

Annexure

Table of Contents

Annex A: WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).....	1
Annex B: Sample Checklist for Environmental and Social Screening of Sub-Projects	2
Annex C: Applicable Environmental Quality Standards	8
Annex D: Social Questionnaire.....	12
Annex E: Public Consultation FGD	40
Annex F: List of Attendees	81
Annex G: Structure of Partial Environmental and Social Assessment (IEE Report)	89
Annex H: Details of the Environmental and Social Code of Practices (ESCoPs).....	91
Annex I: Terms of Reference (ToR) of the ESIA Study.....	111
Annex J: Outline of ESIA Reports	116
Annex K: Outline of Labor Management Procedures	118
Annex L: Outline of Resettlement Policy Framework.....	119
Annex M: Outline of Resettlement Action Plan	120
Annex N: Example Outline of Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).....	121

Annex A: WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

Sl. No.	Environmental and Social Standard	URL
1	ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=29&zoom=80
2	ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=45&zoom=80
3	ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=53&zoom=80
4	ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=59&zoom=80
5	ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=67&zoom=80
6	ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=81&zoom=80
7	ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=89&zoom=80
8	ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=99&zoom=80
9	ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=105&zoom=80
10	ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=111&zoom=80

Annex B: Sample Checklist for Environmental and Social Screening of Sub-Projects

Subproject Name	
Implementing Agency	
Subproject Location	
Estimated Investment	
Start and Completion Date	

Sub-project Description and Key Activities: Please fill the table below

Name of the sub-project	Type of Intervention/s	Key stakeholders	Brief description of the design

SI No	Screening criteria	Response to the Question		ES Impact						Remarks
		Yes	No	No Impact	Positive Impact	Negative Impact				
						Low	Moderate	Substantial	High	
ESS-1: Assessment and Management of Environmental & Social Risk and Impacts										
1	Does the subproject carry risk that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups may have unequitable access to project benefits?									
2	Will the project contribute to any long-term significant adverse (negative), large scale, irreversible, sensitive impact at a regional scale or area broader than the project sites?									
3	Whether accessibility of differently able people have been made in the project design?									
ESS-2: Labor and Working Conditions										
4	Does the subproject involve recruiting workers, including direct, contracted, primary supply, and/or community workers?									1

¹ If yes, please provide the tentative numbers here. Such as: 1. number of Local laborers, migrated labors, community labors, supply workers and number of contractors

SI No	Screening criteria	Response to the Question		ES Impact						Remarks
		Yes	No	No Impact	Positive Impact	Negative Impact				
						Low	Moderate	Substantial	High	
5	Will there be migrated labor in the project?									2
6	Will there be any labor camp for the accommodation of the labors?									3
7	Will there be separate facilities for women workers?									
8	How severely the project activities can impact the OHS of the workers?									4
9	Is there a possibility of employing vulnerable workers, including women and child labor?									5
10	Does the project area present considerable Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) as well as Sexual Harrassment (SH) risk?									6
11	Is there possibility that activities and deployment of labor would cause potential GBV cases?									
12	Will the activities cause interaction between laborers and communities in view of COVID-19 situation?									
13	Is there any potential for conflict between construction workers and local peoples (and vice versa)?									
14	Does the subproject have a GRM in place, to which all workers have access, designed to respond quickly and effectively?									
ESS-3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management										
14	Will the activities use or generate substances that will cause pollution of water bodies (groundwater/surface water)									

² Answer should be linked above

³ Labor camp, rented house etc.? If a labor camp is required, should a location be mentioned?

⁴ Accidents, safety, Covid-19

⁵ Engaging vulnerable women is preferred but adequate safety measures must be taken

⁶ Answer should be linked with question 8. Also, community based GBV/SEA/SH should be considered including previous history.

SI No	Screening criteria	Response to the Question		ES Impact						Remarks
		Yes	No	No Impact	Positive Impact	Negative Impact				
						Low	Moderate	Substantial	High	
	during the construction or use of the facilities?									
15	If the sup-project is located by the side of a river, is there any drinking water source upstream and downstream of the project location that can be affected?									
16	Are there any low-lying areas prone to water logging/flooding due to project activities?									
17	Is there necessity of substantial removal of Top Soil?									
18	Will the project / any of its component might contaminate or pollute the Land?									
19	Will the project result in stagnation of water flow or pondage or weed growth									
20	Will the project use or store dangerous substances (e.g., massive quantities of hazardous chemicals/ materials like Chlorine, Diesel, Petroleum products; any other?									
21	Will the project produce solid or liquid wastes; including construction/demolition wastes (including de-weeding wastes, muck/silt, dust); polluted liquids?									
22	Will the project cause or increase air pollution or odor nuisance?									
23	Will the project cause or increase noise pollution or vibration level?									
24	Is there any potential for release of toxic gases or accident risks (e.g., potential fire outbreaks)									
ESS-4: Community Health and Safety										
25	Will the project result in Health & Safety Risks in the neighborhood?									

SI No	Screening criteria	Response to the Question		ES Impact						Remarks
		Yes	No	No Impact	Positive Impact	Negative Impact				
						Low	Moderate	Substantial	High	
26	Is there possibility of potential disruption to common property, accessibility, traffic system etc. due to project activity?									7
27	Will the activities affect other communities who rely (or might become dependent) on the same resources that the proposed activity will be using?									
28	Will the activities create a situation that may threaten the livelihood of people who have been providing similar types of services in the community?									
29	Are there any sensitive ES receptors such as residences, schools, hospitals etc. which the project might impact?									
30	What types of precautions have been taken to limit the spread of COVID-19 pandemic?									
	(i) Wearing Mask									
	(ii) Maintaining PPE									
	(iii) Using sanitizer									
	(iv) Regular temperature checkup									
	(v) Disinfection facilities									
ESS-5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement										
30	Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and displacement, land acquisition, restrictions and economic displacement of persons and communities?									
31	If the answer to Ques. 28 is yes, answer below and write detailed here.	Please write detailed here								
31a	Will there be any land acquisition or requisition?	Please write the purpose of acquisition or requisition here								
31b	Is the ownership status of the land known? If yes, please provide details here.									8
31c	Is there a possibility of voluntary land donation? If yes, please provide details here.									9

⁷ If common properties are affected or disrupted, please link with ESS5 as well.

⁸ Government/private or owned? by other entities

⁹ If yes, who will donate?

SI No	Screening criteria	Response to the Question		ES Impact						Remarks
		Yes	No	No Impact	Positive Impact	Negative Impact				
						Low	Moderate	Substantial	High	
31d	Will there be any loss of residential, commercial or community structures?									10
31e	Is there any presence of squatters who may be affected due to interventions?									
31f	Will there be any loss of trees, crops, or any fixed assets?									11
31g	Would the resettlement site culturally sensitive?									
ESS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Recourses										
32	Will the activities be located within or close to protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?									
33	Is there any possibility of degradation of land / ecosystems due to the project activities?									
34	Is there any possibility of tree cutting that may have impact on local ecology?									
35	Will the activities cause any degradation to the nearby aquatic environment?									
ESS-7: Indigenous/Tribal Peoples										
36	Will the activities affect tribal peoples affected by the project interventions?									12
ESS-8: Cultural Heritage										
37	Loss or impacts on Cultural/heritage properties									
ESS-10: Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure										
38	Has the screening team conducted any consultations with the different stakeholders during screening?									
39	Do the local people aware of the proposed project?									

¹⁰ Please provide numbers here, if the answer is yes

¹¹ Numbers and types

¹² If yes, please provide details here. Also communicate with Bank's E&S team.

SI No	Screening criteria	Response to the Question		ES Impact				Remarks
		Yes	No	No Impact	Positive Impact	Negative Impact		
						Low	Moderate	
40	Were there any information shared in print with the stakeholders during consultations?							

Conclusions

Sub-Project Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial <input type="checkbox"/> High
Key Reasons	
E&S Instruments Required	<input type="checkbox"/> Detailed ESIA and ESMP <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Site-specific ESMP

Report Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Environmental and Social Team, Contract Package No.	Name: Designation: Organization: Email: Sign:	Name: Designation: Organization: Email: Sign:

Annex C: Applicable Environmental Quality Standards

Details of the environmental standards applicable in Bangladesh are described in ECR. Regulated Areas spread to all industries, and regulated items are ambient air quality, water quality (surface water, drink water), noise (boundary, source), emissions from motor vehicles or ships, odor, sewage discharge, waste from industrial units and industrial effluents or emissions. Items and standards, which are related to the project, are listed below. Tables and annotations of environmental regulation are described as textual description of ECR. However, in absence of any environmental quality standard in the ECR 1997 the project will follow Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

Air Quality

Table 1 shows the ambient air quality standard in Bangladesh. Table 2 mentioned air emission standard for motor vehicles.

Table 1: Ambient Air quality standards in Bangladesh¹³

No.	Parameter	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) as per ECR,1997	Exposure Time
a)	Carbon Mono-oxide	10	8 hours
		40	1 hour
b)	Lead (Pb)	0.5	1 Year
c)	Nitrogen Oxide	100	1 Year
		-	1 hour
d)	Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	200	8 hours
e)	Particulate Matter 10 μm (PM ₁₀)	50	1 Year
		150	24 hours
f)	Particulate Matter 2.5 μm (PM _{2.5})	15	1 Year
		65	24 hours
g)	Ozone	0.235	1 hour
		0.157	8 hours
h)	Sulfur Dioxide	0.08	Year
		0.365	24 hours

Source: Bangladesh Gazette July 19, 2005,

Table 2: Standards for Emission from Motor Vehicles

Parameter	Unit	Standard Limit
Black Smoke	Hartridge Smoke Unit (HSU)	65
Carbon Monoxide	gm/km	24
	percent area	04
Hydrocarbon	gm/km	02
	ppm	180
Oxides of Nitrogen	gm/km	02
	ppm	600

Source: ECR'1997

Water Quality

Table 3 shows water quality standard (drinking water). Table 4 shows the waste water standard from project activities.

¹³ Not exceed one time in year

Table 3: Drinking Water Quality Standards in Bangladesh

No.	Parameter	Unit	ECR'97
1	Aluminum	mg/l	0.2
2	Ammonia (NH ₃)	mg/l	0.5
3	Arsenic	mg/l	0.05
4	Barium	mg/l	0.01
5	Benzene	mg/l	0.01
6	BOD5 20oC	mg/l	0.2
7	Boron	mg/l	1.0
8	Cadmium	mg/l	0.005
9	Calcium	mg/l	75
10	Chloride	mg/l	150-600
11	Chlorinated Alkanes		
	Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/l	0.01
	1.1 Dichloroethylene	mg/l	0.001
	1.2 Dichloroethylene	mg/l	0.03
	Tetrachloroethylene	mg/l	0.03
	Trichloroethylene	mg/l	0.09
12	Chlorinated Phenols		
	Pentachlorophenol	mg/l	0.03
	2.4.6 Trichlorophenol	mg/l	0.03
13	Chlorine (residual)	mg/l	0.2
14	Chloroform	mg/l	0.09
15	Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.05
16	Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.05
17	COD	mg/l	4
18	Coliform (fecal)	n/100 ml	0
19	Coliform (total)	n/100 ml	0
20	Color	Huyghens unit	15
21	Copper	mg/l	1
22	Cyanide	mg/l	0.1
23	Detergents	mg/l	0.2
24	DO	mg/l	6
25	Fluoride	mg/l	1
26	Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/l	200-500
27	Iron	mg/l	0.3-1.0
28	Nitrogen (Total)	mg/l	1
29	Lead	mg/l	0.05
30	Magnesium	mg/l	30-35
31	Manganese	mg/l	0.1
32	Mercury	mg/l	0.001
33	Nickel	mg/l	0.1
34	Nitrate	mg/l	10
35	Nitrite	mg/l	Less than 1
36	Odor		Odorless
37	Oil & Grease	mg/l	0.01
38	pH		6.5-8.5
39	Phenolic compounds	mg/l	0.002
40	Phosphate	mg/l	6
41	Phosphorus	mg/l	0
42	Potassium	mg/l	12
43	Radioactive Materials (gross alpha activity)	Bq/l	0.01
44	Radioactive Materials (gross beta activity)	mg/l	0.1
45	Selenium	mg/l	0.01

No.	Parameter	Unit	ECR'97
46	Silver	mg/l	0.02
47	Sodium	mg/l	200
48	Suspended particulate matters	mg/l	10
49	Sulfide	mg/l	0
50	Sulfate	mg/l	400
51	Total dissolved solids	mg/l	1000
52	Temperature	°C	20-30
53	Tin	mg/l	2
54	Turbidity	JTU	10
55	Zinc	mg/l	5

Source: ECR'1997

Table 4: Wastewater Discharge Standards in Bangladesh

No.	Parameter	Unit	Inland Surface Water	Public Sewer at Secondary Treatment plant	Irrigated Land
1	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N molecule)	mg/L	50	75	75
2	Ammonia (free ammonia)	mg/L	5	5	15
3	Arsenic (As)	mg/L	0.2	0.05	0.2
4	BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	50	250	100
5	Boron	mg/L	2	2	2
6	Cadmium (Cd)	mg/L	0.05	0.5	0.5
7	Chloride	mg/L	600	600	600
8	Chromium (total Cr)	mg/L	0.5	1.0	1.0
9	COD	mg/L	200	400	400
10	Cr ⁶⁺ (hexavalent Cr)	mg/L	0.1	1.0	1.0
11	Copper (Cu)	mg/L	0.5	3.0	3.0
12	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	4.5-8	4.5-8	4.5-8
13	Electrical Conductivity	micro mho/cm	1200	1200	1200
14	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2,100	2,100	2,100
15	Fluoride (F)	mg/L	7	15	10
16	Sulfide (S)	mg/L	1	2	2
17	Iron (Fe)	mg/L	2	2	2
18	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	100	100	100
19	Lead (Pb)	mg/L	0.1	1.0	0.1
20	Manganese (Mn)	mg/L	5	5	5
21	Mercury (Hg)	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01
22	Nickel (Ni)	mg/L	1.0	2.0	1.0
23	Nitrate (N molecule)	mg/L	10.00	Undetermined	10
24	Oil & grease	mg/L	10	20	10
25	Phenol compounds(C ₆ H ₅ OH)	mg/L	1.0	5	1
26	Dissolved Phosphorus (P)	mg/L	8	8	10
27	Radioactive Materials.	As determined by Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission			
28	pH		6-9	6-9	6-9
29	Selenium	mg/L	0.05	0.05	0.05
30	Zn (Zn)	mg/L	5.0	10.0	10.0
31	Total Dissolved solid	mg/L	2,100	2,100	2,100
32	Temperature (°C)	Summer	40	40	40
		Winter	45	45	45
33	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	mg/L	150	500	200
34	Cyanide (CN)	mg/L	0.1	2.0	0.2

Noise Level

As for noise, the standard limit is set for every category of zone class. Table 5 shows the noise standard in Bangladesh.

Table 5: Standards for Noise¹⁴

No	Zone Class	Limits in dBA	
		ECR	
		Day	Night
a)	Silent Zone	45	35
b)	Residential Zone	50	40
c)	Mixed Zone (this area is used combining residential, commercial and industrial purposes)	60	50
d)	Commercial Zone	70	60
e)	Industrial Zone	70	70

Source: ECR, 1997

Notes:

1. The time from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. is counted as daytime.
2. The time from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. is counted as night time.
3. Area up to a radius of 100 meters around hospitals or educational institutions or special institutions/ establishments identified/to be identified by the Government is designated as Silent Zones where use of horns of vehicles or other audio signals loudspeakers are prohibited.

¹⁴ Textual annotations are as follows.

(1) The day time is considered from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. and the night time is from 9 p.m. to 6 p.m.

(2) From 9 at night to 6 morning is considered night time.

(3) Area within 100 meters of hospital or education institution or educational institution or government designated / to be designated / specific institution / establishment are considered Silent Zones. Use of motor vehicle horn or other signals and loudspeaker are forbidden in Silent Zone.

Annex D: Social Questionnaire

(Interviewers: Describe the following part clearly to the interviewee and ask for permission before the interview.)

Consent of Respondent

With the financial support of **World Bank & Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA)** we have undertaken a research work entitled "**Preparation of Environment and Social Framework (ESF) Documents for Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program**". Your community has been selected as a field for this research work. For this objective, some general information will be collected on your family. The information will only be used in the research work and without your consent; no name or identification will be used by any means. You may not get cash or any other financial support for providing this information. However, these information/data will create new knowledge. Your participation here is your choice. If you agree to participate and provide the information, then please sign below. Even after giving your consent, you can decide to stop providing information at any time. There will be no profit or loss for you for providing information or not. Do you agree to provide information?

Yes

No

[Start the interview with permission]

SL. [Official use only]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HHID :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Date of the interview :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Starting time of the interview :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	<small>Day Month Year</small>		<small>Hour Minute</small>
Name of the interviewer :	-----	Code :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Name of the supervisor :	-----	Code :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Name of the interviewee (household head /elderly/ wisely person) :	-----	Line No. :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Name of the household head :	-----	Line No. :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Father's name of Household :	-----		
Village name & Code :	-----	Code :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Details Address :	Ward : ----- Union : ----- Thana/Upazilla : ----- Dist : -----		
	Detail : -----		
Mobile Number :	[1]		[2]
For how many years the interviewee is living in this area. (write 95 if living forever)			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Religion of the interviewee :	1 = Muslim; 2 = Hindu; 3 = Buddhist; 4 = Christian; others (Specify)		<input type="text"/>
Race of the interviewee :	1 = Bengali; 2 = Bihari; 3 = Indigenous; others (Specify)		<input type="text"/>

S. A. Household Members, main characteristics

1 Name all the members of the household [Please check and enlist all the names. Write the name of the household head in line number 1]
 A.1. How many member are there in the household?

Line number	Name (Write the full name in correct spelling according to age serial after HHH)	Age (Full year)	Gender	Relationship with the household head	Disability	Marital status/ from the age of 10 to 10+	(For the age of 10+)		(For the age of 5 to 9+)		NGO-Participation in NGO	(Does member receive any government allowance?)
							[]? (In the last year, If the member stayed out of home for at least 15 days for work purpose?)	If yes, where? (Multiple ans.)	[] Level of education obtained	[] Status of going to school		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1=HHH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Code of gender :
 1 = Male
 2 = Female
 3 = Third gender

3. Relationship with the HHH :
 01 = household head
 02 = husband/wife
 03 = son/daughter
 04 = son-in-law/daughter

09 = other relatives
 10 = grandson/granddaughter
 11 = not relative
 12 = Sister-in-law
 13 = Nephew/ niece
 14 = Brother-in-law
 Others (Specify)

4. Code of disability
 1 = (yes) ; 2 =no

6. If stayed outside of home :
 1 = Yes; 2 = No

7. Code for staying outside of home :
 1 = same village/area
 2 = same district but different area
 3 = different district
 4 = big city (Dhaka/

8. Level of education obtained :
 00 = no level
 01 = class 1
 02 = class 2
 03 = class 3
 04 = class 4
 05 = class 5
 06 = class 6
 07 = class 7
 08 = class 8

12 = B.A./B.com/B.sc or equal
 13 = M.A/M.com/M.sc or equal
 14 = Diploma/ vocational
 15 = Ph.D.
 55 = only religious education
 88 = educated, but level of education is unknown
 90 = Not admitted yet
 97 = Not passed any class
 98 = unknown
 9 = **status of going to school**
 1 = not admitted/never been to school

10. Participation in NGO
 1 = never been a member ;
 2 = former member; not involved anymore
 3 = involved in micro-credit;
 4 = involved in social development
 5 = involved in ultra-poor program
 Others (Specify)

11. Presently obtained government allowance
 1 = no allowance
 2 = VGF

in-law 05 = father/mother 06 = father-in-law/mother-in-law 07 = brother/sister 08 = brother-in-law/sister-in-law	5. Marital status 1 = Unmarried 2 = married 3 = divorced 4 = widow/widower 5 = separated	Chittagong) 5 = other country 9 = unknown	09 = class 9 10 = S.S.C. or equal 11 = H.S.C. or equal	2= admitted and regular 3= admitted but irregular (less than 10 days in a month); 4= waiting to be admitted; 5= drop out 6= finished studying	3 =allowance for elderly 4 =allowance for widow 5 =allowance for freedom fighter 6 =allowance for disable 7= Stipend 8= allowance for deserted women 9= Maternal allowance Others (Specify)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

S B1 House-ownership status

What is your house ownership status? (See code)	If the house is own, current value (except the land, only the house) (BDT)	If rental		(If not owned) What is your relationship with the owner?	Name of the house owner [write name in the box below]
		How is the rent paid? 1= Monthly 2= Yearly	How much?		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

S.B1: 1. House-ownership status:

1 = Rental
2 = Own, built
3 = Own, bought
4 = Own, inherited
5 = Own, obtained from other
6 = Sheltered in others house
Others (Specify)

B1: 5. Relationship code

1 = Close relative
2 = Distant relative
3 = not related

S. B2 Built and Dwelling environment

We would like to know the details of houses/structures that your household members use/live in.

SL.	Types of house	Materials			[] Length in foot	[] Width in foot	(INTERVIEWER) [] What do you think about overall status?
		Roof	Wall	Floor			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
House/structure- 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
House/structure- 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
House/structure- 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
House/structure- 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
House/structure- 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
House/structure-6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
House/structure-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
House/structure-8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>

B2: 1 Type of room

1 = lining room
2 = kitchen
3 = veranda
4 = bathroom
5 = latrine
6 = shop
7 = cow shed
8 = storage
9= bathroom and latrine are joint
10= Others (Specify)

B2:2: 3: 4 Material:

1 = grass/straw/jute stick/leaf/plastic/sackcloth
2 = bamboo
3 = clay
4 = tiles
5 = brick/cement/steel
6 = wood
7 = Tin
8 = no roof/wall
9= Others (Specify)

B2:7 Overall condition:

1 = broken
2 = repair needed
3 = good

SL.	প্রশ্ন	Code List	কোড লিপিবদ্ধ
08.	<u>Interviewers-Do not ask the question, observe yourself:</u> What is the condition of tree plantation around the house??	1= Much 2=Moderate 3= Less 4= Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>
09.	<u>Interviewers-Do not ask the question, observe yourself:</u> Is there any open space for vegetable cultivation?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<u>Interviewers- Do not ask the question, observe yourself :</u> [If yes,] is there any vegetable cultivated in present?		<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	For what other purposes the open space/courtyard adjacent to the house (not common) is used?:		
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
	4.		
	5.		
12.	Write name of trees with number if any:		
Sl no.	Name of trees	Type of trees 1= Fruity; 2= Forest; 3=Medicinal	Total number
12.a			
12.b			
12.c			
12.d			
12.e			
12.f			
12.g			
12.h			
12.i			
12.j			
12.k			
12.l			
12.m			

S. C. Particulars of land

C.1 Does your household possess following particulars of land? [For same particular, enlist each one separately]

Sl	Particular of land	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, if the answer is no, proceed to the next one	<input type="checkbox"/> location	<input type="checkbox"/> Area (decimal)	Total affected land (decimal)	Mouja name of land	<input type="checkbox"/> How did you own it?	<input type="checkbox"/> Write the line number of owner	<input type="checkbox"/> Present value
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	Own land and own cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
02.	Own land, house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
03.	Own land, shop/business	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
04.	Own land, pond	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
05.	Own land, fallow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
06.	Own land, jungle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
07.	Own land, mortgaged	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
08.	Own land, on lease/rent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
09.	Own land, on sharecropping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.	Own land, on charity (mosque/school)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.	Own land, on charity (house/cultivation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.	Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1. HH own any land : 1 = yes 2 = no	2. Location of the land: 1 = in this city, nearby the house 2 = in this city, away from the house 3 = in different <i>sadar</i> of this district 4 = in a village of the city 5 = in a <i>sadar</i> of different district 6 = in the <i>thana sadar</i> of different district 7 = in a village of different district Others (Specify)	6. How did you own the land: 1 = inheritance 2 = purchase 3 = as a gift 4 = as dowry 5 = charity 6 = occupancy Others (Specify)
--------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

C.2 About Sublease land/lease/Mortgage / Rental (out)

Is any of your households owned land given as sublease / lease / mortgage / rent? 1= Yes 2= No (If no go to the next section)

Code: Type of Land- 1= Sublease; 2= lease; 3= Mortgage; 4= Rental; Other (Specify)

Give details about the farmers

Sl.	Name of the farmers	Type of Land	Farmer's Address	Mouja of land	Plot no. of land	The amount of land (Decimal)	Percentage of crop you get (Percent)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

C.3 About Sublease land/lease/Mortgage / Rental (In)

Did your household take someone else's owned land as sublease / lease / mortgage / rent? 1= Yes; 2= No (If no go to the next section)

Code: Type of Land- 1= Sublease; 2= lease; 3= Mortgage; 4= Rental; Other (Specify)

Give details about Landowner

Sl.	Name of the Landowner	Type of Land	Landowner's Address	Mouja of land	Plot no. of land	The amount of land (Decimal)	Percentage of crop you get (Percent)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							

7

4							
5							
6							
7							

C.4 Fisheries-Do you have a fish farm in the proposed area? 1= Yes; 2= No [If no, go to next section]

What kind of fish is being farmed? [Fish name]	Land ownership	If Government land, do you have to pay tax?	Do you have any tax payment receipt?	Amount of tax to pay in a year	How much did you invest in last 1 year? [in BDT]	What is your average profit in a year? [in BDT]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1= Own land
2= Government owned
Others, Specify

