP, RP and IPP). RHD will use the following fundamental concepts in the choice, design, implementation, and monitoring of the subproject GAP in order to mainstream gender in the project process.

- Ensure that women are involved in selection, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the subproject activities including land acquisition and resettlement.
- Carefully screen the subprojects to identify needs and expectations of, and potential adverse impacts on, women and document them.
- Identify the impact details and the most appropriate mitigation measures through intensive consultation with the affected women and their communities, NGOs and civil society organizations, professionals, and the like.
- Identify appropriate actions to ensure and maximize project benefits to women through the consultative process.

- If women are involved in civil works construction, operation and maintenance of subproject infrastructure, ensure: (i) equal pay for equal work; (ii) gender friendly work environment; and (iii) work place safety for women and children.

8.2.3 Increasing participation of women

Participation of women will be ensured during the design phase by stimulating their participation in all community meetings and also consulting them separately in focused group discussions to learn their preferences, experiences and needs. Women will be urged to take part in all community meetings during the implementation process, to be represented in decision-making for the implementation of SMP/IPP, and to help protect themselves from social and physical risks. Women will receive complete information on their rights, the schedule for receiving compensation, and relocation activities.

8.2.4 Maximizing women's access to project benefits

Through labor contracting societies, the affected locals, especially women, will be encouraged to work in construction (LCS). Through LCS, RHD will keep track of women's employment. The Performance Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC) will be executed with provisions for subcontracts with women LCSs.

8.2.5 Reducing women's social vulnerability

Social vulnerability of women in the context of subprojects under RAD Project may include domestic violence, sexual harassment, vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections (STI) including HIV/AIDS. The Social Impact and Management Framework booklet will include information about STI and HIV/AIDS, trafficking in women and children, and public health and education services in the area. A zero-tolerance policy against sexual harassment at the workplace will be implemented by contractors.

8.2.6 M&E of Gender Actions

The quarterly GAP reports will incorporate the findings of regular internal RHD monitoring of gender actions in accordance with AIIB policy. The independent M&E Specialist will monitor gender inclusive implementation of GAPs and report to RHD and the AIIB in the annual, mid-term and end-term M&E reports. The Gender Action Plan will be incorporated into the contract, and consequently, the contractor's obligations, and it will be continuously reviewed during the implementation process.

8.2.7 Gender Action Plan

RHD will maximize participation of women in the SMP implementation process, their access to project benefits and reducing their social vulnerability through additional measures. Gender actions will be internally monitored by RHD on a regular basis and the results will be included in the quarterly progress reports. The independent M&E consultant will monitor gender inclusive implementation of the SMP and report to RHD in the annual, mid-term and end-term M&E reports.

Table 8.5: Gender Action Plan (GAP)

Target	Contents of the Plan	Enhancement or promotion measures	Time arrangement.	Implemented by	Monitored by	Monitoring Indexes
Increasing participation of women	Participation of women will be ensured by stimulating their participation in all community meetings and also consulting them separately in focused group discussions to learn their preferences, experiences and needs. Women will be encouraged to participate in decision-making for implementation of SMP and to contribute in safeguarding themselves from health and social vulnerabilities. Women will be fully informed about entitlements, timetable of compensation delivery and relocation activities. The implementing NGO will engage local women members to engage in community-led monitoring.	Disseminate information with radios and televisions, publicity columns, brochures and other channels to protect women's right to know about matters related to the Project construction	Preparation, implementation and operation period of women	Contractor/RHD	RHD/ M&E Consultants	Number of women consulted (30% of persons consulted will be women)
Increase Employment & Maximizing women's access to project benefits	Local affected people, including women will be encouraged to take up construction employment if they are interested. RHD will monitor the employment of women by the Engineering and Procurement Contractor (EPC). Local women will also be engaged by all agencies	The Project Employer shall fully understand women's employment needs and wishes during the preparation stage of the Project.	Project preparation, implementation and operation period	Contractor/RHD	RHD/ M&E Consultants	Number of women employed in construction (30% of employment should go for women)

Target	Contents of the Plan	Enhancement or promotion measures	Time arrangement.	Implemented by	Monitored by	Monitoring Indexes
	including the SMP implementing NGO.					
Reducing women's social vulnerability	<p>Social vulnerability of women in the context of the Project may include domestic violence, sexual harassment, vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections (STI) including HIV/AIDS, and, though limited. The SMP booklet will include information about public health and education services in the area.</p> <p>Contractors will implement a zero-tolerance policy against sexual harassment at workplaces.</p>	The contractor and project employer should aware of the GBV and Sexual harassment issues at the project area	Project preparation, implementation and operation period	Contractor/RHD	RHD/ M&E Consultants	<p>SMP booklet includes these information.</p> <p>Construction camps to be monitored for sexual harassment.</p>
Focus on single parent families with female householders	Care for single-parent families with female householders, preferentially consider their employment needs, and provide them with job opportunities suitable for their participation in a way to improves their living conditions.	The Project Employer shall fully understand and identify the number of single-parent families with female householders, population, economic and social conditions, etc. of the affected families during the project preparation stage	Project preparation, implementation and operation period	Contractor/RHD	RHD/ M&E Consultants	All families with female householders requiring employment

8.3 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan

For ensuring occupational health and safety of the project employees an OHSMP has been developed. The management of OHS must be in accordance with the general principles, which should be applied to control workplace hazards in order to:

- Eliminate the risks;
- Assess the risks, which cannot be avoided;
- Reduce the risk at source;
- Give priority to collective protective measures over individual protective measures;
- Adapt the work to the individual, especially with regard to the design of workplaces and the choice of work equipment and production methods;
- Adapt working methods to technical progress;
- Develop a coherent overall prevention policy, which covers technology and work organization and
- Give appropriate instructions to employees.

The application of prevention and control measures to be taken against occupational hazards should be based on job safety and its hazard analyses. The risk assessment of jobs should be evaluated, and related protection/prevention actions should be designed. In order to identify priorities, risk ranking table should be used as given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.6: Risk Ranking to Classify Worker Scenarios

Likelihood	Consequences				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Low risk	Moderate risk	Extreme risk	Extreme risk	Extreme risk
Likely	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	Extreme risk	Extreme risk
Moderate	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	Extreme risk	Extreme risk
Unlikely	Low risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	Extreme risk
Rare	Low risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	High risk

Above-mentioned rankings in table 8.2 help to define potential consequences of exposure to a hazard. Low risk can be managed by routine procedures. In order to manage moderate risk class, management responsibilities should be specified. The jobs with high-risk classification are required senior management attention. Extreme risks are required immediate actions and it should be avoided as much as possible. The Project operations and facility itself should be designed according to reduction of high-risk classifications and protection of employees. Training and drills to practice the procedures and plans should be undertaken periodically to minimize the risks of occupational hazards.

In this Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan, management approaches of physical, chemical, biological and radiological hazards are defined. The mitigation measures are not limited with the ones mentioned in this plan. During the operational phase, the Project operations may require additional actions to be taken. The risk assessment should be undertaken periodically, site-specific

occupational hazards should be identified, and related actions should be defined and undertaken. It will be ensured that all the personnel (including contractors) are aware of their responsibilities, risks of their jobs and precautions to be taken on the workplace. Related training with communication codes for any occupational hazard and personal protective equipment will be provided to all personnel by the Project. The OHS related existing documents are presented in appendices of this plan. In case there occurs any difference with existing documents' standards, the higher OHS standards will be implemented.

8.3.1 OHS Management Approaches

OHSMP provides implementing programs that contribute to mitigation of health and safety risks that may arise as a direct or indirect result of the Project. By implementing the measures provided in this Plan, it is aimed to mitigate those risks arises from the work including construction and operation phases of the Project. Following issues are specified in the main approach of this OHSMP:

- Identifying and controlling occupational hazards and eliminating OHS risks,
- Ensuring that all necessary actions which are suggested in laws, regulations, standards and guidelines are taken to prevent any OHS incident,
- Ensuring third parties such as contractors, subcontractors, visitors and suppliers understand and comply with site safety rules,
- Ensuring safe procurement and proper use of hazardous materials,
- Raising OHS awareness of all employees and third parties by providing suitable and adequate site safety information, training and instructions,
- Ensuring minimization or elimination of risks regarding points of entry and exit to the site,
- Ensuring that actions regarding risks associated with falling object, excavation work, working at height, lifting operations, working in confined spaces, working alone, etc. are taken,
- Raising driving safety awareness of employees and ensuring the compliance of safe driving provisions for all vehicles,
- Ensuring the prevention of adverse impacts of chemicals/waste on human health and the environment,
- Raising OHS awareness of employees and third parties who use, store or transport hazardous materials/wastes,
- Ensuring the compliance of all standards established in Turkish legislation,
- Ensuring that measures for fire are taken and providing to all personnel about emergency preparedness and response,
- Ensuring the prevention of traffic accidents and promoting traffic safety with all personnel and third parties.

8.3.2 General Facility and Operation for OHS Management

8.3.2.1 General Site Rules

General site rules will be applied to all employees, including employees of contractors and subcontractors, all related personnel from third parties and visitors. Those rules are comprised of brief information about site emergency response plan, emergency contacts, map with permission marks and all other necessary information, and those will be shared with all employees and third parties.

8.3.2.2 Site Entrance and Exit

The entry to the Project area will be subject to the security personnel's supervision to ensure that all entries are performed in accordance with health and safety system and to prevent unauthorized access.

Security personnel should be trained to meet both legislative and international standards by HSE Manager. Emergency exits of buildings and Project site should be clearly marked to be visible even in total darkness and be unobstructed at all the times. There should be minimum two exits from any work area.

8.3.2.3 Safe Access

Passageways for pedestrians and vehicles within and outside buildings should be segregated and provide for easy, safe, and appropriate access. Equipment and installations requiring servicing, inspection, and/or cleaning should have unobstructed, unrestricted, and ready access. Only authorized personnel have access to dangerous operation areas and measures will be taken by locked door to prevent unauthorized access to dangerous areas should be in place.

8.3.2.4 Parking in Plant Area

Parking at the Project site will only be restricted to the designated area. Parking shall be reverse and in the direction of exit. It is forbidden to park in front of fire extinguishers or hydrants, waste storage areas and emergency exits. Plant Management takes the necessary measures and informs the entire plant personnel.

8.3.2.5 Smoking

Smoking in the construction site, in the plant and in offices is strictly forbidden. There will be a designated open-air area or areas for smoking, where smoking is allowed only. Warning signs will be placed in accordance with the Law No:4207. Moreover, employees smoking other than the designated areas will be warned and fined, if necessary.

8.3.2.6 Vehicles, Construction Machinery and Trucks

Back-up alarms of construction machinery and trucks shall be operational, and all vehicles will have a fire extinguisher and a first aid kit. If there is no sight during maneuvers, a banksman shall be present. It is forbidden to dump for trucks and reverse maneuver for construction machinery without a banksman.

8.3.2.7 Industrial Hygiene

Industrial hygiene training will be included in general OHS training for all employees and further training, awareness sessions, etc. organized by workplace/company doctor to raise industrial hygiene awareness. Eating in the plant and construction site is forbidden. Only designated areas shall be used for eating purposes. Restrooms shall be cleaned, and soap and tissue dispensers shall be refilled daily.

Working environment in terms of dust, noise, lighting, temperature, airflow and quality, etc. will be adjusted according to related regulations and measurements should be completed according to the Regulation on Occupational Hygiene Measurement, Testing and Analysis Laboratories during the construction and operational phases.

8.3.2.8 Working Hours

The working hours in construction and operation phases of the Project will be in accordance with the legal work and overtime hours stated in the Labor Law No. 4857. Working hours can be shortened and additional required resting hours can be provided to the workers as a result of risk assessments and exposure to a hazardous situation.

Special working hour arrangements will be made under extreme conditions such as exposure to extreme hot, cold and humid environments to prevent health risks of employees. Work and rest periods

can be determined and implemented by work-specific risk assessments for the activities such as working in confined spaces, gaseous, dusty or noisy areas.

8.3.2.9 Office Works

Offices will be cleaned and ventilated regularly. If it is not ensured, necessary warning signs shall be placed indicating the floor is slippery. Deteriorations, shelves and other materials will be repaired and/or fixed. Cleaning materials will be used with proper PPE and informed with the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs).

Electrical equipment will be checked and labelled color codes in every three months by the electricians. Electrical distribution panels and fuse boxes will be kept locked, labelled and prevented from unauthorized use. Office will be equipped with detectors and fire extinguishers in case of fire hazards. Emergency exit doors and roads will be set at least 80 cm in length.

Employees who are exposed to workplace violence, retaliation, mobbing or any types of discrimination will be encouraged to report the situation in accordance with the Grievance Mechanism Procedure.

8.3.2.10 Housekeeping

Employees will be informed through training that the major sources of hazards are negligence of keeping the site clean and tidy during all phases of the Project. Those training will include the some of the following consequences of lack of cleanliness and tidiness:

- Trip and fall hazards: Materials and equipment left on the floor can cause trip and fall of an employee. The result can be bone fractures and severe injury. If trip and fall is happened in a higher place without fall protection equipment, the incident may result with fatality.
- Drop of a Material: Materials left in higher places may fall down and cause injuries.
- Hygiene: Non-clean areas threaten employees' health. Biological risks that may arise in the site are also assessed in this context and are tried to be avoided. All employees should wash their hands regularly, especially prior to eating and drinking.

All wastes generated in the site will be stored in the designated waste storage areas, by segregating according to their type. Waste management implementations are specified in Waste Management Plan for all phases of the Project.

8.3.2.11 Storage Conditions

Spare parts and materials will be stored in designated areas by considering their availability in the market and storage conditions. Maximum stacking height should be 3 meters. Heavy materials will be stored on lower shelves while lighter ones on the higher shelves as a measure against falling.

Chemicals will be stored according to their hazardousness classifications and MSDSs. All chemicals will be ordered according to need and stored according to MSDSs. Bulk buying and storage will not be allowed. Hazardous materials will be stored in accordance with the relevant national regulations.

8.3.2.12 Emergency Preparedness and Response

Existing Emergency Response Plan (see Appendix A) will be followed, and the following issues should be prepared and implemented, if they are not included in the existing ERP. Moreover, existing Covid-19 Emergency Response Plan should be followed and updated, if the standards differ and become more stringent.

- Emergency scenarios and relevant emergency preparedness and response actions with the allocations of responsibilities to local communities and authorities where appropriate,

- First Aid training,
- Specific stakeholder engagement based on consultation and participation with government and communities regarding the nature and potential consequences of the Project-related risks,
- Training of the personnel for the response to emergencies in accordance with the requirements outlined in the specifications,
- Emergency drills to be conducted, frequencies and formats according to Regulation on Emergencies in Workplaces,
- Evaluation of findings and lessons learnt from drills and corrective actions.

8.3.3 Electrical Works, Electrical Equipment and Hand Tools

Protective measures to prevent, minimize and control electrical hazards that might result from electrical works, equipment and/or hand tools are presented below:

- All energized electrical devices and lines will be marked with warning signed.
- Devices will be locked-out and tagged-out during service and maintenance.
- Locked-out and tagged-out awareness will be provided by HSE Manager before the work.
- All electrical cords, cables and hand power tools for worn-out or exposed cords and manufacturer recommendations for the maximum permitted operating voltage of the portable hand tools will be checked.
- Power cords and extension cords will be protected against damage.
- Only approved extension cords will be used.
- No approach zones around or under high voltage power lines will be established.
- Rubber tired construction or other vehicles that come into direct contact with, or arching between high voltage wires will be taken out of service for periods of 48 hours and the tires will be replaced to prevent catastrophic tire and wheel assembly failure potentially causing serious injury or death.
- Detailed identification will be performed and all buried electrical wiring before any excavation work will be marked.
- Flexible cords to be used on construction site will be rated as heavy duty, and those cords will be either protected by a suitable enclosure or barrier or located where protected from mechanical damage, damaged by liquids or high temperature.
- Cords will not exceed the maximum length stated in the related regulations.
- Hazard warning lights will be installed inside electrical equipment enclosures to warn of inadvertent energization.
- Appropriate labelling of service rooms housing high voltage equipment and where entry is controlled or prohibited will be ensured.
- Voltage sensors will be used before and during workers' entrance into enclosures containing electrical components.
- Specialized electrical safety training will be given to those personnel working with or around exposed components of electrical works.
- Deactivation and proper grounding of live power equipment and distribution lines according to applicable legislation and guidelines whenever possible before work will be performed.
- Electrical hand tools will be inspected by a qualified electrician every three months and by workers any time before starting the work.
- Electrical equipment that does not have a control mark on it will not be used.
- Electrical equipment shall only be repaired by electricians.
- Protective parts of any electrical hand tool will not be removed.

- If the electrical hand tool is sparking, it will be used with Hot Work Permit or in the general permitted area.
- After the completion of work, electrical hand tools will be kept with pulling their plug out to prevent trip and falls.
- When the work with electrical hand tool is finished, it will be returned to its storage place.
- The employees that will use the electrical hand tool will be trained.
- The employees conducting electrical works or using electrical equipment and tools will use the relevant PPE.

8.3.4 Vehicle Driving and Site Traffic

Traffic and traffic-related risks and impacts will be eliminated, minimized or prevented through the following measures:

- Unauthorized vehicles will not be allowed to enter the Project area.
- All drivers will comply with the Highway Traffic Regulation.
- Pedestrian walkways will be marked and kept clear.
- For pickups, heavier vehicles and all construction vehicle operators, SRC certificate is obligatory.
- On-site and off-site speed limits, which is determined by national legislation, will be complied with by employees.
- Drivers and passengers shall fasten the seat belts. Seat belts shall be fastened before driving and cannot be unfasten until the vehicle is properly parked.
- Regular and legal maintenance of the vehicles will be performed in line with the related regulations.
- Each vehicle will carry first-aid kit, fire extinguisher, reflector and spare tire.
- Overloading of the vehicles is forbidden, even if the vehicle tonnage is appropriate.
- Headlights, mirrors, windows and seat belt system of the vehicles will be operational and maintenance of those will immediately be provided when these systems have problems.
- No passenger is allowed to be carried on the back of a pickup or in heavier vehicles, or in the cabinets of construction machinery.
- Tires will be controlled regularly.
- Smoking is prohibited on vehicles.
- Cell phone usage in vehicles on the road is prohibited.

8.3.5 Working with Construction Machinery

Measures to be taken when working with or around the construction machinery are listed as:

- Construction machinery will be accepted to the site according to site entry rules.
- Daily and periodic maintenance of construction machinery will be ensured and shared with OHS team and the operator will perform a visual check before each use.
- Obeying general rules for operators, which are summarized below, will be ensured.
 - Operators will have a valid operator license.
 - Operators will have induction training.
 - Operator will visually control his/her construction machinery from top and bottom.
 - Operator will check any leakages such as oil, engine fluids, accumulator etc.
 - Operator will check engine, gearbox, hydraulic oil and radiator fluid levels.
 - Operator will check the pallets/tires, bolts, pins etc. whether they are broken or not.

- Operator will be sure there is nobody around the work area and work with the guidance of flagman.
- Operator will start the engine while parking brake is set.
- Operator will check all the displays while the engine is warming up for 2-3 minutes. □
Operator will control all the lights before night work.
- Operator will not work if his/her view is blocked or continue to work with one or more flagmen.
- Operator will not use cell phone while using the machinery.
- Helmet usage is not obligatory for closed cabin machinery, but the operator will use safety shoes and reflector vests.
- Operator will pay attention to power lines. If there is a risk of contact, energy will be cut-off first.
- At the end of the work, the operator will also control the machine surroundings and park the machine at a safe location. If there are malfunctions or areas to improve, the operator will inform the next shift's operator.
- When the work is finished, the operator will turn off the engine and lock and secure the machinery.
- Obeying general rules for employees, which are listed below, will be ensured.
 - Employees must be aware of the hazards and dangers of nearby working machines before starting the work.
 - All employees will use reflective vests/work clothes.
 - Pedestrian walkways should be used. The construction machinery's work area will not be used as a shortcut.
 - Employees will have the eye contact with the operator during works they perform nearby the machinery in motion.
- Refueling of construction machinery will be performed in designated areas or outside of the Project area.
- Construction machinery will not reverse without a flagman.

8.3.6 Excavation Works

Mitigation measures for the excavation works are listed below:

- Work Permit shall be obtained to establish excavation works.
- Excavation works shall be performed under supervision.
- Excavation equipment shall be checked before use.
- Excavation team shall have training on Excavation Risks.
- Excess excavated material shall be disposed of at least 1 meter away from the excavation area.
- Risk assessment shall be done during the planning of excavation works.
- If there is a live line (electricity, gas, steam, etc.) in the excavation area, energy shall be cut off or if it is not required to cut it off, the precautions that should be taken shall be specified by Work Permit.
- If vibration will likely cause subsidence, special precautions shall be taken.

