

FINAL REPORT

JUNE 2018-AUG 2021



**SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
MANAGEMENT**

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REPORT ON SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MANAGEMENT



Photo: Consultation Meeting between PIU Senior Officials & Safeguards Specialists and World Bank Safeguard Team led by the Head of the Safeguard, South Asian Region Ms Suiko Yoshijima, EC4J Project Office, in Sept. 2018 Dhaka.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARIPA, 2017	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
BIPET	Bangladesh Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology
CERF	Covid 19 Emergency Response Fund
D&S Firm	Design and Supervision Firm
DoE	Dept, of Environment
DTC	Design and Technology Centers
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERF	Export Readiness Fund
ERF MU	Export Readiness Fund Management Unit
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESQ	Environment Social and Quality
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EC4J	Export Competitiveness for Jobs
GAC	Grant Advisory Committee
GETCs	General and Engineering Technology Centers
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GVCs	Global Value Chains
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ISE	Initial Social Examination
LEA	Limited Environmental Assessment
LESA	Limited Environmental and Social Assessment
LSA	Limited Social Assessment
MPPE	Medical and Personal Protective Equipment
MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprise
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POG	PIFIC Operational Guidelines
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SMF	Social Management Framework
SEVCDF	Small Ethnic Vulnerable Community Development Framework
TCs	Technology Centers
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
ToC	Table of Content
ToR	Terms of Reference

1. PROJECT BRIEF

Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) Project is being implemented by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Commerce financed by the World Bank and the Government of Bangladesh. Total project cost is 101212.00 lakh [GoB: 17212.00 lakh & Project Aid: 84000.00 lakh taka]. However, in paper Project started from July 2017 for the 6 Years close by 30 June 2023, but practically it commenced from June 2018 with recruiting major consultants. It has been delivered its interventions through four components:

1.1 Component 1: This Component will create enabling environment for the four targeted export potential sectors (Leather and Leather Goods, Footwear, Plastic Products and Light engineering like Battery and Accumulator, Electronics, Motorbikes, Bicycles, Foundry etc.) to link with international markets and Global Value Chains (GVCs). Specifically, around 400 Small Medium and Large Industries of the targeted sectors will be supported for Environment Social and Quality (ESQ) Assessment and tentatively 250 firms will be financed for ESQ improvement and be ready to meet national and international buyer-specific ESQ standards.

1.2 Component 2: A major development intervention under this component is construction and ready to operation of four (4) international standard Technology Centre at the different industry clusters with the proximity to four targeted sectors.

1.3 Component 3: This component will support to build around 15—20 infrastructure sub-projects where the sites are yet to unknown to contribute into export of the products of the targeted sectors through feasibility studies and gap-filling capital investments to facilitate clusters in becoming more competitive and fulfill safeguards requirements.

1.4 Component 4: Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation known as Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is responsible for overall management and supervision of the project. Project Director, Deputy Project Directors-3, Project Manager, Financial Management Specialist, Procurement Specialist, M&E Specialist, Environment Management Specialist and Social Management Specialist and Component Coordinators-3

2.0 METHODOLOGY OF THE REPORT

As it is an annual progress report, therefore as guiding principal and techniques descriptive analytical framework with retrospective approach was applied where Annual Action Plan, Monthly Work Plan and Weekly Work Plan and Progress reports of those work plan were captured.

The report has been prepared based on the following tools and techniques:

1. Knowledge Management
Data storing, Conserving and repurposing (both soft and hard) through different formats
2. Documents Review
Review Policy and Project Documents Project Appraisal Document, Terms of Reference (ToR), Development Project Proforma, Financial Agreement, Social Safeguarding Policy and Operational Guidelines of National and World Bank (OP 4.12) and Government Labour Law, 2013 and (Amendment 2018), Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Acts (ARIPA, 2017) and other Global Initiatives like ILO Convention, SDGs and Sendai Framework.
3. Direct Observation and Stakeholder Consultation
Participation in Training, Workshops, Consultation meetings, Industry & cluster visits and Stakeholder Consultations