1= Yes
2= No

8

S. D. HH Assets

serial no	Which of the followings do you have in your household?	Quantity (In number) [Put 0 if none]	Current value (BDT)	How did your household own it?		
				1 = Purchase	4 = Dowry	5 = Produced
				2 = Inherited	3 = Gift/Charity	
				3 (code can be multiple)		
01.	Radio/CD player			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02.	Television			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03.	Electric fan			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04.	Fridge			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05.	Mobile phone			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06.	Cycle			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07.	Motor cycle			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08.	Sewing machine			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09.	Clothing rack/ Almira/ cabinet/ showcase			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Jewelry (gold/silver) <u>Bring in ANA</u>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Rickshaw/ van			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Cow/buffalo			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Goat/ sheep			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	Pigeon /Duck/chicken			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	CNG/ auto rickshaw/ korimon/easy bike			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	Other property..			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	Other property..			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Other property..			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

S. E. Business Activities: Savings: Loan (put 0 if no income)

Line No	Profession? (See Code)	How much do you earn every month in average?	[] Without asking anyone else, how easily can you spend this money?	If there is any savings[Write in bdt]			If there is any loan taken			If there is any loan given			
				Home	Banks/ Post offices/ Insurance	NGO	To others/Small Somiti	How much	Source (see the code)	Do you pay interest?	How much money	Relation	Do you get interest?
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													

Codes for Business activities, savings and loan:

01. Profession code:	12 =Sewing/ cottage industry/ handmade job	24 =Politician, ward member, chairman;	03. Spend Money	10, 13. Loan
01 =Agriculturist	13 = Rickshaw puller/truck/bus driver	25 =Imam, priest;	1 = easily 2 = not much easily 3 = impossible; 4 = Not applicable	1 =yes; 2 = no
02 =Farmer at others cultivation	14 = Hawker	26 =Beggar;	09. Source of loan	12. (Code for relationship)
03 = Labor (construction, road repair)	15 = Home business	27 =Leasing/renting out land	01 =bank	1 = close relative
04 = Fisherman	16 = Owner of shop/hotel	28 =Renting out property other than land (shop/tractor);	02 = money lender	2 = distant relative
05 = Worker in industry (garments worker)	17 = Business, wholesale/industry	29 =Renting out cow, goat;	03 = Shopkeeper	3 = not related
06 = Raising livestock	18 = Skilled labor	30 = picking leftover paddy	04 = relative	
07 = Poultry farm	19 = Community health worker ,nurse	31 =Retail seller (fish/vegetable/clothing/wood etc.)	05 = friend/neighbor	
08 = Vegetable cultivation/nursery)	20 = Teacher/home tutor	32 =other small business)	06 = Brac; 07 = grameen	
09 = Employee at shop/hotel	21 = Professionals (doctor/engineer/lawyer)	33 = student	08 = ASA; 09 = TMSS; 10 = RDRS; 11 = Proshika	
10 = Household helping hand	22 = NGO (non-government/NGO employee)	34 =non-resident	12 = Buro Bangladesh;	
11 = Processing food for sale	23 = Government employee;	35 =boatmen	13 = Podokkhep	
		36 =housewife	14 = Jagoroni	
		37 =unemployed/ retired/ disable/child	15 = Shishu Niloy	
		Please specify, if others	16 = Wave Foundation	
			17 = Ad-din	
			18 = Ars Bangladesh	
			19 = Sure, 20 = Srijani	
			21 = CSS, 22 = Somadhan	

S.F. Poverty status I

SL.	Question	Code	Code List
	1	2	3
01.	What type of toilet/latrine do the household members use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Open field 2= Kutcha 3= Sanitary
02.	Is there any member in your household, who works as a day laborer?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Yes 2= No
03.	Do all children of 6-17 years old of your household go to the school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Yes 2= No 3= Not applicable
04.	Do you have electricity in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Yes 2= No
05.	Do you have any livestock in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
06.	Do you have any separate kitchen in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
07.	What is the source of drinking water in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Supply/pipe water (in house) 2= Supply/pipe water (outside house) 3= Government tap 4= water fall 5= Tubewell 6= Pond/river/canal 7= Well Others (Specify) Multiple Ans.
08.	What is the main source of fuel in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= wood 2= Charcoal 3= Leaf, straw, cow dung etc 4= Gas/Biogas/LPG 5= Kerosine 6= Electricity 7= Others (Specify)
09.	Considering your household income and food expenditure in which position, would you like to put your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Food shortage, always 2= Food shortage, sometimes 3= no shortage, no surplus; 4= surplus
10.	Is there any change in the last 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Improved 2= Deteriorated 3= Same
11.	Considering the average household income for the last 12 months how much do your household earns in a general month?		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Considering the average household expenditure for the last 12 months how much do your household spends in a general month?		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

S.G. Health:**S.G.1. Health Center:**

Sl.	Question	Code	Code List
1.	In the last five years, have there been new health centers built that people from this community use, or have there been substantial improvements in existing ones?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Yes 2= No
2.	How often is the health center open for people from this community use and working?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= every day 2= a few days a week 3= one day a week other, specify
3.	Does the community health center normally have sufficient instruments and equipment for the need of the local people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= yes, sufficient 2= no, insufficient 3= never available
4.	Does the community health center normally have sufficient medical personnel for the need of the local people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= yes, sufficient 2= no, insufficient 3= never available
5.	Based on your observation, what are the three most common illnesses in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1= Pneumonia 2= Cough/Cold 3= Asthma 4= Diarrhea 5.= Intestinal Worms 6= Dengue 7= Typhoid 8= Virus Fever 9= Allergy 10= Other infectious diseases 11= HIV/AIDS/STD 12= COVID-19 13= Nothing
6.	Has any member of your household been infected with Corona in the last 1 year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Yes 2= No

S.G.2. Access to Health Services:

<u>Name of Health service provider</u>	<u>Availability</u> 1= Yes 2= No 3= Do not know	<u>Distance (km)</u>	<u>Visiting Status</u> 1= Yes 2= No 3= No need	<u>Transport mode (mostly used)</u>	<u>Cost of transport mostly used</u>
Community health clinic			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Union health complex			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Maternity clinic			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Upazila health Complex			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
District hospital			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
NGO run health center			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Private Clinic			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Qualified Private physician			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Quack			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Transport mode:</u> 1. On foot, 2. Bicycle, 3. Rickshaw, 4. Van, 5. Auto-rickshaw, 6. Bus, Others (specify)					

S.H. Eviction Threat

Sl.	Question	Code List	code
1	Is there any plan to move from present location?	1= Yes 2= No [If no, go to question no. 3]	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If yes, Why would you want to shift? <u>(mention two main reasons)</u>	01= flood 02= Cyclone/tornado 03= River-erosion 04= Heavy rainfall 05= Excessive hot 06= Excessive cold 07= waterlogging 08= Earthquake 09= Mudslides/all of a sudden flood 10= dust storm 11= Firing 12= Drought 13= Lack of water during dry season 14= To live a better life comparatively 15= Quarrel or clash with others 16= Education 17= To be evicted/threat 18= Quarreling with father-mother/husband 19= High rent/increasing rent 20= For the loss of business 21= To earn 22= Illness/death of husband 23= For job/transfer 24= Influence of the powerful people 25= For the future of children 26= Moved with father-mother Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Is there any eviction threat presently? <i>(if code 01 go to Q4 and if 02, 03, go to Q5)</i>	01= Very much threatened 02= Not much threatened 03= No possibility	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	What are the reasons of eviction threat? <u>(mention two main reasons and go to Q 6)</u>	01= Been evicted before 02= got eviction notice 03= local influential people helped to resist eviction 04= there is/are case/s going on about land 05= government may take over the land 06= the land is given to developers for new construction 07= Not sure about the future of the land Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	What are the reasons of no eviction threat? <u>(mention two main reasons)</u>	01= never been evicted before 02= Assurance from the influential/political persons 03= Tax is paid regularly/ they have the holding number/legal papers 04= They have the legal deeds 05= There is organization/community/co-operative to resist 06= Courts stay order against eviction 07= the land is given to developers for new construction Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	What do you see as the impacts/effects, if part of your land/houses is displaced by the road corridor? <i>(Note: multiple ans.)</i>	1= Income decrease 2= Land/ House/ Structure will be demolished or affected 3= Expenditure increase 4= Financial loss 5= Nothing to do	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	If you were relocated to another site, what challenges do you think you will face in the new settlement?	1= Expenditure increase 2= Difficult to get new land/ house/ shop 3= It is time consuming to buy a new land/ house/ shop	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	<i>(Note: multiple ans.)</i>	4= Difficult to adopt with new environment/ area 5= Income decrease 6= To be affected psychologically 7= To live as tenant 8= No problem at all	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	For each challenge, what measures would you want to be put in place or implemented to help you cope? <i>(Note: multiple ans.)</i>	1= Take loan 2= Taking help from government 3= Managing money but not as loan 4= Building new house/ shop/ structure 5= Buy new land/ searching for one 6= To live as tenant 7= Taking help from relative/ neighbor/ local influential person 8= Try to adopt with new environment/ area 9= Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

S.I. Rehabilitation Related (If infrastructure is damaged or any risk of damage)

SL	Question			Code list						code
01.	Land ownership:			1= Own 2= Government 3= Social institute Others (specify)						<input type="checkbox"/>
02.	Type of loss:			1= Partial 2= Full						<input type="checkbox"/>
03.	Is there any alternatives besides the land that is on acquisitions?			1= yes 2= No						<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Types of residuary land	Location of land Mouja	Percentage	Distance (K.M)						
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5+	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
4.1	Household									
4.2	Land									
4.3	Cultivate									
4.4	Bamboo orchard									
4.5	Orchard/Timber gardens									
4.6	Pond									
4.7	Tank/Plunge									
4.8	Uncultivated/ befalls land									
4.9	Others (Specify)									
SL	Question			Code list						code
05.	How do you expect rehabilitation to be done?			1= Self 2= Through project 3= Jointly with neighbors						<input type="checkbox"/>
06.	If self-rehabilitated then where?			1= Nearby 2= To other village 3= To city Others (specify)						<input type="checkbox"/>
07.	Do you expect government support for rehabilitation?			1= Yes 2= No (if no, go to Q 09)						<input type="checkbox"/>
08.	If yes, then how?			1. 2. 3.						
09.	What do you want as compensation?			1= In cash 2= In goods						<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	What is your plan on spending the cash/money from compensation?			1= To buy land 2= To shift house/accommodation 3= To build house 4= To learn new occupation 5= To get a job 6= For business						<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

		7= For product marketing 8= For employment opportunities 9= To repay loan Others (specify)	
11.	Mention three of your plans on a priority basis	1. 2. 3.	
12.	What do you think are the opportunities of employment for people in this area?	1. 2. 3.	
13.	Do you/ any of your household member need any training to start a new profession or increase skills?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	If 'Yes', please mention name of training needed:	1= Poultry rearing 2= Cattle fattening 3= Sewing 4= Cultivate vegetable 5= Fisheries 6= Vocational (specify) _____ Others (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

S.J. Involvement with govt. social safety net and agriculture subsidy program:

If any of your household member has VGD/VGF card, old age, maternal allowance or involved in kabikha or agriculture subsidy program? 1= Yes; 2= No (If no, go to next section)

1	2	3	4	5	6
line no of HHM	Types of govt. service	amount	Duration (in month)	Did you get any kind of help from anyone outside the HH to receive the benefit	From whom

2. Types of govt. service code:

1= VGD= card, 2= Old age allowance, 3= maternity allowance, 4=TR/kabikha, 5= disability allowance, 6= Widowed allowance, 7= Freedom fighter allowance, 8= Stipend, 9=VGF card 10= OMS, 11= Poriposok allowance, 12= Destitute women allowance, 13= Army welfare allowance

5. Get help from person outside HH: 1= Yes, 2= No

6. From whom: 1=relatives, 2 = friend/neighbor, 3= chairman/member/influential person, 4 = politician, 5= NGO worker, 6= Govt. officer, other (Specify) _____

S.K. Perception on prevalent social cultural practices:

Now we will listen about relation between men and women from you. We all have our different opinions regarding this issue. Therefore, there is nothing like what is right or wrong. Please tell us, if you agree or disagree with the given statements?		
1.	Wife should have the right to express her own opinion even that does not match with husband's.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	If a wife does anything wrong, the husband has right to scold, insult threaten her.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	If a husband misbehaves with his wife, other individual (outsider/ not family member) must interfere in the issue	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Husband has right to thrash/ assault his wife	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Man and Woman should have equal right for education	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Women must be allowed to work and earn	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Women must be allowed to go out of home whenever she wants	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	A woman must be allowed to spend her earnings by her wish	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Only sons have the right of becoming heir to father's property	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Wife is bound to have sexual relation with the husband even she does not want to	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Women have the right to live at peace	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	A woman if harassed has the right to get justice	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	None has the right to harass/ torture a woman	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	Contraceptive methods should be taken by husband's decision	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	I do not have any right to divorce my husband, only husband has the right	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	If husband divorces, i have no right to get debtor?	<input type="checkbox"/>

1= Strongly agree
2= Agree
3= Neutral
4= Disagree
5= Strongly disagree

S.I Description of Damaged Infrastructure (Homestead/Business/ Trees) For Affected Person/ Household Only**L.1 Description of Infrastructure**

Sl no.	Question	Code list	Code
L.1.1	Has any infrastructure that you or your household owns been damaged by the project? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below)</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
L.1.2	Is there a risk of damage to any infrastructure that you or your household owns located within the project area? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below. If 'No', go to L.2)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Sl no.	Use of Infrastructure	Description of Infrastructure			Quantity		1= Own use/ Own business 2= Rented to another person 3= Own and rented
		Roof	Wall	Floor	Unit	Quantity/ Number	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

1. Use of Infrastructure:

1= Living
2= Kitchen
3= Cow shed
4= Business
5= Boundary wall
6= Toilet
7= Tubewell
Others, (Specify)

2.3.4. Description of Infrastructure:

1= Pucca
2= Tin
3= Katcha
4= Wood/bamboo
5= Khor/ Poly (Thatched)
Others, (Specify) _____

5. Unit:

1 = SFT
2 = RFT
3 = NOS
4 = CFT

L.2 Description of Business Organization (Only Damaged)

Sl no.	Question	Code list	Code
L.2.1	Has any Business/ Business infrastructure that you or your household owns been damaged by the project? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below)</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
L.2.2	Is there a risk of damage to any Business/ Business infrastructure that you or your household owns located within the project area? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below. If 'No', go to L.4)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Sl no.	Serial from L.1	Name of Business	Present address	Type of Business	Capital needed for the business	Yearly income from the business	Number of employee	Ownership of Infrastructure [1= Own 2= Rental]	Paid in advance (in BDT)	Monthly rent (in BDT)
0	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

L.3 Information about workers working in affected Business/ Enterprise (Only Damaged)

Are there any workers working in the business that may be affected? 1 = Yes; 2 = No *(If 'No', go to L.4)*

Sl no.	Serial from L.2	Name of worker	Age	Father's name	Present Address	Gender 1= Male 2= Female	Nature of duty	Monthly salary	Involvement since (in month)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1									
2									

3									
4									
5									

L.4 Information on rent/ lease related issues of damaged Business infrastructure/ Infrastructure (House rent/ Business purpose rent) (Only Damaged)

Sl no.	Question	Code list	Code
L.4.1	Has any of the infrastructure owned by you / your household been rented out for use by another person or organization for living/ business purpose or any other purpose been damaged by the project? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below)</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
L.4.2	Is there a risk of damage of any infrastructure owned by you / your household that has been rented out for use by another person or organization for living/ business purpose or any other purpose by the project? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below. If 'No', go to L.5)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Sl no.	Serial from L.1	Name of tenant	Father's name	Present Address	Monthly rent	Paid in advance (in BDT)	What is it used for? 1= Living 2= Business
0	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

L.5 Information about plants (Own/social/government/others)

Sl no.	Question	Code list	Code
L.5.1	Has any of the plants that is owned by you/ your household been damaged by the project? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below)</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
L.5.2	Is there a risk of damage to the plants that is owned by you/ your household by the project? <i>(If 'Yes' fill the table below. If 'No', go to next section)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>

We would like to know detail about the damage or damage risk of plants owned by your household:

Serial no	Name of trees/plants	1= Fruity 2= Forest 3=Medicinal	Land ownership 1= own 2=government	(Types of trees & price)							
				Big/large	Price	Medium	Price	Small	Price	Seedling	Price
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
01.											
02.											
03.											
04.											
05.											
06.											
07.											
08.											
09.											
10.											
Total number of trees											

*Big= height 16+ feet & width 30-40+ inch;
 Medium= Height 11-15 feet & width 20-30 inch;
 Small= height 6-10 feet & width 10-20 inch;
 Seedling= height 1-5 feet & width 01-10 inch

S.M. Asset/Asset's price:

SL.	Question	Code list	Code
1.	Did you or any of you have bought any land within last 1 year?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Land buying price (excluding stamp or other expenses)		
3.	Did you or any of you have sold any land within last 1 year?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Land selling price (excluding stamp or other expenses)		
5.	What is the current price of the land types given below according to your "knowing"?		
	Land description in terms of type	Current price (per decimel)	Remarks
5.1	Home land		
5.2	Single Crop		
5.3	Double Crop		
5.4	Multi Crop		
5.5	Fruits orchard		
5.6	Pond (arable)		
5.7	Pond (uncultivable)		
5.8	Befalls land		
5.9	Commercial land		
5.10	Others (Specify)		

S.N Crop price survey form:

SL.	Name of crop	Production per Bigha (maund)	Price of produced crop (per maund)	Total price of produced crop per Bigha
1	Bona aush (highbreed)			
2	Bona aush (local)			
3	Ropa aush (highbreed)			
4	Ropa aush (local)			
5	Bona amon (highbreed)			
6	Bona amon (local)			
7	Ropa (highbreed)			
8	Ropa(local)			
9	Boro (highbreed)			
10	Boro (local)			
11	Jute			
12	Wheat			
13	Corn			
14	Mastered			
15	Lota			
16	Pulse			
17	Kheshari			
18	Chickpeas			
19	Mung bean			
20	Pepper			
21	Onion			
22	Garlic			
23	Potatoes			
24	Sugarcane			
25	Betel			
26	Winter time vegetables			
27	Summer time vegetables			
28	Others			

S.O Development Participation

SL.	Question	Code List	Code
1.	Do you think that the local people should be involved in different stages of any development project like BBIN MPA?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	If yes, in what?	1= Planning 2= Designing 3= Implementation Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Are you interested to participate in any work of BBIN MPA?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	What type of work you want to participate in?		

S.P General Opinion

SL.	Question	Code	Write code
1.	How many years have you been living here (community)		
2.	Are there any graves on the project influence area? (if no, go to 5)	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	If yes, how many?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.	Mention grave location:		
5.	Are there any sites of historical importance or cultural heritage on the project influence area? (if no, go to 6)	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	If yes, please provide the names, location and use of the sites:		
7.	Do you think any conflict between any individual/ parties related or engaged into the project regarding control / domination may take place? (if no, go to 9)	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	If yes, Between whom? (see codes, multiple ans)	1. Between labor groups 2. local community leader 3. material supplier 4. contractor 5. impact community 6. female labor Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

9.	What are the reasons of conflict? (see codes, multiple ans)	1. working environment 2. work distribution 3. wage discrimination 4. material supply Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Who do you think in the community would be mostly affected by the project?	1. Children 2. Elderly person 3. Female 4. Disable 5. Whole community 6= Transport business/ entrepreneur 7= Who has land close to the road 8= Land owner Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Who do you think in the community would be mostly benefited by the project?	1. Children 2. Elderly person 3. Female 4. Disable 5. Whole community 6= Transport business/ entrepreneur Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Is there any restriction in the project area on land use? (if no, go to 13)	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	If Yes, what are they?:		
14.	Do you think the raw materials in this project shall be used efficiently?	1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	Should there be any waste management for the used materials/ hazardous substances in the project? (if no, go to 16)	1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	If Yes, for waste management, what do you think should be done?:		
17.	Is there any tribal or small ethnic group in this project area? (If no, go to 19)	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Which tribal or small ethnic group do live here? (write their name):		
19.	Do you think the tribal or small ethnic group would be affected by the project?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	Do you think there would be any effect of migrant labor's coming to your community/ locality? (Note: if no, go to 21)	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>

21.	What effects? <i>(Note: multiple ans.)</i>	1= Increase of population in the community 2= din 3= rise of living cost 4= eve-teasing 5= labor conflicts 6= furtive activity Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
22.	If no, why? <i>(Note: multiple ans.)</i>	1= The project authority monitors all labors 2= community is welcoming/ friendly 3= because of a GRC 4= Strong monitoring from the local leaders 5= project area is distant from the locality Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
23.	Would the local labors be interested to be engaged in the project works? <i>(Note: if no, go to 24)</i>	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.	If yes, why?	1= scope of IGA 2= expertise in particular field 3= it's good to engage local people for the project 4= good payment Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	If no, why?	1= project recruits its own labor 2= lack of expertise 3= it's problematic to maintain local workforce 4= payment is low	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.	Do you think the project would affect any local market place? <i>(if no, go to 27)</i>	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
27.	If yes, which area/ market in your knowledge do you think may get affected? <i>(Note: write name of the market place/ area)</i>		
28.	Do you think the project would affect any school/college/madrassa?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.	If yes, which school/college/madrassa do you think is/ are likely to be affected? <i>(Note: write name of the school/college/madrassa)</i>		
30.	Are there any Mosque/Temple/Church/Place of worship on the project influence area?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.	If Yes, mention their location:		

32.	Are there any ponds / reservoirs located in the project area?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
33.	If Yes, mention their location:		
34.	What is the depth of the tube wells installed in your area?	1= Shallow 2= Deep	<input type="checkbox"/>
35.	Are there any animals / fish / birds in your area that could be seen 10 years ago but are now rarely seen or almost non-existent?	1= Yes 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
36.	If Yes, mention their name:		

Ending time of Interview: Hour Minute

Annex E: Public Consultation FGD

Burimari Land Port

Summary of Consultation Meeting with Officials (I)

SI	Key Issues Raised	Participant/S Type	Response
1	Brief on the project	AD, Burimari Land Port	The AD of Burimari Land Port welcomed and thanked all the participants for their presence in the public consultation meeting. Then he gave a brief on the project.
		Environmental and Social consultants	The consultants discussed to the participants what environmental and social standards will be maintained throughout the project like, preparing separate documents on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedure (LMP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Sexual Exploitation & Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Action Plan (GAP), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
		Company Commander, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)	The BGB company commander then said that his organization would try to provide all possible assistance in implementing the project.
2	How the price is determined in case of land acquisition?	AD, Burimari Land Port	Social consultants firstly said that, for the development or expansion of the existing land port, according to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) the project Implementing Agency's primary target is to avoid any kind of private property/ land acquisition. If it is not avoidable then the project will go following the Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Action Plan for land acquisition where policy from both the Government of Bangladesh and The World Bank will be followed. It was also discussed that, to determine the price of land or any kind of loss (e.g. structures, crops, tress, business etc.) there will be Property Valuation/Market Survey.
		Mr. Sayed, President, C&F Agents Union	He said that, if possible, there would be about 25 acres of vacant land on the east side of the present port. That space can be acquired and used for project work.
3	If someone runs a floating business on other's land or Government-owned land (Khas) and if that business is affected, how will that person be paid compensation?	Md. Anowar Hossain (In-Charge, Immigration Police, Burimari land port)	Answering the question raised by the Immigration Police consultants discussed in the meeting that any business, whether small, medium or large, permanent or temporary, would be compensated if affected by the project. The participant also wanted to know, if land acquisition takes place, compensation will be

Sl	Key Issues Raised	Participant/S Type	Response
			determined for the lands on the front side of the road and that are away from the main road. Consultants informed that by evaluating the market survey and government rate land price, all affected person/s should get a fair price for their land parcel.
4	If land acquisition takes place what will the community living very close to the land port do	From representatives that are living in the proposed land area adjacent to the existing land port (near zero point)	Consultants assured them again that if land acquisition is unavoidable, then the project will follow the RAP and accordingly affected persons will be compensated and provided support for their resettlement.
5	Education system and children's security	Mst. Rahena Sultana, Head Teacher of primary school, and Community representatives	<p>Stone is the most important of the various products imported through this land port. The stone crushing business around this port area is currently making a huge contribution to the economy of Burimari. But due to the business of stone crushing, stone powder, etc., the environment has become much polluted in the area around 5/8 km near Burimari port. All the citizens living here are moving in a dusty and sandy environment. As a result, people are suffering from shortness of breath, asthma, cold and cough. The headmistress drew the attention of the authorities to keep in mind reducing the environmental pollution by expanding and modernizing the port area.</p> <p>The participants agreed with what she said and they suggested Participants suggested that a particular area with boundary be set up in an uninhabited area for the stone related businesses and that the companies regularly set up sprinklers on their behalf and abide by those rules.</p> <p>Nearly one third of the participant said that the education system in this area is poor. In addition, it is plagued with various problems due to which number of school dropout is also high.</p> <p>More than 15 primary school is located in this area contrarily only 1 high school and 1 college which is 6 kilometers away from this area.</p> <p>The Head Teacher again said, 'A country is bigger than the individual'. Therefore, in the interest of development of the country, we have to take any kind of action positively. But the project will be implemented by giving priority to the 6 basic needs of the people - that is what they hope. Burimari is not as green as before. All the trees in the area are now covered in dust. If the Ministry of Environment initiates a tree planting program here, it is very good for the area.</p> <p>Excessive load-shedding has resulted in students not being able to study properly.</p>