- Depending on the condition of the excavated soil, it shall be strengthened by excavation or lining or by 45 degrees angling, after the opinion of HSE Manager.
- Working in the excavated area subjects to Confined Spaces Work Permit.
- For excavations deeper than 5 m, vehicle operation around the excavation area shall be prohibited. At least two locations shall be determined to go down, if it is necessary and the slope of the excavated area shall be checked by supervisor before going down.
- The excavation area shall be normally closed within the same day. If it is not possible, the excavation area shall be surrounded by barriers and warning lights shall be located for the night.
- Manual excavation shall not be preferred if it is not compulsory due to technical reasons. Excavations deeper than 50 cm shall not be performed manually. Special training shall be conducted for workers who will perform manual excavation.
- The working hours of employees are evaluated according to the condition of the ground and the working hours are shortened according to this assessment

8.3.7 Management of Chemical Impacts

8.3.7.1 Air Quality

Air quality of working environment will be maintained and measured according to related legislations and standards. According to risk assessments of physical, chemical and biological hazards related with air quality will be eliminated and/or reduced at the source. Necessary PPE and training will also be decided according to risk assessments. Designs and constructions will be done according to related air quality and safety legislations and standards.

8.3.7.2 Fire and Explosions

Mitigation measures regarding fires and explosions resulting from self-heating fuel piles, ignition of flammable materials and sources are presented:

- Flammables shall be stored away from ignition sources and oxidizing materials.
- Flammables storage area shall be remote from entry and exit points into buildings, away from plant ventilation and intakes or vents. It should have natural or passive floor and ceiling level ventilation and explosion and use spark-proof mixtures.
- Electrical grounding, spark detection and if needed quenching systems shall be provided where the flammable material is mainly comprised of dust.
- Fire hazard areas shall be defined and labelled to warn of special rules such as prohibition in use of smoking materials, cellular phones, or other potential spark generating equipment.
- Specific worker training in handling of flammable materials and fire prevention and suppression shall be provided.
- Fire extinguisher equipment (ladders, ventilation devices, fire extinguishers, etc.) will be purchased and will be kept in good condition.
- Fire extinguisher equipment will be labelled /signed according to related regulations and will be placed at easily accessible locations.

- Fire extinguishers will be placed close to areas that have fire risks such as chemical storage and welding areas.
- Personnel shall not be allowed to interfere with electrical appliances; only authorized personnel will be allowed to change the electrical installation. Electrical appliances will be closed and unplugged when they are not in use.
- Personnel who are responsible for the management of inflammable materials shall be appointed and shall be trained. Storage, transportation, and use of these inflammables will be established in compliance with national and international standards.
- Leakage and spillage of inflammable liquids shall be immediately cleaned and repaired.
- Fire exits and exit doors will be installed in both temporary and permanent structures/buildings and will be kept open all the time.
- A smoking area out of the plant will be designated and a fire extinguisher will be provided for this area.
- Fire practices will be established according to health and safety regulations.

8.3.8 Working in Flammable and Explosive Environments

Risk assessment shall be performed before working in flammable and explosive environments. Necessary signs should be placed on the site. Emergency communication numbers shall be placed. Conditions and situations to be aware of are defined under this section. These conditions and related mitigation measures are as follows:

- Flammable and explosive liquid storage shelves and barrels shall be earthed against static electricity hazards. Static electricity is the most important fire cause.
- Hot works such as welding, cutting etc. shall not be performed near flammable and explosive liquids. Special precautions shall be taken when it is necessary to do so.
- It shall be ensured that there is no spill, leakage etc. where flammable and explosive liquids are present.
- Fire extinguishers shall be placed to appropriate locations where there is a work with flammable and explosive liquids.
- Training shall be conducted on the use of fire extinguishers.
- The storage areas of flammables and explosives shall have ventilation and the area shall be ventilated three times in an hour. The frequency might be increased in special occasions.
- Flammable and explosive materials shall be stored in their original packages. For small usage quantities, they shall be carried with special safety containers, not in glass or plastic containers.
- Gasoline and thinner shall not be used in cleaning works. Non-flammable solvents shall be used.

8.3.9 Hazardous Materials

Measures shall be taken to avoid or minimize the potential for occupational exposure to hazardous materials and substances that may be released by the Project. Mitigation measures regarding hazardous materials are presented below:

- All hazardous materials shall be assessed in accordance with relevant regulatory and international requirements.
- All chemicals purchased from suppliers used on the site will be accompanied by their MSDSs that meet the standards.
- Storage of fuel will be in tanks equipped with locking devices and which have secondary containment (with %110 volume capacity) that are located on a platform in a designated area located away from any watercourse or drain.
- Spill kits, protective equipment, and other necessary equipment will be available where hazardous materials are handled, to enable any spills to be cleaned up.
- Appropriate first aid will be located close to hazardous material storage areas such as eyewash, showers, and first aid kits.
- Hazardous materials will only be transported in vehicles authorized for the transport of hazardous substances.
- Incompatible materials (acids, bases, flammables, oxidizers, reactive chemicals) shall be stored in separate areas, and with containment facilities separating material storage areas.
- The storage and use of hazardous substances shall be done under conditions of maximum security.
- Drummed hazardous materials shall be stored in areas with impervious surfaces that are sloped to retain any spills/leaks.
- Containers holding flammable and/or toxic materials will be kept permanently closed and covered. They shall be kept in their original packaging and they shall be handled and transported under maximum security.
- Any accidental leaks of fuel or oil will be immediately cleaned up with absorbent material and collected in closed and labelled containers - temporarily stored in specially designed spaces until delivery to an operator.
- Chemicals with different hazard symbols shall not be stored together.
- All Hazardous Materials shall be disposed of according to the requirements of relevant regulation.

8.3.10 Gas Cylinders and Chemicals

Mitigation measures developed to be implemented during works with compressed gas cylinders and chemicals are presented below:

- Cylinders shall be kept in vertical position all the time and be stored separately as full or empty and in accordance with their gassiness. The storage areas shall be away from the smoking areas.
- Manual handling of the compressed cylinders shall be forbidden.
- It shall be forbidden to roll full or empty gas cylinders on the ground.
- The flammable gas cylinders shall be stored with 6 m interspaces.

8.4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement is the systematic identification, analysis, planning and implementation of actions designed to influence stakeholders. A stakeholder engagement strategy identifies the needs of key groups and the sponsor plays a vital role in ensuring those business needs are met

Table 8.7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic(s) of engagement	Method(s) used	Location/frequency	Responsibilities
Stage 1: Project preparation (Project design, Scoping, ESMF/ESCP/SEP Disclosure)	Project Affected People: People residing in project area Vulnerable households	ESMF, ESIA, SIA, ESCP, SEP; Project scope and rationale; Project E&S principles; Grievance mechanism process	Public meetings, separate meetings for women and the vulnerable group; Face-to-face meetings Mass/social media communication (as needed) Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website Information boards or desks Grievance mechanism Local newspaper.	Quarterly meetings at project sites and as various components are executed and put to operation, continuous communication through mass/social media and routine interactions	RHD/Contractors
	Other Interested Parties (External) – NGOS working in the WASH and GBV sectors	ESMF, ESMP, ESIA, ESCP, SEP disclosures; Project scope, rationale and E&S principles Grievance mechanism process	Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAs	Quarterly meetings with affected communities; Disclosure meetings in local and national levels	RHD/Contractors
	Other Interested Parties (Internal) Press and media Local NGOs, Different Government Departments having link with project implementation namely District Administration District Police, Municipal, DoE etc. General public, jobseekers etc.	ESMF, ESMP, ESIA, ESCP, and SEP disclosures Grievance mechanism Project scope, rationale and E&S principles	Public meetings, trainings/workshops (separate meetings specifically for women and vulnerable people as needed) Mass/social media communication Disclosure of written information: Brochures, posters, flyers, website Information boards Grievance mechanism Notice board for employment recruitment	Project launch meetings with relevant stakeholders Meetings in affected locations/ communities as needed; Communication through mass/social media (as needed) Information desks with brochures/posters in affected villages (continuous)	RHD/Contractors, District Administration District Police, DoE etc.
	Other Interested Parties (External) Other Government Departments from which permissions/clearances are required;	Legal compliance issues Project information scope and rationale and E&S principles Coordination activities Grievance mechanism process ESMF/ESMP/ESIA/ESCP/SEP disclosures	Face-to-face meetings Invitations to public/community meetings Submission of required reports	Disclosure meetings Reports as required	RHD/Contractors, District Administration District Police, DoE etc.

	Businessmen, Contractors and suppliers				
	Other Interested Parties (Internal) Supervision by Consultants; Supervision of contractors, sub-contractors, service providers, suppliers, and their workers/labor force	Project information: scope and rationale and E&S principles Training ESMF/ESMP requirements and other management plans Grievance mechanism process E&S requirements Feedback on consultant/contractor reports	Face-to-face meetings Trainings/workshops Invitations to public/community meetings	As needed	RHD/Contractors
STAGE 2: Construction Phase	Project Affected People Incl. Vulnerable community,	Grievance mechanism Health and safety impacts (EMF, community H&S, community concerns) Employment opportunities Project status	Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshops Separate meetings as needed for women and vulnerable group Individual outreach to PAPs as needed Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website Information boards; Notice board(s) at construction sites Grievance mechanism -Local monthly newsletter	Quarterly meetings during construction phase Communication through mass/social media as needed Notice boards updated weekly Routine interactions Brochures in local offices	RHD/Contractors
	Other Interested Parties (External)	Project scope, rationale and E&S principles Grievance mechanism Project status	Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs	As needed (monthly during construction phase)	RHD/Contractors

	Other Interested Parties (External) Press and media Various Government Departments General public, jobseekers	Project information - scope and rationale and E&S principles, Project status Health and safety impacts Employment opportunities Environmental concerns GBV related consultation, Grievance mechanism process	Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshops Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website, Information boards Notice board(s) at construction sites Grievance mechanism GBV related issues would be handled and awareness on the issue including change of mind on the matter by the society at large would be addressed by implementing agencies including, WASH sector NGOs, NGOs specifically working on GBV matter, local leadership, religious leaders, village elders including women representatives, Headmasters of the local schools and Madrassas.	Same as for PAPs/ at regular intervals throughout the project period to educate and raise awareness amongst the population about the pitfalls of GBV and making them capable of arresting GBV in respective community.	RHD/Contractors
	Other Interested Parties (Internal) Supervision Consultants; local NGOs, Contractor, sub-contractors, service providers, suppliers and their workers/labor force	Project information: scope and rationale and E&S principles Training on ESMF/ESMP requirements and other sub management plans Worker grievance mechanism	Face-to-face meetings Trainings/workshops Invitations to public/community meetings	Daily, as needed	RHD/Contractors
STAGE 3: Operation and maintenance	Project Affected People including vulnerable community	Satisfaction with engagement activities and GRM Grievance mechanism process	Outreach to individual PAPs, & Website, Grievance mechanism, Newsletter	Outreach as needed Meetings in affected people and villages (as needed/requested)	RHD/Contractors
	Other Interested Parties (External), Press and media, NGOs linked with on GBV issue, Various Government Departments, General public, etc.	Grievance mechanism process Issues of concern Status and compliance reports	Grievance mechanism & Website Face-to-face meetings Submission of reports as required	As needed	RHD/Contractors

8.5 Traffic Management Plan

8.5.1 Principles

One of the prime objectives of this Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is to ensure the safety of all the road users along the work zone, and to address the following issues:

- The safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists travelling through the Construction zone;
- Protection of work crews from hazards associated with moving traffic;
- Mitigation of the adverse impact on road capacity and delays to the road users;
- Maintenance of access to adjoining properties; and
- Addressing issues that may delay the project.

8.5.2 Operating Policies for TMP

The following principles will help promote safe and efficient movement for all road users (motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians, including persons with disabilities) through and around work zones while reasonably protecting workers and equipment.

- (i) Make traffic safety and temporary traffic control an integral and high-priority element of every project from planning through design, construction, and maintenance.
- (ii) Inhibit traffic movement as little as possible.
- (iii) Provide clear and positive guidance to drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians as they approach and travel through the temporary traffic control zone.
- (iv) Inspect traffic control elements routinely, both day and night, and make modifications when necessary.
- (v) Pay increased attention to roadside safety in the vicinity of temporary traffic control zones.
- (vi) Train all persons that select, place, and maintain temporary traffic control devices.
- (vii) Keep the public well informed.
- (viii) Make appropriate accommodation for abutting property owners, residents, businesses, emergency services, railroads, commercial vehicles, and transit operations.

Figure 8.2 illustrates the operating policy for TMP for the construction of water pipes and the sewers along various types of roads.

8.5.3 Analyzing the impact due to street closure

Apart from the capacity analysis, a final decision to close a particular street and divert the traffic should involve the following steps:

- (i) approval from the ULB/CMC/Public Works Department (PWD) to use the local streets as detours;
- (ii) consultation with businesses, community members, traffic police, PWD, etc., regarding the mitigation measures necessary at the detours where the road is diverted during the construction;
- (iii) determining of the maximum number of days allowed for road closure, and 3 incorporations of such provisions into the contract documents;
- (iv) determining if additional traffic control or temporary improvements are needed along the detour route;
- (v) considering how access will be provided to the worksite;

- (vi) contacting emergency service, school officials, and transit authorities to determine if there are impacts to their operations; and
- (vii) developing a notification program to the public so that the closure is not a surprise. As part of this program, the public should be advised of alternate routes that commuters can take or will have to take as result of the traffic diversion.

If full road-closure of certain streets within the area is not feasible due to inadequate capacity of the detour Street or public opposition, the full closure can be restricted to weekends with the construction commencing on Saturday night and ending on Monday morning prior to the morning peak period.

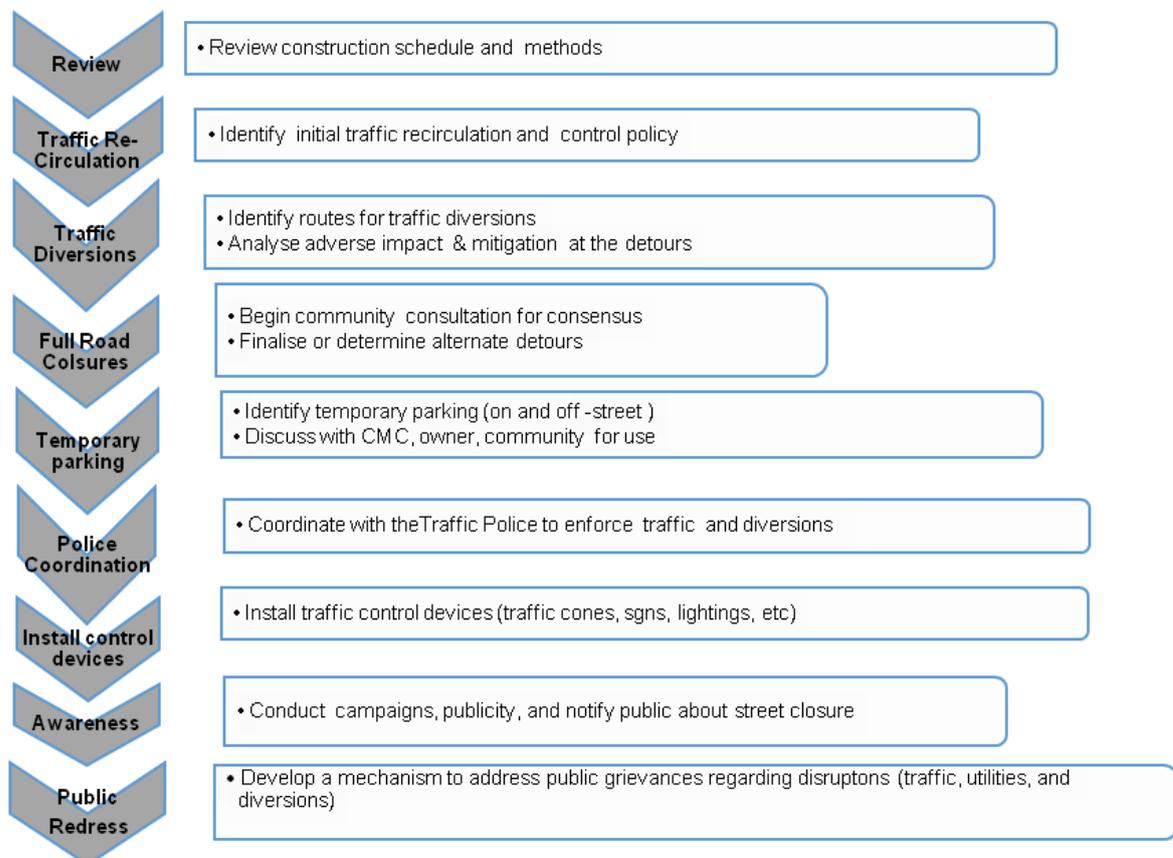


Figure 8.1: Policy Steps for the TMP

8.5.4 Public awareness and notifications

As per discussions in the previous sections, there will be travel delays during the constructions, as is the case with most construction projects, albeit on a reduced scale if utilities and traffic management are properly coordinated. There are additional grounds for travel delays in the area, as most of the streets lack sufficient capacity to accommodate additional traffic from diverted traffic as a result of street closures to accommodate the works.

The awareness campaign and the prior notification for the public will be a continuous activity which the project will carry out to compensate for the above delays and minimize public claims as result of these problems. These activities will take place sufficiently in advance of the time when the roadblocks or traffic diversions take place at the particular streets. The reason for this is to allow sufficient time for the public and residents to understand the changes to their travel plans. The project will notify the public about the roadblocks and traffic diversion through public notices ward level meetings and city level meeting with the elected representatives.

The PIU will also conduct an awareness campaign to educate the public about the following issues:

- (i) traffic control devices in place at the work zones (signs, traffic cones, barriers, etc.);
- (ii) defensive driving behavior along the work zones; and
- (iii) reduced speeds enforced at the work zones and traffic diversions.

It may be necessary to conduct the awareness programs/campaigns on road safety during construction. The campaign will cater to all types of target groups i.e., children, adults, and drivers. Therefore, these campaigns will be conducted in schools and community centers. In addition, the project will publish a brochure for public information. These brochures will be widely circulated around the area and will also be available at the PIU, and the contractor's site office. The text of the brochure should be concise to be effective, with a lot of graphics. It will serve the following purpose:

- (i) explain why the brochure was prepared, along with a brief description of the project;
- (ii) advise the public to expect the unexpected;
- (iii) educate the public about the various traffic control devices and safety measures adopted at the work zones;
- (iv) educate the public about the safe road user behavior to emulate at the work zones;
- (v) tell the public how to stay informed or where to inquire about road safety issues at the work zones (name, telephone, mobile number of the contact person; and
- (vi) indicate the office hours of relevant offices.

8.5.5 Installing traffic control devices at the work zones and traffic diversion routes

The purpose of installing traffic control devices at the work zones is to delineate these areas to warn, inform, and direct the road users about a hazard ahead, and to protect them as well as the workers. As proper delineation is a key to achieve the above objective, it is important to install good traffic signs at the work zones. The following traffic control devices are used in work zones:

- Signs
- Pavement Markings
- Channelizing Devices
- Arrow Panels
- Warning Lights

Procedures for installing traffic control devices at any work zone vary, depending on road configuration, location of the work, construction activity, duration, traffic speed and volume, and pedestrian traffic. Work will take place along major roads, and the minor internal roads. As such, the traffic volume and road geometry vary. The main roads carry considerable traffic; internal roads in the new city areas are wide but in old city roads very narrow and carry considerable traffic. However, regardless of where the construction takes place, all the work zones should be cordoned off, and traffic shifted away at least with traffic cones, barricades, and temporary signs (temporary "STOP" and "GO").

Figure 8.3 illustrates a typical set-up for installing traffic control devices at the work zone of the area, depending on the location of work on the road way, and road geometrics:

- Work on shoulder or parking lane
- Shoulder or parking lane closed on divided road
- Work in Travel Lane
- Lane closure on road with low volume
- Lane closure on a two-line road with low volume (with yield sign)
- Lane closure on a two-line road with low volume (one flagger operation)
- Lane closure on a two-lane road (two flagger operation)

- Lane closure on a four-lane undivided Road
- Lane closure on divided roadway
- Half road closure on multi-lane roadway
- Street closure with detour

The work zone should take into consideration the space required for a buffer zone between the workers and the traffic (lateral and longitudinal) and the transition space required for delineation, as applicable. For the works, a 30 cm clearance between the traffic and the temporary STOP and GO signs should be provided. In addition, at least 60 cm is necessary to install the temporary traffic signs and cones.

Traffic police should regulate traffic away from the work zone and enforce the traffic diversion result from full street closure in certain areas during construction. Flaggers/ personnel should be equipped with reflective jackets at all times and have traffic control batons for regulating the traffic during night time.