3. POLICY AND STRATEGIC GUIDING DOCUMENTS

The IDA approval of the loan is contingent upon the GOB's (PIU's) compliance to the WB Environmental and Social Safeguards requirements. Hence, the PIU prepared the following Policy Guiding Documents – Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Social Management Framework (SMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Small Ethnic Vulnerable Community Development Framework (SEVCDF) for the project to ensure both World Bank and National Safeguard requirements like Dept. of Environment (DoE). Overall, the project is likely to have a positive impact on the Society and environment as the project will facilitate coordinated investments in Environmental, Social and Quality (ESQ) compliance and creating jobs with giving privilege of women and youths through enhancing skills, training and promoting technologies. However, some negative Social and environmental impacts may occur during implementation of the project like construction and installation of equipment of 250 sub-projects (Investment for improving productivity of the MSMEs) such as improvement of ESQ compliance standard with meeting the requirements of Global Value Chain of the targeted sectors including manufacturing industries of Medical and Personal Protective Equipment (MPPE) as emergency response to Covid 19 pandemic. The project is likely to have a large number of sub-projects under Component -2 and Component -3, where interventions are constructions of large and complex buildings, power transfer, recycling services, last mile connectivity, link roads, chilling/cold storage house and other facility centre as required by the industry clusters. However, sites for the four TCs have been primarily finalized. In view of the available information and considering the agility and multisectoral targeting nature of the project a framework approach for Social /environmental management was adopted for the project.

After joining as the Social Management Specialists including Safeguards and Gender on 11th June 2018, he has been working as a team member of the PIU and also close communication and consultation with the World Bank Safeguard Team to transform the Safeguard issues from Policy into Practice by capacitating implementing partners like Export Readiness Fund Management Unit (ERF MU) and other stakeholders. During these 36 Months there were accomplished- revising policy documents, drafting and developing policy implementing instruments, conducted required assessment on Safeguarding issues and provided advisory supports wherever required. As nature of jobs mostly advisory and normative in nature therefore figuring whole volumes of tasks into numerically or quantitatively are challenged.

3.1 Safeguards Policy, Operational Guidelines and procedural tools review, update and development

Table-A: Revision of Policy Documents and Updating
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reviewed and Prepared Observations/recommendations /proposal for updating ESMF to clarify the eligibility support to tanneries under Window-1 ESQ Assessment and sent to WB Safeguard Team for comments and finalize the ESMF 2. Update Social Management Framework (SMF) 3. Updated Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as per Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Acts (ARIPA, 2017) 4. Update Small Ethnic Vulnerable Community Development Framework (SEVCDF) 5. Revised ERF Grant Manual with Inclusion of Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening mechanism for Bank Review and Obtained Bank Clearance 6. Submit revised PIFIC Operational Guidelines for Bank Review to reflect safeguards management modalities and Obtained Bank Clearance 7. Inclusion of Environment and Social Safeguard Decision Points with Limited Environment and Social Assessment for the ERF Grants referred as Window-2, Window-3 and Window-4

Table-B: Lists of Developed Implementation / Operational Guidelines /tools
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Management Templates as inclusion of the Social Safeguarding in the Limited Environmental Assessment Templates 2. Grievance Redress Framework 3. Develop Grievance Redress System (Both off line and online) 4. Prepare draft Table of Content for Technology Centre and submit to the Bank for No objection 5. Reviewed nine (9) documents on the latest version of ERF Window 2-3 prepared by Landell Mills focusing Safeguards 6. Review and feedback on the Operational Modalities of Proposed Grant Fund for the MPPEs as COVID-19 Response as referred Window 4 7. Reviewed the Environmental and Social Safeguard issues in the Concept Note (CN) & ES of PIFIC proposals and sent to Team Leader TL), PIFIC in track mode 8. Reviewed Annual Plan 2020-21, with focusing Safeguard issues 9. Reviewed annual Procurement Plan of 2020-21 with focusing Safeguard issues

4. POLICY INTO PRACTICE CHANGE TOOLS DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

- a) Environmental Management Specialist and Social Management Specialist of PIU in consultation with World Bank Safeguard Team design the ESQ Assessment Quality Assurance Methodology for the total number of ESQ Assessment (460). It is to be mentioned that total number of funds under ESQ Assessment had supposed to be disbursed 400 but as competitive market strategy was applied among the ESQ Service Providers (SPs) so per Assessment Cost was lower than the estimated budget. Therefore, additional amount was spent for conducting Additional ESQ Assessment by raising the number from 400 to 460 firms without compromising Quality Assessment. Environment and Social Management Specialists review 460 ESQ Assessment following Random Sampling Techniques. Quality Assessment have been done by the Safeguard Team, PIU. Based on the reviews of sample cases, the ESQ Assessment checklist and final Report Writing Template (ESQ Final Report for each Assessment) were revised by the ERF MU with the technical assistance of the PIU Safeguard Team.
- b) Review and improved ESQ Assessment checklist and related tools and finalize both Social and Environmental Safeguard issues to deal and processing with the project proposals under Window-2, Window-3 and Window – 4 Medical and Personal Protective Equipment (MPPE)
- c) Reviewed ERF Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) Q-1, Q-2, Q-3, Q-4, Q-5 and Q-6 (April- June 2021) and Annual Report and provided particularly comments on the quality, Stakeholder Consultation, Inclusion of Gender and Grievance Redress Management process.