Sl	Key Issues Raised	Participant/S Type	Response
6	Labor related issues	Mst. Rahena Sultana, Head Teacher of primary school	All workers who come to the area to work on the project must ensure that they are provided with the Covid-19 vaccine. The use of gloves, helmets, boots, etc. should be ensured to avoid the risk of accidents and safety of those who will work as laborers.
		President, Landport labor union	About 3000 workers are involved in various activities of the port. They do not have restrooms, toilets, overnight accommodation etc. in the port area.
		Mr. Sayed, President, C&F Agents Union	There is no accommodation for the drivers of freight vehicles arriving in the port area. Most of the incoming drivers spend the night in freight cars or trucks. Which is very risky for them to do their job properly. So accommodation needs to be arranged for them.
7	Communication facilities	All Participants	Getting students to school is challenging as they have to sit in traffic jams for a long time almost every day. In addition, Heavy mud in rainy days and extensive dust in normal times creates a tremendous suffering to the school-college going children. Furthermore, road accident happens very often there, driving of over loaded tracks in less width road is responsible for accidents. Accidents often happen because of narrow roads, broken roads. In addition, dust, severe traffic congestion has made communication in this area difficult. Communication will be much easier if a bypass road can be made from Burimari Land port zero point aligning with the rail way line. Undoubtedly it will be a tremendous support for local residence.
		Mr. Sayed, President, C&F Agents Union	The highway that started from Burimari Zero Point area and passed through Burimari Bazar towards Patgram is quite narrow considering the number of vehicles currently plying in the area. This road needs to be at least 6 lane. This will almost completely alleviate the severe traffic congestion in the area.
		Company Commander, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)	He said if the port is developed, the country will develop. First, the allocation of BGB's security needs to be expanded. The existing highways need to be widened. A separate walkway has to be built for people to walk. In this project, all the infrastructural development has to be done considering Burimari port, but infrastructural development has to be done keeping in view the common man.
8	Health system of this area	All Participants	Nearly all the participants said that the health system of this area is terrible. Community clinic, upazila health complex, even in Sadar hostipal

Sl	Key Issues Raised	Participant/S Type	Response
			<p>don't have sufficient medical facility, and nowadays they don't even expect to get adequate service.</p> <p>Consequently, critical patients are taken to rangpur medical where they get proper treatment.</p> <p>At least 70 people in this area have died of silicosis due to excessive air pollution, and 100 more people are still infected.</p> <p>A large number of residences of this area suffer from Asthma, silicosis, shortness of breath and other critical diseases due to open stone crushing miles.</p>
9	Environmental awareness of stone crushing company	All Participants	<p>Majority of the participants blame 'Stone traders' for environmental pollution as crushing rocks in the open air, the dust of the rock spreads in the air and pollutes the air.</p> <p>After being washed by rain water, this dust goes into rivers or reservoirs and causes water pollution.</p> <p>As there is a possibility of air pollution by the project, the authority should take necessary steps to reduce the environmental pollution.</p> <p>Wastes of this project should be kept or managed away from localities.</p> <p>If the stone crushing traders water regularly, the dust will be reduced in this area.</p> <p>Regular monitoring by law enforcement agencies will reduce such irregularities.</p>
		Mr. Sayed, President, C&F Agents Union	<p>At present, the volume of Burimari land port-centric business has increased many times over. The area of Burimari land port is presently approximately 11 acres. Even if the size of the port is increased 10 times more than it is now, it will not be enough to run port based businesses.</p> <p>Neither the traders nor the appropriate authorities are responsible for reducing the environmental pollution by the stone business. The stone workers are risking their lives to earn a living. The stone business is one of the major contributors to the region's economy. According to the government policy, all the stone crushing businesses are supposed to operate within 3 km of the port area, but at present the stone business establishments are spread over an area of about 8 km. Therefore, administrative monitoring is very important for sustaining the business and keeping the environment safe.</p>
10	Development of Land Port Immigration related issues and other facilities	Md. Anwar Hossain (In-Charge, Immigration Police, Burimari land port)	<p>The current situation of rest, toilets, food intake for our immigrant passengers is very inadequate compared to other countries in the international arena. Since they have to face</p>

Sl	Key Issues Raised	Participant/S Type	Response
			immigration first by crossing the border from a neighboring country, their first impression of our country will be positive once immigration meets international standards. So, we want a tidy, tidy, clean immigration.
11	What should be kept in mind for this project?	All Participants	<p>There are no residence facilities for drivers and staff from India or other countries, and even there are no toilet or bathing facilities. These issues must be kept in mind planning this project.</p> <p>A mosque should be built within port boundary so that workers can pray in time properly.</p> <p>To reduce road accident a foot over bridge needs to be installed in the land port area.</p> <p>The labors are often victims of accidents. Contrarily, there is no insurance facilities for them. There should be an insurance facility so that they can get support from.</p>



Figure: Consultation Meeting, Burimari Land Port, Burimari, Patgram, Lalmonirhat

Summary of FGD with Burimari Local Importers/ C&F Agents (II)

The FGD with Local Importers/ C&F Agents was conducted on 13th December 2021.

Date	Location	Participants
13/12/21	Conference hall, Burimari Land Port Office, Burimari, Patgram, Lalmonirhat	10 (men)

Summary of Queries, Concerns and Suggestions Raised by Local Importers/ C&F Agents during FGD Sessions (II)	Responses
<p>1) Development activities of Burimari Land Port are going to start in your area under Bangladesh Land Port Authority. What do you know about this project? If you know, tell us the details of what you know about the project. (Tell us in detail about the project's start time, about the land acquisition, how you know about the project.)</p>	<p>Respondents said they did not know anything about land port development activities. At present, the perimeter of the land port is not sufficient for trade, they said. If the modernization of the port is done and perimeter of the land port is increased, it will bring positive change for the people of the port area. The size of the port yard needs to be increased. According to them, they conduct business properly by paying revenue / port charges etc. to the port authorities, but they are not getting the kind of trade-friendly benefits they are supposed to get from the port. Therefore, they think that the port development activities will bring opportunities for improvement in their area.</p>
<p>2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of the project in the area? Who do you think could be directly affected by the project and who could be indirectly affected? Whose interest do you think is involved in land port development? What are your comments / suggestions for problem solving?</p>	<p>They believe that the development of land ports will increase the dynamism of trade. They said that the yard (car park field in the local language) should be increased in the port during the discussion. At present the number of cargo vehicles entering the port is approximately 400/500 daily. Increasing the size of the yard will almost double the number of cargo vehicles entering. They expressed the view that a better banking system needs to be formulated in the port area. As no banking system is available inside the port, they need to move away from the port to complete their banking activities. As a result, their time is wasted.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to develop the port, the roads adjacent to the port will also have to be developed, as a result of which the port-centric traffic congestion will be eliminated, more cargo vehicles can enter, which will also increase the revenue of the government.</p> <p>The current weight scale of the port is flawed. If the port is developed, a weight scale that provides accurate measurements will be established, which will reduce the amount of losses to traders.</p> <p>When the respondents were asked about the inconvenience caused by the project, they said that if the port is to be expanded as part of its</p>

Summary of Queries, Concerns and Suggestions Raised by Local Importers/ C&F Agents during FGD Sessions (II)	Responses
	<p>development activities, land will be required. In that case if the land is acquired in a place where there is privately owned land then the land owners will face loss. But if the government compensates them for the land at a reasonable price, they think the acquisition will not cause much trouble.</p> <p>Besides, the environment of the huge area adjacent to the port is unsuitable for human health. Many people suffer from respiratory problems due to dust and sand. Once the project starts, the level of environmental pollution will increase.</p>
<p>3) Please discuss in detail what issues should be given priority in land port development project planning and why. (E.g., port infrastructure, what can be linked to modernization, what needs to be considered for residents and business groups living in the port and related areas, etc.)</p>	<p>They mentioned that some issues should be given priority in the formulation of the development plan. Such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Port area size should be increased 3 times more than at present 2) The highway adjacent to the port has to be upgraded to 4 or 6 lane roads, starting from Zero Point to at least 10 km. 3) In order to reduce the amount of dust, regular water sprinkling should be done by water truck 4) Parking area should be increased 5) A bypass road should be constructed along the railway line 6) Planned sewerage system should be maintained 7) Stone-breaking businesses scattered over a wide area should be given the opportunity to conduct business by enclosing the boundaries in a certain place. 8) The bank is located about 3 km. away from the port. Therefore, it is important to set up bank branches inside the port to prevent wastage of time for traders. 9) It is necessary to set up a mosque inside the port. 10) Modern fire service system is required. 11) It is necessary to increase the skilled manpower in different institutions or departments of the port.
<p>4) What will be the impact on the women in your area due to the difficulties that may/will occur as a result of the project? Please provide us with a detailed idea of how safe the environment in your area is for the movement of women and children.</p>	<p>They believe that the project will not have a specific impact on women and children, but on all the people living in and around the project area. They said the Burimari area is safe enough for everyone, men and women alike.</p>
<p>5) If there have been any incidents of violence / torture against women in the area before, please tell us about it. Please tell us in detail if there have been any conflicts / conflicts with women workers / women</p>	<p>There have never been any incidents of violence or torture against women in the area. Women workers are working in the agricultural sector and in stone breaking businesses without any hindrance.</p>

Summary of Queries, Concerns and Suggestions Raised by Local Importers/ C&F Agents during FGD Sessions (II)	Responses
workers groups who have come to work under any project or participated in any work before.	
<p>6) In the interest of the project there is a large section of workers who will come to your area from different districts and stay here for the sake of work. What could be the problem due to workers coming from elsewhere in the project? What are your comments / suggestions for solving this problem? What percentage of local people in your area do you think could participate in the project as workers? Provide an idea of the state of child labor in the area. Do you think that women as workers can / will participate in various activities of the project? What is your advice in this regard? Please let us know if there are any subsequent workers' grievances, abuse or any kind of untoward incident. (Gender based violence, sexual violence, child labor, forced labor, inequality in wages or other employment opportunities for female workers, etc.)</p>	<p>They said workers coming to work on the project will not have any problem working or staying in the area. But local people should also be employed as laborers according to their qualifications in the project. Local people will be interested in working if there is an opportunity to be involved in any kind of project work. Women will also be able to work as workers in different stages of the project. Women workers are working in stone breaking business establishments.</p> <p>There is no fear among the workers. However, in case of any unwanted incident, a committee consisting of local administration, elected representatives, local businessmen may be formed to resolve the grievances.</p> <p>They said there are separate organizations for C&F employees in their area. This organization is trying to solve any problem of the employees at any time. Apart from this, such committees can be formed with importers, C&F Staff Association etc.</p>
<p>7) What kind of problems do you think might arise if land is acquired in the interest of the project? Explain the details of the compensation process when an acquisition is made. If you have any previous acquisition experience in your area, discuss it with us. If the acquisition is done, discuss what you think would be better to compensate for the loss.</p>	<p>They said that if land was acquired in the interest of the project in the port area, there would be no special problem if the land owners were given proper compensation. Privately owned land was acquired before the port was established on the present Burimari land port site. Many of those who lost land in the acquired area later bought land near the Zero Point area on the north side adjacent to the port and settled there. All those whose land has been acquired were compensated for the land as far as they know. However, it is best to use demesne land without acquiring privately owned land.</p>
<p>8) To whom/ where will you go to resolve any kind of complaint/problem arising out of the project? Do you know if there is any effective committee/arrangement in resolving the complaint? If so, tell us about the working style of that committee. (Whether there should be a committee, with whom this committee should be consisted of, what kind of work should be done, etc.)</p>	<p>A committee consisting of concerned authorities and local people's representatives may be formed to report any grievances or problems related to the project.</p>
<p>9) Do you think any special aspect should be taken into consideration while using different resources (such as fuel, gas, water, sand, stone, road construction raw material etc.) used in the project? Can the use of the mentioned resources cause environmental pollution?</p>	<p>Respondents have previously suggested that the project could increase environmental pollution. They suggest that the materials or construction materials used in the project should be kept in a designated place and covered with tarpaulin material when the work</p>

Summary of Queries, Concerns and Suggestions Raised by Local Importers/ C&F Agents during FGD Sessions (II)	Responses
If so, what are the measures that can be taken to prevent pollution?	is stopped to prevent the spread of such materials on the roads.
10) Will the project have any impact on roads, environment and canals / rivers? If so, what kind of impact? What are your comments / suggestions for problem solving?	Due to the project, the highway used at present may be further damaged or the movement of people may be disrupted. However, they think that it is a temporary effect. They do not think that any kind of canal or river is likely to be damaged
11) Give an idea about the existing educational institutions in your area. (Number of primary, secondary, higher secondary educational institutions / your satisfaction with the quality of education provided in the educational institutions / infrastructural condition of the educational institutions etc.). Do you think any school / college / madrasa / cultural heritage / historical place in your area will be affected by the impact of this project? If this happens, what is your advice to avoid or compensate for the loss?	Excessive dust, noise, busy roads, etc. make children reluctant to go to school. Stone-crushing machines are supposed to be installed at least 300 yards away from the school, but the stone-crushing businesses are scattering them in an unplanned manner. Even if no educational institution is likely to be directly affected due to the project, it may worsen the existing situation.
12) Do you think that the local area's religious institutions, historical and traditional establishments will be damaged due to the project? What are your comments / suggestions for problem solving?	They said no religious institutions, historical structures are likely to be damaged due to the project.
13) Describe in detail the state of healthcare in your area. (What are the names of the health care providers in the area, whether they have adequate manpower, adequate medicine or medical equipment, what level of organization do you usually visit to receive healthcare etc.)	In this regard, they said, Patgram Upazila Health Complex is located about 15 km away from Burimari. Besides, there is no other medical service provider nearby in their area. People usually go to the local pharmacy or village doctors for any ailment early. There is no first aid facility inside the port.
14) State which media might be most effective in conveying any information about the project. (Miking, leaflets, magazines, etc.)	Miking, giving notices to local newspapers to get information about the project can be fruitful.
15) What percentage of houses in this area have an electricity connection? Describe the current state of load shedding.	All the houses in this area have electricity connection. However, due to the high level of load shedding, people are not able to enjoy that benefit despite having an electricity connection.
16) Name some of the NGOs operating in your area. Tell us what programs these NGOs run. Please discuss about the local people's level of involvement and the reason for such involvement with the NGOs. What kind of organization is working / has done in the past to raise awareness about environmental pollution?	NGOs like BRAC, Grameen Bank, TMSS, RDRS etc. are conducting their loan, education related activities in the area.



Figure: FGD with Importer and C&F agent representatives

Summary of FGD with Burimari Community Male (III)

Date	Location	Participants
10/12/21	North side of the Land Port boundary wall, Burimari, Patgram, Lalmonirhat	13 (men)

Summary of FGD Sessions with community males (III)	Responses
<p>1. Development activities of Burimari Land Port are going to start in your area under Bangladesh Land Port Authority. What do you know about this project? If you know, tell us the details of what you know about the project. (For example, details about when the project will start, about land acquisition, how you know about all these things etc.)</p>	<p>Participants present in the meeting said, they did not know of any projects related to the development activities of Burimari land port. One said he had heard from a person working at the port that the port would be expanded, separate parking would be provided, there would be a fire service, and a weight bridge (weight scale) would be built, but he did not know when that work would begin. He doesn't know anything. He added that he had heard that no land would be acquired on the port's north side.</p>
<p>2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the project in the area? Who do you think could be directly affected by the project and who could be indirectly affected? Whose interest do you think is involved in land port development? If any problem arises, what are your comments / suggestions for solving the problem?</p>	<p>One of the respondents thinks that the project's impact will be economic development of the area, which means that the socio-economic condition of the people of the area will also be better. He said, "Coming of people from other areas to work in the project will actually increase the sales of food hotels, grocery stores, etc. in our area which will be good for us." However, he said that expanding the port could be started on the land lying fallow next to the existing port. By using the amount of space available there, the port can be increased 3/4 times more than the current one.</p> <p>Talking about the inconvenience, the respondent said that due to lack of proper management/monitoring, the authorities are not able to manage the activities of the port properly. If the port is enlarged, it will be more difficult to manage its activities properly. The environment of their area is already much polluted due to the stone crushing businesses that import the stone through the port. He added that 90% of the people in the area have dry cough.</p>
<p>3. What will be the impact on the women in your area due to the difficulties that may / may not occur as a result of the project? Please provide us with a detailed idea of how safe the environment in your area is for women and children.</p>	<p>Respondents said the project would not significantly impact women and children in the area. The Burimari area is completely safe for women and children to move around. However, they believe that once construction begins, environmental pollution in the area may increase, which could increase health risks for people of all walks of life, not just women and children.</p>
<p>4. If there have been any incidents of violence / abuse against women in the area before, please tell us about it. Please tell us in detail if there have been any conflicts / conflicts with women workers / women workers groups who have come to work under any project or participated in any work before.</p>	<p>All the respondents present said that no incident of violence against women has taken place in the area before. No untoward incident has ever taken place with a female worker.</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community males (III)	Responses
<p>5. In the interest of the project a large number of workers that will come to your area from different districts and stay here in the interest of work. What could be the problem due to workers coming from elsewhere for the purpose of working in the project? What are your comments / suggestions for solving if there is any problem regarding that? What percentage of local people in your area do you think could participate in the project as workers? Provide an idea of the state of child labor in the area. Do you think that women as workers can / will participate in various activities of the project? What is your advice in this regard? Please let us know if there has been any previous worker dissatisfaction, abuse or any kind of untoward incident. (e.g., Gender-Based Violence, Sexual Violence, Child Labor, Forced Labor, Inconsistencies in Wages or other work opportunities for women workers, etc.)</p>	<p>They said a large portion of the workers intended to work on the project would come from other areas, but there would be no particular difficulty for their area. However, if the supply of all the workers is brought from elsewhere, many people in the area will be deprived of working as laborers. This may cause dissatisfaction among the locals. All those present at the discussion said that there are skilled workers in their area who are skilled in many kinds of work like cutting soil, working on stone breaking machine, working on stone to powder making machine, etc.</p> <p>Earlier, two workers had fallen to their deaths while working at the port, they said, adding that there were no major workers' accidents or grievances in the port area.</p>
<p>6. Do women in your area face any obstacles in getting education, engaging in income generating activities, etc.? What is women's participation rate / opportunity in local government and other government organizations? What kind of income-generating work do widows / divorced women usually engage in to support their families? Do they have the opportunity to earn enough?</p>	<p>Attendees said that 70% of the girls in the Burimari area are involved in education, but in the case of boys, the rate is lower, at 30%. The reason for this, they said, is that most of the families, driven by scarcity, take their children away from education and engage them in various income-generating activities. However, they said that they are very careful about their children's education because the girls will not be able to work outside the home and earn a living, so the girls are more involved in education.</p> <p>They know that there are 2 government primary schools in almost every ward in the area and 1 high school in the union. There is a college in Patgram. Besides, there are 7/8 more private educational institutions at pre-primary and primary level.</p> <p>Widows or divorced women in the area usually work as laborers and make a living by sewing.</p>
<p>7. Do men and women enjoy the wealth they deserve in the distribution of wealth and land in your area? What is the ratio of female land owner to male land owner in this area?</p>	<p>In most families, women do not get the resources they deserve. In some families, it may be seen that a woman is being paid by her brother the same amount of property as she deserves.</p>
<p>8. Is there a practice of child marriage in the area? If so, what is the percentage of child marriage? What are the causes of child marriage? Is there a dowry system in marriage? Please give us a detailed idea about all these.</p>	<p>Respondents said that 10% of child marriages are prevalent in their area at present. And this practice is more common in extremely poor families. However, the practice of exchanging dowry in marriage is seen in 100% of the families in the area. Dowry is a social custom in the area, they said.</p>
<p>9. What kind of problems do you think might arise if the land is acquired in the interest of the</p>	<p>In this regard, the participants said that today's land port has been built in the place where almost every one of the communities on the north side of</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community males (III)	Responses
<p>project? Explain the details of the compensation process when an acquisition is made. Does the acquisition create any inconvenient situation especially for women? If you have any previous acquisition experience in your area, discuss it with us. If the acquisition is done, discuss what you think would be better to compensate for the loss.</p>	<p>the port used to live. The government has already acquired their land and built the port. They have moved from that place to current place. If this place is acquired again, it will be a big concern for them. This is because the place where they have now bought land and settled anew was formerly a pond. They bought land in that pond and later filled the pond to settle. They have had to spend a lot of money for land filling purpose.</p> <p>Moreover, at present it is very difficult to get land for purchase in the vicinity of the port area. Because, the land owners here are able to earn five lakh (500,000) taka a year by renting land to the stone crushing traders. So no one wants to sell land in this area. They said that they have been living in the present place for a long time and all their income-based work has been developed based on this place. Once they have moved. Now if they have to relocate again, their standard of living will be severely affected. They will lose the opportunity to earn a living.</p> <p>Earlier they were verbally informed about the acquisition of land. Then suddenly the people appointed by the authorities came and took pictures and videos of their place, settlement etc. The process of compensating them for the acquisition was not easy. The distance from their settlement to Lalmonirhat Sadar is about 100 km. Every affected person had to travel to Lalmonirhat Sadar about 4/5 times.</p> <p>Participants also said that many well-to-do families have become extremely poor over the years due to the acquisition of arable land. Because those families could not use the compensation to build a new source of income, they were not skilled in any kind of work other than farming. Arable land was their economic strength.</p>
<p>10. Are there any indigenous / ethnic groups living in the project area? If so, what kind of problems might they have due to the project? Tell us your opinions / suggestions to solve that problem.</p>	<p>It is learned from the discussion that there are no indigenous / ethnic groups living in the project area, they are not likely to be harmed in any way.</p>
<p>11. To whom / where will you go to resolve any grievances / problems arising out of the project? Do you know if there is any effective committee / arrangement in resolving the complaint? If so, tell us about the working style of that committee. (E.g., whether there should be a committee, who should have this committee, what kind of work should be done, etc.?)</p>	<p>They are of the view that the port authorities themselves can solve any problem related to the project.</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community males (III)	Responses
<p>12. Do you think any special aspect should be taken into consideration while using different resources/ materials used in the project (such as fuel, gas, water, sand, stone, road construction raw material etc.)? Do you think that using the above-mentioned resources/ materials can cause environmental pollution? If so, what are the steps that can be taken to prevent environmental pollution?</p> <p>13. Will the project have any impact on roads, environment and canals / rivers? What kind of impact can it have? What are your comments / suggestions for problem solving?</p>	<p>Respondents said that while using the construction materials used in the project, care should be taken not to pollute the environment. Because the environment of this area is already in a very bad condition. They further suggested that when the construction work for the development of port infrastructure starts, if the concerned people make arrangements for regular sprinkling of water on the roads, then the rate of dust and sand spreading in the air can be controlled to a great extent.</p> <p>Participants all felt that the project would impact roads and the environment. They said that the current size of the highway adjacent to the port is not enough for the movement of vehicles and people in the port. It is necessary to increase the size of this highway in view of the number of vehicles currently used in the import-export activities of the port. Due to the severe traffic congestion for the cargo trucks, the cargo vehicles arriving at the port have to spend an unusual amount of time unloading the goods and returning. Ordinary passenger autos, vans, motorcycles, etc., often do not have space for movement. They feared that the traffic congestion could increase further when work on the project begins.</p> <p>They said the severe traffic congestion caused by the lack of adequate space could make the environment in the area even direr.</p> <p>Some people think that the Dharala River beside the port may be further damaged due to the project. According to them, the sewerage system of the port is inadequate, due to lack of proper sewerage system inside the port, muddy water enters the main road adjacent to the port and the roads are almost always dirty. They think that this situation may become more evident when the project starts.</p>
<p>14. Do you think any school / college / madrasa / cultural heritage / historical place in your area will be affected by the impact of this project? What is your advice on how to avoid or compensate if something like this happens?</p>	<p>They believe that the project will not harm any educational institution or any cultural or traditional place in the area.</p>
<p>15. Do you think that the project will damage the religious institutions and historical sites in the area adjacent to the project? What are your comments / suggestions for solving such problems?</p>	<p>They think no religious institution or any traditional installation in the area will affect the project.</p>
<p>16. Explain in detail the state of healthcare system in your area. (e.g., the type of health care providers in the area, whether they have adequate manpower, adequate medicine or medical equipment, what type of organization you usually visit, etc.?)</p>	<p>Discussions on healthcare in the area revealed that the number of quality healthcare providers is almost non-existent. People of the area have to rely on Lalmonirhat Sadar or Rangpur Sadar to get good medical care. They said that Lalmonirhat district proper is about 100 km from Burimari. It is difficult and time consuming for people to go to</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community males (III)	Responses
	Lalmonirhat for medical treatment due to its remoteness and unavailability of transportation. Most people depend on trains to travel from Burimari to Lalmonirhat. However, the departure schedule of the train is indefinite and the time required for the journey is not less. If you want to go to Lalmonirhat by road, first you have to go to Patgram, then you have to go to Lalmonirhat by bus from there, it takes more cost and time. Respondents said they receive medical services mainly from local pharmacies. However, if the illness is more, they travel to Lalmonirhat or Rangpur as needed.
<p>17. Give an idea about the existing educational institutions in your area. (E.g., number of primary, secondary, higher secondary education institutions, your satisfaction with the quality of education offered in educational institutions / infrastructural condition of educational institutions, scholarship system, etc.).</p>	Respondents said that although the number of primary schools in their area is adequate, the number of secondary and higher secondary level educational institutions is insufficient. While the standard of education at the primary level is quite satisfactory, the standard of education at the secondary level is not so satisfactory.
<p>18. Which media can be most effective in getting any information about the project to the masses? (e.g., miking, leaflets, magazines, etc.)</p>	The participants said that it would be more effective to conduct area-wide miking, notice and door-to-door meetings to reach the public with any information about the project. They also said that it is also help to inform the people in their respective areas about the project through local public representatives/ local government leaders.
<p>19. How is the communication system in your area? Is there a road that breaks or disrupts travel? Is there enough road? If not, where is the new road needed? What type of vehicle is used as means of communication in your area?</p>	Participants said that the condition of roads in the area is not good. The road from Burimari port to Patgram through Burimari market is almost broken. Attempts to repair the road have not been made as long as heavy freight vehicles are exceeded. The stone breaking business is spread in a scattered or unplanned way upto about 5/6 km from the port area. Until then. In the month of November 2021, three heavy trucks carrying stones overturned. Such accidents often happen. Respondents said that a bypass road is needed along the highway from Burimari port, taking people directly to Patgram road. They think that if this bypass road is built along the railway line, it will be good for the people. Engine driven vans, rickshaws, autorickshaws, motorcycles, bicycles, Mahindra (large size autos), buses and trains are used as vehicles in the area. There is no direct train from Burimari to Dhaka. From Burimari you have to reach Lalmonirhat first and then catch another train for Dhaka. They said that the importance and busyness of Burimari land port is increasing day by day, so launching a direct train from Burimari to Dhaka to improve the communication system of Burimari would be very beneficial for further