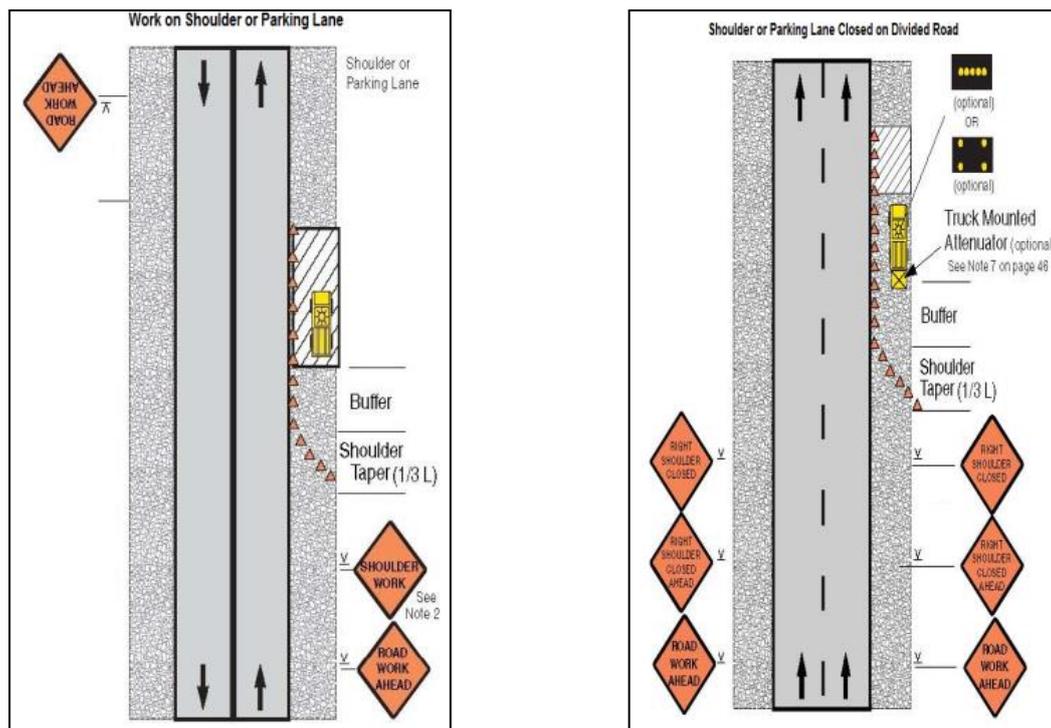


Figure 8.2: Work on shoulder or parking lane and shoulder or parking lane closed on divided road

In addition to the delineation devices, all the construction workers should wear fluorescent safety vests and helmets in order to be visible to the motorists at all times. There should be provision for lighting beacons and illumination for night constructions.

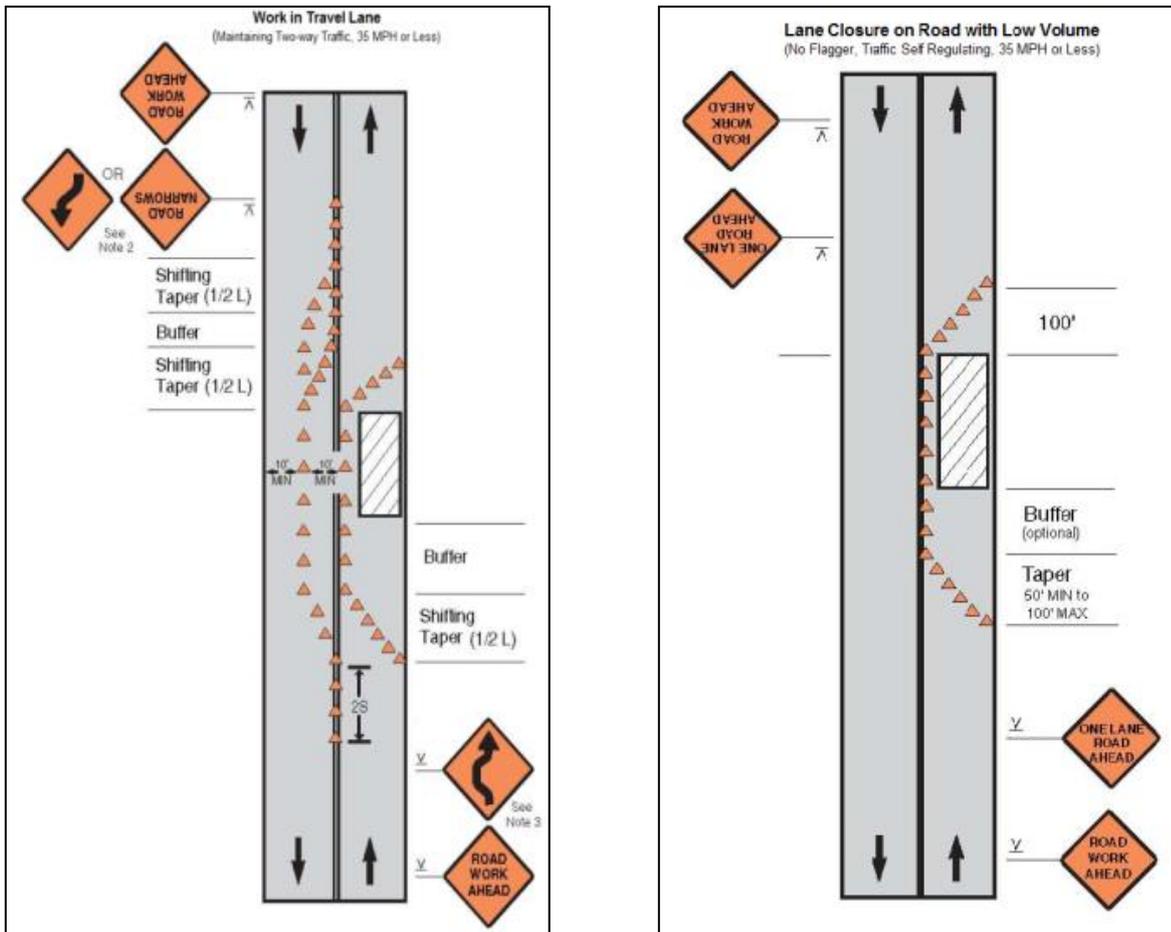


Figure 8.3: Work in Travel Lane & Lane closure on road with low volume

8.5.6 Recommendation

This TMP is a live document which can be updated as per requirement @ one-month interval.

8.6 SEA/SH Risk Mitigation Plan

The purpose of this action plan is to identify the issues, stakeholders, possible service providers and assess their capacity that aid in accessing grievance redressal.

The action plan will focus on corresponding mitigation measures - sensitizing the communities and other stakeholders, strengthening the institutional capacities - to mitigate the project-related potential risk of GBV in the project-affected population. A survivor-centric approach will be followed - all through, victim/survivors' care and providing access to different referral mechanisms are considered critical aspects of this plan.

Based on the GBV Risk Assessment checklist and assessment carried out on the PRIDE project by the World Bank, the Project's GBV risks are assessed "X." Accordingly, this action plan has addressed a list of recommended actions to address GBV Risks in the Project as per the "Good Practice Note" published by the World Bank. This action plan is intended for and applicable to project IAs, including contractors, and cover Project's footprint and adjoining communities.

Table 8.8: SEA/SH risk mitigation plan

Action	Activities	Responsibilities	Timeframe
Clearly define the SEA/SH requirements and expectations in the bidding documents for the contractor	Formulate and adopt a GBV informed bidding document Inform the contractors and provide orientation	PIU	During the bid publication
Evaluate the contractor's SEA/SH Accountability and Response Framework in C-ESMP	Evaluate the contractor's ability to meet the Project's SEA/SH prevention and response requirements before finalizing the contract. Evaluate the contractor's CoC	PIU	During the bid evaluation
Building and technical support for PIU	Training/orientation session carried out to sensitize PIU on the importance of addressing GBV/SEA/SH risks on the Project and the mechanisms that will be implemented	Task Team,	TBD
In-depth training	In-depth training sessions for Gender and Social Safeguard Specialist, as well as Procurement Specialist and Environment Specialist from PIU	Task Team	TBD
Relevant communication materials on GBV/SEA/SH and dissemination	Prepare the relevant communication materials on GBV/SEA/SH, including the risk of human trafficking and child marriage and dissemination of these materials	Gender and Social Safeguards Specialist/Task Team	TBD
Stakeholder consultation – GBV/SEA/SH issues	Consultations were carried out with the Project-affected local communities and other stakeholders to inform them properly about the potential SEA/SH risks and project activities to address SEA/SH-related issues, including the risk of human trafficking and child marriage.	PIU	TBD
Establish and strengthen an effective GRM that can respond to GBV/SEA/SH cases based on the existing framework	The mapping of GBV service providers at the divisional level is done. As a starting point, GBV response actors in specific project sites will prepare. It will take into account the provision of services in COVID 19-like emergency. Conduct a deeper quality assessment of service providers such as success rate, SP's response, time is taken to resolve, reputation within the UN agencies, etc.	PIU Task Team with support from WB	TBD
	Develop a referral process flowchart to handle the SEA/SH cases	PIU, but discussed and agreed upon with the Task Team.	TBD
	Train personnel to operate GRM, i.e., proper documentation for complaint registration and management; and confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of SEA/SH cases.	PIU, but discussed and agreed upon with the Task Team.	TBD
	Inform the community about GRM	PIU, but discussed and agreed upon with the Task Team.	TBD

	Provide appropriate referrals to complainants.	PIU, but discussed and agreed upon with the Task Team.	TBD
CoC signed and understood	Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities in CoC (for a sample of CoC for workers under annex 8) Carry out orientations on CoC. Have CoCs signed by all those with a physical presence at the project site. Disseminate CoCs (including visual illustrations) and discuss with employees and surrounding communities.	Contractor, Consultant, PIU	Within 15 days of the signing of the contract but before mobilization of the workers on the site.
Implement appropriate Project-related civil works to reduce SEA/SH risks.	Have separate, safe, and easily accessible facilities for women and men working on the construction site. Locker rooms and latrines should be located in separate areas, well-lit, and include the ability to be locked from the inside. Visibly display signs around the project site (if applicable) that signal to workers and the community that the project site is an area where SEA/SH is prohibited.	Contractor, PIU	During mobilization of the workers on the site
Undertake regular M&E of progress on SEA/SH activities.	Conduct M&E field visits. Review quarterly the action plan and progress against indicators listed Provide a quarterly report	PIU, Consultant, contractors	In line with roll of project activities.

9 Grievance Redress Mechanism

9.1 Introduction

Project-affected-people for the AIIB funded construction activities in the RAD road project and any other stakeholder may submit comments or complaints at any time by using the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The overall objectives of the GRM are to:

- Provide a transparent process for timely identification and resolution of issues affecting the project and people, including issues related to the environmental impact, resettlement and compensation program.
- Strengthen accountability to beneficiaries, including project affected people.
- Compensation payment,
- Failure to fulfill commitments,
- Poor management of construction activities,
- Accidents due to inappropriate planning of vehicle movement,
- Cultural conflicts between migrant workers and local communities,
- Disturbance due to excessive noise or other nuisance during construction or operation to unfair treatment of workers or unsafe working conditions.
- GBV and gender issues
- Complain on labor influx
- Complain or comment from different public, private and international stakeholders
- Complain, comments or suggestions from transport workers, labors, contractors, students, teachers, business entrepreneurs etc.

The GRM will be accessible to all Internal, external, regional and international stakeholders, including affected people, community members, civil society, media, vulnerable people and other interested parties. External stakeholders can use the GRM to submit complaints, feedback, queries, suggestions, or even compliments related to the overall management and implementation of the AIIB project. The goal of the GRM is to resolve difficulties and grievances in a way that is quick, affordable, and effective. Additionally, a distinct GRM is suggested for workers who adhere to the Bangladesh Labor Act of 2006 and the Labor Rules of 2015.

There will be several alternatives for submitting grievances during COVID-19 via websites, emails, phones, and other suitable communication channels. These grievances will be logged and handled appropriately. High transmission hazards and social isolation limits connected to COVID-19 and considerable resettlement.

To reduce the necessity for Project-affected individuals to physically contact with Project workers, a multichannel cloud GRM system will be built using the best examples and practices. With the help of various stakeholders, a training program on how to voice complaints during this epidemic will be organized. It will ensure:

- a) Accept, manage and respond to feedback/grievances through calls, text, social media and emails. Feedback is automatically logged and can be accessed remotely.
- b) Ready-made, off-the-shelf solution which requires minimum set-up and training to deploy and operate.
- c) It will be easier to access off/on-line with/out smart phone.
- d) It can be easily integrated with limited on-the-ground footprint.

The ARIPA 2017 allows objections by the landowners to acquisitions at the beginning of the legal process. There is almost no provision to address concerns and complaints that particular landowners

may raise in the later phases of the procedure after the objections are heard and resolved. There is no mechanism in place to hear and address the complaints of those who lack legal titles to the acquired lands because the legislation does not recognize them. As experienced in past projects, complaints and grievances may range from disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands to affected persons and assets missed by censuses, the valuation of affected assets, compensation entitlements, complains against noise, pollution, accident, GBV and other social and environmental issues. In view of this, RHD will establish a procedure to deal with and resolve any queries as well as address complaints and grievances about any irregularities in the application of the guidelines adopted in this SIA for assessment and mitigation of social impacts through grievance redress mechanism (GRM). In this Project, the GRM will address complaints and concerns relating to social issues. Grievance redress committees (GRC) will be formed to receive and resolve complaints as well as grievances from aggrieved persons from the local stakeholders including the project-affected persons. 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 actions. The procedure will, however, not preempt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

9.2 Formation of GRM

The fundamental objectives of the GRM, implemented through the GRC serving as a para-legal body, are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people. The procedures will however not a person's right to go to the courts of law anticipate. There will be four-tier grievance redress mechanism; 1st at local level (upazila), 2nd district level, 3rd PIU level and final one is for ministry level. Level 1 GRM is the most significant and AIIB's perspective effective functioning of the field level GRC is most significant.

All the local level complaints will be received at the Office of Upazila Engineer through the INGO/Consulting firm. All cases at the local level will be heard within four weeks of their receipt. PIC with the support of INGO/Consulting firm will inform all affected stakeholders and interested group about the program GRM and different committees at local, project, ministry level. However, anybody can complain to AIIB at any stages of the project.

9.3 Formation and Composition of GRC

9.3.1 Composition of Local GRC

RHD will form Grievance Redress Committees at Union and project level to resolve complaints or grievances formally through community participation. The GRC at union level will be composed off five members as follows:

Table 9.1: Local Level GRC Members

Sl.	Members	Designation
i.	Project Manager of RHD (EE)	Convenor
ii.	Concerned Ward Councilor/UP Chairman	Member
iii.	Representative of APs (Male)	Member
iv.	Representative of APs (female)	Member
v.	SMP implementing NGO representative	Member Secretary

9.3.2 Composition of Project GRC

The representative from RHD will chair the committee while NGO representative will act as member secretary. If resolution attempts at the local level fails, the GRC will refer the complaint with the minutes of the hearings to the Project Office for further review. The project level GRC will be composed of 3 members will also include the Project Director. The composition of the project level GRC will be as follows:

Table 9.2: Project level GRC members

Sl.	Members	Designation
i.	Project Director	Convenor
ii.	Executive Engineer, and	Member
iii.	Team Leader/Deputy Team Leader of INGO.	Member Secretary

The project director will chair the project level GRC, while TL/DTL of the INGO will act as the member secretary.

9.4 Scope and Jurisdiction of GRM

The GRC will be activated with the responsibilities to resolve resettlement and compensation related grievances/issues not to be addressed under legal suits in the courts. Scope of work and jurisdiction of GRC is as follows:

- The GRC will receive grievances, complaints or disputes through INGO field office from affected persons in written.
- The field official of INGO will assists Affected Person to lodge/register any resettlement grievance, complaints or disputes over ownership title of acquired land/assets to the GRC.
- The GRC will review, consider and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigation during SMP implementation.
- Any grievance, complaints and problems should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of one month, in case of any complicated one requiring additional and field investigation.
- Grievance of Indirectly affected persons will also be reviewed by GRC.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolutions will be based on majority vote.
- Any decision made by GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement, and environmental policy framework.
- The GRC will not deal with any issues/matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through written appeal, then GRC can only mediate for withdrawing of litigation.
- Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. However, the major grievances that might require mitigation include:
 - Dispute over APs not enlisted in the original SES or census.

- Losses not identified correctly.
- Compensation/assistance not as per entitlement matrix.
- Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance.
- Disputes over ownership
- Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership.
- A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of GRC.

9.5 Grievance Register & Documentation

To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints will remain open to the public. The GRCs will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register, including intake details, resolution process and the closing procedures. RHD will maintain the following three Grievance Registers:

- **Intake Register:** (1) Case number, (2) Date of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father or husband, (6) Complete address, (7) Main objection (loss of land/property or entitlements), (8) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (9) Previous records of similar grievances.
- **Resolution Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Complainant's story and expectation, (5) Date of hearing, (6) Date of field investigation (if any), (7) Results of hearing and field investigation, (8) Decision of GRC, (9) Progress (pending, solved), and (10) Agreements or commitments.
- **Closing Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Decisions and response to complainants, (5) Mode and medium of communication, (6) Date of closing, (7) Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction, and (8) Management actions to avoid recurrence.

Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in SMP implementation. The Project Office will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as and when asked for by RHD, the Expert Committee and any other interested persons/entities. The Project Office will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on the RHD website. The grievance redress flow-chart is presented in the below figure:

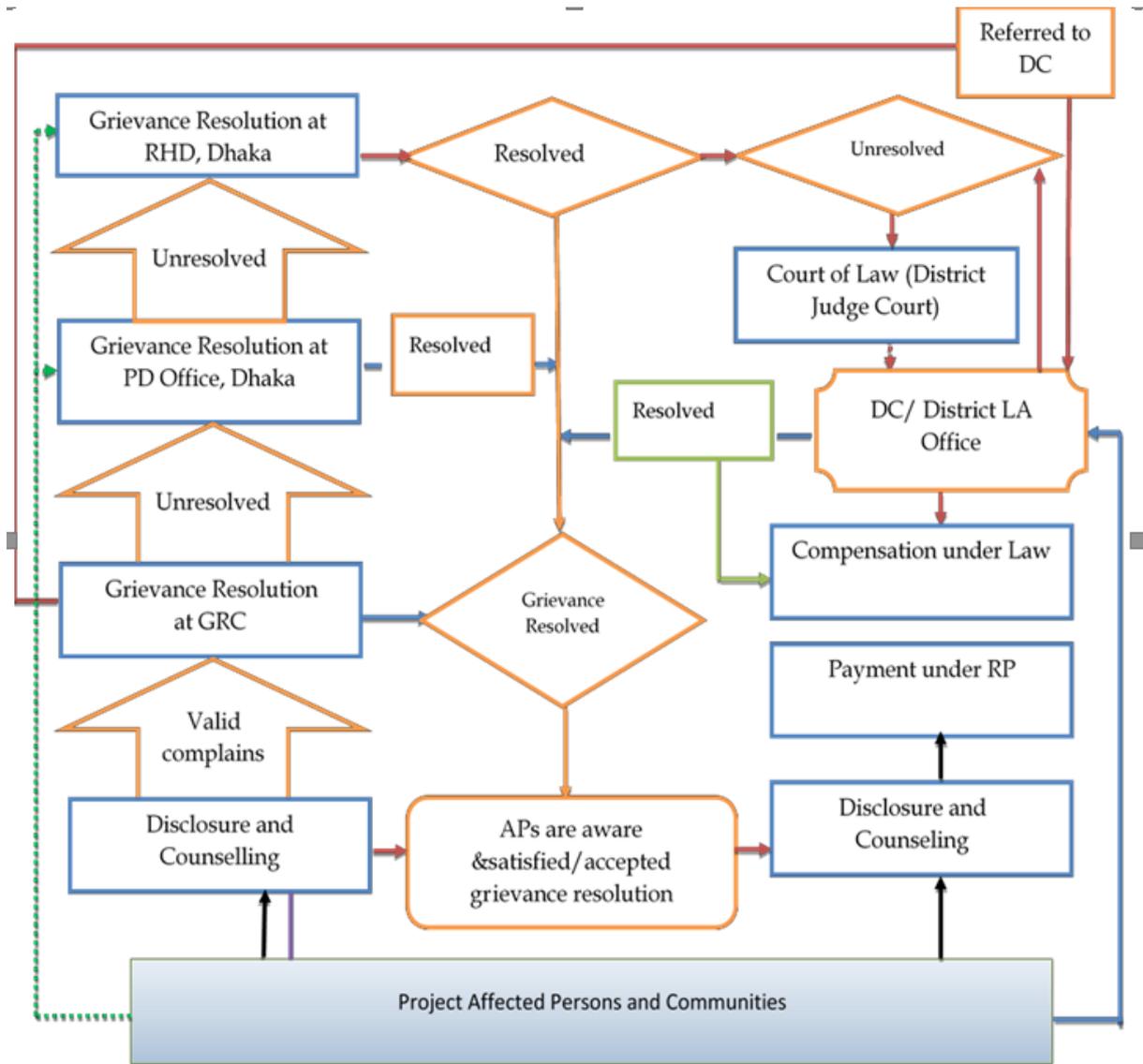


Figure 9.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism Chart

9.6 Steps to Grievance Resolution Process

Upon taking possession of acquired land, RHD will form Grievance Redress Committee. Prior to the start of construction works, RHD and its representative will inform the APs about the establishment of grievance redress mechanism and the process. All relevant contact information and the grievance redress steps will be posted at every UP office involved as well as INGO field office. The poster will be in local language and posted as soon as possible. The RHD representative will review every month to ensure that the posters are properly displayed and contact instructions and numbers are clearly provided.

GRC meeting will be held in the respective field office of RHD or INGO or any other location as agreed by the Committee and also convenient to the Project Affected Persons (APs). If needed, GRC members may take field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including ownership/shares, reasons for any delay in payments or other relevant matters.