- d) Extensive input in reviewing and development of ESQ Assessment methodology and Quality Data Collection Process.
- e) Extensive input in designing strategy of second round of awareness raising media campaign in each sector with more attention besides leather.
- f) Reviewed and revised the draft Environmental, Social and Quality Compliance Hand Books both Bengali and English version for the four targeted Sectors- Leather and Footwear, Plastics and Light Engineering Sectors.
- g) Revised and providing NOC for the Procurement Packages in line with Environment and Social Safeguard perspectives (All) before procurement process start.
- h) Comprehensive engagement in designing indicators, screening parameters of Land Feasibility Study for General Engineering Technology Centre (Three GETCs) and Design and Technology Centre (DTC) in line with Environment and Social Safeguard perspectives of the National legal procedures and the World Bank Safeguard policy guidelines.
- i) Comprehensive engagement with the process of GETCs Feasibility Study in designing methodology, conducting filed survey data, Quality Assurance (QA) and Analysis Planning in line with Social and Environmental Safeguard perspectives.
- j) Review and develop the ToR of the Design and Supervision Firm for the Technology Centers with ToC for the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as an attachment for D&S Firm as per National and the World Bank compliance requirement.

The implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which are decision-making tools to manage adverse impacts of project interventions on the environment, society and people of the project area(s) and ensures that activities implemented under this project are environmentally and socially sound.

The EMF and SMF recognize the need for an early environmental and social assessment, during planning stage of activities at the field level which will help in identifying any adverse impact and support in planning and implementing mitigation measures. These mitigation measures are to be mainstreamed throughout the implementation phase.

It will help the management in delineating the responsibility of various participants and stakeholders involved in planning, implementation and operation of the project.

Using the major steps outlined below, describes the process for ensuring that environmental and social concerns are adequately addressed through the institutional arrangements and procedures used by the project for managing the identification, preparation, approval, and implementation of SUB PROJECT PROPOSAL (PIFIC Construction Works) by the different components e.g. PIFIC Firm Management. The major steps are:

- Screening and Impact Assessment
- Review, Approval, and Disclosure of Component Safeguard Instruments
- Implementation, Supervision, Monitoring, and Reporting

5. COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS ARE TRIGGERED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ACTIONS

The engagement of the PIU Safeguard Team is to ensure effective and timely implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguard activities and monitoring of the both environmental and Social impacts of components throughout the project period. Extensive consultation with stakeholders including the implementing agencies, local government and communities to understand their views and requirements are needed during the implementation of the sub-projects (Construction and Investment under the three Components of the Project):

- Review all the Environmental and Social screening reports, ESMFs, monitoring reports etc. prepared by implementing agencies (e.g. ERF MU, Feasibility Study Firm, PIFIC Firm, Design and Construction and Supervision Firm)
- Devise and implement monitoring plan for Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Social Management Plan (SMP) for all the subsector activities under the following Components – Component -1, Component -2 and Component-3
- Under Component -1 (Market Access Support Program): Initial screening, appraise proposals through Rigorous reviews and site visits (Applying Limited Environmental and Social Assessment (LESA) Template of the Window-2, Window-3 and Window-4 of the Export Readiness Fund, under subcomponent 1.2 of the Component-1
- Under Component -2 (Productivity Enhancement Program): Technology Center(s) (TCs) [Site clearance (from Dept of Environment) for Kashimpur Design and Technology Center (DTC) land with Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), ESIA preparation for all four TCs (three GETCs and DTC), Implement Local Level Grievance Redress Management, Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) from Dept. of Environment. Besides, EMP and SMP implementation etc.
- Component-3: Public Investment Facility for Infrastructure Constraints(PIFIC): Project Selection, Social Screening, Initial Environmental Screening, Site Clearance, Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) if required any, Community Consultation, Local Level Grievance Redress Management, ESIA preparation for all the sub-projects, ECCs, EMP and SMP implementation etc.
- The ESIA's which will be prepared by the recruited consultant/s like D&S Consulting Firm or PIFIC MU-ESIA team under the guidance and full supervision of the PIU Environmental and Social Safeguard Team, have to take clearance both from the PIU and World Bank safeguard team. Also, after approval of the site/s (for any type of project) till its operation, Safeguard Implementation steps should be followed by the PIU for the issuance of the necessary category of the ECC (Environmental Clearance Certificate) as per national legal requirements from the Department of Environment (DoE).