Summary of FGD Sessions with community males (III)	Responses
	improving the socio-economic condition of the area.
<p>20. Since there is a lot of freight trucks / vehicles plying in the port area, do you have any problem with this? How is the safety of travel? For example, whether there is any theft at night? If yes, in which point or area such incidents happens mostly? What is your advice to solve such problems?</p>	<p>The participants unanimously stated that there is no security risk in the area. They said that anyone can move around safely with a few lakhs of cash in hand. There is no risk of theft or robbery.</p>
<p>21. What is the type of land in the project area (mouza area of the project) (one crop / two crop)? What crops are usually produced on the land? What kind of crop is produced in which season / month? If a land does not produce any crop all year round, what is the use? When is the land vacant? Are fallow / vacant lands used for work?</p>	<p>Double crop lands are commonly seen in the project area. The main crops grown here are Amon, Maize and Tobacco. At present large portion of land in Burimari area is leased to stone traders where they are conducting stone crushing business.</p>
<p>22. What kind of trees do you usually have in your area? How is the tree's price determined / at what price is it bought and sold?</p>	<p>Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Coconut, Betel nut, Mahogany, Guava, Kadam, Blackberry etc. trees are more common in the area. The value of a tree is usually determined based on its size.</p>
<p>23. What type of ownership of the trees can be seen on the side of the road? How are these trees sold? Who gets the money if sold?</p>	<p>Respondents said that the trees along the roadside include government trees as well as privately owned trees. The tree owner bears the selling price of privately owned trees.</p>
<p>24. If there are ponds / lakes in this area, for what purpose are they used? Is fish farmed in the ponds throughout the year? What fish is farmed? What is the price of fish?</p>	<p>They said that ponds / lakes are less visible in Burimari area. It goes without saying that there are almost no ponds where fish are farmed.</p>
<p>25. What is the percentage of mobile usage of women and men in this area?</p>	<p>According to the discussion, 30% women and 80% men in the area use mobile phones.</p>
<p>26. What percentage of households in this area have electricity connection? Describe the current load shedding situation in the area.</p>	<p>Hundred percent of the houses in this area have electricity connection. But loadshedding is plentiful. There is an average of 8 to 14 hours of electricity in 24 hours</p>
<p>27. What percentage of people in this area use internet? Who uses the Internet more and what is the purpose of using internet?</p>	<p>About 60% of the people in the area use the Internet. Internet usage is more prevalent among relatively young people. They use the internet for Studying, Facebooking, YouTube, playing games, communicating with expatriates. There are about 2-3% expatriates in this area.</p>
<p>28. Name some of the NGOs operating in your area. Tell us what programs these NGOs run. Discuss in detail how much the area's people are involved with the NGO and for what reason. What kind of organization is working / has worked in the past to raise awareness about environmental pollution?</p>	<p>NGOs like BRAC, Grameen Bank, Asha, Popi, TMSS, Padakshep, RDRS etc. are conducting their activities in the area. A large part of the activities of NGOs are related to microcredit. About 90% of the people in the area are involved in loan or savings activities of NGO organization.</p>



Figure: FGD with community male

Summary of FGD with Burimari Community elite persons (IV)

Date	Location	Participants
11/12/21	Roqun's House (Rowshon Villa), Tatipara, Burimari, Patgram, Lalmonirhat	10 (men)

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
<p>1. A development initiative of Burimari Land Port are going to start in your area under Bangladesh Land Port Authority. Do you know about this project? If you know about the project, tell us in details. (Tell us about the project's starting time and land acquisition, how did you know?)</p>	<p>Almost all the respondents answered that they had been hearing this issue in public for a few days. However, they said that they had no specific idea regarding this issue. Some added that, they didn't hear anything from adjacent authority. Notwithstanding, all the respondents wanted a proper development therein. When they were asked about starting time and acquisition process, they responded that they had no idea when the project would start. But majority of them had expressed perturbation over land acquisition. According to them, the land owners had to face a huge financial loss in acquiring the land of the present port.</p>
<p>2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this project you think? Who do you think could be directly affected by the project and who could be indirectly affected? Whose interest do you think is involved in land port development? What are your suggestions for problem solving in this project?</p>	<p>After giving a brief idea about the project and then asked them about its advantages and disadvantages, nearly all the respondents said that it would be an economic development for the people of that area. In this regard, Mr. Roknuzzaman Rokon, a stone trader, said, "if the port infrastructure develops, our stone imports will definitely increase, which will create more jobs opportunity in my organization that will be good for all. Based on his words, Mr. Abdus Salam said, "The Indian driver-helpers who carry these stones have to stay and eat here until unload the goods. As a result, Restaurants, hotels, tea stalls owner will definitely be benefited." On the question of loss, they have expressed concern about getting a fair price against land acquisition. Majority said that if this port is developed, it will be beneficial for all. Regarding the possible problems, the Imam of Zero Point Mosque, Mr. Saeed Ahmed said, "Road accidents are very often here, each and every day we heard about road accident. If the authority won't take proper road management plans, there is a good chance to increase road accidents here." Soon after, Mr. Ramzan Ali, a primary school teacher, said, "There may be</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
	obstacles in such work, but it will be easy in an orderly fashion if there is a proper plan."
<p>3. What will be the impact on the women in your area due to the difficulties that may / may not occur as a result of the project? Please provide us with a detailed idea of how safe the environment in your area for women and children?</p>	<p>Majority said, they did not think the project would have a special impact on women and children. However, Hafeez Noor Mohammad said that children will have a challenge going to school or college. Agreeing with his statement, Mr. Rokon said that in the case of random movement of trucks, cars etc. one has to sit in traffic jams for a long time and takes breaths with dust in road which will create various diseases. All the participants on the question of safety and security responded that this area was very safe for movement. Shahjahan Mia said, "There is no such thing like theft or snatching in this area. He can't even remember that such a thing happened. Even walking on the street carrying with 50 lakh, 1 crore taka will not be a problem here". Altaf Hossain, ward president of rolling party and businessman, said that there were no incidents such theft, looting or harassment of women in their area. He said that their reputation for security and safety was appreciated by all who step in to this port.</p>
<p>4. If there have been any incidents of violence / abuse against women in the area before, please tell us about it. Please tell us in detail if there have been any conflicts between women workers and women workers groups who have come to work under any project or participated in any work before in your area.</p>	<p>In reply, they said that they have not heard of any incidents of violence against women in that area. In this regard, Mr. Altaf Hossain said that people always come to him with various issues being a political leader. He added that he had to keep his eyes to everyone in that area. His ears could not be avoided if there was any incident of violence against women happened. None of them can remember whether women workers have worked before in Land port project, and even if someone worked, they didn't think there's a such problem.</p>
<p>5. In this project, there are many workers who will come to your area from different districts and stay here. What could be the problem due to workers coming from elsewhere in the project? What are your statements / suggestions for solving this problem? What percentage of local people in your area do you think could participate in the project as workers? Provide an idea of the state of child labor in the area. Do you think that women workers can / will participate in various activities of the project? What is</p>	<p>When they were asked about the problems of the workers from outside, Mr. Shahjahan Mia said that there was no problem if project authority would fair wages. Before finishing his speech, Mr. Saeed Ahmed said that the workers' accommodation should be fair. He added that lack of adequate toilets and bathrooms was a major problem. He further added that if those were adequate</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
<p>your advice in this regard? In case of any kind of worker dissatisfaction, torture or any kind of untoward incident, please let us know. (Gender based violence, sexual violence, child labor, forced labor, inconsistencies in wages or other job opportunities for female workers, etc.)</p>	<p>and fair wages were paid, they would have no problem. All the participants agreed to this statement. Regarding the recruitment of workers in the project, some of them said in a depressing voice that no workers were taken from the area for the construction of the present land port. So in the new project, everyone in this area should be given a job. "Especially those who will lose their land or business so that they can be involved in this project. Child labor is not very common but it cannot be said that there is no such thing at all. Those whose financial condition is miserable, they have to work to feed their family," said Mr. Sajjad. Almost all the respondents confessed that there is inequality exists between men and women but some of them pointed out the rationale of this inequality. According to them, men are physically more capable than women in manual labor that is why wage inequality exists</p>
<p>6. Do women in your area face any obstacles in getting education, engaging in income generating activities, etc.? What is women's participation rate / opportunity in local government and other government organizations? What kind of income-generating work do widows / divorced women usually engage in to support their families? Do they have the opportunity to earn enough?</p>	<p>Some of them said that women were more educated than men in that area in response to this question. Abdus Salam said that his daughter-in-law was an B.A. On the other hand, his son could not cross the school boundary. He added that there were many examples in regards. Another said that women had less opportunity to earn because there was more physical work in that area as a result women's participation was less in physical labor. "Some women have been doing well by sewing clothes and some others are conducting hotel business for many years," Shahjahan Mia Said.</p>
<p>7. Do men and women get the wealth they deserve in the distribution of wealth and land in your area? What is the ratio of female land owners to male land owners in this area?</p>	<p>Most of the respondents on the issue of land distribution said that the distribution of land in their area was done in accordance to Islamic and state law. No one could say much about actual ratio of land ownership between man and women. However, one of the attendees said that if a man was 80, that a woman would be 20.</p>
<p>8. Is there any practice of child marriage in the area? If so, what is the percentage? What are the causes of child marriage? Is there any dowry system in marriage? Please give us a detailed idea about all these.</p>	<p>In response to this question, Mr. Enamul said, "though recently child marriage is less, it was more a few years ago. However, if you still search, you will find the news of child marriage." When they were asked about the reasons for this</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
	child marriage, Mr. Ramzan Ali said, "there may be various reasons, but the family's financial condition is considered the main reason for child marriage. Almost everyone agreed with him on this point. In the question of dowry system, majority of them said that dowry was very often in that area.
<p>9. What kind of problems do you think might arise if the project acquired the land? Explain in details of the compensation process when an acquisition is made. Does the acquisition create any inconvenient situation especially for women?</p>	<p>They think that the biggest problem in acquiring land for the project is not getting a fair price. Some said that due to irregularities in the distribution of land price, market price and difference in mouza price, land owners are likely to suffer huge financial losses. When they were asked about past experience regarding land acquisition for present land port, they said, the owners of the lands acquired during the construction of the present port had to pay bribes to various offices to get compensation. They added that they had to travel daily to get the money they deserved. Many of them complained that they were paid far less than the market value. When they were asked how the acquisition could be compensated, Abdus Salam said, those whose land or infrastructure would be damaged would have to be properly compensated and their losses could be compensated if the project could provide them with employment. With his words, Altaf Hossain said, "homestead land is scarce."</p>
<p>10. Are there any tribes / ethnic groups in the project area? If so, what kind of problems might those tribes have because of the project? Tell us your opinions / suggestions to solve that problem.</p>	<p>In response to this question, they said that there was no ethnic group living in their area.</p>
<p>11. To whom / where will you go to resolve any problems arising out of the project? Do you know if there is any effective committee / arrangement in resolving the complaint? If so, tell us about the working style of that committee. (Whether there should be a committee. Who should this committee be with, what kind of work should be done, etc.)</p>	<p>when they were asked who they would go to if there was any problem related to the project, Mr. Sajjad replied, "We have to talk openly to the leaders concerned about the problem. This will solve most of the problems. If the situation will be more complicated, the resolving committee will find a solution by contacting the port authorities. However, there is no separate conflict resolving committee." All of the participants agreed that if there is such committee, the workers' rights will be protected and the working environment for all concerned will appeasement. When they were asked who would be included in the committee, Altaf Hossain said he</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
	believed it would be better to form a committee comprising labor leaders, public representatives, government officials, law enforces agencies, BGB, political leaders and dignitaries from all walks of life. All the participants agreed to this statement.
<p>12. Do you think any special aspect should be taken into consideration while using different resources used in the project (such as fuel, gas, water, sand, stone, road construction raw material etc.)? Can the use of the mentioned issues cause environmental pollution? If so, what are the actions that can be taken to reduce such pollution?</p>	<p>In response to this question, Altaf Hossain said that if the resources were not used properly in this project, environmental pollution and tremendous suffering of the people of the area will increase a lot. He added that if these materials will leave under open sky or bare land, there is a possibility of obstruction of pedestrians, which will be a suffering in regards to public movement. On whether there will be environmental pollution, Hafeez Noor Mohammad said that if cement, sand, rods, etc., cannot be covered, that will pollute the environment. He added that the environment that area had been polluted due to lack of proper management of stone traders at present. He further said that proper waste management was required in that project and authority should build a separate plant for waste management. Everyone agreed to his statement.</p>
<p>13. Will the project have any impact on roads, environment and canals/rivers? If so, what kind of impact? What are your comments / suggestions in this regard?</p>	<p>In response to this question, Mr. Rokon said that that was normal for a new project to affect the environment during construction negatively. He added, however, proper management must be taken to minimize it. He further added that other construction materials, including cement and sand, would be washed away by rainwater in rivers or reservoirs, harming the environment and animals. Therefore, to prevent such problems, an adequate shed should be built to store construction materials so that they do not harm the environment under any circumstances.</p>
<p>14. Do you think any school / college / madrasa / cultural heritage / historical place in your area will be affected by this project? If this happens then what is your advice to avoid or compensate for the loss?</p>	<p>They said, "the project will not directly damage any school-college-madrasa or traditional cultural-historical site, but they may cause some indirect damage.</p>
<p>15. Do you think that any religious institutions, historical and traditional structures will be damaged due to the project? What are your statements/suggestions for solving this problem?</p>	<p>They said, there were no mosques, madrasas or other important structures in the project area.</p>
<p>16. Describe the state of healthcare in your area. (What are the names of the health care providers in the area,</p>	<p>When they were asked about the state of healthcare, Ramzan Ali, school teacher,</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
<p>whether they have adequate man power, adequate medicine or medical equipment. How often do you visit there?)</p>	<p>“people in the area are deprived of proper healthcare. The nearest ham quack is 2 km away. So, when anyone get sick, he must get into a lot of trouble. Saidur Rahman said, “No specialized doctor provide service in this area.” “If there is a minor problem, we take medicine from the dispensary. If the situation seems a bit complicated, we plan to move Rangpur Medical College for better services.” According to all the respondents, the quality of services in the Upazila Health Complex is very low. Even the Lalmonirhat Sadar Hospital does not provide good treatment. “If there is a hospital, that will be a blessing for us,” they said.</p>
<p>17. Give an idea about the existing educational institutions in your area. (Number of primary, secondary, higher secondary education institutions, do you satisfy with the quality of education offered in educational institutions / infrastructural condition of educational institutions, scholarship system etc.).</p>	<p>When they were a asked about the number of educational institutions, Almost all the respondents said, they could not say exact numbers. However, Hafeez Noor Mohammad said, “the primary school in Burimari Union is approximately 15 and only 1 secondary school exist in this area. There is only one college which is 6 km away. There is 7/8 Noorani Madrasha and one government Alim Madrasha in this union.”</p>
<p>18. Which media can be most effective in conveying any information about the project? (Miking, leaflets, magazines, etc.)</p>	<p>They think miking is a good way to share any information. Altaf Hossain said, “Neither magazines nor leaflets can be understood and read by ordinary workers. So, we believe that miking or in person publicity is an effective medium.”</p>
<p>19. How is the communication system in your area? Is there any road that breaks or disrupts travel? Is there enough road? If not, what is your idea about new road in this area? What type of vehicle is used as a means of communication in your area?</p>	<p>When they were asked about the communication system, everyone present highlighted that the condition of the roads in this area is the fragile. “Especially the condition of the road on the south side of the land port is very bad. Excess mud in rainy season and excessive dust in winter is significant problem in this area,” Said Mr. Rokon. Enamul Haque said, “no repairing action has been done on this road for at least 15 years. Local government representatives of the area had promised more than once, but it has not been implemented even today. About one-third of the respondents thought that the only way to get through the road is to repair it. Others believe that the construction of some new roads, such as the construction of a bypass road from Burimari railway station to the land port, would greatly benefit the people of the</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
	area. They added this road would be constructed; local people of this area would be relieved from the present situation.
<p>20. Since the port area has a lot of cargo trucks / vehicles, do you have any problem with it? How is the safety of travel? For example, whether there is any theft at night? Which place is considered? What is your advice to solve such problems?</p>	<p>Majority said, “road accidents are very often in this area as many vehicles move around within these narrow roads. However, theft and snatching do not happen in this area. This area has a reputation in this regard.” All the participants unanimously agreed on this point.</p>
<p>21. What is the type of the land in the project area (mouza area of the project) (one crop / two crop)? Which crops are usually produced on this land? What kind of crop is produced in which season / month? When is the land vacant? Are fallow / vacant lands used for work?</p>	<p>In reply they said, “The lands in the project area are generally cultivated with aman paddy, tobacco and corn. In addition, many landowners here earn money by renting land to stone traders annually.</p>
<p>22. What kind of trees do you usually have in your area? How is the price of these tree determined / at what price is it bought and sold?</p>	<p>Some said, “We have no such specific tress but eucalyptus, Mehguni, Mango, Bamboo, Banana trees etc. are plentiful in this area. Mr. Enamul said, “there are no special rules for pricing trees. prices are determined by eye sight.” According to Altaf Hossain, “there are other trees and more or less.” When asked about the price, Mr. Rokon said that large trees are usually sold for TK 20,000-100,000, medium trees are also sold for TK 5000-20000.</p>
<p>23. What is the type of ownership of this tree that is on the side of this area? How are these trees sold? Who gets the money after selling?</p>	<p>In response to this question, Ramzan Ali said that most of the trees along the road are owned by government. And if it is sold, the money is deposited in the government treasury.”</p>
<p>24. If there is a pond / reservoir in this area, what is it used for? Is this pond / reservoir cultivating all the year? what type of fish is farmed? What is the price of fish?</p>	<p>In reply, Mr. Ramzan Ali said, “Fish farming is very rare in this area.” Some of the respondents said that most of the water bodies remain uncultivated. “However, Rui, Katla, Tilapia and other carp fishes are the most cultivated fish in this area,” Mr. Altaf said. Mr Rokon said that fish prices were much higher compared to other areas. In the rainy season, it is a little less, but it is much more at other times. Further, he gave an example that 1 kg size rui fish is available here for 250 Taka, sold elsewhere for 200 Taka.</p>
<p>25. What is the percentage of mobile usage of women and men in this area?</p>	<p>When they were asked about the percentage of men and women using mobile phones, some of them said, “approximately 40 percent of women use mobile phones, while men use about 60 percent of mobile phones</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with community elite persons(iv)	Responses
<p>26. What percentage of households in this area have electricity connection? Is there any load shedding in your area? If occur, tell us in brief.</p>	<p>“All the houses in this area have electricity connection but there is a lot of load shedding,” they said. Mr. Ramzan Ali said “at present there is at least 7/8 hours of load shedding in a day, which has put us in a lot of trouble. Students can’t study well due to this problem.” Everyone presents agreed with him.</p>
<p>27. What percentage of people in this area use internet? Who uses the Internet more and what they use internet for?</p>	<p>When they were asked about internet usage, one of them said, “those who have smart phones in this area use internet, whether they are men or women.” Mr. Abdus Salam Said, “Facebook and YouTube are the most browsing sites here and recently I see some young use the internet to play online games. Mr. Sazzad said, “however, Imo, WhatsApp are widely used for talking.</p>
<p>28. Name some of the NGOs operating in your area. Tell us what programs these NGOs run? Tell us in detail how many people in this area are involved with the NGOs. Is there any organization who is working / has done in the past to raise awareness about environmental pollution?</p>	<p>In reply to this question, one said, “there are many micro-credit NGOs in this area namely Proshika, Grameen, Asha, RDRS etc. Apart from this, they do not remember that any NGO has come for social or environmental issue.</p>



Figure: FGD with Community elite person

Summary of FGD with Burimari Truck labor association representative (V)

Date	Location	Participants
11/12/21	Burimari Bazar, Burimari, Patgram, Lalmonirhat	7 (men)

Summary of FGD Sessions with Truck labor association representative (v)	Responses
<p>1. Development activities of Burimari Land Port are going to start in your area under Bangladesh Land Port Authority. Tell us the details of what you know about this project. (About the starting time of the project, land acquisition, how you know, please tell in detail.)</p>	<p>When asked about the acquisition and the project, almost everyone present there said that for some time they are hearing from the people, the surrounding area which is adjacent to the land port will be acquired. They do not know anything else. When asked if they had any objections to the project, all respondents present there said that they all favor development. And they believe that if this project executes there, it will make the life of the people in this area more beautiful. They said they have no objection in the interest of development.</p>
<p>2. Is your income or livelihood involved in any way with Burimari land port? If so, give us a detailed idea how it happend</p>	<p>When asked to know about this, the respondents said that most of the people in this area are involved in land port related work. Their livelihood is closely linked with the transportation of imported stones and imported goods from different countries and post-processing of transportation. There are at least 1500 stone breaking machines in operation in Burimari. And the population of this area is about 25000, of which a large part is involved with stone related activities. One of the participants said that he has been involved in stone transportation for the last four years and his family is doing very well with the income earned from this stone transport. He added that most of the people in the area are involved in stone related business. When it is asked if their livelihoods would be affected by the project, some participants who present there said that their income will increase significantly if the project is implemented.</p>
<p>3. What are the occupations usually the worker involved with in your area? Are there any specific types of work / occupation for men and women working as labor?</p>	<p>In response to this question, a respondent who present there said that about 90% of the people in this area are directly and indirectly involved with stone related work. Another participant said that apart from the locals in the area, government and private officials-employees who have been posted in the area are not directly involved in the stone business only. Except this, almost all the local people are involved with stone business, stone supply, stone breaking factory, etc. Another respondent said that " usually women in the area don't do much work outside of the house, those who are educated, if they work in office work, in that case they work easily".</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with Truck labor association representative (v)	Responses
<p>4. Are there any organizations or unions in your area that work to protect the interests or rights of workers? If so, what is its organizational structure? Explain in detail, in what matters does this organization work?</p>	<p>One of the respondents said that there are several trade unions in our area, including labor unions and truck unions, working in the interest of the workers. If someone is sick or in danger then assistance provided to them. When one of our workers affected by Silicosis disease a few years ago, an NGO called RDRS bears all the medicine costs. In addition, trade unions are constantly look after for problems for their workers.</p>
<p>5. Do you know what labor law is? If you know, please tell</p>	<p>When asked about the labor law, the participants who present there, could not give a clear idea about it. The truck owners' association president said he had heard about the labor law but had no idea why and how it was enforced. Even till today no person or organization has told us anything about this. He said that the workers in this area have to work for their own self.</p>
<p>6. In the interest of the project, a large section of workers will come to your area from different districts and stay here for the sake of work. What problems could be happened due to workers coming from elsewhere in the project? What are your comments / suggestions for solving this problem? What percentage of local people in your area do you think could participate in the project as workers? Provide an idea about the situation of child labor in the area. Do you think that women as workers can / will participate in various activities of the project? What is your advice in this regard? Please let us know if there has been any previous worker dissatisfaction, abuse or any kind of unwanted incident. (Gender-based, Violence, Sexual Violence, Child Labor, Forced Labor, Inequality in Wages or Other Job Opportunities for Women Workers, etc.)</p>	<p>Several people present said that our area is very peaceful in response to this question. It can be said that there is no fighting, stealing, snatching or any kind of adulteration. They do not know whether there is any problem raised in the time of constructing land port, but no worker was appointed from the area. Later on, the people of the area expressed their dissatisfaction. Another respondent said that they do not think there will be any problem if the project which is going to be started now, gives the opportunity with priority to the workers of this area to work. This will benefit the people of this area financially. When asked about child labor, one of the respondents said that the children work in some stone breaking mills due to the family's financial strain, whether the child or the old man, they have to work. There is no problem if women workers are given jobs in low-risk jobs, as women have some problems in physically risky jobs. They believe that socio-economic development will be possible if proper action plans for women is formulated with the project and involve the local women.</p>
<p>7. Is there a possibility of any kind of conflict between local workers and workers from other areas? If so, what kind of conflicts are there? Whether any policy is followed in conflict resolution?</p>	<p>Workers from outside do not seem to have any problem in this area. The people of this area are very peaceful. Another respondent said that people from other areas are doing business in this area without any hindrance, they are not having any problem. When asked for suggestions on how to solve any problem arise, they said that if a committee is formed with the concurrence of the administration and the Labor Union leaders, it will be possible to immediately solve any problem in the project.</p>
<p>8. What kind of conditions / contracts do you think should be remain in the time of hiring workers? If so, what are the terms / contracts? Let us know about</p>	<p>In response to this question, almost all the respondents who were present there said that there should be a specific policy regarding</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with Truck labor association representative (v)	Responses
<p>your views on whether the terms / contracts of the workers hired for the project are being implemented. (Interviewer: Recruitment duration, working hours, salary, leave, other benefits etc.)</p>	<p>recruitment of workers. There should be clear guidelines on how much a worker will be paid, how many hours he will work, what kind of compensation will be given in case of any accident. This will protect the interests of the workers as well as improve the quality of life of the workers who are working on this project. At present the average wage of the workers in this area is 300 to 350 taka. This is very low in the current market. These issues must be considered in hiring all the workers involved in the project. Then the workers will be mentally strong and the project will move forward to execution smoothly.</p>
<p>9. What kind of measures do you think are needed in the workplace to ensure the safety of the workers engaged in the project? (Interviewer: Helmet use, shoe use, machinery use, etc.)</p>	<p>In response to this question, all the respondents who were present said that safety must be given priority in the work of this project. Workers must be provided with adequate amounts of safety equipment such as helmets, gloves, goggles and other safety equipment. Another respondent said that the risk allowance and compensation should be kept in mind in case of an accident.</p>
<p>10. Please tell us in detail if there had been any clashes/ conflicts happened before with women workers / women workers groups who have come to work under any project or participated in any work.</p>	<p>Some of the respondents who are present there said they do not think any of the women workers who had come to work on the project has faced any trouble. However, no female labor or female worker will certainly face any kind of problem by the people of the area. Because eve-teasing, violence against women or women harassment are not common in their area.</p>
<p>11. To whom / where will the workers go to resolve any grievances / problems arising among the workers involved in the project? What is your opinion on an effective committee / action in resolving the grievances and how this committee will work, please give recommendation in regard of this. (Whether there should be a committee, who should this committee be with, what type of work will be there, etc.)</p>	<p>When asked about the grievance redressal committee, all the respondent who was present there agreed that the committee is needed. The proper working environment of the project will be maintained if this committee works for the safety of the labors and project workers and their various problems solutions</p>
<p>12. Do you think there is a need to pay special attention to the use of different resources (such as fuel, gas, water, sand, stone, raw materials for road construction, etc.) used in the project? Could the use of the mentioned things cause environmental pollution? If so, what are the measures that can be taken to prevent pollution?</p>	<p>Leaving construction materials scattered during the work of the project causes huge damage to the environment. Environmental pollution will be much less if these construction materials can be kept in a specific place making by a shed. They think that the project should have good waste management to avoid environmental pollution. Waste should be dumped somewhere far outside the project area so that the environment of the area is not polluted. The respondents said that many trucks will come from outside during the project, which will make it difficult to move on the road. To solve this problem, regular watering should be done at least twice in the morning and</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with Truck labor association representative (v)	Responses
	afternoon to reduce dust. This will reduce environmental pollution.
<p>13. Describe the state of healthcare in your area. (What are the names of the health care providers in the area, whether they have adequate manpower, adequate medicine or medical equipment, what type of organization do you usually visit to get services, etc.)</p>	<p>When asked about health services, the respondents who were present there said that the quality of health services in this area is very poor. If someone is sick, he first buys medicine from the pharmacy. When the situation is out of control, they are taken to Rangpur Medical College. Asked why they were not taken to the Upazila Health Complex or Sadar Hospital, some of the respondents who were present said that the facilities at these hospitals were not adequate and even patients are referred to Rangpur Medical College when they saw their condition was a bit worse. So, if the patient seems a little bad condition, the patient taken directly to Rangpur Medical College.</p>
<p>14. Since the port area has a lot of cargo trucks / vehicles, do you have any problem with it? How is the safety of traveling? For example, whether there is any theft at night? If so, in what place it occurs the most? What is your advice to solve such problems?</p>	<p>In response to this question, the respondents who were present said that theft and robbery do not happen in this area but road accidents are always happening. The roads are very narrow and that's why freight trucks are getting into this accident. According to this, the number of vehicles move there is roads are not adequate, so the accident happened here. A respondent said that a truck overturned in front of the school a few days ago. Luckily, some students were present there but they were not harmed. The roads in the area is very dusty and become muddy on rainy days where some people jokingly plant paddy plants and spread them through social media. Another person said that the people of the area would be relieved of their misery if the road could be widened with the implementation of this project.</p>
<p>15. What is the type of land in the project area (mouza area of the project) (one crop / two crop)? What crops are usually produced on the land? What kind of crop is produced in which season / month? What is the use of this land if it is not produced all year round? When is the land uncultivated? What is the use of uncultivated/vacant lands?</p>	<p>It is learned in the discussion that tobacco, maize and paddy are predominant in land cultivation in the area which is adjacent to the project. Farmers make more profit by cultivating tobacco in the land. The lands here are usually planted twice a year. However, there are some lands where multiple times crops are cultivated. Many landowners are renting land as a stone trading field instead of cultivating crops on the land. It makes a lucrative income every year by making annual contracts with traders. The amount of land which is lying fallow in the area is very low.</p>