The INGO and RHD will try as much as possible to address grievances locally before these are submitted to the GRC. If grievances are not resolved, the following procedures and timeline are described below-

Table 9.3: Steps of GRC Solutions

Steps	Action Level	Process
Step 1	Counselling	<p>Complaints and grievances from displaced person will first be heard during personal contact and focus group meetings at the village level. The RP implementation NGO on site will counsel APs regarding any gaps in information about the policy and eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistances.</p> <p>If the case/complaint is found to be outside the mandate of GRC, the RP implementing operatives will advise the aggrieved APs to lodge their complaints in the court of law at the district level. If the case/complain is within the jurisdiction of GRC, the RP implementing NGO will advise the aggrieved APs to formally lodge their complaints with the GRC.</p>
Step 2	GRC Resolution	<p>Member secretary of GRC will scrutinize the complaints and prepare case file for hearing and resolution. A formal hearing will be held before GRC at a date fixed by the member secretary of GRC in consultation with the chair and other aggrieved APs. On the date of hearing, the aggrieved AP will appear before the GRC</p> <p>at a place set in consultation with the APs and RHD and produce proof in support of his/her claim. The member secretary will note down the statement of the complainants and documents with all proofs.</p> <p>The decisions from majority of the members will be considered final from the GRC and will be issued by the Convener and signed by other members of the GRC. The case records will be up dated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant APs by the member secretary of GRC at the village level.</p>

Steps	Action Level	Process
Step 3	Decision from Project Director Office, RHD	If any aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Project Director of the RAD project at Dhaka within two (2) weeks after receiving the decision from GRC. The AP, in the complaint, must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The PD with, the assistance from the INGO on the TL/DTL will review the proceedings of the GRC hearing and convey its decisions to the aggrieved APs within two (2) weeks after receiving the complaint.
Step 4	Decision from PD	Should the resolution from Project Director office fail to satisfy the aggrieved APs, they will facilitate to forward their case for further review and settlement with the office of the Chief Engineer of RHD at Dhaka. The aggrieved AP will submit the petition with all documentary evidences of complaints and the resolution proceeding of step 2 and 3 within two weeks after the decisions from the Project Director Office is received.
Step 5	Decision from Court	Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy aggrieved APs, they can go/pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law at the district level.

9.7 Construction Workers Grievance

Laborers and other unskilled hired employees of the contractor have little recourse when their living circumstances deteriorate, they are not paid according to agreement, or basic necessities, such as drinking water, are not provided at construction sites, work camps, or on-the-job. The contract or letter of assignment for the job will contain the name and contact information of a RHD and/or the Contractor's employee for the worker to contact under this contract as part of the written agreement with each hiring. A second statement will be included in the letter/agreement, stating that the contractor will not penalize the worker for filing a complaint, and that if this happens, the contract will be fined an amount equal to the duration of the employee's contract from the time of the incident to the end of the contract period. The complainant will receive that sum. The contractor will provide a complaint box, which will be sealed and collected by the RHD, allowing construction workers to file complaints with the RHD directly.

9.8 Communication & Awareness Raising on GRM

The final processes and procedures for the GRM will be translated into local language (i.e., Bangla) and disseminated at all project locations. These shall be made available (in both leaflet and poster format) to all project locations with the staff on site and in the offices at Upazila, District and Municipality. The affected persons and their communities will be informed of the project's grievance mechanism in open

meetings at important locations and in PAP group meetings. Bangla translations of the RP in the form of information brochures will be distributed among the affected persons. The PAPs will also be briefed on the scope of the GRC, the procedure for lodging grievances cases and the procedure of grievance resolution at the project level.

9.9 Project-Affected People's Mechanism on Grievance Redress Activity

When project-related concerns cannot be satisfactorily addressed through Project-level GRM or the Bank's management processes, people who believe they have been or will be adversely affected by the Bank's failure to implement the ESP may submit complaints to the Bank's PPM in accordance with the Policy on the project affected people's mechanism (PPM). The Bank requires all Clients to notify Project-affected individuals about the PPM's availability. The Client's (or beneficiary's) Project-related website includes information on the availability of the PPM in an accessible and understandable manner in locally appropriate language(s).

9.10 Monitoring & Reporting

The Deputy Project Director (Resettlement) of RHD will keep records of all the grievances and their redress in monthly cumulative formats, which are to be signed by the Convener of the GRC. The format will contain information on the number of grievances received, resolved, and number of unresolved grievances.

Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the project(s). The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

9.11 GRM Contact Information - RHD

The project website, information boards in the on-site project office, and RHD Offices in the District HQs will all have information on the project and upcoming stakeholder engagement programs.

10 Institutional & Implementation Arrangement

10.1 Introduction

Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Road Transport and Highways Division of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) of the Rampura-Amulia-Demra (RAD) PPP Project. RHD is responsible to finance for land acquisition and resettlement of project-affected persons and arrange for the necessary right of way for the RAD project. The Project is being implemented under a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) between the Government of Bangladesh represented by RHD and a Private Sector Partner. As per the concessionaire agreement, the PPP company (to be formed), will be responsible for finance, design and construction of the RAD Expressway, operation of the expressway and finally its transfer to the Government, after expiry of concessionaire agreement (25 years including the construction period).

10.2 Institutional Framework for Implementation of SIA of RAD

The Project Office for design and construction of the RAD Project under the RHD is headed by a Project Director (PD). The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), in addition to the Project Director also includes a 'Finance and Accounts Unit' headed by a Deputy Director and a 'Construction, Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Environment and Utility Relocation Unit' headed by a Superintendent Engineer. An Executive Engineer will oversee Resettlement of project-affected persons and a Deputy Director will be responsible for land acquisition. The institutional framework for implementing the SIA of RAD Expressway project is presented below:

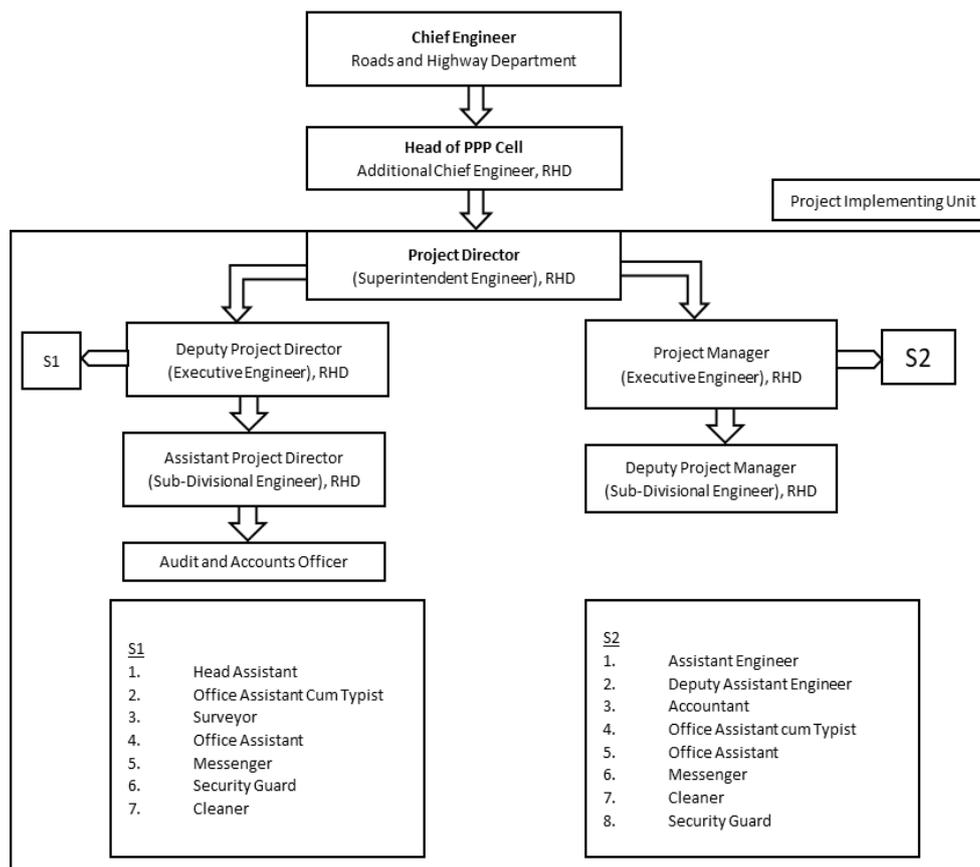


Figure 10.1: Organogram of Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

10.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at PD Office

The PIU, with assistance from INGO, will coordinate and manage compensation claim and other relevant matters of the affected households, disburse due compensation and other relevant benefits, and ensure unhindered access by the affected households to the program. The PIU will carry out the following specific tasks relating to Resettlement Plan finalization and its implementation: (i) coordinate necessary arrangement to support Resettlement Plan finalization and implementation activities; (ii) select, nominate and appoint personnel to the PVAC and GRC; (iii) submit updated Resettlement Plan to AIIB prepared by the consultant for review, endorsement, and disclosure before implementation; (iv) ensure meaningful consultations and stakeholder participations during Resettlement Plan updation and its implementation; (v) perform the overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring, and implementation of the program; (vi) ensure availability of necessary budget for complying with all necessary activities; (vii) Synchronize compensation payment activity and handover encumbrance-free land to the contractor as per the construction schedule; (viii) develop Resettlement Plan implementation tools and forms, including necessary Committees; and (ix) Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.

The PIU will ensure the availability of necessary fund and timely compensation payment to the affected households after necessary scrutiny. The PIU will also be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the livelihood restoration program, which will be implemented by the INGO. The DPD (PIU) in charge of the compensation fund management will report to the Project Director. He/she will work in close coordination with the concerned field-based office and the INGO on the day-to-day activities of the Resettlement Plan implementation as well as prepare Monthly and Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports.

The PIU and INGO will execute valuation of the affected assets by the PVAC, monitor the progress of the Resettlement Plan implementation work and prepare regular Safeguard Monitoring Reports. The PIU will ensure coordination between the concerned Stakeholders with INGO, GRC, PVAC, and with the affected households while the GRC will be formed for resolution of disputes. The composition and formation of Committees, mechanisms for quantification and valuation of assets, and grievance resolution will be promulgated in due course of time and in due process. The Institutional setup for the project is in given in Figure 10.2.

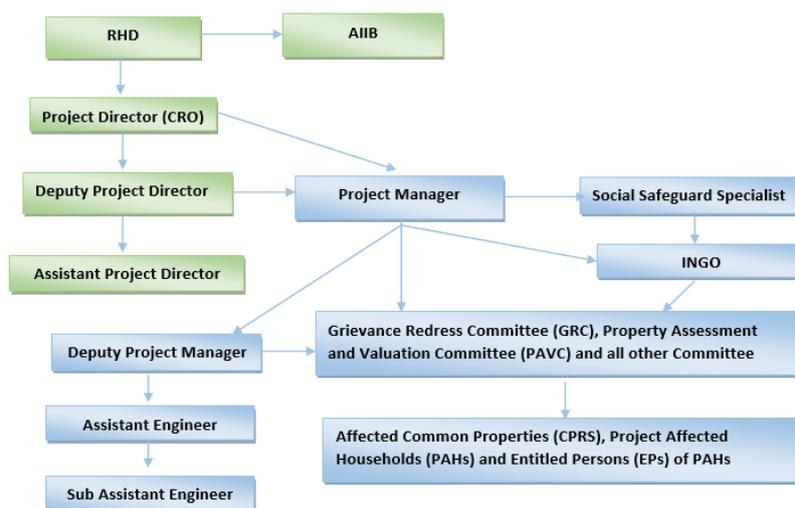


Figure 10.2: Institutional Arrangement for SIA Implementation

10.4 Roles of Project Director's Office

RHD has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director who is responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The Project Director is also the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) and is assisted and supported by Deputy Project Director (DPD). The Project Director has appointed an experienced NGO for the implementation of Resettlement Plan (also referred as INGO or implementing NGO) as well as internal monitoring the Resettlement Plan and also for development of a Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) for the affected households.

The Executing Agency (RHD) will implement the Resettlement Plan through setting a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by the Project Director (PD) with the status of Executive Engineer. The PIU under the Project Director will accomplish day-to-day activities pertaining to the Resettlement/Compensation issue and LRP with the active support of the INGO. The DPD will act as the Convener of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). RHD has engaged an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the SIA implementation. This agency will work in close coordination with the office of the CRO/Project Director, PIU and INGO.

10.4.1 Roles of Project Director

The Project Director (PD) is the chief executive of the Project. The PD is responsible for necessary policy, administrative and financial decisions and actions for effective and timely implementation of the Project as per the approved policy and implementation arrangements. PD may delegate his/her power through the Project Manager (PM) for overall management of preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement. Following are the specific responsibilities of the PD on LA&R:

- Oversee land acquisition requirements by locations, social screening and public consultations, preparation of land acquisition proposals (LAP) and receipt of administrative approval thereof and submission of LAPs to DC, PAP census and preparation tranche-wise and RP.
- Liaise with other Government Ministries/Departments, including the Deputy Commissioner-Dhaka, and any other stakeholders who are deemed instrumental in the land acquisition and RP preparation and implementation processes.
- Ensure that RPs are prepared and implemented in full, including compensation payment, following the schedule of civil works construction.
- Monitor progress in selection of sites, engineering design and determination of land acquisition needs and their specific locations, submission of LAPs to DC and approval by DLAC/relevant authorities.
- Approve or actively facilitate approval of the land acquisition proposals and resettlement
- Actively liaise with DC, assist the Project Manager and Deputy Project Director to resolve any issues to complete land acquisition in time.
- Review of progress of land acquisition and payment of Compensation under Law and to up on a routine basis.
- Coordinate all process tasks leading land acquisition and implementation of the RP.
- Coordinate and participate in the process tasks like social screening, public consultations, PAP census/surveys, market prices surveys, and joint on-site verification of the affected properties, and ensures flow of information between agencies.

10.4.2 Roles of Project Manager (PM)

The Project Manager (PM) is responsible for obtaining private and public lands for construction right of way following the approved alignment from the 00+000 at National Highway (N1) to 12+450 at Hatirjheel/Rampura, Dhaka. The DPD will be assisted by the Assistant Engineer, a Sub-Assistant Engineer, a Surveyor, a Kanungoo and a Chainman. Following are the specific responsibilities of the DPD (Resettlement):

- Manage preparation and implementation of SMP, obtain administrative approval from the MoRTB, submit to the DC office, Dhaka with request for acquisition of land in favor of RHD and follow up the process.
- Communicate with Ministry of Land, Deputy Commissioner Office and other public agencies for acquisition of public land (RHD, RAJUK, City Corporation for *Khash* land and the like) using appropriate legal instruments and procedures.
- Liaise with the DC office, Dhaka for timely execution of field feasibility assessment, conduct of DLAC meeting, joint verification, assessment of compensation and payment thereof.
- Liaise with the Ministry of Land for following up timely approval of the land acquisition and transmitting the approval to the DC office for proceeding with the land acquisition process.
- Engage and monitor activities of the implementing NGO for assisting the awardees in collecting compensation from the DC office and assist the DC office in the LA process.
- Identify and bring to the notice of the PD/Chief Engineer – any policy, administrative or
- Submit comprehensive periodic progress reports to RHD Management and through them to GOB and any other interested stakeholders.

10.5 Other Agencies Involved in the Process

10.5.1 Roles of Deputy Commissioners

The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) of Dhaka and Narayanganj has a key role to play in land acquisition (LA) for the project. He/she has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the awardees as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017. Furthermore, he/she has access to official records and the Legal/Administrative authority for title of land and eligibility of PAPs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land as well as for other assets, covered by the law.

RHD and the implementing NGO, will work with the DCs, Dhaka and Narayanganj during the Joint Verification of affected properties and the market survey of the properties, for ascertaining the current replacement cost, before budgeting the total compensation payable to the AP.

The DC office will receive funds for CCL payment from RHD and effect payment of CCL to the directly affected persons immediately, following issuance of notice under section 11 to facilitate quick disbursement of differentials, if any, by the RHD.

10.5.2 Responsibilities of SMP Implementing NGO

RHD appointed an experienced NGO for implementing the SMP at the field level (INGO). The RHD contracted out clearly defined tasks of the SMP implementing NGO in a detailed term of reference, such

as up-dating SMP, consultation/public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of ID cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/individuals, skills training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. INGO will initially create an ID number for each affected household (AH) as identified during the census and IOL, and prepare an ID card for each AH with a photograph.

Photographs of the AHs will be attested to by the concerned-UP Chairman/Ward Councillor and pasted on the ID Card. The ID Card will include on the holder's name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detailed address, details of quantity of losses, etc. The ID card will be issued by RHD with the joint signature of RHD and INGO representatives and distributed among the AHs.

The appointed NGO will design and develop menu driven Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) to create and maintain database of identified affected households. The CMIS will keep and restore affected households' details including losses and compensation/entitlement. INGO will create individual Entitled Persons (EP) file and Entitlement Card (EC) for easy resettlement assistance disbursement.

INGO will assist the AHs in preparing documents and opening bank accounts in their name to receive compensation vouchers from RHD. They will form a focus group with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or proximity and hold meetings on a regular basis to let them know about their right and entitlements, as prescribed in the SMP.

10.5.3 Resettlement Management Committees

SMP implementation will be participatory with representation from the government, local elected representatives, community and the affected persons. Selected representatives from appropriate stakeholders will be absorbed in various resettlement management committees. A Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will be formed for determination of replacement cost of land and assets for compensation and a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for addressing grievances of the affected persons in the resettlement process will be formed for each tranche of the Project.

In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities PVAC and GRC will be formed with representatives of the RHD, Consultant and representatives of the communities through gazette notification by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges. Formation, roles and responsibilities, and the mandates of the committees proposed are presented below:

10.5.4 Property Valuation Advisory Committee

Given that compensation levels are often inadequate in reflecting Replacement Cost, it is necessary to form Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) to provide guidance for the valuation of land, structure, tree, business income, rental income and employment income and recommend the replacement cost to the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) for approval. The Chief Engineer (CE), RHD/Secretary, Bridges Division, Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges, will authorize the formation of a PVAC for the project. The PVAC, which should record proceedings of all their deliberations, shall comprise the following:

1. Convener – Executive Engineer, Support to RAD project, RHD,
2. Member Secretary – Senior Resettlement Specialist, Project Office, RHD
3. Member – Land Acquisition Officer, DC Office, Dhaka
4. Member – Sub-Divisional Engineer, PWD, Dhaka

5. Member – Concerned Ward Counselor
6. Member – Assistant Engineer, Support to RAD Project, RHD

The CE will assist the PVAC by providing technical expertise in assessing the replacement costs for properties (land by type and mauza, structure by basic construction type, trees by broad species-type and crops by type. RHD will undertake consultations, as needed, with affected persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about the current market price of property, and review, as needed, past reports on replacement cost. For land, PVAC will seek to reconcile those prices with the land valuation data obtained under the SMP consultancy services during SMP budget preparation.

The PVAC will review and verify, as needed, through additional field investigations, the replacement costs assessed by type in ROW will be submitted to MoRTB for approval. The difference between CCL and replacement cost will be paid by RHD to the eligible persons (EP) with the assistance from the SMP implementing NGO.

10.5.5 Grievance Redress Committee

Objective of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), jurisdiction of GRC, complaints resolution process etc. The composition of GRC may be:

- ❖ All complaints from the PAPs will be received at the field office of the Implementing Agency, the member secretary of the GRCs with a copy to the concerned Local Government Institution representatives.
- ❖ The representative of the PIU in the GRCs upon receipt of complaints will inform the convener (RHD Executive Engineer) of the GRC and the convener will organize a hearing session for the complainants in the office of the concerned Ward Councilor's from where the complaint was receipt.
- ❖ The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned AP through the IA. If there are such matters relating to arbitration through the courts, the matter will not be addressed by the GRC and be referred to the Deputy Commissioner.
- ❖ The GRC will settle the disputes within maximum 21 days of receiving the complaints from the APs.
- ❖ Resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the PD for approval and after approval these will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements and payment thereof.

10.6 Role of Social Safeguard Specialist (National)

Social Safeguard Specialist (National) will be engaged by the PIU who will closely work with the Project Director for social & resettlement compliance. His/her major responsibilities will be for:

- Review the RP & SIA including the SMP to understand the project's social safeguards requirement as well as progress of the RP implementation and assist the PIU in updating the SIA in case of unanticipated impacts in terms of social safeguard and resettlement issues during the implementation stage;
- Conduct trainings, workshops, and other knowledge sharing sessions on lessons and good practices on safeguards, health and safety, etc. to the PIU and project company staff and build capacity of relevant staff to undertake their tasks in SMP implementation and monitoring;
- Ensure that all the social mitigation measures required to be implemented are properly incorporated;

- Monitoring the implementation of resettlement plan and different social mitigation measures.
- Prepare the monthly progress report to be included in overall monthly progress report of the project. The consultant also responsible for preparation and submit the quarterly progress report highlighting potential and actual issues and/or problems related to the RP/SIA and recommending corrective measures.
- Ensure that the project company (and its contractors/subcontractors, if any) comply with the relevant measures and requirements set forth in the RP, SIA, the SMP, and any
- Support PIU in resolving project-related complaints/grievances;
- Assist PIU/project company in organizing and conducting consultations and awareness raising activities;
- The consultant shall also review, on behalf of PD; the implementation progress report submitted by the INGO on a regular basis.

10.7 Role of Private Agency

As this is a PPP project, Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway Company Limited will implement the upgradation of four-lane project on PPP basis under the Road Transport and Highways Division. In this resettlement process the main responsibilities undertaken by RHD and DC office. However the project company always communicate with RHD and support them in resettlement process. When LA is final and Cash compensation will be provided, RHD handover the land to CRBC for construction activities.