PIU Safeguard Team have to ensure national and World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguarding principles are applied during Installation of machineries (ESQ Improvement), Land Filling, Boundary Wall Construction, Construction of facilities and Operations through implementations of the following Monitoring and Reporting strategies:

- Incorporation of Social Management Plan (SMP) and Environment Management Plan (EMPs) in the bidding and contractual documents;
- Monitoring and supervision of SMP and EMP implementation by the contractor/s, the construction supervision engineer, and the PIU with generating Environment and Social Safeguard Periodical Monitoring Reports and share those with Bank Safeguard Team.
- Monitor status and compliance with mitigation measures in the SMP and EMP; and any challenges in safeguard implementation, solutions, and lessons learned.
- Pay special attention to issues of non-compliance. In case of any noncompliance or unresolved safeguards issues, propose additional measures for implementation through consultation with Project Implementation Unit(PIU) and World Bank.
- Visit components and activities with significant potential Social and environmental issues

During this period (FY June 2018-19, FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 till August) Environment Management Specialist and Social Management Specialist both as generally said Safeguard Specialists by the World Bank accomplished the following versatile responsibilities, activities and tasks as narrated briefly in the table given below (**Table-C**):

Table-C: Quantitative Progress Report

	Component wise Activity	Quantity	Achievement Year (Timeline)			Remarks
Sl.	Component -1 (Market Access Support Program)		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
01	Develop Communication Materials for conforming Environmental and Social Compliances in implementing the project activities (i. Key Messages ii. Short Message Services-SMS iii. TVC, Content, iv. Intro Video) on Environment Social and Quality Compliance (ESQ) for awareness raising on sustainable harvesting of rawhides during Eid-UI-Adha, engagement of stakeholder and increase export during of leather.	04 (Four) with 24 Key Messages				Viewers -20 Million, SMS- 80 Million; Involved 64 Deputy Commissioners and UNO Offices
02	Review and Updated Environment and Social Policy and Guidelines for the EC4J project: i. Environment Management Frameworks (EMF), ii. Social Management Framework(SMF), iii. SEVCDF, iv. Resettlement Action Plan, v. Grievance Redress Management Framework, vi. ERF Grant Manual.	06 (Six)				
03	Review and develop Environment, Social and Quality (ESQ) Compliance Manuals for the Leather, Footwear, Plastic and Light Engineering Sectors in both Bengali and English.	04 (Four)				Bengali version of the Plastic and Light Engineering yet to be published
04	Develop Limited Environment Assessment Template and Social Management Template (i. Generic, ii. Leather, iii. Footwear, iv. Light Engineering, v. Plastic, vi. SMT).	06 (Six)				
05	Review and develop ESQ Assessment Guidelines and Templates with visiting industries.	10				
06	ESQ Assessment Reports Review with site visits and finalized comments and provided No Objection Certificates (NOC) for ESQ Assessment Grants under Window -1 of the Component -1	460				
07	Review research methodology, improve quality of the survey and gap analysis of the ESQ Assessment Gap analysis, Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and Awareness Building Strategy for the four Targeted Sectors.	04 (Four)				
08	Ideation, drafting Key Messages, transform in to script for development of ESQ Compliances Stage shows, Folksongs (Gamvira) and theme songs for Targeted sectors.	24 Key Messages				Key Messages: 24; Drama:03; Thematic Folksongs : 03 and Gamvira: 03
09	Facilitate and organize stage shows on ESQ Compliances at the 27 Industries of	5000 Employees				