Figure: FGD with Truck labor association representative

Summary of FGD with Burimari Community Female (VI)

Date	Location	Participants
11/12/21	Burimari zero-point, North side of the wall. Burimari, Patgram, Lalmonirhat	13 (Women)

Summary of FGD Sessions with Community Female (VI)	Responses
1. Development activities of Burimari Land Port are going to start in your area under Bangladesh Land Port Authority. What do you know about this project? If you know about the project, please tell us the in details. (Tell us in detail about the project's start time, the land acquisition, and how you know.)	The respondents of the focus group discussion said that they had not heard anything about the project from anyone.
2. What do you think that what are/will the advantages and disadvantages of the project in the area? Who do you think could be directly affected by the project and who could be indirectly affected? Whose interest do you think is involved in land port development? What are your comments / suggestions for problem solving in this case?	Asked about the advantages and disadvantages of the project, the women participants said that if the size of the port is increased as part of the project work, those people living on the north side of the port will suffer. They will lose their land. Another respondent said that the business and work of the people living here are all centered on this place. If the government acquires this community's land to increase the size of the port, they will be in trouble. Moreover, land is not readily available for purchase in this area, so they will be in danger if this land is acquired. Besides, no one has said anything about the advantages of the project.
3. What will be the impact on the women in your area due to the difficulties or problems that may or may not occur as a result of this project? Please provide us with a detailed idea of how safe the environment in your area is for the movement of women and children.	The respondents feel that the project will not have any special impact on women or children or cause them any inconvenience. However, one respondent said that there is already heavy traffic in the area, which makes it difficult for common people or school-going children to travel to school easily. If the project starts and the traffic is not resolved in a planned way, the movement of people will be completely disrupted.
4. Please tell us if there have been any incidents of violence or abuse against women in the area before. Please tell us in detail if there have been any conflicts or conflicts with women workers or women workers groups who have come to work under any project or participated in any work before in this area.	The respondents said there had never been any incident of violence or torture against women in the area. They said they did not know if the women of the area had worked as laborers in any project before. However, the men work as laborers in many different sectors of the area.

Summary of FGD Sessions with Community Female (VI)	Responses
<p>5. There is a large portion of workers who will come to your area from different districts and stay here in the interest of work in the project. What could be the problem due to workers coming from elsewhere in the project? What are your comments or suggestions for solving this problem? What percentage of local people in your area do you think could participate in the project as workers? Provide an idea of the state of child labor in the area. Do you think that women as workers can or will participate in various activities of the project? What is your advice in this regard? Please let us know, is there any kind of worker dissatisfaction, torture or any kind of unwanted incident are happened. (Gender based violence, sexual violence, child labor, forced labor, inequality in wages or other employment opportunities for female workers, etc.)</p>	<p>According to the respondents, it is better to employ locals as laborers in the project. They said that people from other areas are usually hired as laborers for any kind of work. But the people of the area are not given job opportunities more. Earlier, when land was acquired for the port, the families were informed that at least one member of each of the families whose land was being acquired would be involved in some form of work at the port. But later the families were not given any scope for works. According to the respondents, persons will be interested to do work as their capability of work.</p> <p>If there is any conflict or dissatisfaction among the workers involved in the project, only the people associated with the port can resolve it. No major clashes have ever taken place in the port area.</p>
<p>6. Do women in your area face any obstacles in getting education, engaging in income generating activities, etc.? What is the participation rate or opportunity of women in local government and other government organizations? What kind of income-generating work do widows or divorced women usually engage in to support their families? Do they have the opportunity to earn enough?</p>	<p>The respondents said that girls are far ahead of boys in getting education in their area. Educated women are being engaged with various jobs. And there are no barriers for women in this area to get education or engage in income generating activities. Rather, the family tries to give them enough support in getting education. There are women members in this area who are quite active in politics. Widows and divorced women in the area work as stonemasons, cooks in various hotels, and agricultural laborers on other people's agricultural lands to support their families. There is no social barrier for women to be involved in any kind of income generating activities.</p>
<p>7. Do men and women enjoy the resources they deserve in the distribution of wealth and land in your area? What is the ratio of female landowners to male landowners in this area?</p>	<p>Regarding the distribution of wealth or land ownership among women, the female respondents said that most of the women in the area are not given their due or right number of assets. In most cases the men of the family enjoy the wealth or asset, in very few cases the woman is given a share or equal amount of her due wealth. They said men in this area own about 90 percent of the land.</p>
<p>8. Is there any practice of child marriage in the area? If so, what is the percentage? What are the causes of child marriage? Is there a dowry system in marriage? Please give us a detailed idea about all these. What is the ratio of female landowners to male landowners in this area?</p>	<p>The respondents said that child marriage is almost non-existent in the area at present. But on the question of dowry, they said, there is no marriage in their area without dowry. Dowry is exchanged at the time of marriage in almost all the families and there is no such difference in the exchange of dowry between rich family or relatively poor family. Dowry is</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with Community Female (VI)	Responses
	exchanged according to the ability of each family in this area.
<p>9. What kind of problems do you think might arise if land is acquired in the interest of the project? Please explain the details of the compensation process when an acquisition is made. Does the acquisition create any inconvenient situation especially for women? If you have any previous acquisition experience in your area, discuss it with us. If the acquisition is done, discuss what you think would be better to compensate for the loss.</p>	<p>In the context of land acquisition in the interest of the project, the respondents actually objected to the acquisition of privately owned land. They said, "We have been evicted from our land once before. Our land was acquired in the present land port construction and a port was established there. We left that place because of the acquisition and moved to where we are now. So where would we go if we were evicted again? This will be a big problem for us". They suggested that the port authorities could operate the port on the khas land on the east side of the port. In that case, they have no problem and they will cooperate with the port authorities. They also said that the government or the port authorities may think that the people will have no problem acquiring land if they get compensation. But even if they get compensation in reality, they will suffer because it is very difficult to find suitable land to buy after getting the compensation. At present, the amount of land which is sold in Burimari area is very low. Because landowners do not want to sell land. If they are evicted from their present place, they may have to leave this area and move to some other village far away or even to some other upazila. They think it will have a negative effect on their lives. The amount of compensation previously paid for their land acquisition was not adequate for them. In addition, they had to face various types of harassment in order to receive compensation. So, they are requesting to the port authorities to modernize the port on government fallow khas land without acquiring privately owned land.</p>
<p>10. Are there any tribes or ethnic groups in the project area? If so, what kind of problems might those tribes have because of the project? Tell us your opinions or suggestions to solve that problem.</p>	<p>All respondents said that no tribe and small ethnic groups live in this area.</p>
<p>11. To whom or where will you go to resolve any kind of complaint or problem arising out of the project? Do you know if there is any effective committee or arrangement in resolving the complaint? If so, tell us about the working style of that committee. (Whether there should be a committee, who should be included in the committee, what kind of work should be done, etc.)?</p>	<p>The respondents think that they have to face a problem in this situation. If such a situation arises, they will try to solve the problem by contacting the people in charge. Almost everyone present in this discussion thinks that it is necessary to have such a committee where the functioning of the committee will increase if there are representatives at all levels.</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with Community Female (VI)	Responses
<p>12. Do you think any special aspect should be taken into consideration while using different resources (such as fuel, gas, water, sand, stone, raw materials of road construction etc.) used in the project? Can the use of the mentioned issues cause environmental pollution? If so, what are the measures that can be taken to prevent pollution?</p>	<p>In this question, they said that the raw materials, fuel and other utensils used in the project should be kept in a specific place. One of the respondents said that it is common to see in these works that rods, sand, etc. construction materials are left on the road during the work, which creates widespread problems in movement. They said that if the daily wastage is removed every day, there will be no harm to the environment.</p>
<p>13. Will the project have any impact on roads, environment and canals or rivers? If so, what kind? What are your comments or suggestions for problem solving?</p>	<p>The respondents think that a lot of freight cars or trucks will come during the project which will make the roads in this area more destroyed. The roads in this area are very narrow, leading to frequent road accidents. They think that if the road is not widened before the project starts, the number of road accidents and traffic congestion will increase. The idea of the respondents is that if the project does not have proper waste management, the environment of the area will be severely damaged. So, before starting work on the project, they think that work should be started keeping in mind the issue of proper waste management.</p>
<p>14. Do you think that any school or college or madrasa or cultural heritage or historical place in your area will be affected by the impact of this project? If this happens, what is your advice to avoid or compensate for the loss?</p>	<p>The respondents said that there is no school or college or madrasa or cultural organization in this area.</p>
<p>15. Do you think that the local area's religious institutions, historical and traditional structures will be hampered or damaged by the project? What are your comments or suggestions for problem solving?</p>	<p>The respondents said no religious institutions or historical sites would be damaged in the project area.</p>
<p>16. Please describe in detail about the state of healthcare in your area. (What are the names of the health care providers in the area, whether they have adequate manpower, adequate medicine or medical equipment, what level of organization do you usually visit, etc.)</p>	<p>When asked about health services, everyone present in the discussion gave a picture of the health system in the area. If a patient's condition is critical or if he is a dying patient, the people of the area take him directly to Rangpur Medical without taking him to Upazila Health Complex or Lalmonirhat Sadar Hospital. Asked about the reasons for not going to Patgram Upazila Health Complex or Lalmonirhat Sadar Hospital, they said that people do not get adequate health care in these hospitals due to poor quality of health services, inadequate manpower and lack of medical equipment. Even the local doctors who serve locally, their skills are comparatively less, so they take any</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with Community Female (VI)	Responses
	dying patient directly to Rangpur or Dhaka without taking him in the local area hospitals.
<p>17. Give an idea about the existing educational institutions in your area. (Number of primary, secondary, higher secondary education institutions / your satisfaction with the quality of education offered in educational institutions or infrastructural condition of educational institutions, scholarship system etc.)</p>	<p>The respondents said there are enough primary education institutions in the area. There are 10/15 primary schools in the area, but only one secondary school. On the other hand, there is only one college which is situated about 7/8 km away from here. They said that the number of schools going girls is higher than the number of boys in the area because boys have to take care of their families at an early age, which is why the dropout rate is much higher among the boys.</p>
<p>18. Please tell us which way may be most effective for conveying any information about the project. (Miking, leaflets, magazines, etc.)</p>	<p>The respondents said that miking can be the most effective way to convey any information about a project because most people are day laborers. So, they think miking can be an important and effective way to inform about the project.</p>
<p>19. How is the communication system in your area? Is there a road that breaks or disrupts travel? Is there enough road? If not, where the new road should be constructed for you which will be helpful for you? What type of vehicle is used as a means of communication in your area?</p>	<p>In response to this question, every respondent present there said that roads in the area are bad. No work has been done in the last 10/15 years to repair the road on the south side of the land port. In addition, the road from Burimari Bazar to Burimari Zero Point is less wide than the amount of traffic on the main highway which leads to incidents like road accidents. Traffic jams are a daily occurrence in this area. Small or big road accidents are often heard by them. Being a port area, a lot of trucks or heavy vehicles enter the Burimari area, so they have to wait or sit in traffic jams for a long time. They think that if an alternative road can be built, it will be a blessing for the movement of the common people. They use engine driven vans or autorickshaws to get anywhere in the less distance. They use train or bus to get to some remote places like Patgram or Lalmonirhat. However, auto is easily available to go to the upazila level.</p>
<p>20. Since a lot of cargo trucks are run in the port area, do you have any problem with it? How is the safety of travel? For example, whether there is any theft at night? If the theft is more in any place? What is your advice to solve such kind of problems?</p>	<p>In response to this question, the respondents said that it is very difficult for them to move on the roads due to the movement of a lot of trucks. They have to wait for a long on the road. They mentioned about the problems of road accidents, lots of dust etc. However, it can be said that the incident of theft and snatching did not happen at all.</p>
<p>21. What is the type of land in the project area (mouza area of the project) (one crop or two crop)? What crops are usually produced on the land? What kind of crop is produced in which season or month? What is the use of this land if it is not</p>	<p>The female respondents said that cultivation of crops is decreasing in this area. Only tobacco and corn are more cultivated in the lands which are still cultivated.</p>

Summary of FGD Sessions with Community Female (VI)	Responses
produced all year round? When the land is vacant? Are fallow or vacant lands used for work?	
22. What kind of trees do you usually have in your area? How is the price of the tree determined or at what price trees are bought and sold?	The respondents said that the number of mango and betelnut trees are more in this area. Eucalyptus and mahogany trees are the most common among the woody trees. Apart from this, coconut, jackfruit, mango, neem etc. trees are also seen more or less in this area.
23. What is the type of ownership of the roadside trees? How these trees are sold? Who gets the money of selling trees?	The respondents said they had no idea about how the roadside trees are sold.
24. If there is a pond or lake in this area, what is the usage of that? Is fish farmed in the ponds all year round where fish is farmed usually, what kind of fishes are farmed? What is the price of fish?	The respondents said that fishes are farmed or cultivated so much in this area. The number of ponds is not also high. Telapia, Ruhi, Catal fishes are farmed more in the ponds where fishes are farmed.
25. What is the percentage of mobile usage of men and women in this area?	None of the respondents could say anything about the percentage of mobile usage of women and men. However, they mentioned that males and 40% by females use approximately 60%.
26. What percentage of houses in this area have electricity connection? Describe the current state of load shedding.	The respondents said that all of the houses in this area have electricity connection. However, they mentioned that there is a lot of load shedding. There is at least seven to eight times of load shedding in every day. They have informed the electricity office several times, but the situation has not changed.
27. What percentage of people in this area use internet? Who uses the Internet more and what kind of work do they use the internet?	Asked about the internet usage, they said that almost everyone who has a smartphone uses facebook-youtube etc. more. They also said that internet is used for various purposes including admission in various government schools and colleges.
28. Please tell us the name the NGOs that conduct activities in your area. Tell us what programs these NGOs run. Discuss in detail how much people in the area are involved with the NGO and for what reason. What kind of organization is working or has done in the past to raise awareness about environmental pollution?	According to the respondents, all the NGOs in the area are involved in micro-credit at high interest rates. Grameen Bank, RDRS, Proshika, BRAC, TMSS have more activities in this sector. However, no one has run a social or environmental awareness campaign in this area.



Figure: FGD with community Female

Summary of FGD Carried Out by NBR

Details of the In-person Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

Issues	Description
Stakeholder Consultation Meeting Date	20 December, 2021
Stakeholder Consultation Meeting Time	11.00 am - 1.00 pm
Stakeholder Consultation Meeting Venue	Conference Room, Custom House, Chattogram

List of Participants

Sl No.	Name of the Participants	Designation
1.	Dr. Abu Nur Rashed Ahmed	Additional Commissioner of Custom House, Chattogram
2.	Mohammed Shafi Uddin	Additional Commissioner of Custom House, Chattogram
3.	Mohammad Tafsir Uddin Bhuyan	Joint Commissioner, Custom House, Chattogram
4.	Md. Tofayel Ahmed	Joint Commissioner, Custom House, Chattogram
5.	Salahuddin Rizvi	Deputy Commissioner, Custom House, Chattogram
6.	Khadiza Parvin Shumy	Deputy Director, CEVTA
7.	Salina Akhtar	Member, Chattogram Women Chamber of Commerce
8.	Rebeka Nasreen	Director, Chattogram Women Chamber of Commerce
9.	Tori Chakma	Owner, Mizel Hozal
10.	M.M Rafiqul Islam	Vice President, C&F Agent Association
11.	Ashraful Haque Khan Swapon	Joint Customs Secretary, C&F Agent Association
12.	Abul Khair	Joint Customs Secretary, C&F Agent Association
13.	Md. Golam Shamsun Bhuiyan	Salim Brothers (Pvt) Ltd, C&F Agent
14.	Dedarul Hasan	Araf Enterprise, C&F Agent
15.	Mominul Hasan Mithun	Assistant Revenue Officer, Custom House, Chattogram
16.	Palindra Chakma	Assistant Revenue Officer, Custom House, Chattogram
17.	Partha Kumar Biswas	Assistant Revenue Officer, Custom House, Chattogram
18.	Sarowar Alam	Assistant Revenue Officer, Custom House, Chattogram
19.	Mohammad Ashraf Karim Chowdhury	Assistant Terminal Manager, Traffic Department, Chattogram Port Authority
20.	Kirti Nishan Chakma	Social Development Specialist, The World Bank
21.	Dr. Md. Billal Hossain	Environment Consultant, The World Bank
22.	Ferdausi Mahojabin Sumana	Social Development Consultant, The World Bank

Issues	Discussion
	Due to the nature and size of the project, the participants were more interested to discuss on the infrastructural design and environmental aspects of the project. Followings are some key environmental factors that were identified and asked to take into consideration during implementation of the project:

Issues	Discussion
Environmental Risks and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and Noise pollution would be one of the vital issues, particularly during the period when the existing building would be demolished to build new ones. There should be a proper plan in place to minimize air and noise pollution during the implementation period. • Custom House, Chattogram discard huge amount of paper every day. They usually store those papers in a warehouse and then sell those off later. During the site visit, the World Bank team observed a huge amount of waste paper stored in the corners of the balconies those are waiting to get disposed in the proper way. However, a paper recycling center or/and waste treatment plant can be considered to build so that they can dispose them immediately to maintain a clean working environment. • Sound pollution management system in the new buildings; this needs to take into consideration by installing sound proof windows and other ventilation systems. • The Custom House, Chattogram has a decent number of trees inside their compound. During the implementation of the project, need to minimize the number of trees will be cut down. • Custom House, Chattogram chemical laboratory is one of the crucial laboratories in the country, where 90% of the chemicals are tested that are imported in Bangladesh. The lab is severely understaffed (it has only 4 people and among them 3 are assistants) and the lab technically operates only in two rooms. The ESMF should propose a “Hazardous Material Management Plan” before implementation of the project. The HCMP should clearly mention probations on how to transfer the chemicals from one place to another. • Water logging during the rainy season: Custom Excise and VAT Training Academy goes under water during the rainy season. This temporary yet hazardous problem makes lives miserable for the people who live and work in that area. • Custom Excise and VAT Training Academy (CEVTA) produces significant amount of waste every day and the representative of the CEVTA suggested a waste treatment plant in their compound to keep the environment clean and safe on a regular basis. • Drainage system: Proper drainage system is important to keep the area clean and safe for all. While designing and panning for this system, need to consider sustainability issues, like capacity and proper management in mind. • Rooftop Management: Green rooftop management can be considered to increase the aesthetic aspect of the building. Also, plantation, proper sitting area for small meetings, well managed open area for different activities can be considered within the design which can potentially benefit everyone.
Social Risks and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes there are accidents and even fatalities during construction. Proper measures have to be taken to avoid these kinds of incidents. • Temporary resettlement of the NBR employees/workers living in the compound of both sites; proper compensation and related issues has to be considered with utmost care. There are no squatters/informal occupants at both sites. • People visiting Custom House, Chattogram mostly have their lunch in the compound in an existing canteen. During the reconstruction of the compound, the canteen will not be there and that may create some inconveniences for the people visiting Custom House. An alternative of this system needs to be considered during the implementation.

Issues	Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosquitoes and pesticides control measures; mostly forgotten but one of the crucial issues since serious health issues like dengue, chikungunya, etc. are associated with this. • Traffic congestion: During the construction period, the amount of usable land will be reduced, hence creating traffic congestion inside the compound. An alternative plan needs to put in place to minimize the congestion.
<p>Infrastructural Design Related Feedback for Custom House, Chattogram</p>	<p>Everyday around 2000 people come visit Custom House, Chattogram and the number of incoming people will go up in next decades, given the growth trajectory of Bangladesh. Hence, the design of the building has to be foresightful and it is important that the building is designed in a way that would be sustainable with green engineering design, remain relevant to time, and most importantly, can accommodate any changes in demand of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new buildings need to be built in a way that they have enough probation to use daylight during the day time as a source of light. Enough open space and green building need to take into consideration to minimize the use of Air Conditioner. • The buildings need to have wide stair case to manage fire hazard; and the lift and stair can't be side by side. • The building must have an emergency exit and the staircase of the exit has to be wide enough to accommodate enough people at a time during fire or any other disaster. • The building must have a separate prayer room and washroom for ladies. Also, a separate rest room for child care or can be used as a rest room. • The building must have two to three seminar halls of different capacity and an auditorium. Also, the present stakeholders suggested considering a gym/yoga center, a library and dining halls as of needs. • The building must have three to four lifts and each lift should have a capacity to lift 20 people or more. • Proper parking space is of high importance and it has to be properly managed to accommodate all incoming vehicles. • The compound must have proper toilet facilities outside for the visitors.
<p>Planning and Operational Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the project implementation, there will be temporary arrangement for many issues, like resettlements, labor sheds, server reinstallation, and many more. It needs to make sure that the temporary operational issues are smooth and not interrupting the daily activities of Custom House, Chattogram. • Custom House, Chattogram server installation is supremely important; sincere attention is needed here. • The existing Custom House building will not be broken initially; the rest of the complex will be rebuilt first and then the official activities will be moved to those new buildings temporarily. • There is a grave, that has to be preserved. • NBR needs to apply to the forest department for clearance for cutting down the trees of the compound.

Issues	Discussion
Suggestions (Not related to ES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alternative connecting road from Bangladesh to Agartala: People living in Agartala need 36 hours to reach Kolkata, whereas they can reach to the nearest Bangladesh districts within 3-4 hours. There is a huge untapped trade potential for both counties in that area. An alternative smooth road connectivity can ease the process and can facilitate trading in that area.• Custom House and port connectivity: To mitigate traffic congestion, an underpass connecting the Custom House and Port would be helpful.