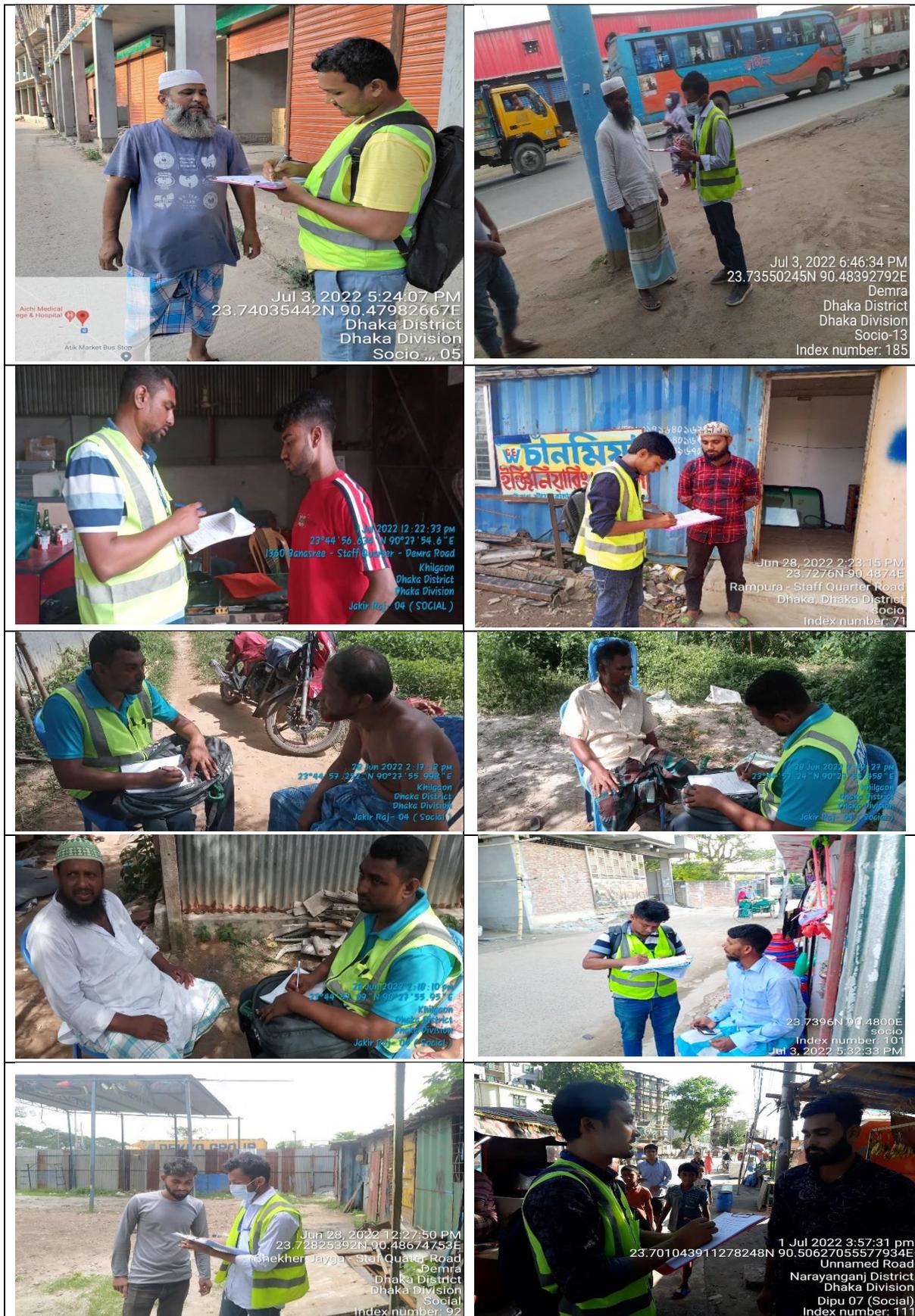
11 Conclusion

The Road and Highways Department (RHD) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) developed this Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in compliance with Government of Bangladesh (GoB) legislative policy and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework. For this, the consultant has conducted Socio-Economic Survey (SES) along the proposed AIIB funded proposed road corridor. The SES were conducted based on the feasibility design layout. Average household size within the affected HHs is 3.26. Structure enumeration preliminary study shows that about 968 structures (427 structures in LHS and 541 structure on RHS) along the road can be potentially impacted due construction of project road. Based on secondary data, project affected districts comprise about 2185 sq.km area with a population of 10,685,176. Literacy rate is comparatively higher in Dhaka district (64.79%) and in Rampura thana (74.50%). Majority in the study area are Muslim. Key NGOs in the study area are BRAC, ASA, PROSHIKA, Jatiya Mohila Sangstha, Nari Maitree, and so on. Majority in the project area are occupationally service-holder (Government and private) and businessman. Based on census and SES survey data (2022), only 5% female HHs against 95% male headed HHs. At project area, the male-female ratio is 100:118. Highest population density has been found within the age limit of 35-59. Analysis result depict that majority percent HHs have 2 to 4 members. A total of 98.07% of the PAPs are followers of Muslim religion. In the project affected area about 30% affected people are shop/hotel owner, 27.7% are Worker, 25.4% businessmen, and 2.2% are jobless. The average monthly income of the affected HHs is BDT 27,742; while 71.5% HHs reported their monthly income ranged between BDT 15,000 to 30,000. About 100% of sampled HHs in the project area reported use of drinking water from supply/pipe water and 99% HHs are using sanitary latrines. Almost 99.9% of HHs has access to electricity. About 60.6% of the sampled HHs reported to have account with any Bank and over 39.4% HHs have any member associated with NGOs. Majority of HHs in the project affected area take health services from the private clinic (26.3%), district hospital (26%) and from qualified private physicians (25.4%).

During preparation of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), DSCL team has conducted SES, census and relevant surveys in 2022. During preparation of SIA, 02 consultation meetings and 10 FGDs with different stakeholders including transport owners and users; local administration; local people; Bus track association, local business owners, police, female association etc. were conducted. Overall project interventions may cause both negative and positive livelihood impacts. This RAD project may traverse through small- and large-scale business, few residential settlements, CPRs, and agriculture land which may involve substantial social negative impacts and risks at various level during construction and operations. Of all the affected structures 22.21% are pucca structures, 20.25% are semi-pucca structures and 47.62% are tin made and about 10% are kutcha structures. Most of the structures impacted are of private ownership (96 percent). The main labor risks associated with the program are assessed to be related to the potentially hazardous work environment, the associated risk of accidents and labor influx. Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks can intensify within local communities when there are large influxes of male workers from outside the area during the construction period. Several hazards can be encountered while lifting cranes, drilling or using heavy machineries. Beside these, lack of clean and ventilated workspace and fire hazard are also associated risks during the project. OHS risk is likely to be soaring based on previous project experience. The expected risks may lead to personal injury, traffic related accidents, fall from height, poor working and living conditions of workers, and lack of PPEs. The consolidated outcomes of the sectoral analyses that were conducted as a part of the SIA Study. The following sectors are - Monetary economy; Economic infrastructure; Education and training; Community consultation and participation: Project induced immigration; Agriculture and land; Gender; Representation and access to income; Access to project

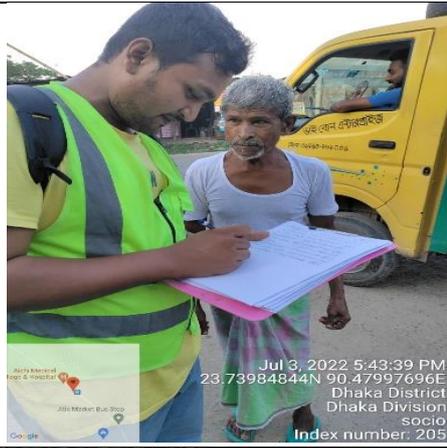
information; Human rights; Cultural heritage and archaeology; Ecosystem services; Health; Health systems issues; Communicable respiratory diseases linked to housing and camps; Vector-related disease; Sexually-transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS; Soil, water and waste-related diseases; Food and nutrition-related issues; Non-communicable diseases; Accidents/injuries; Potentially hazardous materials, noise, vibration and short-term chemical exposures; Social determinants of health; Veterinary medicine and zoonotic diseases; Cultural health practices. SIA comprising the Entitlement Matrix, compensation and rehabilitation options among others shall be brought to the notice of APs and host communities. The specific resettlement-related activities to be performed, such as SIA, census and socio-economic survey, resettlement planning, public consultation, development of mitigation and income restoration measures, implementation of SMPs, and monitoring and evaluation, and their subproject implementation schedule, all are detailed in the resettlement planning document. The SMPs prepared separately and will be disclosed to the public, through information disclosure workshops and other means such as posters and/or resettlement booklets, notices in the local government offices etc. To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried out during the survey. In this regard, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the occupation and gender-based groups were consulted through PCMs. The overall social management plan including and Gender Action Plan are formulated in this report. A SMP has been designed to mitigate the Project's social risks and impacts. It includes mitigation measures, capacity building, responsibilities and reporting system and budget. In addition, the SMP provide measures to address GBV issue at the project level. The executing agency for the project is the Roads and Highways Division (RHD). A project implementation unit (PIU) will be established which will be headed by a full-time project manager with support from Environmental Specialist, Social Development Specialist and Health and Safety Specialist. The Environmental and Social Circle of RHD will also be supported and strengthened under the project. Environmental and social specialists will be a part of the CSC to monitor the EMP/SMP implementation and ensure compliance with both AIIB and Government of Bangladesh requirements. A 2-level GRM will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM will deal with complaints and grievances related to both social/resettlement and environmental issues in this Project. Grievance redress committees (GRC) will be formed to receive and resolve complaints as well as grievances from aggrieved persons from the local stakeholders including the project-affected persons. The procedure will, however, not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law. Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) for the proposed Project. RHD will engage reputed agencies for monitoring & evaluation of SMP implementation. RHD will work together with the DCs (Deputy Commissioner) for acquisition of land for the Project. For determining the fair compensation of potentially lost assets at replacement value, Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PAVC) will be formed at district level. During implementation stage, the NGO will form a Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) at each area with the approval of the Project Director and involve the local communities and DPs in the implementation process. The committee will ensure local participation, provide local inputs and assist in matters related to implementation of the SMP.

Appendix A: Census and Socio-Economic Survey in the Project Affected Areas









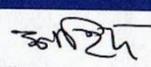
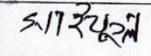
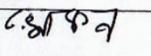
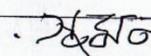
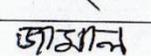
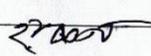
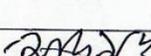
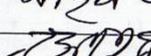
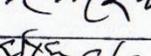
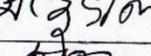
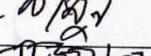
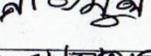
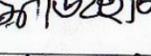
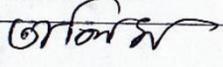
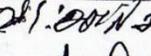
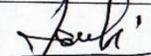
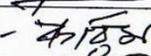
Appendix B: Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and Public Consultation Attendance List


Shop Owner Group.

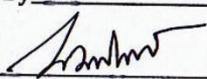

UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

FGD-1 **List of Participants in Public Consultation / FGD**

Address: Chittagong Road, Siddhirganj,
 GPS: 23.6973066 N 90.508670 E
 Date: 24/06/2022 Time 4:00 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	MD. SHAHID	34	BUSINESS	01863245354	
2	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	22	"	01872884640	
3	MD. KHOKON	30	"	01874624825	
4	MD. SUMON	32	"	01914352867	
5	MD. JAMAL	36	"	01918661780	
6	MD. HARUN	38	"	01833642872	
7	MASUM KHAN	39	"	01855897680	
8	MD. SOHEL	37	"	01924540364	
9	MD. ISLAM	45	"	01775114616	
10	MD. MAMUN	37	"	01307366060	
11	MD. NAZMUL	29	"	01763485477	
12	MD. SHAHJAHAN	55	"	01812129483	
13	ALAMEN	43	"	01942913155	
14		45	"	01712126137	
15	KARIM	45	"	01817465085	
16	MD. JAKER HOSSAIN	42	"	01811211224	

Facilitated By _____

Signature  _____

Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway Company Limited  

(ING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO) THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address:

GPS:

Date: Time:

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
17	MD. YUSUF	46	BUSINESS	01674639667	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	MD. SHAHIDUL	46	"	01725649457	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	MD. AKTER HOSSAIN	34	"	0187942718	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	MD. MONSUR	38	"	01400398623	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	MD. MAHFUZ	30	"	01404290229	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	MAHMUDUL HASAN	34	"	01022042538	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	MD. ABBAS	32	"	01922799670	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	MD. ALAMGER	29	"	01960389921	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	MD. ROBIN	42	"	01078290772	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	MD. RONI	35	"	01600240424	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	SHUVO	18	"	01089261704	<i>[Signature]</i>

Facilitated By _____

Signature *[Signature]*

Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway
Company Limited



UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



Fish Farmers Group



FGD-02

List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Fisheries

Address: Shukurshi, Golakata, Sarulia, Demra

GPS: 23.70808 N 90.501988 E

Date: 25-06-2022 Time: 4:45 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
01	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	51	কৃষক	01717764513	Masud
02	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	42	কৃষক	01776470058	Masud
03	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	48	কৃষক	01727347857	Masud
04	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	53	কৃষক	01963905367	Masud
05	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	39	কৃষক	01712006188	Masud
06	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	54	কৃষক	01720076481	Masud
07	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	51	কৃষক	01714942791	Masud
08	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	48	কৃষক	01754009172	Masud
09	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	38	কৃষক	01556474216	Masud
10	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	52	কৃষক	01724274677	Masud
11	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	47	কৃষক	01718650948	Masud
12	মোঃ মাসুদ আলী	53	কৃষক	01827226481	Masud

Facilitated By _____

Signature

Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway
Company Limited



UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



Land owner Group



FGD-3

List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Land owner

Address: Demra Staff quarter, By Pass, Kamargop
 GPS: 23.723581 N 90.490574 E
 Date: 26/06/2022 Time 5:20 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	শ্রী: মাহবুব হোসেন	৫০	কৃষক	০১৭৩৫৫১৬৫০	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: নিজেম উদ্দিন	৪০	কৃষক	০১৮১৮৭৩২৪৪	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: সামান্দুল আলম	৫২	কৃষক	০১৭৫২২২৫০৭	[Signature]
4	আবির হোসেন জামি	২২	কৃষক	০১৩১৪৪৭৩৫২৯	[Signature]
5	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হুসে	২৭	কৃষক	০১৭৩৭৭৪৫৫৭৭	[Signature]
6	শ্রী: বালুগিয়া	৪২	কৃষক	০১৭৪৪৫২১১৭	[Signature]
7	শ্রী: আবুল হোসেন	৫২	কৃষক	০১৭৭৩১৬০৫৭৬	[Signature]
8	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ বিল্লাহ	৪৭	কৃষক	০১৭৭৫৬২২২১৪	[Signature]
9	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন	৫০	কৃষক	০১৭১৬৭৭৬৭০৩	[Signature]
10	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪০	কৃষক	০১৭৩৫৫১৩৫৬৫	[Signature]
11					
12					

Facilitated By _____

Signature [Signature]

Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway
Company Limited



UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



Landowner + Businessman Group



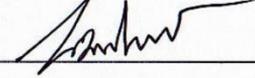
FGD-4

List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: Mir Para, Demra, Dhaka
 GPS: 23.730560 N 90.486024 E
 Date: 27/06/2022 Time: 2:30 PM

Sl. No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
01	নূর আলম	30	স্বাধীনতা	0162742214	নূর আলম
02	কাজী	26	ব্যবসায়ী	01972600530	কাজী
03	শ্রী: শাহান	24	ব্যবসায়ী	01315091153	শাহান
04	হিম্মতুল চন্দ্র	60	ব্যবসায়ী	01776018528	হিম্মতুল
05	আফিজ আলিক	32	ব্যবসায়ী	01916958071	আফিজ
06	আব্দুল কাদীর	55	ব্যবসায়ী	01837147349	শ্রী: আব্দুল
07	সাব্বুদ	26	চাকুরী	01767626203	সাব্বুদ
08	বাহাজিদ	32	ব্যবসায়ী	01517094872	বাহাজিদ
09	রাফিক	45	ব্যবসায়ী	01301311783	রাফিক
10	বনি	25	ব্যবসায়ী	01991450212	বনি
11	রাশিদ	30	ব্যবসায়ী	01311398347	রাশিদ
12	আব্দুল মালিক	49	ব্যবসায়ী	01772599931	আব্দুল মালিক
13	আব্দুল মালিক	47	ব্যবসায়ী	01771783423	আব্দুল মালিক
14	মিলন রায়	45	ব্যবসায়ী	01911164135	মিলন
15	মিয়া	28	ব্যবসায়ী	01925590972	মিয়া
16	আবু বাকর মিলিক	39	ব্যবসায়ী	01707065945	আবু বাকর

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UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



FGD-5 Female

Female Group



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: Nagdarpar, Philgaon, Dhaka.
 GPS: 23.7497966 N 90.4616642 E
 Date: 29/06/2022 Time: 5:00 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
১	মাহবুব বেগম	50	মুদিয়া	01961800841	মাহবুব
২	সাহিম	48	৷	01837393422	সাহিম
৬	মোমিনা	32	৷	01837393422 0193858237	মোমিনা
৪	মাহবুব	38	৷	01948500959	মাহবুব
৫	সাহিম	50	৷	01986667462	সাহিম
৮	সাহিম	46	৷	-	সাহিম
৭	সাহিম	40	৷	-	-
৮	সাহিম	32	৷	01323727259	সাহিম
৯	সাহিম	42	৷	-	সাহিম
১০	সাহিম	40	মুদিয়া	-	সাহিম
১১	সাহিম	16	৷	01902409245	সাহিম
১২	সাহিম	38	৷	01914868013	-
১৬	সাহিম	42	৷	01911859541	সাহিম
১৪	সাহিম-২	36	মুদিয়া	-	Sahim

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UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



Landowner + Business Man Group.



FGD-6

List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: Baganbari, Metradia, Rampura, Dhaka.
 GPS: 23.7613033 N 90.4453766
 Date: 30/06/2022 Time 5:30 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
১	মো: জাহান বান্না	40	কাজ	01688718686	Abul Kalam
২	মি: মুন ইমাম	32	।।	01829722802	Munim
৩	ইমাম মিয়া	38	।।	01218695810	Imam
৪	মো: মুন মিয়া	49	।।	01938441829	Munim
৫	মো: মুন মিয়া	50	।।	01880022553	Mizan
৬	মো: মুন ইমাম	35	।।	01915026223	Munim
৭	মো: মুন	26	।।	01007641775	Munim
৮	মো: মুন	৫৬	কাজ	01857134581	Munim
৯	মো: মুন	৫৬	।।	01701450123	—
১০	মো: মুন	৪০	কাজ	01921466147	Munim
১১	মো: মুন	৪৬	কাজ	—	—

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UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



Land owner + Market Committee



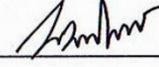
FGD-7

List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: Moradia Hat, Moradia, Rampura
 GPS: 23.7619433N 90.44433E
 Date: 30/06/2022 Time: 6:00 P.M

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
১/	আক্তার হোসেন	৪২	কৃষক	০১৭১১০০৬৪৫	Akter
২/	এনাছুর হক	৪৬	কৃষক	০১২২০০৭০৬০৭	Enamul
৩/	কুদ্দুস হান	৪৬	কৃষক	০১৭৭১৪০০১১৩	Kuddus Han
৪/	মোঃ শাহিন হোসেন	৩২	কৃষক	০১৬২৩২৭৭১৩০	Shahin Hossain
৫/	নাসিম উদ্দিন	৩৯	কৃষক	০১২১৫২৩০৬৬৫	Nasim Uddin
৬/	আওনাৎ হোসেন	৪৭	কৃষক	০১৪৩২২৫২২৩০	Awnat Hossain
৭/	সৈফিক আহমেদ	৬০	কৃষক	০১২৫১২১৬৬৫৬	Saifur Rahman
৮/	আমরুল হক	৫২	কৃষক	০১৭১৫০৪২৩২৭	Amr
৯/	মাহাবাব আলী	৫৪	কৃষক	০১৭৭২৩৭৭৫৪৩	Mahabab
১০/	সিদ্দিক হান্ন	৫০	কৃষক	০১৬৭২৩৭৪৩৫৫	Siddique

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UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHATTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



Fisher Seller Group



FGID-8

List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: Chairman bari, chittagong road, Shimrail, Tekpara
 GPS: 23.6993176 N 90.5085623 E
 Date: 02/07/2022 Time: 2:00 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	Abdul Motaleb	55	ফিশার	01714639532	
2	Hazi md: Golam Hossain	52	ফিশার	01712603021	
3	MD: Nur Alam	36	ফিশার	01683056463	
4	MD: Alam Hossain	40		01710813517	
5	MD: Bared	57		01684231763	
6	MD: Monir Hossain	50	ফিশার	01556470058	
7	Hazi md: Nozrul Islam	56	ফিশার	01712428099	
8	Oroni	52		01923527471	
9	md: Nilon Shikdar	40		01727291017	
10	md: Ariful Haque	32		01913803085	
11	MD: Mammun	28		01818038203	
12	MD: Abed ali	58		01991230602	
13	MD: Abdul Kaddus	60		01912641675	
14	MD: Aslam	41		01716588722	
15	MD: Shakil Mahmud	36		01674154995	
16	MD: Kabin Hossain	52		01712818177	
17	MD: Sorub Hossain	35		01920843749	

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UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