	the targeted four clusters country throughout (e.g. Dhaka, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Kumilla, Chattagram and Mymensingh).	in 27 Industry Clusters				
10	Review and inclusion of the Environment and Social Safeguarding issues in the Grant Operational Manual for the Covid 19 Emergency Response Fund (CERF).	01 (One)				
11	Review Grant Proposals, Limited Environmental and Social Risks Assessment reports, Regulatory documents, site visits and provide NOC for the ESQ Grant Applications under Window-2, Window-3 and Window-4. ¹	31 (Thirty one)				Out of 250
12	Review and provide intensive inputs in developing content, training methodology and assessment of the ESQ Basic Training and Specialized Training Modules for Training of Trainers (ToT) for the four sectors (Modules).	16 (Sixteen) Modules				
Componen-2 (Productivity Enhancement Program)						
01	Completed Preliminary Site visits, Prepare Site visit reports for Design and Technology Centre (DTC) and three General Engineering Technology Centre (GETCs) Land.	36 (Thirty six)				
02	Rigorously review Technology Centre (TCs) Land and Service Feasibility Study methodology, develop tools and data analysis strategy, monitoring study survey and provide intensively review in drafting and finalizing TCs feasibility study reports.	05 (Five)				Footwear sectors, Light engineering-12 sub sectors, Plastic and Land for TCs
03	Review ToR and contract paper of the D&S Firm and ensure Environment and Social Safeguard policies and properly addressed in the activities of the Design and Construction Supervision.	1 (One)				Develop ToR with inclusion of Environment and Social Safeguard Policies
04	Carry out i. Social Screening Assessment of the DTC and 3 GETCs land (4) and Obtained World Bank Clearance; ii. Carry out Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the DTC land as it has been acquisitioned by the Project (Kasimpur	3 (Three)				

¹ Till August 2021 Environment Management Specialist and Social Management Specialist (Safeguard Team, PIU) provided NoC for the 31 Grant Proposals (Export Readiness Fund) for grant disbursement with systematic verification and approved by the Grant Advisory Committee. Meanwhile, the contract of the both Specialists ended on 28th August 2021. Therefore, Conforming Safeguard Procedures/Compliances of these three Components of the EC4J Project as per mandatory requirements of the both World Bank and National Statutory Authorities like DoE has been dead locked from the date of 28th August 2021.

	Private Land. iii. Carry out ARAP Implementation and Monitoring					
05	Review four draft Design of the DTC and GETCs and confirmed National and World Bank Safeguard Policies.	4 (Four)				
06	Develop Template for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for the DTC and Initial Social Examination as part of the DoE requirement for Site Clearance Certificate.	2 (Two)				
07	Develop ToR, Table of Contents and obtained Bank Clearance for the Preparation of ESIA Reports of four TCs.	4 (Four)				
Component-3 (Public Investment Facility for the Infrastructure Constraints) for targeted Industry Clusters Improvement /Support						
01	Review and inclusion of the Environmental and Social Safeguarding Policies and Rules with Operational Procedure for confirming Safeguarding issues in the PIFIC Operational Guidelines (POG) and shared with PIU and World Bank.	1 (One)				Living Document
02	Develop Application, Concept Note, Project Appraisal Document, Assessment Marking, Eligibility Criteria and Safeguard Screening of the PIFIC.	6 (Six)				
03	Review Primary Finalized Applications for the PIFIC Grants and provide way forwards for the PIFIC MU.	17 (Seventeen)				
04	Review Cluster Based Infrastructure Projects, Provide Rigorous Comments and make recommendations for the PIU and Grant Advisory Committee (GAC).	3 (Three)				
05	Drafting, consultation and finalizing with obtaining World Bank Clearance of the ToR and ToC of the ESIA Report for a PIFIC Work (BIPET Building Construction).	1 (One)				
Component-4 (Project Implementation, Monitoring and Implementation)						
01	Review, Participate and develop Work Break Down Structure (WBS) with inclusion of the Environment and Social Safeguard issues.	1 (One)				
02	Participated World Bank, Dhaka and Regional Office organized Training and workshops on Environment, Social, Occupational Health and Safety, Community Health and Safety, different Operational Procedures (OP), Resettlement Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress Management System and Risks	4 (Four)				

	Assessment, Environment and Social Commitment Plan (Comprehensive Environment and Social Framework Fundamentals) organized					
03	Develop Template, review all the Procurement Packages, ToR for the Contactors, Consultancy Firms and inclusion of the Environment and Social Safeguarding issues.	70 (Seventy)				
04	Meet the World Bank Missions (Different Missions e.g. Technical Implementation, Mid Term, Project Review) to review the Agreed Actions Implementation of Environmental and Social Agreed Actions.	10 (Ten)				
05	Organize Training, Workshop and Orientation on the Social and Environmental Safeguarding issues.	10 (Ten)				
06	Update Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and take into account the Environmental and Social issues.	3 (Three)				
07	Harmonize the Monitoring Process focusing the Environment and Social Management Framework.	3 (Three)				