Stakeholder Consultation Meeting, Custom House, Chattogram

Annex F: List of Attendees



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD · IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhomra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."

List of Participants in Public Consultation

Address: Land Port, Burimari, Patgram, Lalmonirhat

GPS: _____

Date: 13.12.2021 Time 3.00 Pm, Monday.

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	মোহাম্মদ রুহুল আমিন Mohammad Ruhul Amin	44	Job	Mobile: 01718-228834	 13.12.2021
2	সুটে: মো: কুদ্দুস আলী কোডরপনি: কামা: বিজিডি	৫৩	বিজিডি	01728422225	 13/12/21
৩	মোহা: হাফিজুল ইসলাম স্বাক্ষর	৪০	স্বাক্ষর	01712-581142	 06/12/20
৪	শ্রী: মো: রাকিবুল হক স্বাক্ষর	৪৬	বিজিডি F.S.	01735-927404	 স্বাক্ষর
৫	নায়েক মো: হুমায়ুন কবীর	৪০	বিজিডি.F.S	0172527295	 স্বাক্ষর
৬	মো: আমানুল হক	৪৬	স্বাক্ষর	01984815885	 স্বাক্ষর
7	মুন্সুর আলী	35	স্বাক্ষর	01754683673	 স্বাক্ষর
8	মুন্সুর আলী	27	স্বাক্ষর	01738385535	 স্বাক্ষর
9	মো: সাদুল	60	স্বাক্ষর	01738385535	 স্বাক্ষর
10	মুন্সুর আলী	40	স্বাক্ষর	01705924215	 স্বাক্ষর
11	মো: হুমায়ুন কবীর	60	স্বাক্ষর	01731964465	 স্বাক্ষর
12	মো: মাহবুবুল হক	28	স্বাক্ষর	0140351002	 স্বাক্ষর
13	মো: আমানুল হক	32	স্বাক্ষর	11	 স্বাক্ষর
14	মো: হুমায়ুন কবীর		স্বাক্ষর	0392002772	 স্বাক্ষর

Facilitated By: Sabbite Ahmed

Note Taken By: Md. Abdur Razzaque Azad
Md. Redwan Hossain Chuyra

Arranged By-

DRi DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH
INITIATIVE





Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhomra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."



List of Participants in Public Consultation

Address:

GPS:

Date: Time:

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
29	Bhraman Kumar Sarker	33	Service	01736502952	Bhraman
30	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	65	Business	01721876477 01721761777	Zahid
31	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	56	Business	01707497601	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain
32	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	49	Business	01716864189	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain
33	Ms. Md. Zahid Hossain	28	Teacher	01980828629	Ms. Md. Zahid Hossain
34	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	60	Teacher	01796040934	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain
35	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	58	Teacher	01773083768	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain
36	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	81	Teacher	01919822181	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain
37	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	28	Teacher	01675795811	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain
38	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain	50	Teacher	01712-025966	Mr. Md. Zahid Hossain
39	Saiful Islam Imran	28	Jr. Environment consultant DRI	01716240082	Imran
40	Sabbir Ahmed Dhal	34	Field coordinator social development DRI	01709577995	Sabbir

Facilitated By Sabbir Ahmed

Note Taken By Md. Abdur Razzaque Kabir
Md. Redwan Hossain Choudhury

Arranged By-





THE WORLD BANK
IBRD · IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhomra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."

List of Participants in Public Consultation

Address:

GPS:

Date: Time:

Sl. No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
015	Md. Anwar Hossain	37	Service BD Police	01714537036	 13.12.2021
026	Md. Rabieul Islam	40	Imam	0120-7502005	 13.12.21
037	Md. Eddris ALI	33	Imam	01917-299557	 13.12.21
048	Md. Salim Khan	32	BD Police	01731241515	 13/12/21
019	Mostafa Kamal	08	Business	01715772014	MOSTAFA Kamal
020	Shahel Islam	36	Business	01740630149	SHAHEL ISLAM
021	Md. Rabieul Islam	36	Business	01744174633	
022	Md. Ripon	26	Business	01750176681	
023	Md. Shafiq Ali	50	Teacher	01948034162	
024	Akhtaruzzaman	38	Teacher	01724564562	
025	Md. Hasmatullah	44	Service	01716-336742	
026	Md. Minhajuddin	44	Service	01911434172	
027	Md. Adnan Khalid Bosuik	33	Service	01767389017	
028	Md. Selim Reza	32	Service	01722262086	

Facilitated By Sabbite Ahmed

Note Taken By Md. Abdur Rasheed Akad
Md. Redwan Hossain Chuyin

Arranged By-





Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhomra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."



List of Participants in FGD

Address: বুড়িশাড়া - মুন্সিংগা জিলা ম.প.ত (Male)
GPS: _____
Date: 10/12/2021 Time: 3:30 Pm

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1.	শ্রীমতী কুমারিকা আনিস	58	অকৃষি শ্রমিক	01746445855	
2.	শ্রীমতী আশরাফ খানম	78	স্বয়ং শ্রমিক	01746445855	
3.	শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজা খানম	38	শ্রমিক	01715772019	শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজা খানম
4.	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন	38	শ্রমিক	01770630149	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন
5.	শ্রীমতী সুলতান খানম	29	শ্রমিক	01722104634	
6.	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন	45	শ্রমিক	01984815885	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন
7.	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন	48	শ্রমিক	01716864133	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন
8.	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন	40	শ্রমিক	01705924215	
9.	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন	32	শ্রমিক	01774641432	
10.	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন	32	শ্রমিক	01774462375	
11.	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবাতুল হুসাইন	37	শ্রমিক	01794828763	

Facilitated By Sabbir Ahmed Dhal

Note Taken By Abdenn Rasraque Akid

Arranged By-

dri DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH
INITIATIVE





Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhomra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."



List of Participants in FGD

Address: Conference Hall, Burimari Land Port office - with Importers and
 GPS: C&F Agents
 Date: 11.12.2021 Time: _____

Sl No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1.	MD. Mojaharul Islam	36	Importer	01714933233	
2.	MD. Saadker Rahman Miah	42	Importer	01718916551	
3.	Foridal Islam	35	Importer		
4.	Habibur Rahman Habib	40	C&F	01725163115	
5.	MD. Abdeen Rasheed	35	C&F	01710438920	
6.	MD. AFZAL HOSSON	40	C&F	01768906042	
7.	MD. Abu Alam	48	C&F	01718-022831	
8.	MD. Rabicul Islam	38	Importer	01748-494918	
9.	Habibur Rahman Habib	40	C&F	01725163115	
10.	Sahag Chowdhury	27	C&F	01780716977	

Facilitated By Sabbir Ahmed Dhali

Note Taken By MD. Rakibul Islam

Arranged By-





Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhumra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."



List of Participants in FGD

Address: Tatipara, Mr. Robunuzzaman House, Burimari, Lalmonirai
GPS: with Community Elite Persons
Date: 11.12.21 Time 11.00 AM to 1.00 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	MD. ROBUNUZZAMAN ROBUN	56	Business	01714692830	
2	HAFEZ NOOR MOHAMMAD	38	Teaching	01732154877	
3	MD. RAMZAN ALI	26	TEACHER	01734843447	
4	MD. ANAMUL HAQUE	50	FARMER		
5	MD. SAIDUR RAHMAN	48	BUSINESS	01715636701	
6	MD. ALTAF HOSSAIN	56	BUSINESS AL-President	01716185089	
7	MD. SHAHZAHAN MIAH	60	LABOUR	01731908308	
8	MD. SAYED AHMED	28	INAM D'POINT MASTER	01737803014	
9	MD. ABDUS SALAM	43	BUSINESS	01716130447	
10	MD. SAZAD	43	BUSINESS	01714966858	

Facilitated By MD. Abdeet Raeesaee Araed

Note Taken By MD. Redoan Hossain Bhuiyan

Arranged By-





THE WORLD BANK
IBRD · IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhomra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."

List of Participants in FGD

Address: Burimari Bazar
GPS: With members of Truck labor association
Date: 11.12.21 Time: 8.30 PM TO 9.20 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	MD. SHAHANUZZAMAN	36	Member, Truck Labour	01766397174	
2	MD. ALTAH HOSSAIN	55	President, Truck Labour Union	01716185989	
3	QADSHA ALAM GIR	35	Organising secretary	01723581099	
4	SHAMIM OSMAN	23	VP, Union BSL	01737684731	
5	MD. REZAUL KARIAM	33	Secretary, Truck Labour Union	01796040934	
6	MD. RABIUL ISLAM	27	Student, Member, Truck Union	01743798877	
7	MD. ABU BAKKAR	22	CNF Staff	01774475305	

Facilitated By Sabbir Ahmed Dhal

Note Taken By Md. Redwan Hossain Bheiyam

Arranged By-





THE WORLD BANK
IBRD · IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Multiphase Programmatic Approach Program (BBIN MPA Program)
for "The Development of Benapole, Bhomra And Burimari Land Ports in Bangladesh."

List of Participants in FGD

Address: BURIMARI ZERO POINT, DATGRAM, LALMONIRHAT
GPS: (Female)
Date: 11.12.2021 Time: 3:00 PM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	মোছাঃ কাপাল বোরস	22	শ্রমিকী	01740 351002	মোছাঃ কাপাল
2	মোছাঃ সন্নাস	22	শ্রমিকী	01774641432	
3	মোছাঃ শিওলী-আবাস	20	"	0176034785	শিওলী
4	আবাস বোরস	48	"	01746 445855	
5	ফারী-বোরস	54	"	01740 351002	
6	আবাস আবাস	25	"	014058 31129	আবাস
7	মোছাঃ আবাস	18	ছাত্রী	01746445855	
8	শ্রমিক বোরস	32	শ্রমিকী	01740351002	
9	মোছাঃ মোছাঃ বোরস	36	শ্রমিকী	01723561664	মোছাঃ
10	মোছাঃ আবাস	48	শ্রমিকী	014058 31129	

11. মোছাঃ শিওলী-আবাস 22 শ্রমিকী 01710 246498 মোছাঃ
Facilitated By: Sabbir Ahmed

Note Taken By: Md. Abdur Razzaque Akbar

12. মোছাঃ সন্নাস 36 - শ্রমিকী - 017540 49581 মোছাঃ
13. মোছাঃ মোছাঃ বোরস 35 - " - 017235 4350 মোছাঃ

Arranged By-



Annex G: Structure of Partial Environmental and Social Assessment (IEE Report)

A partial environmental and social assessment (i.e., IEE report) also be prepared in light with the GoB rules and regulations and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) (that includes ten ES Standards) as mentioned in the guideline of ESIA study and Guidance Notes of the World Bank.

Similar to the ESIA study; an IEE report will also follow the same structure but the level of assessment will be lower than the ESIA study. For example, an IEE study mostly relies on secondary data to establish the environmental and social baseline. Furthermore, alternative analysis is also not a mandatory scope if it is found that there are no major environmental and social impacts evolving from the subproject.

Indicative Outline of the IEE and Brief Descriptions

Executive Summary

Concisely discusses critical environmental and social issues due to subproject activities, significant findings and recommended actions.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

This chapter will introduce the subproject within the whole project umbrella and the study's objective, scope, and methodology. The chapter should briefly indicate the subproject area's geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context. This chapter should contain maps and photographs showing the area that may be affected by the current and planned activities.

Chapter 2: Legal and Institutional Framework

The Chapter will summarize the legal and institutional framework relevant to this specific sub-project as depicted in ESMF.

Chapter 3: ES Baseline of The Project

The chapter would include baseline data on the subproject area's relevant environmental and social characteristics. This will include both physical and biological environment. Assessment of ES baseline including socio-economic assessment of the project area would be based on mostly from secondary sources. The consultants will identify what baseline data will be used to measure implementation outcome this sub-project.

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

The chapter would address both potential ES impacts of the subproject.

The ES risks and impacts are those (i) defined by the GoB, World Bank Group EHS and ESF. Specially ES risks are those that may include:

- Climate change and other trans-boundary or global risks and impacts;
- Any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity;
- Those related to ecosystem services and the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and social risks and impacts
- Threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or crime or violence, if any;
- Risks and impacts on the disadvantaged, vulnerable or ethnic minorities;
- Any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits;
- Negative potential economic and social impacts relating to the involuntary taking of land or restrictions on land use, if any;

- Risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use, including, as relevant, potential project impacts on local land use patterns and tenurial arrangements, land access and availability, food security and land values, and any corresponding risks related to conflict or contestation over land and natural resources;
- Potential impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities;
- Effects on the communities due to negative impact on ecosystem services;
- Effects on communities due to design of infrastructure;
- Generation of wastes and its communal affect;
- Any risk due to migrant workers;
- Risks to cultural heritage.

Chapter 5: Alternative Analysis and Design

This chapter will include an analysis of the potential alternatives regarding different methods of subproject interventions, technology, alignment, use of materials, and their impact on the environment. The chapter will also include an analysis with a no-action scenario. It will also set out the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and specifies the applicable EHSs, especially those related to zero emission/discharge, green energy production/usage, circular economy etc.

CHAPTER 6: Mitigation Measures and ES Management Plan

This chapter would include appropriate mitigation measures, ES management plan and monitoring plan for E&S compliance for ES risks and impacts of the subproject as per the guide notes of GoB, WB and GIIP. Mitigation measures may include, among others, issues related to air quality, noise, soil pollution, water resources, traffic management, waste disposal, protecting biodiversity, how concerns and expectations of vulnerable and disadvantaged are addressed and incorporated in the management plan and their engagement modalities during the lifecycle of the project, occupational and community health and safety, GBV, labor issues etc. This chapter will also include estimations for environmental management and monitoring of E&S compliance, financial and manpower allocation requirement etc.

Chapter 7: Continuous Stakeholder Engagement during Implementation

Guided by the Project SEP, this chapter will document the key stakeholder mapping and public consultation, including the method of communication, grievance redress system, keeping in view COVID-19 related protocols. The issue of completing the feedback loop will have to be borne in mind while developing this chapter. Especially, maintenance of continuous engagement of stakeholders and how it will be reported during implementation of ESMP will be also be illustrated. Disclosure and information sharing/reporting back to the stakeholders' modalities will also be provided.

Chapter 8: Implementation Arrangements for ESMP

This chapter will assess the institutional capacity of implementing agencies (MOC, BLPA, RHD, NBR) and PIU for implementation of the ESMP, provide suggestions if necessary for augmenting the capacity and describe implementation arrangement and operational measures including responsibilities, timeline, budget, monitoring arrangement, reporting requirement etc.

Annex H: Details of the Environmental and Social Code of Practices (ESCoPs)

ECOP 1: Waste Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
General Waste	Soil and water pollution from the improper management of wastes and excess materials from the construction sites.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a waste management plan for various specific waste streams (e.g., reusable waste, flammable waste, construction debris, food waste, etc.) prior to construction and submit to DSM for approval. • Organize disposal of all wastes generated during construction in an environmentally acceptable manner. This will include consideration of the nature and location of the disposal site to cause less environmental impact. • Minimize waste materials production by 3R (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) approach. • Segregate and reuse or recycle all the wastes, wherever practical. • Prohibit burning of solid waste • Collect and transport non-hazardous wastes to all the approved disposal sites. Vehicles transporting solid waste shall be covered with tarps or nets to prevent spilling waste along the route • Train and instruct all personnel in waste management practices and procedures as a component of the environmental induction process. • Provide refuse containers at each worksite. • Request suppliers to minimize packaging where practicable. • Place a high emphasis on good housekeeping practices. • Maintain all construction sites in a cleaner, tidy and safe condition and provide and maintain appropriate facilities to temporarily store all wastes before transportation and final disposal.
Hazardous Waste	Health hazards and environmental impacts due to improper waste management practices	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect chemical wastes in 200-liter drums (or similar sealed container), appropriately labeled for safe transport to an approved chemical waste depot. • Store, transport and handle all chemicals avoiding potential environmental pollution. • Store all hazardous wastes appropriately in banded areas away from water courses. • Make available Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous materials on-site during construction. • Collect hydrocarbon wastes, including lube oils, for safe transport off-site for reuse, recycling, treatment or disposal at approved locations. • Construct concrete or other impermeable flooring to prevent seepage in case of spills.

ECoP 2: Fuels and Hazardous Substances Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Fuels and hazardous goods	Materials used in construction have a potential to be a source of contamination. Improper storage and handling of fuels, lubricants, chemicals and hazardous goods/materials on-site, and potential spills from these goods may harm the environment or health of construction workers.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare spill control procedures and submit the plan for DSM approval. • Train the relevant construction personnel in handling of fuels and spill control procedures. • Store dangerous goods in bunded areas on a top of a sealed plastic sheet away from watercourses. • Refueling shall occur only within bunded areas. • Make available MSDS for chemicals and dangerous goods on-site. • Transport waste of dangerous goods, which cannot be recycled, to a designated disposal site approved by DoE. • Provide absorbent and containment material (e.g., absorbent matting) where hazardous material are used and stored and personnel trained in the correct use. • Provide protective clothing, safety boots, helmets, masks, gloves, goggles, to the construction personnel, appropriate to materials in use. • Ensure all containers, drums, and tanks used for storage are in good condition and are labeled with expiry date. Any container, drum, or tank that is dented, cracked, or rusted might eventually leak. Check for leakage regularly to identify potential problems before they occur. • Store hazardous materials above flood plain level. • Put containers and drums in temporary storages in clearly marked areas, where they will not be run over by vehicles or heavy machinery. The area shall preferably slope or drain to a safe collection area in the event of a spill. • Put containers and drums in permanent storage areas on an impermeable floor that slopes to a safe collection area in the event of a spill or leak. • When handling and storing fuels and lubricants, take all precautionary measures, avoiding environmental pollution. • Avoid the use of material with greater potential for contamination by substituting them with more environmentally friendly materials. • Return the gas cylinders to the supplier. However, suppose they are not empty prior to their return. In that case, they must be labeled with the name of the material they contained or contain, information on the supplier, cylinder serial number, pressure, their last hydrostatic test date, and any additional identification marking that may be considered necessary.

ECOP 3: Water Resources Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Hazardous Material and Waste	Water pollution from storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials, general construction waste, and accidental spillage.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the management guidelines proposed in ECOPs 1 and 2. • Minimize the generation of sediment, oil and grease, excess nutrients, organic matter, litter, debris and any form of waste (particularly petroleum and chemical wastes). These substances must not enter waterways, storm water systems or underground water tables.
Discharge from Construction sites	<p>During construction, both surface and groundwater quality may deteriorate due to river construction activities, sewerages from construction sites, and work camps. The construction works will modify groundcover and topography, changing the area's surface water drainage patterns, including infiltration and storage of storm water. These changes in hydrological regime lead to increased rate of runoff, increase in sediment and contaminant loading, increased flooding, groundwater contamination, and effect habitat of fish and other aquatic biology.</p>	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install temporary drainage works (channels and bunds) in areas required for sediment and erosion control and around storage areas for construction materials • Install temporary sediment basins, where appropriate, to capture sediment-laden run-off from site • Divert runoff from undisturbed areas around the construction site • Stockpile materials away from drainage lines • Prevent all solid and liquid wastes entering waterways by collecting solid waste, oils, chemicals, bitumen spray waste and wastewaters from brick, concrete and asphalt cutting where possible and transport to an approved waste disposal site or recycling depot • Wash out ready-mix concrete agitators and concrete handling equipment at washing facilities off site or into approved bunded areas on site. Ensure that the tires of construction vehicles are cleaned in the washing bay (constructed at the construction site entrance) to remove the mud from the wheels. This shall be done in every exit of each construction vehicle to ensure the local roads are kept clean.
Soil Erosion and siltation	Soil erosion and dust from the material stockpiles will increase surface water bodies' sediment and contaminant loading.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize the cleared areas not used for construction activities with vegetation or appropriate surface water treatments as soon as practicable following earthwork to minimize erosion • Ensure that roads used by construction vehicles are swept regularly to remove sediment • Water the material stockpiles, access roads and bare soils on an as required basis to minimize dust. Increase the watering frequency during periods of high risk (e.g. high winds)
Construction activities in water bodies	Construction works in the water bodies will increase sediment and contaminant loading, and	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dewater sites by pumping water to a sediment basin prior to release off site – do not pump directly off site

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
	effect habitat of fish and other aquatic biology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the water quality in the runoff from the site or areas affected by dredge plumes, and improve work practices as necessary • Protect water bodies from sediment loads by silt screen or bubble curtains or other barriers • Minimize the generation of sediment, oil and grease, excess nutrients, organic matter, litter, debris and any form of waste (particularly petroleum and chemical wastes). These substances must not enter waterways, storm water systems or underground water tables. • Use environment friendly and nontoxic slurry during construction of piles to discharge into the river. • Reduce infiltration of contaminated drainage through storm water management design • Do not discharge cement and water curing used for cement concrete directly into water courses and drainage inlets.
Drinking water	Groundwater at shallow depths is contaminated with arsenic and hence not suitable for drinking purposes.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pumping of groundwater shall be from deep aquifers of more than 300 m to supply arsenic free water. Safe and sustainable discharges are to be ascertained prior to selection of pumps. • Tube wells will be installed with due regard for the surface environment, protection of groundwater from surface contaminants, and protection of aquifer cross contamination • All tube wells, test holes, monitoring wells that are no longer in use or needed shall be properly decommissioned.
	Depletion and pollution of groundwater resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install monitoring wells both upstream and downstream areas near construction yards and construction camps to monitor the water quality and water levels regularly. • Protect groundwater supplies of adjacent lands

ECOP 4: Drainage Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Excavation and earth works, and construction yards	Lack of proper drainage for rainwater/liquid waste or wastewater due to the construction activities harms the environment in terms of water and soil contamination and mosquito growth.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a program for preventing/avoiding standing waters, which DSM will verify in advance and confirm during implementation • Provide alternative drainage for rainwater if the construction works/earth-fillings cut the established drainage line • Establish local drainage line with appropriate silt collector and silt screen for rainwater or wastewater connecting to the existing established drainage lines already there

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate road drainage structures immediately if damaged by contractors' road transports. • Build new drainage lines as appropriate and required for wastewater from construction yards connecting to the available nearby recipient water bodies. Ensure wastewater quality conforms to the relevant standards provided by DoE, before it being discharged into the recipient water bodies. • Ensure the internal roads/hard surfaces in the construction yards/construction camps that generate has storm water drainage to accommodate high runoff during downpour and that there is no stagnant water in the area at the end of the downpour. • Construct wide drains instead of deep drains to avoid sand deposition in the drains that require frequent cleaning. • Provide appropriate silt collector and silt screen at the inlet and manholes and periodically clean the drainage system to avoid drainage congestion. • Protect natural slopes of drainage channels to ensure adequate storm water drains. • Regularly inspect and maintain all drainage channels to assess and alleviate any drainage congestion problem. • Reduce infiltration of contaminated drainage through storm water management design.
Ponding of water	Health hazards due to mosquito breeding	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not allow ponding/storage of water especially near the waste storage areas and construction camps • Discard all the storage containers capable of storing water, after use or store them in inverted position.

ECOP 5: Soil Quality Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Filling of Sites with dredge spoils	Soil contamination will occur from drainage of dredged spoils	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that dredged sand used for land filling shall be free of pollutants. Prior to filling, sand quality shall be tested to confirm whether soil is pollution free. Sediments shall be properly compacted. Top layer shall be the 0.5 m thick clay on the surface and boundary slopes along with grass. Suitable soils shall construct side Slope of Filled Land of 1:2 with proper compaction as per design. Slope surface shall be covered by top soils/ cladding materials (0.5m thick) and grass turving with suitable grass.

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaching from the sediments shall be contained to seep into the subsoil or shall be discharged into settling lagoons before final disposal. No sediment laden water in the adjacent lands near the construction sites, and/or wastewater of suspended materials excessive of 200mg/l from dredge spoil storage/use area in the adjacent agricultural lands.
Storage of hazardous and toxic chemicals	Spillage of hazardous and toxic chemicals will contaminate the soils	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strictly manage the wastes management plans proposed in ECP1 and storage of materials in ECP2 Construct appropriate spill contaminant facilities for all fuel storage areas Establish and maintain a hazardous materials register detailing the location and quantities of hazardous substances including the storage, use of disposals Train personnel and implement safe work practices for minimizing the risk of spillage Identify the cause of contamination, if it is reported, and contain the area of contamination. The impact may be contained by isolating the source or implementing controls around the affected site Remediate the contaminated land using the most appropriate available method to achieve required commercial/industrial guideline validation results.
Construction material stock piles	Erosion from construction material stockpiles may contaminate the soils	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the toe of all stockpiles, where erosion is likely to occur, with silt fences, straw bales or bunds.

ECoP 6: Top Soil Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Land clearing and earth works	Earthworks will impact the fertile top soils that are enriched with nutrients required for plant growth or agricultural development	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strip the top soil to a depth of 15 cm and store in stock piles of height not exceeding 2m. Remove unwanted materials from top soil like grass, roots of trees and similar others. The stockpiles will be done in slopes of 2:1 to reduce surface runoff and enhance percolation through the mass of stored soil. Locate topsoil stockpiles in areas outside drainage lines and protect from erosion. Construct diversion channels and silt fences around the topsoil stockpiles to prevent erosion and loss of topsoil. Spread the topsoil to maintain the physico-chemical and biological activity of the soil. The stored top soil will be utilized for covering all disturbed area and along the proposed plantation sites

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the re-spreading of topsoil, the ground surface will be ripped to assist the bunding of the soil layers, water penetration and revegetation.
Transport	Vehicular movement outside ROW or temporary access roads will affect the soil fertility of the agricultural lands	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit equipment and vehicular movements to within the approved construction zone Construct temporary access tracks to cross concentrated water flow lines at right angles Plan construction access to make use, if possible, of the final road alignment Use vehicle-cleaning devices, for example, ramps or wash down areas.