Non-Title Businessman



FGD-9

List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: triphoni, Bagambari, Khilgaon, Dhaka
 GPS: 23.75806454N 90.44732355E
 Date: 02/07/2022 Time: 5:30 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
১	আমসুল হামিদ	48	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৮১৩৭০৫৫৪৫	<i>[Signature]</i>
২	মনির হোসেন	50	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭১০১৬৪৩৭৩	<i>[Signature]</i>
৩	মোহাম্মদ	60	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৮১২০৭১৭৬৭	<i>[Signature]</i>
৪	আবদুল মালিক	42	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৮৭১২৩০৪৬২	<i>[Signature]</i>
৫	হাসিনুর রশিদ	40	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৩৫০৫৪২৬৬৭	<i>[Signature]</i>
৬	ইব্রাহিম	48	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৩৭৫৫৭১২২২	<i>[Signature]</i>
৭	ফারুক	60	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৬১১২৭৪৬৭০	<i>[Signature]</i>
৮	রাসেল	32	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২২৭২৭৬৭৬	<i>[Signature]</i>
৯	সাহেব হোসেন	34	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭১৫৫৭৫২৫১	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway
Company Limited



0+000 (Chittagong Road - To Jatrabaru)
Left Side

নাম	স্বত্বস্বত্ব নং	ID	ধরণ	Index
শ্রীমতী ইব্রাহিম	01927076637		ভূমি	15
শ্রীমতী	01920778880		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	16
সাজিব	01727007081		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	17
মিজাবুর রহমান	01710826022		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	18
সুমন	01727772266		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	19
আব্দুল	01756501998		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	20
সোভানি/সোভানী	01670777249		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	21
স্বত্ব			স্বত্বস্বত্ব	22
স্বত্ব	01710991761		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	22
সাজিব	01675077896		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	23
শ্রীমতী সাজিব/সাজিব	01838717071 01871707		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	24
স্বত্ব	01843256442		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	25
স্বত্ব	01813348850		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	26
স্বত্ব	01845200903		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	27
শ্রীমতী ইব্রাহিম	01775758913		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	28
শ্রীমতী সাজিব/সাজিব	01677228389		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	29
স্বত্ব	01627021345		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	30
স্বত্ব	01762432910		স্বত্বস্বত্ব	31
স্বত্ব	01735761396	8x12	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	32
স্বত্ব	01814919663	8x12	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	33
শ্রীমতী সাজিব/সাজিব	01861801299	6x6	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	34
স্বত্ব	01959838381	6.12	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	35
শ্রীমতী সাজিব/সাজিব	01824966398	6.12	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	36
শ্রীমতী সাজিব/সাজিব	01855591960	6.12	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	37
স্বত্ব	018880192164216	6.8	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	38
শ্রীমতী সাজিব/সাজিব	01727507531	6.12	স্বত্বস্বত্ব	39

নাম	M	সংখ্যা	ক্র.সং
শ্রীমতী জামি	01980123260	৬.৪	৭০
শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ	01922042538	৮.১২	৭১
শ্রীমতী সৈয়দা রবিয়া	01719094559	৮.১২	৭২
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হোসেন	01774996723	৮.১২	৭৩
শ্রীমতী হাফিজুল হাফিজ	01404290829	৬.৪	৭৪
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01782583851	Mobil expenses ৬.৪	৭৫
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	0		
শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ	01926975592	৭.৪ (৭.৪)	৭৬
শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ	01400556980 (৬.৫) (মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ)		৭৭
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01811017980	৭.১০ (৭.১০)	৭৮
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01676274492	মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ (৬.১০)	৭৯
শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ	01871116058	৬ (৬.৭)	৫০
শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ	01782495610	পান/মুসাব্বি (৬.৫)	৫১
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	019789290772	মোস্তাফিজ হাফিজ (৬.৫)	৫২
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01954206997	৬ (৮.১২)	৫৩
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01676746255	৬ (১০.১২)	৫৪
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01914352867 ID:1914035000198	৬ (৬.১০)	৫৫
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01942913155	৬.৭	৫৬
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01632396332	৬.১০ (৬.১০)	৫৭
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01918661780 ID:1919680846001	৬ (৬.১০)	৫৮
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01855897680 ID:6710229071877	৬ (৬.১০)	৫৯
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01833642872 ID:2837239496	৬ (৬.১০)	৬০
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01724201229 ID:2356032090	৬ (৬.৬)	৬১
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01718485422	৬ (৬.৬)	৬২
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01811211224	৬ (৮.১২)	৬৩
শ্রীমতী হুসেইন হাফিজ	01823130800	৬ (৬.৮)	৬৪

নাম				
শ্রীঃ কামরুল আলম	- 01712126137 - 107774203777	কামড়	6.9	66
নিউন	01711079948	u	6.8	67
শ্রীঃ ইলিয়াস	- 01684993320	কামড়	6.8	68
বাহিন	- 01601954941	কামড়	(৬.৮)	69
শ্রীঃ বাহিন	- 01676746255	আবদুল মালিক	6.4	70
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01820916835	u	8.4	71
শ্রীঃ				
শ্রীঃ ইলিয়াস	- 01760806570	কামড়	8.6	72
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01725659567	কামড়	10.6	73
শ্রীঃ ইলিয়াস	- 01878793817	কামড়	8.8	74
শ্রীঃ বাহিন	- 01687703900	শ্রীঃ	(৬.৮)	75
শ্রীঃ মোঃ	- 01965-702969	কামড়	(6.6)	76
শ্রীঃ হুম্ম	- 01919327437	শ্রীঃ	6.9	77
শ্রীঃ হুম্ম	- 01919976273	কামড়	6.8	78
শ্রীঃ হুম্ম	- 01937300474	u	6.6	79
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01840948063	কামড়	6.4	80
শ্রীঃ	- 01741339890	কামড়	6.4	81
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01820547849	কামড়	4.5	82
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01951244308	কামড়	8.4	83
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01685851307	u	8.4	84
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01973727757	u	6.4	85
শ্রীঃ আবদুল	- 01917593760	u	6.4	86
শ্রীঃ				
শ্রীঃ কামরুল	- 01927579644	কামড়	7.4	87
শ্রীঃ ইলিয়াস	- 01760619362	u	u	88

১১	মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৬০৪০৫৭৭৫	৫.৫	৪৭
১২	আব্দুল হক	০১৬৩২২৭৪৩৩৪	৫.৫	৭০
১৩	নাজিম হোসেন	০১৪১৫৫১৬৭৫৬	৫.৭	৭১
১৪	ফাতেমা	০১৬৭৭৭৩২৭৭৫	৫.৪	৭২
১৫	ফাহিমুল হক	০১৪০৭৩৬৬০৬০	৫.৬	৭৩
১৬	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৪৫০০৭০৭৭৭	৫.৫	৭৭
১৭	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭১০৭২৪০৩০৬	৫.৫	৭৫
১৮	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৬৭১৭৭১৩৬৬	৬.১০	৭৬
১৯	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৬৫০৪০৭৭৭৭	৫.৫	৭৭
২০	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭৫৪৫০১০৬০	৬.১২	৭৪
২১	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৪২০০৪৩৭১৫	৫.৫	৭৭
২২	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৪৭৩৭৭২৭০৭১	৫.৫	১০০
২৩	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭৭৪০৩৪৭৭৬	৫.৫	১০১
২৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭৫৭০৫৭২৭৩	৫.৫	১০২
২৫	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭১৭১৭০৭১১	৫.৫	১০৩
২৬	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭৫১৪০৪৫২১	৫.৫	১০৫
২৭	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭৭০৩৬৫১৬	৫.৪	১০৫
২৮	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭২১৬৫৩৫৫২	৫.৪	১০৬
২৯	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৭৩২৭৭৭১৭০	৫.৪	১০৭
৩০	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০১৪২৭৭৬০১১৭	৫.৫	১০৮

Left Ch 2+200 2+400 (Sarulia Bazar)

নাম	ফোন নম্বর	স্বত্ব	মাপ	ফি
এবাদুল	01765305804	ভাল-চারি	8.6	120
আঃ রহমান	01827135805	স্বত্ব	8.7	121
আঃ মাসুদ	01789170527	স্বত্ব	7.6	122
আঃ মাসুদ রহমান	01859559805	স্বত্ব	8.6x2	123
মুন্সুর আলম	01734852985	স্বত্ব	8.5	124
সাহিদ	01739228736 01767809827	স্বত্ব	8.5	125
আব্দুর রহিম	01922867149	স্বত্ব	8.5	126
আব্দুল হক	01858 ⁵¹⁴⁹⁶² 377906 - 10-498236780	স্বত্ব	10.6	127
আঃ মাসুদ মিয়া	01613550655	স্বত্ব	8.6	128
মিয়া	-	স্বত্ব	6.5	129
এবাদুল রহমান	01676593298	স্বত্ব	8.6	130
আঃ মাসুদ মিয়া	01624689696	স্বত্ব	10.7	131
আঃ মাসুদ উদ্দিন	01613383374	স্বত্ব	5x5	132
আঃ মাসুদ উদ্দিন	0193007326	স্বত্ব	6x5	133
আঃ মাসুদ	01915374854	স্বত্ব	8x6	134
আঃ মাসুদ	01991110608	স্বত্ব	6x5	135
আঃ মাসুদ	01978806093	স্বত্ব	10x8	136
আঃ মাসুদ	01922849446	স্বত্ব	8x6	137
আঃ মাসুদ	01857993021	স্বত্ব	(10x8)	138
আব্দুল হোসেন	01787992763	স্বত্ব	(10.6)	139
আঃ মাসুদ	01839383237	স্বত্ব	8.6	140
স্বত্ব	01601777866	স্বত্ব	8.8	141
আঃ মাসুদ	01945532814	স্বত্ব	4x5	142
আঃ মাসুদ	01312290334	স্বত্ব	10x6	143
আঃ মাসুদ	01892004514	স্বত্ব	স্বত্ব	144
আঃ মাসুদ	01819436051	স্বত্ব	স্বত্ব	স্বত্ব

UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



consultation - 1



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: Kasshap Tower, Chittagong Road, Siddhingarij, Narail/Barisal
 GPS: 23.6964285N 90.5088873E
 Date: 28/06/2022 Time: 4:50 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
১	শ্রী মোঃ আলমাস্তান হোসেন	৬২	স্বয়ং উদ্ভাবক	০১৭১১০৬৪০৬	[Signature]
২	Mamun-An-Rashid	৬৪	Consultant	০১৭১১২৫০২০	M Rashid
৩	শ্রীঃ কুতুব উদ্দিন	৪২	কৃষক	০১৭১২৬০৬৭৯	[Signature]
৪	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুল হক	৪৫	কৃষক	০১৭১১০০৪১৬	[Signature]
৫	শ্রীঃ আশরাফ হোসেন	৫৫	কৃষক	০১৭১৫০২৫৯৭	[Signature]
৬	শ্রীঃ নাজমুল হোসেন	৪৭	বসমালী	০১৭১৭৭৫৭৭	[Signature]
৭	শ্রীঃ আলীপুর রশিদ	৪৭	কৃষক	০১৭১০০৬৭৭৭	[Signature]
৮	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	৪৭	কৃষক	০১৭১০০৬৭৭৭	[Signature]
৯	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুল হক	৪৪	কৃষক	০১৭১২৩৬৭৬৫	[Signature]
১০	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হোসেন	৩৯	কৃষক	০১৭৪১-৭২৭৩৭৫	[Signature]
১১	শ্রীঃ নাজমুল হোসেন	৩৬	কৃষক	০১৭১১-৬৩৭২৫৫	[Signature]
১২	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	৩৭	কৃষক	০১৭১১১০৫৭৬০	[Signature]
১৩	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	৩৭	কৃষক	০১৭১৫১৫১৬৬৫	[Signature]
১৪	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	৩০	কৃষক	০১৮৩১৩৪০৩৩	[Signature]
১৫	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	৬৪	কৃষক	০১৮৪৬৬৫৫৫২৬	[Signature]
১৬	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান		কৃষক	০১৭২২৩৪১৪৩২	[Signature]

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Signature [Signature]

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A & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING TAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address:

GPS:

Date: Time:

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
১৭.	মাক্তাব আলী	৫৫	স্বাধীন	০১৭১৬৬৬০১১৫০	[Signature]
২৬.	মোঃ মুনীর	৫৬	11	০১৭১৬৬৬০১১৫০	[Signature]
১৯.	শ্রী. বি. হোসেন	৫০	স্বাধীন	০১৭১৬৬৬০১১৫০	[Signature]
২০/	শ্রী. হোসেন	৫৫	স্বাধীন	০১৭১৬৬৬০১১৫০	[Signature]
২১	মোঃ আব্দুল গাফুর -	৫৫	স্বাধীন	০১৬৭৫৭৩২১০.	[Signature]
২২	শ্রী. মোঃ আব্দুল হক	৪৬	স্বাধীন	০১৭৫৫৫-৩৭৬০৬	[Signature]
২৩	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৪৯	স্বাধীন	০১৮৬৯০৩৩৩৫	[Signature]
২৪	মোঃ মনিরুল হক	০৭	স্বাধীন	০১৭১১১১৮১১৫	[Signature]
২৫.	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৫৫	স্বাধীন	০১৭২৩৭৩৩৩৫৭	[Signature]
২৭	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৪৬	স্বাধীন	০১৭১২১৭০৬৭৭	[Signature]
২৮	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৬২	স্বাধীন	০১৭৩৬২৪৬০৫২	[Signature]
২৯	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৫৫	স্বাধীন	০১৭১২০২৩১১০	[Signature]
৬০	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৪৬	স্বাধীন	০১৭১১১১৮১১৫	[Signature]
৬১	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৫২	স্বাধীন	০১৭১১১১৮১১৫	[Signature]
৬২	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৫২	স্বাধীন	০১৮১০৪১৩৩০৬৫	[Signature]
৬৬	শ্রী. মোঃ হোসেন	৫৭	স্বাধীন	০১৭১৪৯৫১৫৪৩	[Signature]

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Signature [Signature]

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FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING CHATTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address:
 GPS:
 Date: Time:

Sl No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
৬৪	শ্রীমতী/শ্রীমতী জিহাদা	৪২	স্বাধীনতা	০১৭১৭৩৩৭৪	[Signature]
৬৫	শ্রী: সোহাগা আলী	৪২	স্বাধীনতা	০২৭২২২৬৬৫	[Signature]
৬৬	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪৩	স্বাধীনতা	০২৭৪৬২৫২৫০০	[Signature]
৬৭	শ্রী: আম-মাহমুদ হাফিজ	৪০	স্বাধীনতা	০১৬৪১১৫৪৫৭	[Signature]
৬৮	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪২	স্বাধীনতা	০৪১২২৪৬৬৩৭৪	[Signature]
৬৯	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫০	স্বাধীনতা	০২৭০৬০৭২০৭৫	[Signature]
৭০	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৬৭	স্বাধীনতা	০১৪১০১১১৬৭৭	[Signature]
৭১	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪২	স্বাধীনতা	০১৬১৬৩০৬৭৭৭	[Signature]
৭২	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪০	স্বাধীনতা	০১৪১২৫৩৪৭২৬	[Signature]
৭৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৬২	স্বাধীনতা	০২২২২৬৪৭৫	[Signature]
৭৪	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৬৬	স্বাধীনতা	০১৬৪৫৪১৪৩১৫	[Signature]
৭৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪০	স্বাধীনতা	০১৪১০১৩২৪৭৭	[Signature]
৭৬	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪৩	স্বাধীনতা	০১৪১৩৩৩৩৪২০৭	[Signature]
৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪৩	স্বাধীনতা	০১৪৫৭১৭৭১৪৭	[Signature]
৭৮	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪৩	স্বাধীনতা	০১৭৩২৫৬০২২৫	[Signature]
৭৯	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪৩	স্বাধীনতা	০১৪৬৪১৭৩৭৫৬৬	[Signature]

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Signature [Signature]

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UPDATING OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING LINK TO CHITTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



consultation-2



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address: Meradia, Demra Road, Rampura Dhaka
 GPS: 23.7612884 N 90.445014 E
 Date: 01/07/2022 Time: 6:00 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
01	Hazi Ruhul	70	Business		<i>[Signature]</i>
02	Md. Ala Uddin	38	Business	01711-347759	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	Md. Nesar Ahmed	62	Business	01712674703	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	Md. Sajjadul Islam	32	Business	01824727802	<i>[Signature]</i>
05	Siddiq	35	Business	01875924206	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	WAZI ABULL HAKIS	65	Business	01536199056	<i>[Signature]</i>
09	Md. Abul Kalam	52	Business	01688718686	<i>[Signature]</i>
৬	মুহাম্মদ আলী হোসেন	৩৩	কর্মী	০১৯৯২-২২৪৩০০	<i>[Signature]</i>
৭	মুহাম্মদ আলী হোসেন	৩৫	কর্মী	০১৬৩৮১০৭৮০৭	<i>[Signature]</i>
১০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৬১	কর্মী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	<i>[Signature]</i>
১২	মোঃ ইউনুস হোসেন	২০	কর্মী	০১৮৮০০৭৭৫৫৩	<i>[Signature]</i>
১২	মোঃ ইউনুস হোসেন	৪২	কর্মী	০১৮৪০৭৮৪৪৮৯	<i>[Signature]</i>
১৬	মোঃ ইউনুস হোসেন	২০	কর্মী	০১৭৭০৭৫৫১২৯	<i>[Signature]</i>
১৮	মোঃ ইউনুস হোসেন	৬০	কর্মী	০১৭৭০৫৫৫৫৯	<i>[Signature]</i>
১৫	মোঃ ইউনুস হোসেন	৬০	কর্মী	০১৭২৫০৭৫৫৫৫	<i>[Signature]</i>
১৬	মোঃ ইউনুস হোসেন	৫২	কর্মী	০১৭৩২৩৫৫৭২৫৭	<i>[Signature]</i>

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AG OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING CHATTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address:

GPS:

Date: Time:

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
17	শাহীদ	৬২	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২৫০৯৫২৭৭	শাহীদ
18	আব্দুল হক	৪০	বসাবস	০১৭১১২০৫৪৭৪	আব্দুল হক
19	নূরুল হক	৩৩	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৩০৯৬৫২২৭	৭/১২
20	বালিয়া	৬৫	কর্মসূচী	০১৩২০৪২২৫৬১	বালিয়া
21	আব্দুল হক	৫১	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৬৬৩৭৭৭৪৭	আব্দুল হক
22	আব্দুল হক	৩০	বসাবস	০১৪৬২২৪০৩১২	আব্দুল হক
23	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৬৬	কর্মসূচী	০১৪৫১২৩০৪৬২	আব্দুল হক
24	আব্দুল হক	৬২	কর্মসূচী	০১৬৬০১৪২৫৬৭	আব্দুল হক
25	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৪২	কর্মসূচী	০১৯৫০৫৬৯২৩	আব্দুল হক
26	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৪৬	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২৭৫২৫৯৩৯	আব্দুল হক
27	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৪৫	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৪৯০৫৭৭৬	আব্দুল হক
28	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৫৫	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২০০৬৬৫১২	আব্দুল হক
29	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	০৬	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৬৭৫৬৯৫৯৯	আব্দুল হক
30	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৫৩	কর্মসূচী	০১৩০৫০৬৬৭০৭	আব্দুল হক
31	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৪৬	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২০৩৫২৫১৬	আব্দুল হক
32	শ্রী: আব্দুল হক	৬০	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৭২২৬০০৬৭	আব্দুল হক

Facilitated By: _____

Signature:

Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway Company Limited



AG OF SIA & RP FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE 'HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA' HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES INCLUDING CHATTAGONG ROAD INTERSECTION AND ACCESS TO TARABO THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)



List of Participants in Public Consultation/FGD

Address:

GPS:

Date: Time:

Sl No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
33	শাহী এমিন	34	শ্রমিক	01721910765	শাহী এমিন
34	(অবসরপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা)	86	অবসর	02960602229	(অব: এম: এম)
35	আব্দুল হক	50	কর্মকর্তা	01922103289	আব্দুল হক
36	আব্দুল হক	50	কর্মকর্তা	01888719315	আব্দুল হক
37	SHAFICOL	65	হাট	0177571033	শাহী এমিন
38	আব্দুল হক	26	কর্মকর্তা	02920220280	আব্দুল হক
39	Adv. Monir Hossain	35	কর্মকর্তা	01727-302042	Monir Hossain
40	আব্দুল হক	40	কর্মকর্তা	02622886029	আব্দুল হক
41	আব্দুল হক	39	কর্মকর্তা	01670110302	আব্দুল হক
42	শাহী এমিন	39	শ্রমিক	01819493396	শাহী এমিন
43	আব্দুল হক	25	কর্মকর্তা	01672260023	আব্দুল হক
44	আব্দুল হক	30	কর্মকর্তা	01940955471	আব্দুল হক
45	আব্দুল হক	30	কর্মকর্তা	01835257132	আব্দুল হক
46	আব্দুল হক	32	কর্মকর্তা	01815068912	আব্দুল হক
47	আব্দুল হক	38	কর্মকর্তা	0131714679	আব্দুল হক
48	আব্দুল হক	40	কর্মকর্তা	01415078911	আব্দুল হক

Facilitated By: _____

Signature: _____

Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway Company Limited



Appendix C: Census and Socio-Economic Survey Form

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT for “IMPROVEMENT OF THE HATIRJHEEL-RAMPURA-BONOSHREE IDEAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE-SHEIKHERJAIGA-AMULIA-DEMRA HIGHWAY INTO 4-LANES THROUGH PPP”