ECOP 7: Topography and Landscaping

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Land clearing and earth works	Flood plains of the existing Project area will be affected by the construction of various project activities. Construction activities, especially earthworks, will change topography, disturb the natural rainwater/flood water drainage, and change the local landscape.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the topography of the final surface of all raised lands (construction yards, approach roads, access roads, bridge end facilities, etc.) are conducive to enhance natural draining of rainwater/flood water; Keep the final or finished surface of all the raised lands free from any kind of depression that insists water logging Undertake mitigation measures for erosion control/prevention by grass-turfing and tree plantation, where there is a possibility of rain-cut that will change the shape of topography. Cover the uncovered open surface immediately with no use of construction activities with grass-cover and tree plantation to prevent soil erosion and bring improved landscaping.

ECOP 8: Sand Extraction

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Sand extraction	Sand extraction can potentially impact the aquatic habitat, water quality, and key aquatic species and their food availability.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not extract sand from the river bed in long continuous stretches; alternate patches of river bed will be left undisturbed to minimize the potentially negative impacts on the aquatic habitat. not collect large quantities of sand from any single location not excavate deeper than 3 m at any single location. not carry out sand extraction near chars that have sensitive Habitats not carry out sand extraction during the night particularly near the chars obtain approval from DSM before starting sand extraction from any location.

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out sand extraction from sand bars to the extent possible. • maintain record of all sand extraction (quantities, location shown on map, timing, any sighting of key species) • provide silt fences, sediment barriers or other devices around the extraction areas to prevent migration of sediment rich water in to the river channels. • refuel of barges and boats with a proper care to avoid any spills. • make available spill kits and other absorbent material at refueling points on the barges. • properly collect, treat and dispose the bilge water from of barges, and boats. • regularly service all waterborne plant as per the manufacturer's guidelines and be inspected daily prior to operation. <p>DSM will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out survey of the area prior to sand extraction • identify any sensitive receptors/habitats (eg, turtle nesting area, bird colony) at or near the proposed sand extraction locations. • determine 'no-go' areas for sand extraction, based upon the above survey, • monitor the activity to ensure that the contractor complies with the conditions described earlier. • survey the area after sand extraction to identify any leftover impacts.

ECOP 9: Air Quality Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction vehicular traffic	Air quality can be adversely affected by vehicle exhaust emissions and combustion of fuels.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit vehicles with appropriate exhaust systems and emission control devices. Maintain these devices in good working condition. • Operate the vehicles in a fuel-efficient manner • Cover haul vehicles carrying dusty materials moving outside the construction site Impose speed limits on all vehicle movement at the worksite to reduce dust emissions • Control the movement of construction traffic • Water construction materials prior to loading and transport • Service all vehicles regularly to minimize emissions • Limit the idling time of vehicles not more than 2 minutes.
Construction machinery	Air quality can be adversely affected by emissions from	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit machinery with appropriate exhaust systems and emission control devices. Maintain these devices in good working condition in accordance

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
	machinery and combustion of fuels.	<p>with the specifications defined by their manufacturers to maximize combustion efficiency and minimize the contaminant emissions. Proof or maintenance register shall be required by the equipment suppliers and contractors/subcontractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus special attention on containing the emissions from generators • Machinery causing excess pollution (e.g. visible smoke) will be banned from construction sites • Service all equipment regularly to minimize emissions • Provide filtering systems, duct collectors or humidification or other techniques (as applicable) to the concrete batching and mixing plant to control the particle emissions in all its stages, including unloading, collection, aggregate handling, cement dumping, circulation of trucks and machinery inside the installations
Construction activities	Dust generation from construction sites, material stockpiles and access roads is a nuisance in the environment and can be a health hazard.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water the material stockpiles, access roads and bare soils on an as required basis to minimize the potential for environmental nuisance due to dust. Increase the watering frequency during high risk periods (e.g. high winds). Stored materials such as gravel and sand shall be covered and confined to avoid their being wind-drifted • Minimize the extent and period of exposure of the bare surfaces • Reschedule earthwork activities or vegetation clearing activities, where practical, if necessary to avoid during periods of high wind and if visible dust is blowing off-site • Restore disturbed areas as soon as practicable by vegetation/grass-turfing • Store the cement in silos and minimize the emissions from silos by equipping them with filters. • Establish adequate locations for storage, mixing and loading of construction materials, in a way that dust dispersion is prevented because of such operations • Crushing of rocky and aggregate materials shall be wet-crushed, or performed with particle emission control systems.

ECOP 0: Noise and Vibration Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction vehicular traffic	Noise quality will be deteriorated due to vehicular traffic	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain all vehicles in order to keep it in good working order in accordance with manufactures maintenance procedures

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all drivers comply with the traffic codes concerning maximum speed limit, driving hours, etc. • Organize the loading and unloading of trucks, and handling operations for the purpose of minimizing construction noise on the work site
Construction machinery	Noise and vibration may have an impact on people, property, fauna, livestock and the natural environment.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriately site all noise generating activities to avoid noise pollution to local residents • Use the quietest available plant and equipment • Modify equipment to reduce noise (for example, noise control kits, lining of truck trays or pipelines) • Maintain all equipment to keep it in good working order in accordance with manufacturers maintenance procedures. Equipment suppliers and contractors shall present proof of maintenance register of their equipment. • Install acoustic enclosures around generators to reduce noise levels. • Fit high efficiency mufflers to appropriate construction equipment • Avoid the unnecessary use of alarms, horns and sirens.
Construction activities	Noise and vibration may impact people, property, fauna, livestock and the natural environment.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify adjacent landholders prior any typical noise events outside of daylight hours • Educate the operators of construction equipment on potential noise problems and the techniques to minimize noise emissions • Employ best available work practices on-site to minimize occupational noise levels • Install temporary noise control barriers where appropriate • Notify affected people if major noisy activities will be undertaken, e.g. pile driving • Plan activities on site and deliveries to and from site to minimize impact • Monitor and analyze noise and vibration results and adjust construction practices as required. • Avoid undertaking the noisiest activities, where possible, when working at night near the residential areas.

ECOP 11: Protection of Flora

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Vegetation clearance	Local flora is important to provide shelters for the birds, offer fruits and/or timber/fire wood, protect soil erosion, and keep the environment very friendly	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce disturbance to surrounding vegetation • Use appropriate type and minimum size of machine to avoid disturbance to adjacent vegetation.

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
	to human living. As such damage to flora has wide range of adverse environmental impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get approval from supervision consultant for clearance of vegetation. • Make selective and careful pruning of trees where possible to reduce need of tree removal. • Control noxious weeds by disposing of at designated dump site or burn on site. • Clear only the vegetation that needs to be cleared in accordance with the plans. These measures are applicable to both the construction areas as well as to any associated activities such as sites for stockpiles, disposal of fill and construction of diversion roads, etc. • Do not burn off cleared vegetation – where feasible, chip or mulch and reuse it for the rehabilitation of affected areas, temporary access tracks or landscaping. Mulch provides a seed source, limiting embankment erosion, retaining soil moisture and nutrients, and encourages regrowth and protection from weeds. • Return topsoil and mulched vegetation (in areas of native vegetation) to approximately the same area of the roadside it came from. • Avoid work within the drip-line of trees to prevent damage to the tree roots and compacting the soil. • Minimize the time the ground is exposed or excavation left open by clearing and re-vegetating the area at the earliest possible time. • Ensure excavation works occur progressively and revegetation done at the earliest • Provide adequate knowledge to the workers regarding nature protection and the need of avoid felling trees during construction • Supply appropriate fuel in the work caps to prevent fuel wood collection

ECOP 12: Protection of Fauna

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction activities	The location of construction activities can result in the loss of wild life habitat and habitat quality.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the construction works within the designated sites allocated to the contractors • Check the site for animals trapped in, or in danger from site works and use a qualified person to relocate the animal.
	Impact on migratory birds, its habitat and its active nests	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not be permitted to destruct active nests or eggs of migratory birds • Minimize the tree removal during the bird breeding season. If works must be continued during the bird breeding season, a nest survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to commence of works to identify and located active nests

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize the release of oil, oil wastes, or other substances harmful to migratory birds to any waters or areas frequented by migratory birds.
Vegetation clearance	Clearance of vegetation may impact shelter, feeding and/or breeding and/or physical destruction and severing of habitat areas	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict the tree removal to the minimum required. Retain tree hollows on site, or relocate hollows, where appropriate Leave dead trees where possible as habitat for fauna Fell the hollow bearing trees in a manner which reduces the potential for fauna mortality. Felled trees will be inspected after felling for fauna and if identified and readily accessible will be removed and relocated or rendered assistance if injured. After felling, hollow bearing trees will remain unmoved overnight to allow animals to move of their own volition.
Construction camps	Illegal poaching	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate knowledge to the workers regarding protection of flora and fauna, and relevant government regulations and punishments for illegal poaching.

ECOP 13: Protection of Fisheries

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction activities in River and Floodplain Water	The main potential impacts to fisheries are hydrocarbon spills and leaks from riverine transport and disposal of wastes into the river and floodplain water	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the riverine transports, vessels and ships are well maintained and do not have oil leakage to contaminate river water. Contain oil immediately on river in case of accidental spillage from vessels and ships and in this regard, make an emergency oil spill containment plan to be supported with enough equipment, materials and human resources Do not dump wastes, be it hazardous or non-hazardous into the nearby water bodies or in the river.
	The main potential impacts to aquatic flora and fauna River are increased suspended solids from earthworks erosion, sanitary discharge from work camps, and hydrocarbon spills	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> follow mitigation measures proposed in ECoP 3: Water Resources Management and EC4: Drainage Management
Construction activities on the land	Filling of ponds for site preparation will impact the fishes	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect any area of a water body containing fish that is temporarily isolated for the presence of fish, and all fish shall be captured and released unharmed in adjacent fish habitat

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install and maintain fish screens etc. on any water intake with drawing water from any water body that contain fish.

ECoP 14: Road Transport and Road Traffic Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction vehicular traffic	Increased traffic use of road by construction vehicles will affect the movement of normal road traffics and the safety of the road-users.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and submit a traffic management plan to the DSM 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, and road signs. Provide signs at strategic locations of the roads complying with the schedules of signs contained in the Bangladesh Traffic Regulations. Install and maintain a display board at each important road intersection on the roads to be used during construction, which shall clearly show the following information in Bangla: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Village name Duration of construction period Period of proposed detour / alternative route Suggested detour route map Name and contact address/telephone number of the concerned personnel Name and contact address / telephone number of the Contractor Inconvenience is sincerely regretted.
	Accidents and spillage of fuels and chemicals	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict truck deliveries, where practicable, to day time working hours. Restrict the transport of oversize loads. Operate road traffics/transport vehicles, if possible, to nonpeak periods to minimize traffic disruptions. Enforce on-site speed limit

ECoP 16: Construction Camp Management

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Siting and Location of construction camps	Campsites for construction workers are the important locations that have significant impacts such as health	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the construction camps at acceptable areas from an environmental, cultural or social point of view.

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
	and safety hazards on local resources and infrastructure of nearby communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the location of construction camps away from communities in order to avoid social conflict in using the natural resources such as water or to avoid the possible adverse impacts of the construction camps on the surrounding communities. • Submit to the DSM for approval a detailed layout plan for the development of the construction camp showing the relative locations of all temporary buildings and facilities that are to be constructed together with the location of site roads, fuel storage areas (for use in power supply generators), solid waste management and dumping locations, and drainage facilities, prior to the development of the construction camps. • Local authorities responsible for health, religious and security shall be duly informed on the set up of camp facilities so as to maintain effective surveillance over public health, social and security matters
Construction Camp Facilities	Lack of proper infrastructure facilities, such as housing, water supply and sanitation facilities will increase pressure on the local services and generate substandard living standards and health hazards.	<p>The Contractor shall provide the following facilities in the campsites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate housing for all workers • Safe and reliable water supply. Water supply from deep tube wells of 300 m depth that meets the national standards • Hygienic sanitary facilities and sewerage system. The toilets and domestic waste water will be collected through a common sewerage. Provide separate latrines and bathing places for males and females with total isolation by wall or by location. The minimum number of toilet facilities required is one toilet for every ten persons. • Treatment facilities for sewerage of toilet and domestic wastes • Storm water drainage facilities. Both sides of roads are to be provided with shallow v drains to drain off storm water to a silt retention pond which shall be sized to provide a minimum of 20 minutes retention of storm water flow from the whole site. Channel all discharge from the silt retention pond to natural drainage via a grassed swale at least 20 meters in length with suitable longitudinal gradient. • Paved internal roads. Ensure with grass/vegetation coverage to be made of the use of top soil that there is no dust generation from the loose/exposed sandy surface. Pave the internal roads of at least haring-bond bricks to suppress dusts and to work against possible muddy surface during monsoon. • Provide child crèches for women working construction site. The crèche shall have facilities for dormitory, kitchen, indoor and outdoor play

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<p>area. Schools shall be attached to these crèches so that children are not deprived of education whose mothers are construction workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide in-house community/common entertainment facilities dependence of local entertainment outlets by the construction camps to be discouraged/prohibited to the extent possible.
Disposal of waste	Management of wastes is crucial to minimize impacts on the environment	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper collection and disposal of solid wastes within the construction camps • Insist waste separation by source; organic wastes in one pot and inorganic wastes in another pot at household level. • Store inorganic wastes in a safe place within the household and clear organic wastes on daily basis to waste collector. Establish waste collection, transportation and disposal systems with the manpower and equipment/vehicles needed. • Dispose organic wastes in a designated safe place on daily basis. At the end of the day cover the organic wastes with a thin layer of sand so that flies, mosquitoes, dogs, cats, rats, are not attracted. One may dig a large hole to put organic wastes in it; take care to protect groundwater from contamination by leachate formed due to decomposition of wastes. Cover the bed of the pit with impervious layer of materials (clayey or thin concrete) to protect groundwater from contamination. • Locate the garbage pit/waste disposal site min 500 m away from the residence so that peoples are not disturbed with the odor likely to be produced from anaerobic decomposition of wastes at the waste dumping places. Encompass the waste dumping place by fencing and tree plantation to prevent children from entering and playing. • Do not establish site specific landfill sites. All solid waste will be collected and removed from the work camps and disposed in approval waste disposal sites.
Fuel supplies for cooking purposes	Illegal sourcing of fuel wood by construction workers will impact the natural flora and fauna	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide fuel to the construction camps for their domestic purpose to discourage them from using fuelwood or other biomass. • Made available alternative fuels like natural gas or kerosene on ration to the workforce to prevent them using biomass for cooking. • Conduct awareness campaigns to educate workers on preserving and protecting the project area's biodiversity and wildlife, and relevant government regulations and punishments on wildlife protection.

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Health and Hygiene	There will be a potential for diseases to be transmitted including malaria, exacerbated by inadequate health and safety practices. There will be an increased risk of work crews spreading sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. Special attentions should be paid to limit the spread of COVID-19	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate health care facilities within construction sites. • Provide first aid facility round the clock. Maintain stock of medicines in the facility and appoint fulltime designated first aider or nurse. • Provide ambulance facility for the laborers during emergency to be transported to nearest hospitals. • Initial health screening of the laborers coming from outside areas • Train all construction workers in basic sanitation and health care issues and safety matters, and on the specific hazards of their work • Provide HIV awareness programming, including STI (sexually transmitted infections) and HIV information, education and communication for all workers on regular basis • Complement educational interventions with easy access to condoms at campsites as well as voluntary counseling and testing • Provide adequate drainage facilities throughout the camps to ensure that disease vectors such as stagnant water bodies and puddles do not form. Regular mosquito repellent sprays during monsoon. • Carryout short training sessions on best hygiene practices to be mandatorily participated by all workers. Place display boards at strategic locations within the camps containing messages on best hygienic practices • Regular temperature checking, strict use of PPE including masks should be ensured • Sanitization facility should be established
Safety	In adequate safety facilities to the construction camps may create security problems and fire hazards	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate security personnel (police / home guard or private security guards) and enclosures to prevent unauthorized entry in to the camp area. • Maintain register to keep a track on a head count of persons present in the camp at any given time. • Encourage use of flameproof material for the construction of labor housing / site office. Also, ensure that these houses/rooms are of sound construction and capable of withstanding wind storms/cyclones. • Provide appropriate type of firefighting equipment suitable for the construction camps • Display emergency contact numbers clearly and prominently at strategic places in camps. • Communicate the roles and responsibilities of laborers in case of emergency in the monthly meetings with contractors

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Site Restoration	Restoration of the construction camps to original condition requires demolition of construction camps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special supervisions, training session to avoid GBV/SEA/SH within the camps <p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismantle and remove from the site all facilities established within the construction camp including the perimeter fence and lockable gates at the completion of the construction work. • Dismantle camps in phases and as the work gets decreased and not wait for the entire work to be completed • Give prior notice to the laborers before demolishing their camps/units • Maintain the noise levels within the national standards during demolition activities • Different contractors shall be hired to demolish different structures to promote recycling or reuse of demolished material. • Reuse the demolition debris to a maximum extent. Dispose remaining debris at the designated waste disposal site. • Handover the construction camps with all built facilities as it is if agreement between both parties (contractor and land-owner) has been made so. • Restore the site to its condition prior to commencement of the works or to an agreed condition with the landowner. • Not make false promises to the laborers for future employment in O&M of the project.

ECoP 17: Cultural and Religious Issues

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction activities near religious and cultural sites	Disturbance from construction works to the cultural and religious sites, and contractors lack of knowledge on cultural issues cause social disturbances.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate to the public through community consultation and newspaper announcements regarding the scope and schedule of construction and certain construction activities causing disruptions or access restriction. • Do not block access to cultural and religious sites, wherever possible • Restrict all construction activities within the foot prints of the construction sites. • Stop construction works that produce noise (particularly during prayer time) shall there be any mosque/religious/educational institutions close to the construction sites and users make objections. • Take special care and use appropriate equipment when working next to a cultural/religious institution. • Stop work immediately and notify the site manager if, during construction, an archaeological or burial site is discovered. It is an offence to recommence work in the vicinity of the site until approval to

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<p>continue is given by the DSM/PIU. Provide separate prayer facilities to the construction workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show appropriate behavior with all construction workers especially women and elderly people • Allow the workers to participate in praying during construction time • Resolve cultural issues in consultation with local leaders and supervision consultants • Establish a mechanism that allows local people to raise grievances arising from the construction process. • Inform the local authorities responsible for health, religious and security duly informed before commencement of civil works so as to maintain effective surveillance over public health, social and security matters

ECOP 18: Worker Health and Safety

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Best practices	<p>Construction works may pose health and safety risks to the construction workers and site visitors leading to severe injuries and deaths. The population in the proximity of the construction site and the construction workers will be exposed to a number of (i) biophysical health risk factors, (e.g. noise, dust, chemicals, construction material, solid waste, waste water, vector transmitted diseases etc), (ii) risk factors resulting from human behavior (e.g. STD, HIV etc) and (iii) road accidents from construction traffic.</p>	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement suitable safety standards for all workers and site visitors which shall not be less than those laid down on the international standards (e.g. International Labor Office guideline on 'Safety and Health in Construction; World Bank Group's 'Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines') and contractor's own national standards or statutory regulations, in addition to complying with the national standards of the Government of Bangladesh (e.g. 'The Bangladesh Labor Code, 2006') • Provide the workers with a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account inherent risks in its particular construction activity and specific classes of hazards in the work areas, • Provide personal protection equipment (PPE) for workers, such as safety boots, helmets, masks, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, full-face eye shields, and ear protection. Maintain the PPE properly by cleaning dirty ones and replacing them with the damaged ones. • Safety procedures include provision of information, training and protective clothing to workers involved in hazardous operations and proper performance of their job • Appoint an environment, health and safety manager to look after the health and safety of the workers • Inform the local authorities responsible for health, religious and security duly informed before commencement of civil works and establishment of construction camps so as to maintain effective

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
		<p>surveillance over public health, social and security matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fine or handover to the law enforcing agency in case of any forced labor issues. • Health and safety related to COVID-19 including appropriate PPE and sanitization facilities
	Child and pregnant labor	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not hire children of less than 18 years of age and pregnant women or women who delivered a child within 8 preceding weeks, in accordance with the Bangladesh Labor Code, 2006
Accidents	Lack of first aid facilities and health care facilities in the immediate vicinity will aggravate the health conditions of the victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health care facilities and first aid facilities are readily available. Appropriately equipped first-aid stations shall be easily accessible throughout the place of work • Document and report occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents. • Prevent accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work by minimizing, so far as reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards. In a manner consistent with good international industry practice. • Identify potential hazards to workers, particularly those that may be life-threatening and provide necessary preventive and protective measures. • Provide awareness to the construction drivers to strictly follow the driving rules • Provide adequate lighting in the construction area and along the roads
Construction Camps	Lack of proper infrastructure facilities, such as housing, water supply and sanitation facilities will increase pressure on the local services and generate substandard living standards and health hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor shall provide the following facilities in the campsites to improve health and hygienic conditions as mentioned in ECoP 17 Construction Camp Management • Adequate ventilation facilities • Safe and reliable water supply. Water supply from deep tube wells that meets the national standards • Hygienic sanitary facilities and sewerage system. The toilets and domestic waste water will be collected through a common sewerage. • Treatment facilities for sewerage of toilet and domestic wastes • Storm water drainage facilities. • Recreational and social facilities • Safe storage facilities for petroleum and other chemicals in accordance with ECoP 2 • Solid waste collection and disposal system in accordance with ECP1. • Arrangement for trainings • Paved internal roads. • Security fence at least 2 m height. • Sick bay and first aid facilities
Water and sanitation	Lack of Water sanitation facilities at construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor shall provide portable toilets at the construction sites, if about 25 people are working

Project Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
facilities at the construction sites	sites cause inconvenience to the construction workers and affect their personal hygiene.	<p>the whole day for a month. Location of portable facilities shall be at least 6 m away from storm drain system and surface waters. These portable toilets shall be cleaned once a day and all the sewerage shall be pumped from the collection tank once a day and shall be brought to the common septic tank for further treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor shall provide bottled drinking water facilities to the construction workers at all the construction sites.
Other ECoPs	Potential risks on health and hygiene of construction workers and general public	<p>The Contractor shall follow the following ECPs to reduce health risks to the construction workers and nearby community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECoP 2: Fuels and Hazardous Goods Management • ECoP 4: Drainage Management • ECoP 10: Air Quality Management • ECoP 11: Noise and Vibration Management • ECoP 15: Road Transport and Road Traffic Management • ECoP 16: River Transport management
Trainings	Lack of awareness and basic knowledge in health care among the construction workforce, make them susceptible to potential diseases.	<p>The Contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train all construction workers in basic sanitation and health care issues (e.g., how to avoid malaria and transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STI) HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases. • Train all construction workers in general health and safety matters, and on the specific hazards of their work Training shall consist of basic hazard awareness, site specific hazards, safe work practices, and emergency procedures for fire, evacuation, and natural disaster, as appropriate. • Commence the malaria, HIV/AIDS and STI education campaign before the start of the construction phase and complement it with a strong condom marketing, increased access to condoms in the area, and voluntary counseling and testing. • Implement malaria, HIV/AIDS and STI education campaign targeting all workers hired, international and national, female and male, skilled, semi- and unskilled occupations, at the time of recruitment and thereafter pursued throughout the construction phase on ongoing and regular basis. This shall be complemented by easy access to condoms at the workplace as well as to voluntary counseling and testing. • Provision of wearing masks, PPE, sanitizer shall be ensured.

Annex I: Terms of Reference (ToR) of the ESIA Study

Introduction: World Bank is currently funding a regional infrastructure development program involving Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and India. The proposed program, titled “BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program” adopts a Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) and will be implemented in several phases over a period of 10-12 years.

Phase 1 of the Program will comprise of US\$730m in IDA financing in total: for Bangladesh (US\$480m) and Nepal (US\$250m). In Bangladesh, the Program include 3 (three) components: (a) upscaling and modernization of 3 land ports at Bhomra, Benapole and Burimari with Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) as implementing agency (IA) (b) the development of automated border management systems at selected border points to be implemented by National Board of Revenue (NBR), and c) technical assistance to support the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) with Ministry of Commerce (MoC). The works are expected to include, among other things, warehouses, stack yards, truck terminal, chassis terminal, passenger shed, godown (warehouse), a passenger terminal with parking area, transshipment yard, mosque, workshop, medical center, pedestrian road laboratories and the required-service facilities and buildings. A consulting firm will prepare the scope of development for phase 1 under the new BBIN Program.

Given the extend of the project, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the program could be adverse and significant, covering a larger area of influence. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be very insignificant and few number of mature trees will be felled down along the considered Right of Way (RoW). Environment, occupational and community health, safety, and labour issues will also be significant, particularly along the corridor and transport and access routes during construction. This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is required to draft for the project to identify the required environmental and social management measures that need to be taken by the project authorities in IAs during the planning, design, construction and operations of the project, in order to ensure compliance with the Government of Bangladesh own requirements and those of the World Bank.

The risks and impacts of project interventions cannot be determined until the program or subproject details have been identified. Therefore, an ESMF was prepared for this project during appraisal mainly to address the potential environmental and social, labour, Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) and stakeholder’s engagement issues related to individual IA’s sub-projects to be implemented under the project. All the potential major environmental and social impacts along with mitigation and management measures have been compiled in the form of ESMF. More particularly, this ESMF highlights the requirements related to the 10 Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

Objectives of the ESIA: The objective of the assignment is to carry out the tasks related to environmental aspects in light of the ToR. These include preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (including ESMP) of the BRSP.

Scope of Services: Carry out an overall Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and prepare Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project area covered under the project. ESIA and ESMP would be prepared according to the World Bank ESSs and the GoB procedures. The Consultant shall familiarize themselves with the project details and components. The Consultant should interact with other preparation consultants of PIU to determine best way of conducting environment activities. Consultant shall appropriately plan the timing of the deliverables.

The major activities to be carried out will include, but not limited to the following:

A. Review the ESMF Report

- a. Review of the ESMF report;

- b. Review the preliminary Baseline report prepared on the basis of reconnaissance field investigations carried out during ESMF preparation;
- c. Determine any gaps particularly in the ESMF;

B. Review the Project details

- a. Obtain from the IA and PIU consultants all the details about the project;
- b. Hold meetings with the PIU team to understand the scope and nature of work;

C. Scoping

- a. Carry out reconnaissance field visit. On the basis of this field visit and review of the project details, carry out scoping for the ESIA study. Screen out the impacts that are not likely to take place and prepare a list of potential impacts that are likely to take place.
- b. Prepare criteria to be used to determine the program influence area for conducting ESIA;
- c. Specify the boundaries of the study area for the assessment (project influence area): canal area, river basin/catchments, land use, the drainage area and patterns, aquaculture and other development interventions – current and proposed, watersheds, access to sensitive/remote areas such as parks/reserves/forests/agriculture land, elements of transport development program in the area.

D. Describe the Proposed Project

- a. Provide information on the following: location of all project-related development sites and general layout and extent of facilities at project-related development sites; diagrams/drawings of proposed structures; design basis, size, capacity; preconstruction activities; construction activities (land clearing, land grading, worker camps, if any), schedule, staffing and support, facilities and services; operation and maintenance activities, staffing and support, facilities and services; management of risks, including health and safety; life expectancy for major components. Components may include any or all of the following: structural measures; dikes and levees; drainage, and nonstructural measures, service road and route(s), adjustments to alignments of canals, including earthworks; fish passes and regulator, repair/replacement of infrastructures; and resettlement sites. Also describe sources of materials used during proposed works; generation of wastes and their disposal, expected volume of use, construction-related vehicular traffic; resettlement, land acquisition, safety features; staffing and accommodation of employees, including site clearance, scheduling of project activities, approximate quantity and likely source of construction materials.
- b. Provide maps and diagrams with appropriate scales to illustrate the general setting of project-related development sites and key project components. These maps and diagrams shall include overall project layout, details of individual components, project time schedule, and any related aspects.

E. Analysis of Alternatives

- a. An examination and evaluation of the project and potential alternative of not proceeding with it will be taken into consideration in the ESIA. The evaluation will include:
 - An analysis of the alternative means of carrying out the Project, including need for the project, alternative sites, alternate projects and variations to the scope of the project (major components included and excluded) and if any of the alternatives could result in a minimization of adverse impacts. A comparison of

their environmental and technical performance potential and other relevant variables will be included for the project components.

- A discussion on the status of any ongoing analyses, including a discussion of the options not chosen and the rationale for their exclusion.
- Contingency plans if major project components or methods prove infeasible or do not perform as expected; and
- The implications of a delay in proceeding with the Project, or any phase of the Project.
- Examination of the 'do nothing' alternative

F. Description of the Environment

- a. Review the Baseline report prepared as part of the ESMF of the project and identify gaps if any. Obtain additional data as needed.
- b. Assemble and evaluate and baseline data on the environmental characteristics of the study area, including river basin/watershed, construction, resettlement sites, inundation, floodplain, and biological features (habitats and rare species, vegetation, fisheries, birds, terrestrial fauna), and floodplain (recession) agriculture. Include information on any changes anticipated before the project commences.
- c. Physical environment: geology, topography, soils, climate, surface and ground water hydrology, annual peak discharge, ambient air quality; noise; vehicular traffic; recurrence intervals of various peak discharges and peak stages of various discharges, erosion and sediment loading, existing/projected pollution discharges and receiving water quality; instances of flooding, siltation/erosion, depth, bottom topography of the rivers;
- d. Biological environment: ecology: flora and fauna, including rare or endangered species; sensitive natural habitats, including sanctuaries and reserves; biological connectivity; potential vectors for disease; exotics and aquatic weeds; application of pesticides and fertilizers (current and projected as agriculture production is expected to be increased);
- e. Socio-cultural environment: land use (including current crops and cropping patterns; fisheries and farm outputs and inputs; transportation; land tenure and land titling; present water supply and water uses (including current distribution of water resources); control over allocation of resource use rights; water and fisheries related human health problems; cultural sites, present and projected population; present land use/ownership; planned development activities; community structure; present and projected employment by industrial category; distribution of income, goods and services; recreation; public health; cultural properties; indigenous peoples, customs and aspirations; significant natural, cultural or historic sites, etc. Presence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;
- f. Provide location and union/upazila wise information on the project intervention and identify any critical aspects that need special consideration during design, construction and operation.

G. Stakeholder consultations

- a. Consultations need to be carried out at least twice, in accordance with the WB requirements: (a) shortly after environmental screening and before the terms of reference for the ESIA is finalized; and (b) once a draft ESIA report is prepared.
- b. Review the consultations carried out during the ESMF.
- c. Carry out consultations with institutional stakeholders including but not limited to officials from DoE, MoC, BLPA, RHD, BGB and also with local, national, and international NGOs, and other organization as appropriate and relevant.

- d. Carry out comprehensive consultations with primary stakeholders, particularly the communities to be positively and negatively affected by the project.
- e. Relevant materials will be provided to affected groups in a timely manner prior to consultations and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. The Consultant should maintain a record of the public consultation (written and video and pictorial proof) and the records should indicate: means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) used to seek the views of affected stakeholders; the date and location of the consultation meetings, a list of the attendees and their affiliation and contact address; and, summary minutes.

H. Determination of the Potential Impacts of and Impacts on the Proposed Project

- a. Review the impact assessment carried out during the ESMP and identify gaps if any.
- b. Review the ESMP compliance for the ESMF, particularly review the institutional setup, implementation of mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and documentation, environmental monitoring reports, environmental quarterly progress reports, and other reports. Determine gaps if any; also determine impracticality and or inappropriateness of any ESMP aspect such as institutional set up, mitigation measures, monitoring measures, and others.
- c. This analysis will require in depth interpretation. This analysis distinguishes between significant positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts. Identify impacts that are unavoidable or irreversible. Wherever possible, describe impacts quantitatively, in terms of environmental costs and benefits. Assign economic values when feasible. Characterize the extent and quality of available data, explaining significant information deficiencies and any uncertainties associated with predictions of impact. Compare the impact with the baseline. Provide ToRs for studies to obtain the missing information. Special attention should be given to the environmental impact those identified during the screening process of ESMF.

I. Development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

- a. Review the ESMP included guideline in the ESMF.
- b. Identify key mitigation and enhancement approaches and prepare the impact specific mitigation measures. Estimate the mitigation measures' impacts and costs and the institutional and training requirements to implement them. If appropriate, assess compensation to affected parties for impacts that cannot be mitigated. Prepare an ESMP, including proposed work programs, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements, and other necessary support services to implement the mitigating measures, monitoring, etc. Include measures for emergency response to accidental events (e.g., entry of raw sewage or toxic wastes into rivers, streams).
- c. Prepare a detailed plan to monitor the implementation of mitigating measures and the impacts of the project during rehabilitation and operation (e.g., emission and ambient levels of pollutants where these may be detrimental to human health, soil erosion, changes in the floodplain). Include in the plan an estimate of capital and operating costs and a description of other inputs (such as training and institutional strengthening) needed to implement the plan. Include a regular schedule of monitoring the quality of surface and ground waters to ensure that mitigation measures are effective. Provide guidance for reporting and enforcement and conducting environmental audits.
- d. Estimate the costing of ESMP, environmental and social code of practices (ESCoPs) and provide necessary clauses for incorporating in the bid document.
- e. Review the responsibilities and capability of institutions at local, provincial/regional, and national levels and recommend steps to strengthen or expand them so that the ESMP may be effectively implemented. The recommendations may extend to new

laws and regulations, new agencies or agency functions, inter-sectoral arrangements, management procedures and training, staffing, operation and maintenance training, budgeting and financial support.

- f. An outline of the contents of the ESMP to be included in the project's Operational Manual should be provided along with environmental/social protection clauses for contracts and specifications.
- g. Define the roles and responsibilities of officials, staff, consultants, and IA's contractors on environmental and social management.
- h. Describe in details who will (a) implement the environmental mitigation activities (b) carrying out environmental monitoring; (c) supervise environmental mitigation and monitoring; (d) design, implement and apply the environmental management information system (EMIS); and (e) prepare quarterly progress report on environmental management;

ESIA Report Compilation

- a. Finalize the draft ESIA incorporating the comment from the consultation (see Annex D for the ESIA structure);
- b. Translate and finalize the executive summary of ESIA in Bengali.

Team composition and qualifications:

The assignment requires interdisciplinary analysis with specialized sector knowledge (i.e., ecology, fisheries, marine sciences, water resource and hydrology). The general skills required of the Environmental Safeguard team are: environmental management planning, civil engineer(s), with particular experience in road projects, river/canal re-excavation, general construction, growth center establishment, wildlife and aquatic biologist depending upon the predicted impacts, land use planner, sociologist, archaeologist and communications/stakeholder engagement. The consulting team must be able to demonstrate appropriate skill mix and depth of experience to cover all areas of the proposed analysis, including incorporation of other specialized skill sets where required. A Team Leader shall lead the consulting team with at least 10 years of experience leading ESIA studies, including prior international experience on similar types of LGED projects, and prior experience as either team leader or deputy team leader on at least one (1) previous major ESIA for World Bank funded projects.

Reporting

The consultant will report to the Project Director, BBIN MPA.

Annex J: Outline of ESIA Reports

Executive Summary

This should be standalone and concisely provides a good summary of the project, the policy, and regulatory frameworks, summary of consultations with critical stakeholders, a summary of key baseline information relevant to the analysis of key impacts, a summary of key and site-specific impacts, a summary of key measures to address land port-specific impacts, implementation arrangements for the ESMP with an estimated budget. The ES should be accompanied by a good and readable map showing the port's location, connecting transport corridors, and locations of ancillary facilities.

Chapter 1: Project Description

Describes the physical components of the port in full detail, including location, size, design elements, components, ancillary facilities such as borrow pits, quarry sites, workers camps, disposal areas, hauling & transport routes, etc. Maps, photos, and design details should be included. Estimates of resources required during construction and operation phases should be provided, with supporting calculations in annexes.

Chapter 2: Legal and Institutional Framework

These needs include an evaluation of the local laws and regulations (including relevant laws, regulations, and institutions on labor & working conditions and health & safety) vis a vis, the new ESF and 10 ES Standards, GBV Good Practice Note, World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and Industry Sector Guidelines for Construction Material Extraction and relevant international treaties and protocols.

Chapter 3: Description of Environment (Baseline Data)

A specific description of the environment (Physical, Biological, and Socio-Economic) for each port and the surrounding area, its component activities, and ancillary facilities are required to ensure that key baseline information is up-to-date. In addition, baseline data for ESS2 and ESS4 will need to be collected.

Chapter 4: Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultations

It should summarize the consultation processes, dates of consultations, who were consulted, issues raised, and how issues will be addressed by the project for each of the ports.

Information on the consultation process, dates of consultations, the person/ institutions consulted, issues raised, and how the project address issues and should.

Chapter 5: Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

It is suggested to separate risk and impact assessment from mitigation. Thus, this chapter should focus on assessing the risks and impacts of the project related to all other relevant standards (ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8), including stakeholder engagement, vulnerable groups, and assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of contractors.

In addition, this chapter also needs to include cumulative impact assessment following IFC Good Practice Handbook on Cumulative Impact Assessment. This also needs to have indirect and induced impacts of the port development on valued ecosystem components.

It is suggested that a summary table be provided showing the locations, sensitive receptors, distance of the receptors from the project, and how the project will impact sensitive receptors.

Chapter 6: Mitigation Measures

This will be the ESMP, which should demonstrate the application of mitigation hierarchy (i.e., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, offset/ compensation) and should cover both generic mitigation measures for noise, dust, pollution, health & safety, etc. and site-specific measures for sensitive receptors, monitoring & audit, including grievance redress.

Where possible, technical specifications should be provided for generic and site-specific measures that can be readily adopted in the bidding documents.

This chapter should accompany a table summarizing the project phase, activities, risks & impacts, management measures that apply the mitigation hierarchy, responsible party, and indicative budget.

It should specify specific plans that will be prepared and implemented by the contractor before site mobilization, including but not limited to the Construction-ESMP, Traffic Management Plan, Health and Safety Plan, Labor Influx Management Plan, Workers' Camp Management Plan, Spoils Disposal Management Plan, Site Rehabilitation and Restoration Plan, Waste Management Plan, Material Extraction Plan, Gender and Gender-Based Violence Action Plan etc.

The detailed specifications for the bidding documents' environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) requirements will be consistent with standard requirements in the Bank's 2017 SBD documents for ICB.

- a. The following needs to be clearly outlined:
- b. Unit cost and quantity of the mitigation measures
- c. Minimum specification of the measures
- d. Timing to implement the mitigation activities
- e. Provisions to be made in the contract (as a part of Special Condition of Contract) for Supervision Consultant and the Contractor

Chapter 7: Analysis of Alternatives

This chapter should assess and present different alternatives, including phased development, degree of mechanization during construction, the pace of construction, construction techniques, without the project scenario, etc. The pros and cons should be presented and rationale for their selection over other options.

Chapter 8: Key measures and actions for the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

This summarizes key measures and actions and the timeframe required for the project to meet the requirements of the ESSs. This will build on the ESMP proposed under Chapter 6.

Chapter 9: Institutional Arrangements

This will be the Implementation Arrangements for the ESMP, including safeguard capacity assessment and staffing among the Employer, Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), and Contractors.

In addition, this chapter should make clear the minimum EHS staffing at BLPA, Contractor, and the CSC.

The chapter should also outline the institutional arrangements during the operation phase, especially regarding environmental and social issues management.

Annex K: Outline of Labor Management Procedures

The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) is prepared to meet the objectives and requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) 2 and 4 as well as the national Labor Laws of Bangladesh. This LMP assesses the potential risks and impacts of assignment of labor for the implementation of the Project activities by the Implementing Agencies (IAs)— and addresses them through mitigation measures in line with ESSs and Bangladesh Labor policies and provisions.

Various types of workers (Direct and Contracted), their estimated numbers, characteristics etc, as well as key potential environmental and social risks—such as unscrupulous labor practices, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues, community risks, exclusion of the disadvantaged and the vulnerable from project benefit and engagement, exploitation of child/ forced/trafficked labor/beneficiaries as well potential health and safety issues while working under COVID-19 pandemic situation, are assessed and presented in an LMP. Mitigation measures to reduce such risks depend on the project's size, the potential Environmental and Social (ES) risks and impacts, the capacity of the implementing agencies to manage and mitigate the ES risks, and the context under which the project is being implemented.

Provisions of ESSs, Labor Act 2006 (including Amendments of 2013 and 2018), National Child Labor Elimination Policy 2010. Governmental and WHO guidelines for COVID-19 etc, should be studied to meet requirement and obligations. Major points of consideration that include Conditions of Employment, OHS, and Child/Forced Labor etc. have also been referred to as guidelines. Finally, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for workers has to be established to raise any potential dissatisfaction or concern by anyone employed by the IAs and the PMUs.

Table of Contents for LMP

1. Introduction
2. Overview of Labor use in the project
3. Assessment of Key potential labor risks
4. Overview of labor legislation: Terms and Conditions
5. Responsible Staff and Procedures
6. Policies and Procedures
7. Age of employment
8. Terms and Conditions
9. Grievance Mechanism
10. Partner Organization Management
11. Primary Supply and Community Workers
12. Community Health and Safety
13. Annexures

Annex L: Outline of Resettlement Policy Framework

An RPF can be prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to provide guidance to client and implementing agencies in situations where sub-component/components may require the use of land on a temporary or permanent basis and/or through voluntary land donations. Accordingly, the RPF is prepared to set out the policies and procedures for preventing or mitigating adverse impacts related to involuntary land acquisition and resettlement because of proposed project and sub-projects. The RPF set also the process that need to be duly implemented regarding voluntary donation.

The purpose of the resettlement policy is to ensure that people and households affected by the project can maintain or improve their pre-project living standards. The objective of the RPF is to minimize involuntary resettlement and to provide a framework for assessing concerns of PAP and PAH who may be subject to loss of land, assets, livelihoods and well-being or living standards because of the construction of proposed project/sub-projects.

The RPF establishes guidelines for determining land loss eligibility and includes a description of what a voluntary land donation might entail. The RPF does not have comprehensive baseline information to define detailed compensation packages. These determinations can be completed at the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) stage of project implementation when more comprehensive and up-to-date project information is available.

Table of Contents for RPF

1. Introduction and Project Description
2. Baseline environmental and social information, potential impacts and risks
3. Policy, Legal and Principles Governing Resettlement
4. Resettlement planning procedures
5. Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria
6. Consultation and Participation
7. Grievance Redress Mechanism
8. Institutional Implementation Arrangements and Budget
9. Monitoring
10. Annexures

Annex M: Outline of Resettlement Action Plan

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) outlines the procedures that the project implementing agency will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

In accordance with ESS 5, the RAP follows these principles-

- 1) involuntary resettlement should be avoided
- 2) where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be compensated fully, and fairly for lost assets
- 3) involuntary resettlement should be conceived as an opportunity to improve the livelihoods of the affected people, and, undertaken accordingly; and,
- 4) people affected by involuntary resettlement, should be consulted, and involved in resettlement planning, to ensure that mitigation, and benefits are appropriate and sustainable.

Given that involuntary resettlement entails both the physical displacement of peoples, and the disruption of their livelihoods, a RAP details the outline of the rights, roles, and responsibilities of all parties involved in involuntary resettlement. The RAP must identify the full range of people affected by the project and justify their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement. The RAP outlines eligibility criteria for affected parties, establishes rates of compensation for lost assets, and describes levels of assistance for relocation and reconstruction of affected households.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Rapid Social Assessment
3. Measures to Minimize Resettlement
4. Census and Socio-Economic Surveys
5. Consultation and involvement of PAPs
6. Entitlement Framework
7. Institutional Arrangements and Budget
8. Implementation Schedule
9. Costs and Budgets
10. Annexures

Annex N: Example Outline of Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

The GoB will implement material measures and actions so that the Project is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). This Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) sets out material measures and actions.

Where the ESCP refers to specific plans or other documents, whether they have already been prepared or are to be developed, the ESCP requires compliance with all provisions of such plans or other documents. In particular, the ESCP requires compliance with the provisions set out in the ESMF/ESMP, SEP, LMP, RAP and GAP.

The table below summarizes the material measures and actions that are required as well as the timing of the material measures and actions. GoB is responsible for compliance with all requirements of the ESCP even when implementation of specific measures and actions is conducted by the Ministry, agency or unit referenced in 1 above.

Implementation of the material measures and actions set out in this ESCP will be monitored and reported to the Bank by GoB as required by the ESCP and the conditions of the legal agreement, and the Bank will monitor and assess progress and completion of the material measures and actions throughout implementation of the Project.

As agreed by the Bank and GoB, this ESCP may be revised from time to time during Project implementation, to reflect adaptive management of Project changes and unforeseen circumstances or in response to assessment of Project performance conducted under the ESCP itself. In such circumstances, GoB will agree to the Bank's changes and update the ESCP to reflect such changes. Agreement on changes to the ESCP will be documented through the exchange of letters signed between the Bank and the GoB. The GoB will promptly disclose the updated ESCP.

Where Project changes, unforeseen circumstances, or Project performance result in changes to the risks and impacts during Project implementation, the GoB shall provide additional funds, if needed, to implement actions and measures to address such risks and impacts, which may include relevant environmental and social risks (including, but not limited to health and safety impacts, labor influx, Gender Based Violence (GBV) etc.).

SL. NO.	MATERIAL MEASURES AND ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY/ AUTHORITY
A	<p>REGULAR REPORTING</p> <p>The (Implementing Agency, IA) will prepare and submit to the Bank, regular monitoring reports on environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including but not limited to the implementation of the ESCP, status of preparation and implementation of E&S documents required under the ESCP, stakeholder engagement activities, functioning of the grievance mechanism(s).</p>		
B	<p>INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS</p> <p>The IA will promptly notify the Bank of any incident or accident related to the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers including cases of GBV/SEA, serious mismanagement in handling medical waste, security breach, death/disability or any incident or accident from the construction activities as would be executed by the Contractor etc. IA will provide sufficient detail regarding the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, and any information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate. Subsequently, as per the Bank's request, prepare a report on the incident or accident and propose any measures to prevent its recurrence.</p>		
ESS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS			
1.1	<p>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</p> <p>The IA will recruit an Environmental Specialist (ES) – responsible for addressing environmental risks/impacts, addressing health and safety issues as well as medical waste management issues, a Social Development Specialist (SDS) – responsible for addressing risks associated with social issues (Labor, Small Ethnic Communities, OHS) and a Gender Specialist (GS) – responsible for addressing gender (especially GBV) issues, with qualifications, experience and under terms of reference satisfactory to the Bank.</p>		
1.2	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT</p> <p>The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Project will identify and assess the project's environmental and social risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures. The IA will update, adopt, and implement, the ESA, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.</p>		
1.3	<p>MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>The IA require the adoption and implementation project specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) by various implementing entities such as UN agencies, health facilities, contractors, including following instruments in a manner acceptable to the Bank: ESMF/ESMP, SEP, LMP, RAP and GAP.</p>		

SL. NO.	MATERIAL MEASURES AND ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY/ AUTHORITY
1.4	<p>MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS</p> <p>The IA will incorporate the relevant aspects of the ESCP, including the relevant E&S documents and/or plans, and LMP, into the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) specifications of the respective procurement documents with contractors. IA will ensure that the contractors comply with the ESHS specifications of their respective contracts.</p>		
ESS 2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS			
2.1	<p>LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES</p> <p>The IA will administer a Labor Management Plan (LMP) consistent with national legislation and ESS-2. The IA will ensure that the LMP is updated, adopted and implemented when required</p>		
2.2	<p>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) FOR PROJECT WORKERS</p> <p>The IA will establish, maintain, and operate a GRM for the Project, including issues of Project workers, as described in the LMP and consistent with ESS-2.</p>		
2.3	<p>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS) MEASURES</p> <p>The IA will prepare, adopt, and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures as will be specified in the ESMP and the bid document (Section 1.3 and 1.4).</p>		
ESS 3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT			
3.1	<p>RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT</p> <p>The IA will ensure that an ESMP, is prepared, adopted and implemented in every tier of health care provision in the project area. The IA will also ensure sustainable design for minor renovation/ construction.</p>		
ESS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY			
4.1	<p>TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY</p> <p>During construction, roadside settlements will be exposed to noise, dust, air pollution, landslide risk and traffic-related safety risks. BLPA will manage these risks.</p>		
4.2	<p>COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY</p> <p>The IA will prepare, adopt, and implement measures and action to assess and manage specific risks and impacts to the community arising from Project activities, including, inter alia, behavior of Project workers, response to emergency situations, community health & safety, handling of hazardous material and wastes, Covid-19, etc. and include these measures in the ESMPs to be prepared in a manner acceptable to the Bank.</p>		
4.3	<p>GBV AND SEA RISKS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>The IA will prepare, adopt, and implement a Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which will also manage the risks of GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) based on GBV risk rating of this project.</p>		
4.5	<p>SECURITY PERSONNEL</p> <p>In case security personnel are deployed, the IA will prepare, adopt, and implement a stand-alone Security Personnel Management Plan consistent with the requirements of ESS4, in a manner acceptable to the Bank</p>		

SL. NO.	MATERIAL MEASURES AND ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY/ AUTHORITY
ESS 5: LAND ACQUISITION, RESTRICTIONS ON LAND USE AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT			
5.1	RESETTLEMENT PLANS As land acquisition is involved, the project will develop RPF and RAP, which will be adhered to during project implementation and SEP.		
5.2	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM As resettlement is required, the project specific GRM will be utilized to address resettlement-related grievances developed based on guidelines described in the SEP and sub-section 10.2 of this ESCP.		
ESS 6: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF LIVING NATURAL RESOURCES			
6.1	BIODIVERSITY RISKS AND IMPACTS Not relevant		
ESS 7: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES/SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED TRADITIONAL LOCAL COMMUNITIES			
7.1	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN The proposed activities are expected to induce land acquisition with physical and economic displacement, impacting rural, low-income, and indigenous communities. In the event indigenous people are found to be impacted around the project site, an Indigenous People's Plan will be developed.		
7.2	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM During project implementation, in the event that indigenous people are affected, the Project GRM will be adhered to		
ESS 8: CULTURAL HERITAGE			
8.1	No cultural heritage is envisaged to be adversely affected by Project activities. A chance finds procedure will be included in works contracts requiring contractors to stop construction if cultural heritage is encountered during any work and to notify and closely coordinate with relevant mandated country authority to salvage and restore such cultural heritage.		
ESS 9: FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES			
9.1	N/A		
ESS 10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE			
10.1	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION The IA will prepare an SEP. It will be updated, adopted and implemented.		
10.2	PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) The IA will prepare, adopt, maintain and operate a Project GRM, as described in the SEP.		
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TRAINING)			
Specify Training to be provided		Targeted Groups and Timeframe	Training Completed

The IA, with support of third-party resources as needed (independent experts, NGOs, etc. will design and implement training for targeted groups involved in the Project to improve their awareness of risks and mitigate the impacts of the project. This ESCP proposes a preliminary training plan covering the following topics. This plan will be adapted to meet needs during Project implementation.

ESF. Training on ESF and the 10 ESSs—including preparation of ESMP		
Occupational Health and Safety Module:		
Labor and Working Conditions		
Grievance Redress Mechanism Module, design and		
SEA/SH Risk Management		