প্রকল্প এলাকার মধ্যে অবস্থিত ব্যক্তিবর্গের আর্থ সামাজিক জরীপ

(Interviewers: নিচের অংশটি উত্তরদাতার কাছে পরিস্কারভাবে বর্ণনা করুন এবং তার অনুমতি নিয়ে আরম্ভ করুন।)

[উত্তরদাতার অনুমতি সাপেক্ষে তথ্য নেয়া শুরু করুন]

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ :				সাক্ষাৎকার শুরুর সময় :			
	দিন	মাস	বছর		ঘন্টা	মিনিট	
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম :				কোড :			
সুপারভাইজারের নাম :				কোড :			
উত্তরদাতার নাম (খানা প্রধান/বয়স্ক/জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তি) :							
গ্রামের/ ওয়ার্ডের নাম ও কোড :							
বিস্তারিত ঠিকানা :	ওয়ার্ড : ----- ইউনিয়ন : ----- থানা/উপজেলা: ----- জেলা: ----- বিস্তারিত : ----- ----- -----						
উত্তরদাতার মোবাইল নাম্বার:	[1]			[2]			
উত্তরদাতার জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নাম্বার:							
উত্তরদাতা এই এলাকায় কত বছর ধরে বসবাস করছেন? [সব সময় বসবাস করে থাকলে 95 লিখুন]							
উত্তরদাতার ধর্ম	1 = মুসলিম; 2 = হিন্দু; 3 = বৌদ্ধ; 4 = খ্রীষ্টান; অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)						
উত্তরদাতার জাতি	1 = বাঙ্গালি; 2 = বিহারি; 3 = আদিবাসী; অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)						

1. Poverty Status

ক্রম.	প্রশ্ন	কোড	কোডের তালিকা
	1	2	3
01.	এই খানার সদস্যরা কি ধরনের পায়খানা ব্যবহার করেন?		1= খোলা মাঠ, 2= কাঁচা 3= স্যানিটারি
02.	আপনার খানার কোনো সদস্য কি দিনমজুরির সাথে যুক্ত?		1= হ্যাঁ 2= না
03.	আপনার খানার ৬ থেকে ১৭ বছর বয়সের সকল শিশু কি স্কুলে যায়?		1= হ্যাঁ 2= না 99= প্রযোজ্য নয়
04.	আপনার খানায় কি বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ আছে?		
05.	আপনার খানায় কি নিজস্ব কোনো গবাদি পশু আছে?		1= হ্যাঁ
06.	আপনার খানায় কি কোনো আলাদা রান্নাঘর আছে?		2= না
07.	আপনাদের খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?		1= সাগ্রাই/ পাইপের পানি (বাড়িতে) 2= সাগ্রাই/ পাইপের পানি (বাড়ির বাইরে) 3= সরকারি কল 4= বার্ণা 5= নলকূপ 6= পুকুর/নদী/খাল 7= কুয়া/ কূপ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)
08.	আপনাদের খানার জ্বালানীর প্রধান উৎস কি?		1 = লাকড়ি/ কাঠ/ খড়ি 2 = কয়লা 3 = পাতা, খড়, ঘুটে ইত্যাদি 4 = গ্যাস/ বায়োগ্যাস/ এলপিগ্যাস 5 = কেরোসিন 6= বিদ্যুৎ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)
09.	আপনার খানার আয় এবং খাদ্যের খরচ হিসেব করে আপনি আপনার খানাকে কোন অবস্থানে রাখবেন?		1= সবসময় খাদ্য ঘাটতি থাকে 2= মাঝেমাঝে খাদ্য ঘাটতি থাকে 3= ঘাটতিও না উদ্বৃত্তও না 4= খাদ্য উদ্বৃত্ত থাকে
10.	বিগত ১২ মাসে এ অবস্থার কেমন পরিবর্তন হয়েছে?		1= উন্নতি হয়েছে, 2= অবনতি হয়েছে 3= একই রকম আছে
11.	বিগত ১২ মাসের গড় আয় বিবেচনা করলে একটি সাধারণ মাসে আপনার খানার মোট আয় কত?		
12.	বিগত ১২ মাসের গড় ব্যয় বিবেচনা করলে একটি সাধারণ মাসে আপনার খানার মোট ব্যয় কত?		
13.	বিগত ১২ মাসে খানা সদস্য ব্যতীত অন্য কারো নিকট হতে আপনার খানায়, কোনো টাকা/ অর্থ এসেছে? (দেশের ভিতরে বসবাসকারী বা প্রবাসী কোনো পরিবারের সদস্য, আত্মীয়, অনাত্মীয় যে কারো নিকট হতে আসতে পারে কিন্তু ঋণ হিসেবে নয়)		1= হ্যাঁ 2= না
14.	হ্যাঁ হলে, অর্থের পরিমাণ উল্লেখ করুন		

2. Health Status

2.1. Health Center:

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোড	কোডের তালিকা
1.	গত ৫ বছরে এই এলাকায়/ কমিউনিটিতে কোনো নতুন স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্র গড়ে উঠেছে অথবা বিদ্যমান স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্রগুলোর মানের কোনো উল্লেখযোগ্য উন্নতি হয়েছে?		1= হ্যাঁ 2= না
2.	এই এলাকার স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্রগুলো সপ্তাহে সাধারণত কয়দিন সেবা প্রদান করে থাকে?		1= প্রতিদিন 2= সপ্তাহে কয়েকদিন 3= সপ্তাহে একদিন অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
3.	স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্রগুলোতে চাহিদানুযায়ী পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণ যন্ত্রপাতি এবং উপকরণ আছে?		1= হ্যাঁ, পর্যাপ্ত 2= না, পর্যাপ্ত নয় 3= কিছুই নেই
4.	স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্রগুলোতে চাহিদানুযায়ী পর্যাপ্ত চিকিৎসক/ নার্স (চিকিৎসা সম্পৃক্ত লোকবল) আছে?		1= হ্যাঁ, পর্যাপ্ত 2= না, পর্যাপ্ত নয় 3 = কিছুই নেই
5.	আপনার মতে, আপনার কমিউনিটিতে বা এলাকায় সবচেয়ে বেশি প্রচলিত তিনটি রোগ/অসুস্থতা কী কী? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)		1= নিউমোনিয়া 2= স্বর্দি/ কাশি 3 = অ্যাজমা 8= ভাইরাস জনিত জ্বর 9= অ্যালার্জি 10= বিভিন্ন ধরনের ইনফেকশন
6.	গত ১ বছরে আপনার খানার সদস্যদের মধ্যে কোন রোগে আক্রান্ত হবার হার বেশি ছিল? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)		4 = ডায়রিয়া 5 = কুমি 6= ডেঙ্গু 7= টাইফয়েড 11= এইচআইভি/ এইডস/ যৌনবাহিত রোগ 12= কোভিড-১৯ 13= কোনটিই নয় অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
7.	গত ১ বছরে আপনার পরিবারের কোনো সদস্য কী করোনা আক্রান্ত হয়েছেন?		1= হ্যাঁ 2= না
8.	করোনা মহামারীর প্রকোপ শুরু হবার পর থেকে করোনা ব্যতীত অন্যান্য রোগের চিকিৎসা গ্রহণের ক্ষেত্রে কী ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতার সম্মুখীন হয়েছেন/হয়েছেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)		1= ভাইরাস আক্রান্ত হওয়ার ভয়ে চিকিৎসাকেন্দ্রে যাওয়া হয়নি 2= স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র অনেক ব্যস্ত ছিল 3= চিকিৎসা না দিয়ে ফিরিয়ে দিয়েছিল 4= প্রতিবন্ধকতার সম্মুখীন হইনি অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)
9.	আপনার খানার সকল সদস্য কি করোনার টিকা গ্রহণ করেছে?		1= হ্যাঁ 2= না
10.	না হলে, কেন? (প্রধান ৩টি কারণ আনুন)		1= বর্তমানে টিকা নেওয়ার অনুপযুক্ত 2= কাছাকাছি কোনো টিকাপ্রদান কেন্দ্র নাই 3= কিভাবে টিকা নিতে হয়/ নিবন্ধন করতে হয় জানা নাই 4= ভরসা নাই/ বর্তমানে যে টিকা পাওয়া যাচ্ছে তা কার্যকরী বলে মনে করিনা 5= টিকা নেওয়ার কোনো পরিকল্পনা নাই 6= অর্থনৈতিক সংকটের কারণে 7= নিশ্চিত না/ পর্যাপ্ত তথ্য জানিনা 8= নিবন্ধন করেছি, টিকা গ্রহণের তারিখ সন্নিবেশিত অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-

2.2. Access to Health Services:

স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম	আছে কিনা? 1= হ্যাঁ 2= না 3= জানি না	দূরত্ব (কিমি :)	সেবা নেয়া হয় কিনা? 1= হ্যাঁ 2= না 3= প্রয়োজন নেই	যাতায়াতের বাহন/ মাধ্যম (সর্বাধিক ব্যবহৃত)	যাতায়াত খরচ (সর্বাধিক ব্যবহৃত)
কমিউনিটি হেলথ ক্লিনিক					
ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ে হেলথ কমপ্লেক্স					
নগর মাতৃসদন কেন্দ্র (ম্যাটার্নিটি ক্লিনিক)					
উপজেলা স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র					
সদর হাসপাতাল					
এনজিও পরিচালিত স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র					
বেসরকারী হাসপাতাল					
দক্ষ বেসরকারী চিকিৎক					
হাঁতুড়ে ডাক্তার					
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)					
যাতায়াত ব্যবস্থা: 1=পায়ে হেঁটে, 2=সাইকেল, 3=রিকশা, 4=অ্যান, 5=অটো-ভ্যান, 6=বাস, 7=ট্রেন, 8=অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)					

3. Eviction Threat

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোড	কোড লিখুন
1	বর্তমানে আপনি যেখানে বসবাস করছেন সেখান থেকে বাসস্থান পরিবর্তনের চিন্তা-ভাবনা আছে কি?	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না [না হলে প্রশ্ন নং 3 এ যান]	
2	বাসস্থান পরিবর্তনের পরিকল্পনা থাকলে কেন পরিবর্তন করবেন? (প্রধান দুইটি কারণ আনুন)	01 = বন্যা 02 = সাইক্লোন/টর্নেডো 03 = নদী-ভাঙ্গন 04 = অতিবৃষ্টি 05 = অতিরিক্ত গরম 06 = অতিরিক্ত ঠান্ডা 07 = জলাবদ্ধতা 08 = ভূমিকম্প 09 = ভূমিধস/ হঠাৎ বন্যা 10 = ধূলিঝড় 11 = অগ্নিসংযোগ 12 = খরা 13 = শুকনো মৌসুমে পানি স্বল্পতা	15 = অন্যদের সাথে ঝগড়া বা সংঘর্ষ 16 = শিক্ষা 17 = উচ্ছেদ হওয়া/ আশংকা 18 = বাবা-মায়ের/ স্বামীর সাথে ঝগড়া 19 = ভাড়া বেশি/বৃদ্ধির কারণে 20 = ব্যবসায় ক্ষতি হওয়ার কারণে 21 = আয়-রোজগার/রাজির কারণে 22 = স্বামীর অসুস্থতা/মৃত্যুর কারণে 23 = চাকুরীর কারণে/বদলী

		<p>14 = অপেক্ষাকৃত ভালো জীবন-যাপন</p> <p>24= ক্ষমতামালাীদের প্রভাবের জন্য</p> <p>25= বাচার ভবিষ্যত চিন্তা করে</p> <p>26= বাবা-মার সাথে এসেছে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)</p>	
3	<p>বর্তমানে যেখানে বসবাস করছেন, সেখান থেকে উচ্ছেদের আশংকা/ভয় কতটুকু/ কেমন ?</p> <p>(কোড 1 হলে 4 নং প্রশ্নে যান, 2 ও 3 হলে 5 নং প্রশ্নে যান)</p>	<p>1 = খুবই আতঙ্কিত;</p> <p>2 = তেমন আশংকা নেই</p> <p>3 = সম্ভাবনা নেই;</p>	
4	<p>উচ্ছেদের আশংকা থাকার কারণ? (প্রধান দুইটি কারণ আনুন এবং 6 নং প্রশ্নে যান)</p>	<p>1= আগেও উচ্ছেদ হয়েছে</p> <p>2= উচ্ছেদের নোটিশ পেয়েছে</p> <p>3= উচ্ছেদ প্রতিরোধে স্থানীয় প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তিদের হস্তক্ষেপ রয়েছে</p> <p>4= জমি নিয়ে মামলা/দ্বন্দ্ব রয়েছে</p> <p>5= সরকারি অধিগ্রহণের আশংকা</p> <p>6= নতুন বিল্ডিং তৈরীর জন্য জমিটি ডেভেলপারদের হস্তগত হওয়া</p> <p>7= জমিটির ভবিষ্যত সম্পর্কে সঠিক জানি না; অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)</p>	
5	<p>উচ্ছেদের আশংকা না থাকার কারণ? (প্রধান দুইটি কারণ আনুন)</p>	<p>1= আগে কখনো উচ্ছেদ হয়নি</p> <p>2= প্রভাবশালী/ রাজনৈতিক ব্যক্তিবর্গের আশ্বাস</p> <p>3= নিয়মিত কর দেয়া হয়/হোল্ডিং নম্বর /কাগজপত্র আছে</p> <p>4= বৈধ দলিলপত্র আছে</p> <p>5= সংগঠন/সমিতি/সমন্বিত প্রতিরোধ</p> <p>6= উচ্ছেদের বিরুদ্ধে আদালতের স্থগিতাদেশ আছে</p> <p>7= নতুন বিল্ডিং তৈরীর জন্য জমিটি ডেভেলপারদের হস্তগত হওয়া</p> <p>অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)</p>	
6	<p>প্রকল্পের কারণে যদি আপনার বসতভিটা/ জমির ক্ষতি হয় তাহলে এই ব্যাপারটিকে আপনি কিভাবে দেখেন/দেখবেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)</p>	<p>1= আয় কমে যাবে</p> <p>2= জমি/ বাড়ি/ অবকাঠামো হারাতে হবে বা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে</p> <p>3= খরচ/ ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি</p> <p>4= আর্থিক ক্ষতি হবে</p> <p>5= কিছুই করার নেই অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-</p>	
7	<p>প্রকল্পের কারণে যদি আপনাকে অন্যত্র সরে যেতে হয় তাহলে নতুন এলাকায় স্থানান্তরিত হওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনাকে কি ধরনের চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন হতে হবে বলে মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)</p>	<p>1= খরচ/ ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি</p> <p>2= নতুন জমি/ বাড়ি/ দোকান পেতে সমস্যা</p> <p>3= নতুন জমি/ বাড়ি/ দোকান করা সময়সাপেক্ষ</p> <p>4= নতুন পরিবেশের সাথে খাপ খাওয়ানো সমস্যা</p> <p>5= আয় কমে যাবে</p> <p>6= মানসিকভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হওয়া</p> <p>7= বাসা ভাড়া করে থাকা</p> <p>8= সমস্যা হবে না</p> <p>অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-</p>	

8	সম্মুখীন হওয়া চ্যালেঞ্জগুলো নিরসনে আপনি কি কি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করবেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	<p>1= ঋণ নেয়া</p> <p>2= সরকারী সহায়তা নেয়া</p> <p>3= ঋণ ব্যতীত অর্থ যোগাড় করা</p> <p>4= নতুন বাড়ি/ দোকান/ অবকাঠামো নির্মাণ</p> <p>5= নতুন জমি ক্রয়/ নতুন জমির খোঁজ করা</p> <p>6= বাসা ভাড়া করে থাকা</p> <p>7= আত্মীয়/ প্রতিবেশী/ এলাকার গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তিদের সহায়তা নেয়া</p> <p>8= নতুন পরিবেশের সাথে ঋণ খাওয়ানোর চেষ্টা</p> <p>9= জানিনা</p> <p>অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-</p>	
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4. Child Labor Issues

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোড	কোড লিখুন
১	শিশু শ্রমিকরা কি কাজে নিয়োজিত?	<p>1= নিজের জমিতে কৃষি কাজ</p> <p>2= দিনমজুর</p> <p>3= চা এর দোকানে</p> <p>4= মুদি দোকান</p> <p>5= টেম্পু চালক/ হেলপার</p> <p>6=বাস, ট্রাক হেলপার</p> <p>7= নির্মান শ্রমিক</p> <p>8= গার্মেন্টস</p> <p>9= গাড়ির ওয়ার্কশপ</p> <p>10= জুট মিল</p>	
২	কাজের জায়গা	<p>1= নিজের গ্রাম</p> <p>2=ঢাকা</p> <p>3=নিজ উপজেলা</p> <p>4=অন্যান্য</p>	
৩	কাজের ধরন	<p>1= নিজ কর্মসংস্থান</p> <p>2=অন্যদের দ্বারা নিযুক্ত</p> <p>3=উভয়</p>	
৪	আপনার এলাকায় শিশু শ্রম আপনি সমর্থন করেন কিনা	<p>1= হ্যাঁ</p> <p>2=না</p>	

5. Perception on prevalent social-cultural practices:

SL No	মন্তব্য 1	কোড 2	কোড লিখুন 3
01.	স্বামীর সাথে একমত না হলেও স্ত্রীর নিজস্ব মত প্রকাশ করার অধিকার থাকা উচিত	1 = সম্পূর্ণ একমত 2 = একমত 3 = নিরপেক্ষ 4 = দ্বিমত 5 = সম্পূর্ণ দ্বিমত	
02.	যদি কোন স্ত্রী ভুল করে, তার স্বামীর তাকে অপমান, অপদস্থ করার বা ভয়ভীতি দেখানোর অধিকার আছে		
03.	যদি কোন স্বামী তার স্ত্রীর সাথে খারাপ আচরণ করেন তাতে বাইরের কারো হস্তক্ষেপ করা উচিত		
04.	স্বামীর তার স্ত্রীকে মারধর করার অধিকার আছে		
05.	শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে নারী ও পুরুষের সমান সুযোগ থাকা উচিত		
06.	নারীদের ঘরের বাইরে গিয়ে উপার্জন করতে দেয়া উচিত		
07.	নারীর ইচ্ছা অনুযায়ী ঘরের বাইরে যেতে দেয়া উচিত		
08.	নারী যে অর্ধ উপার্জন করে তা তাদের খরচ করতে দেয়া উচিত		
09.	একমাত্র ছেলেদেরই পৈত্রিক সম্পত্তি পাওয়ার অধিকার থাকা উচিত		
11.	নারীদের নির্যাতন মুক্ত/শান্তিতে থাকার অধিকার আছে		
12.	নির্যাতিত হলে একজন মহিলার সেবা পাওয়ার অধিকার আছে		
13.	নারীকে কারো নির্যাতন করার অধিকার নাই		
14.	জন্মানিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে স্বামীর সিদ্ধান্তকেই প্রাধান্য দেয়া উচিত?		
15.	স্ত্রীর, স্বামীকে তালাক দেয়ার কোনো অধিকার নেই, শুধুমাত্র স্বামীরই তালাক দেয়ার অধিকার আছে		
16.	স্বামী তালাক দিলে স্ত্রীর দেনমোহর পাওয়ার কোনো অধিকার নেই		

6. General Opinion

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোড	কোড লিখুন
1.	আপনার খানা কত বছর ধরে এই এলাকা/ কমিউনিটিতে বসবাস করছেন? (উত্তরদাতা যত বছর ধরে কমিউনিটিতে বসবাস করছেন সেই সময় বছরে লিখুন)		
2.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় কি কোনো কবরস্থান/ শ্মশান/ সৎকার করার জায়গা পড়েছে? (না হলে ১ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
3.	যদি থাকে, কতগুলো?		
4.	কবরস্থান/ শ্মশান বা সৎকার করার জায়গাগুলোর অবস্থান উল্লেখ করুন:		
5.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় কোনো ঐতিহাসিক/ দর্শনীয় / সাংস্কৃতিকভাবে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থান আছে? (না হলে ১ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
6.	যদি থাকে, তাহলে সেই স্থানগুলোর নাম, অবস্থান এবং প্রকৃতি সম্পর্কে বলুন।		
7.	প্রকল্পের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট কোনো পার্টি/ দল বা গ্রুপের মধ্যকার নিয়ন্ত্রণ সংক্রান্ত কোনো অন্তঃকোন্দল হবে বলে মনে করেন কি? (না হলে ১০ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	

8.	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে কাদের মধ্যে সেই কোন্দল? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	1= শ্রমিক দলের মধ্যে 2= স্থানীয় নেতাদের মধ্যে 3= নির্মাণ উপকরণ সরবরাহকারীদের মধ্যে 4= ঠিকাদারদের মধ্যে 5= ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে 6= নারী শ্রমিকদের মধ্যে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
9.	কি কারণে কোন্দল ঘটে থাকে? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	1= কর্মপরিবেশ নিয়ে 2= শ্রম বন্টন নিয়ে 3= মজুরী বন্টন নিয়ে 4= নির্মাণ উপকরণ সরবরাহ নিয়ে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
10.	প্রকল্পের কারণে কারা সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	1= শিশু 2= বয়ো:বৃদ্ধ 3= নারী 4= প্রতিবন্ধি 5= সমগ্র কমিউনিটি 6= পরিবহন ব্যবসায়ী 7= রাস্তার নিকটে অবস্থিত জমির মালিক 8= জমির মালিক অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
11.	প্রকল্পের কারণে কারা সবচেয়ে বেশি উপকৃত হতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	1= শিশু 2= বয়ো:বৃদ্ধ 3= নারী 4= প্রতিবন্ধি 5= সমগ্র কমিউনিটি 6= পরিবহন ব্যবসায়ী অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
12.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় জমি ব্যবহারের উপর কোনো ধরনের বাধ্যবাধকতা আছে? (না হলে ১৪ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
13.	যদি থাকে, তাহলে কি ধরনের বাঁধা?		
14.	আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, প্রকল্প নির্মাণ কাজের স্বার্থে যে কাঁচামাল এবং অন্যান্য উপকরণ ব্যবহার করা হবে সেগুলো সর্বোচ্চ উপযোগীতা মাথায় রেখে ব্যবহার করা হবে?	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না 3= জানিনা	
15.	এগুলো ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে প্রকল্পের নির্দিষ্ট বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা থাকবে/ থাকা উচিত? (না হলে, ১৭ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
16.	যদি বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা থাকে, তাহলে সঠিক বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা করার জন্য আপনার পরামর্শ কি?		

17.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় কোনো ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠীর বসবাস আছে? (না হলে ২০ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না 3 = জানিনা	
18.	বসবাসকারী ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠীর নাম কি?		
19.	আপনি কি মনে করেন, প্রকল্প দ্বারা কোনো ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠীর ক্ষতি হবার সম্ভাবনা আছে?	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
20.	প্রকল্পের স্বার্থে অন্য এলাকা হতে শ্রমিকদের আগমনের কারণে আপনার কমিউনিটি/ এলাকাতে কোনো প্রভাব পড়বে? (যদি না হয় তাহলে প্রশ্ন নং 22 এ যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
21.	কি ধরনের প্রভাব? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	1= কমিউনিটিতে জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি 2= বিশৃঙ্খলা/ কোলাহল বৃদ্ধি 3= জীবনযাত্রার ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি 4= ইভ টিজিং/যৌন হয়রানি 5= শ্রমিকদের মধ্যে অন্তঃকোন্দল 6= চুরি/ ছিনতাই/ রাহাজানি বৃদ্ধি অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
22.	যদি না হয়, কি কারণে বলে মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	1= প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষের সুষ্ঠু শ্রমিক ব্যবস্থাপনা আছে 2= আমাদের কমিউনিটি যথেষ্ট বন্ধুত্বাপন্ন/ আন্তরিক 3= অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি (জিআরএম) 4= স্থানীয় নেতাদের সুষ্ঠু পর্যবেক্ষণ 5= প্রকল্পের কর্ম এলাকা কমিউনিটি থেকে দূরে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
23.	কমিউনিটি থেকে কেউ কি প্রকল্পের কাজে শ্রমিক হিসেবে যুক্ত হতে চাইবে বলে মনে করেন? (যদি না হয় তাহলে প্রশ্ন নং 25 এ যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
24.	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কেন?	1= আয়মূলক কাজের সুযোগ 2= দক্ষ শ্রমিকের সহজলভ্যতা 3= স্থানীয়দের প্রকল্পে শ্রমিক হিসেবে সংযুক্ত করা প্রকল্পের জন্য উপকারী 4= ভাল মজুরী লাভের আশা	

		অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
25.	যদি না হয়, কেন?	1= কর্তৃপক্ষ নিজস্ব শ্রমিক নিয়োগ দেয় 2= দক্ষতার অভাব 3= স্থানীয় শ্রমিকদের নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা কঠিন 4= মজুরী কম অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
26.	আপনি কি মনে করেন, প্রকল্প এলাকার আওতাধীন কোনো বাজার ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে? (না হলে, ২৮ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
27.	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কোন বাজার ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (বাজারের নাম লিখুন)		
28.	আপনি কি মনে করেন, প্রকল্পের কারণে কোনো স্কুল/ কলেজ / মাদ্রাসা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে? (না হলে, ৩০ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
29.	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে কোন স্কুল/ কলেজ / মাদ্রাসা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (স্কুল/ কলেজ / মাদ্রাসার নাম লিখুন)		
30.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় কোনো মসজিদ/মন্দির/গীর্জা/উপাসনালয় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (না হলে, ৩২ নং প্রশ্নে যান)	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
31.	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে তাদের অবস্থান উল্লেখ করুন:		
32.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় অবস্থিত কোনো পুকুর/ জলাশয় আছে কী?	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
33.	যদি থাকে, তাহলে কোন তাদের অবস্থান উল্লেখ করুন:		
34.	আপনাদের এলাকায় স্থাপিত টিউবওয়েলগুলোর গভীরতা কেমন?	1 = গভীর 2 = অগভীর	
35.	গণপরিবহনে যাতায়াতের সময় মানুষ প্রধানত নারীরা নিরাপদ বোধ করেন কিনা?	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
36.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় হারানির শিকার কোনো রেকর্ড আছে কিনা?	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
37.	প্রকল্প এলাকায় সরকারি/বেসরকারি GBV পরিষেবা কেন্দ্রের উপস্থিতি দেখা যায়?	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
38.	এই এলাকায় এমন কোনো প্রাণী/মাছ/পাখি আছে যা, ১০ বছর পূর্বেও দেখা যেত কিন্তু বর্তমানে খুবই কম দেখা যায় বা প্রায় নেই বললেই চলে?	1 = হ্যাঁ 2 = না	
39.	'হ্যাঁ' হলে, তাদের নাম উল্লেখ করুন:		

Appendix D: Sensitive Receptors along the Project Alignment

SL No.	Name	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Chainage	Distance meter
1	Chattogram Road Mosque	23.697027	90.509129	Near CH. 00+000	68.46
2	Chan Super Market	23.697254	90.508876	Near CH. 00+000	72.42
3	Hirajhil Women's' Madrasa	23.696878	90.507362	Near CH. 00+000	228
4	Lion Eye Service	23.697641	90.50817	CH. 00+050 – CH. 00+000	109
5	Madina Eye Hospital	23.698262	90.509411	CH. 00+050 – CH. 00+000	34
6	Tekpara Chairman Bari Jam-e Masjid	23.699255	90.508632	CH. 00+200 – CH. 00+150	25
7	Shifa International School	23.700432	90.505504	CH. 00+450 – CH. 00+400	173.16
8	Sarulia Cattle Market	23.708413	90.501892	CH. 01+400 – CH. 01+350	7.54
9	Titas Gas Ideal High School	23.71203	90.500337	CH. 01+850 – CH. 01+800	98.19
10	Baitun-nazat Jam-e-Masjid	23.714664	90.497199	CH. 02+250 – CH. 02+200	6.83
11	Life and Care Medical Services	23.714738	90.496517	CH. 02+300 – CH. 02+250	60.26
12	Shamsul Haque General Hospital	23.714878	90.496517	CH. 02+300 – CH. 02+250	51.40
13	Sarulia Bazar	23.716063	90.496279	CH. 02+350 – CH. 02+300	24.74
14	Sarulia Bazar Jam-e-Masjid	23.716149	90.496559	CH. 02+450 – CH. 02+400	41.61
15	M.A. Sattar High School	23.717454	90.498666	CH. 02+450 – CH. 02+400	12.09
16	Fulmati Islamia Alim Madrasa	23.716523	90.496422	CH. 02+450 – CH. 02+400	20.61
17	Staff Quarter Jam-e-Masjid	23.720484	90.49162	CH. 03+100 – CH. 03+050	114.04
18	Tropical Hospital	23.720055	90.490181	CH. 03+200 – CH. 03+150	260.53
19	Akmal Shopping Complex	23.720779	90.490345	CH. 03+250 – CH. 03+200	196.56
20	Demra Ideal College	23.72173	90.489535	CH. 03+350 – CH. 03+300	198.04
21	Baitun-Nur Jam-e-Masjid	23.721931	90.48949	CH. 03+400 – CH. 03+350	187.85
22	Jamir Ali Super Market	23.728014	90.487171	CH. 04+050 – CH. 04+000	15.93
23	Aligarh Model University	23.732778	90.484709	CH. 04+650 – CH. 04+600	23.87
24	Haji Atik Market	23.736836	90.483493	CH. 05+100 – CH. 04+050	9.25
25	E-Haque School and College	23.736653	90.483318	CH. 05+100 – CH. 04+050	16.56
26	Amulia Baitun-Nur Jam-e-Masjid	23.737626	90.482277	CH. 05+250 – CH. 05+200	16
27	Amulia Mendipur Masjid and Madrasa	23.739455	90.479871	CH. 05+550 – CH. 05+500	43.27
28	Haji Aman Market	23.740041	90.479908	CH. 05+600 – CH. 05+550	5.88
29	Aichi Medical College & Hospital	23.740726	90.478854	CH. 05+750 – CH. 05+700	13.39
30	Iram Chottor Bazar	23.74631	90.472563	CH. 06+650 – CH. 06+600	12.19
31	Baitul Aman Jam-e-Masjid	23.749568	90.461226	CH. 07+900 – CH. 07+850	14.42
32	Imam Baag Jam-e-Masjid	23.752407	90.454209	CH. 08+700 – CH. 08+650	126.82
33	Masjidul Akbar Jam-e-Masjid	23.751442	90.453277	CH. 08+750 – CH. 08+700	17.05

SL No.	Name	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Chainage	Distance meter
34	Baitul Quran Madrasa	23.752363	90.453888	CH. 08+750 – CH. 08+700	102.43
35	Liberty College	23.754399	90.450014	CH. 09+200 – CH. 09+150	16.65
36	Yamagata Dhaka Friendship Hospital General	23.761464	90.443958	CH. 10+200 – CH. 10+150	86.48
37	Famous Specialized Hospital	23.76195	90.443408	CH. 10+300 – CH. 10+250	54.83
38	Al Razi Islamia pvt Hospital	23.762244	90.439927	CH. 10+650 – CH. 10+600	39.75
39	Bosuti Maa O Shishu Hospital	23.762461	90.438651	CH. 10+800 – CH. 10+750	27.50
40	Academia	23.762445	90.437935	CH. 10+900 – CH. 10+850	35.82
41	Nur Majid Ayurvedic College	23.762511	90.437778	CH. 10+900 – CH. 10+850	29.16
42	Intelligentsia School and College	23.762397	90.437495	CH. 10+900 – CH. 10+850	42.97
43	Advanced Hospital	23.762545	90.436777	CH. 11+000 – CH. 10+950	35.10
44	Farazi Hospital Limited	23.762504	90.43626	CH. 11+050 – CH. 11+000	45.65
45	Proper Health Care & Hospital	23.762713	90.435165	CH. 11+150 – CH. 11+100	41.39
46	Bangladesh Fertility Hospital LTD	23.762729	90.435056	CH. 11+150 – CH. 11+100	42.63
47	National Ideal Girls' College	23.762754	90.434919	CH. 11+200 – CH. 11+150	42.35
48	National Ideal English Version	23.762763	90.434837	CH. 11+200 – CH. 11+150	43.32
49	National Ideal School, Bonoshree	23.762794	90.434634	CH. 11+200 – CH. 11+150	43.26
50	Bonoshree Adarsha Bidyaniketon School	23.762909	90.434168	CH. 11+250 – CH. 11+200	42.20
51	Ideal School & College	23.76333	90.432153	CH. 11+450 – CH. 11+400	54.51
52	Bonoshree Central Jam-e-Masjid	23.763567	90.431472	CH. 11+550 – CH. 11+500	50.45
53	Rajdhani Ideal School and College	23.764227	90.430001	CH. 11+700– CH. 11+650	37.17
54	Holy Crescent School	23.764441	90.429426	CH. 11+750 – CH. 11+700	40.02
55	Oxford International School	23.766467	90.425843	CH. 12+200 – CH. 12+150	16.37
56	East West University	23.768277	90.425361	CH. 12+350 – CH. 12+300	146.66

Appendix E: Term of References (ToR)

Terms of Reference for Consulting Services

for the Preparation of Environment and Social Framework (ESF) Documents (SEA/SH Plan, Gender Action Plan & Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

“Improvement Of The ‘Hatirjheel-Rampura-Bonoshree Ideal School and College Sheikherjaiga-Amulia-Demra’ Highway Into 4-Lanes (Including Link to Chattogram Road Intersection and Access to Tarabo) Through Public Private Partnership (PPP)”

1. Background and Context

The Road and Highway Department (RHD), Government of Bangladesh is planning to upgrade an existing two-lane road with undivided carriageway from the Hatirjheel-Rampura-Bonoshree Ideal School and College Sheikherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Highway into 4-lanes (including link to Chittagong Road intersection and access to Tarabo) through Public-Private Partnership (PPP). This Project Road will aim to provide relief to increasing urban congestion by providing a new long-term asset which will support the government objective of improved road transport connectivity in Dhaka.

The Project has also been screened by the PPP Authority, Government of Bangladesh and has received in-principal approval from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of Government of Bangladesh on January 26, 2016. The Project Highway is 12.491 km in length, and is expected to establish a strong connectivity among the capital city Dhaka to Chattogram, Sylhet, Narayanganj and other eastern districts of Bangladesh.

This TOR is meant for preparation of the E&S documents under AIBs Environmental & Social Framework (ESF)-2021.

2. Scope of Work

The assignment's scope comprises preparing the Environmental and Social (E&S) documents under the AIB's ESF following the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). To carry out the activities mandated under Component 1, RHD is looking to hire an E&S Consulting firm/Contractor to conduct the following studies:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Sexual Exploitation & Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and Gender Action Plan (GAP)
- Occupational Health & Safety Management Plan

3. Scope of the E&S Document objectives

Preparation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The firm will prepare a SEP proportional to the scale and complexity of the project and its associated risks and impacts following a four-step approach:

- **Stakeholder mapping and initial consultations:** identify key stakeholders, classified into (i) project-affected, (ii) other interested parties, and (iii) vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and hold initial consultations.

The stakeholder identification should cover a wider area than the project will affect if a location has not yet been identified. Identify those project-affected parties (individuals or groups) who, because of their circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable, and due to their characteristics, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of the project's benefits. Ensure that the stakeholder mapping is both gender- and age-sensitive.

- **Prepare a preliminary SEP based on initial consultations:** Based on stakeholder feedback from the initial consultations, develop a draft SEP with a detailed description of activities, roles and responsibilities, timeframe, and budget.
- **Hold additional consultations on the preliminary SEP and feedback documentation** for critical stakeholders and stakeholder groups.
- **Prepare for the appraisal-stage SEP:** revise and further develop the draft SEP based on stakeholder feedback.

Considering the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the firm will conduct consultations with the stakeholders by adhering to the Bank's "COVID Stakeholder Engagement Note." The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will need to comply with the *AIBs ESF-2021*):

1. Introduction / Project Description
2. Regulations and Requirements
3. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities
4. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
5. Stakeholder Engagement Program
6. Roles, Responsibilities, and Resources for Stakeholder Engagement (including budget)
7. Grievance Redress Mechanism
8. Monitoring and Reporting
9. References
10. Annexes of the SEP may include Sample minutes form/s from interviews and consultations conducted; Grievance Submission Form; Stakeholder Mapping or Diagram; documentation from correspondence or minutes of other consultations conducted, e.g., workshops, roundtables, regional events, etc.

Sexual Exploitation & Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and Gender Action Plan (GAP)

The project is assessed as 'moderate' SEA/SH risk. The Consultant will carry out an in-depth assessment of SEA/SH concerns of Phase 1 of the Project as part of the ESIA/ESMF following the Bank's Good Practice Note (GPN) on "Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works." The assessment will inform the specific measures – both preventive and curative – that the RHD will adopt to mitigate the related SEA/SH risks. Based on that, the Consultant will prepare a separate SEA/SH Action Plan for the project.

In addition, the Consultant will assess the approaches, methods, and action points for mainstreaming gender in the activities based on the gender tag indicators of the project and accordingly will prepare a separate Gender Action Plan (GAP). The assessment will focus on the four corporate gender pillars in mind ((1) Improving Gaps in Human Endowments (Health/Education); (2) Removing Constraints for More and Better Jobs; (3) Removing Barriers to Women's Ownership and Control of Assets; and (4) Enhancing Women's Voice & Agency and Engaging Men and Boys) so that any issues regarding gender parity and women participation are addressed. Subsequent mitigation measures will also be included in SEP, LMP, and ESCP.

4. Expertise Required and Qualifications

4.1. Required Experts

The proposed services under this Terms of Reference shall be carried out by an appropriately qualified consulting firm with adequate experience conducting studies for SEP, GAP, OHS plan, SEA/SH Plan for projects of comparable size.

The provisional estimate of person-months as tabulated below:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Sr. Social Specialist (Team Leader) | 4 person-months |
| b. Social Development Specialist | 4 person-months |
| c. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Expert | 4 person-months |

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| d. Labor and Occupational Health and Safety Expert | 4 person-months |
| e. Gender and SEA/SH Expert | 4 person-months |

Note:

- a) The financial proposal should include all the direct and indirect costs necessary to execute the services.
- b) The number of experts proposed for different positions in the Financial Proposal shall match that in the Consultant's Technical Proposal.

4.2. Qualification of Experts

Sr. Social Specialist (Team Leader) (national)

- Education: Masters in Social Science or Engineering; relevant training and membership in an appropriate professional organization will be an advantage.
- Experience: Minimum of 15 years of experience in leading SIA study team, with at least 5 years of specific experience monitoring environmental/social impacts or environmental compliances in infrastructure projects of comparable size. Familiarity and prior experience with AIIB, ADB or AIIBs Safeguard Policies and ESF Documents will be a plus.

Social Development Specialist (national)

- Education: Master's in Social Science, Sociology or equivalent preferred; relevant training and membership in an appropriate professional organization will be advantageous.
- Experience: Minimum of 10 years of experience as Social and Resettlement Specialist in comparable projects, preferably those supported by the AIIB, World Bank, ADB, or other multi/bi-lateral donors. Previous experience in the review/preparation and implementation of ESF documents, including RAP and SEP, is necessary. Familiarity and prior experience with ADB or World Bank Safeguard Policies and ESF Documents will be a plus.

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Expert (national)

- Education: Master's in Communication, International Relations, Public Administration, Sociology, or equivalent preferred; relevant training and membership in an appropriate professional organization will be advantageous.
- Experience: Minimum 7 years of experience in stakeholder mapping, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress mechanism. S/he should be familiar with the local conditions and culture in the project area, possess the necessary communication skills to connect with all stakeholders effectively, and have prior experience doing so in previous projects of similar size and structure. Familiarity and prior experience with AIIB, ADB or World Bank Safeguard Policies and ESF Documents will be a plus.

Occupational Health & Safety Expert (national)

- Education: Master's in Law, Labor Relations, Environment, Social Science, Sociology or equivalent preferred; relevant training will be an advantage.
- Experience: Minimum of 7 years of experience as Labor and/or OHS Specialist in comparable projects, preferably those supported by the AIIB, World Bank, ADB, or other multi/bi-lateral donors. Experience in assessing labor issues and relations, occupational health and safety, developing the Labor Management Procedures (LMPs) is required. The Expert should have an excellent knowledge of the labor laws of Bangladesh and international labor laws and standards such as ILO's.

Gender and SEA/SH Expert (national)

- Education: Master's in Women's/Gender Studies, Social Science, Sociology or equivalent preferred; relevant training will be an advantage.
- Experience: Minimum of 7 years of experience as a Gender/SEA/SH in comparable projects, preferably those supported by the AIB, World Bank, ADB, or other multi/bi-lateral donors. Experience in analyzing and integrating gender and SEA/SH-related issues in ESIA and prepare a Gender Action Plan for projects. S/he would have a thorough knowledge of gender issues and their implications in large infrastructure projects. Experience mobilizing the community, particularly women's participation in development programs, a sound understanding of gender and social inclusion /participation issues in the overall context of large scale development projects, demonstrated experience of conducting gender and vulnerability assessments as part of the social assessment for projects, ensuring incorporation of voices of women and marginalized in such assessments, understanding of AIBs ESF and World Bank's Social Safeguard Policies; experience of similar projects.

5. Timetable and Deliverables

The total duration of consultancy services is 6 months. The Consultant will deliver the reports according to the following timeline and will be in both English and Bangla languages:

Report	Timetable
Inception Report	1 month from contract signing
The first draft of LMP, SEP and SEA/SH, OHS Plan and Gender Action Plan	3 months from contract signing
Final draft of the SEP, LMP and, SEA/SH, OHS Plan and Gender Action Plan	4 months from contract signing

Note:

- The Consultant needs to organize a national workshop at Dhaka.

6. General Obligations

6.1 To be provided by the Consultant

During the study, the Consultant shall provide all the facilities for their staff and other logistical requirements on their own to fulfill their obligations. These will also include support staff and office facilities, office equipment and supplies, required equipment and materials for field data collection, vehicles, and communications as needed for the project. The Consultant will set out the phase-wise requirements in the technical proposal and provide the financial cost estimates for these in their financial proposal.

6.2 To be provided by the Employer

The Employer will provide the Consultant with all available studies, reports, and data relevant to the services. The Employer will provide access to the construction sites and information required for the study and provide assistance where the Consultant, to execute these services, needs to coordinate with other Government agencies and non-government agencies. The Employer will also participate in all stakeholder consultation events related to the environmental and social assessments.