MAJOR ACCOMPLISH IN THE YEAR 2020-21

COMPONENT-1

- **Design and actively play role in implementation of the Sustainable Way of Rawhides Harvesting during Eid Ul Adha**
- **ESQ Assessment Review and Quality Assurance of the 460 Firms Under Window -1**
- Review and Devising the Methodology of the Quality ESQ Assessment in consultation with World Bank Safeguard Team (**See the Annex: Followed Review Process by the E& S Safeguard team, PIU And World Bank**)
- **Review and provide input for development of the ERF Grant Window 2 -3 related Plan, Procedure, Template and Guidelines**
- Window 2 & 3 forms DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR CONCEPT NOTE (WINDOW 2 & 3)
DRAFT TEMPLATE FOR CONCEPT NOTE (FOR WINDOW 2 & 3)
DRAFT GUIDANCE NOTE FOR APPLICANTS
DRAFT TEMPLATE FOR GRANT PROPOSAL WINDOW 2 & 3
DRAFT ERF W-3 BUSINESS PLAN
DRAFT GRANT PROPOSAL SCORING ASSESSMENT FORM_WIN 2 & 3
DRAFT CONCEPT NOTE SCORING CRITERIA (FOR WINDOW 2 & 3)
Review Quarterly Report of the ERF (June – August 2020)
Review and improve the ERF Head Line Report with inclusion of GRM Status
ERF Annual Progress Report (2020) Review
- **Review and provided suggestions to ERF GRM Process**

COMPONENT-2

1.0 Review the Updated Version of the Draft Feasibility Report of the Technology Centre

an updated version of the revised draft report, in which they specially modified the following chapters-

- Ch-9, TC wise and phase wise recommended services based on sectoral requirement and impact, phase wise types testing Labs facilities have been added;
- Ch-10, Social safeguard and Environmental considerations, RAP requirements have been addressed;
- Ch-11, Modality of collaboration of overseas partners and exit strategy have been addressed;
- Ch- 14, Sustainability requirements of the TCs, phase wise investment requirements and marketing & branding of the TCs have been addressed; and
- Ch-16, ETP/ STP, Waste disposal and OHS issues have been addressed;

2.0 Comments on draft Feasibility Study of Technology Centers for Light (General) Engineering Sector in Bangladesh

Social Comments (All the following comments can be addressed under chapter 10)

- The Feasibility report does not contain any specific sections on Social Safeguards though chapter 10 discussed on land feasibility. Chapter 10 can be renamed as “Social Safeguard and outcomes of Land Feasibility Study”
- Please include a social assessment following the guidelines of OP 4.12 and OP 4.10.
- Land selection criteria should include potential social risk and impact. The risk and impact should be considered on the following aspects:
 - I. Ownership of the land, structures and trees
 - II. Land acquisition required or not
 - III. Impacts on squatters, community properties
 - IV. Impacts on income and livelihood
 - V. Any impact on tribal people

We expect that all the information's are available with the team. Just need to add few paragraphs on the outcomes. Based on the above information's, project will decide whether RAP has to be prepared or not according to the guidelines of RPF.

- For each technology center selection, the following information's with the suggested table is requested:

Table: social impacts on the GETC-1 identified land

Site name and Land ownership (Private/govern/others)	Required land	Impact on structures	Impact on trees	Impact on livelihood	Impact on IP
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Industrial City, Mirsarai, Chattogram, Plot-1 (Near CP) Owned By: BEZA	10 acre	no	no	Positive	no

RAP/ARAP: Feasibility report should suggest whether RAP/ARAP has to be prepared for the proposed sites or not.

ESIA Preparation: Once ESIA will be prepared, labors and contractors management and OHS should be considered due to COVID-19 situation. Feasibility report can suggest the following for the ESIA team or with the TOR of ESIA team

Labor and Contractors management during CODID-19 (please add this section with Labor management part or occupational health and safety section)

For projects involving construction/civil works, contractors will develop specific procedures or plans so that adequate precautions are in place to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19, and what should be done if a worker gets sick.:

- Assessing the characteristics of the workforce, including those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk
- Confirming workers are fit for work, to include temperature testing and refusing entry to sick workers
- Considering ways to minimize entry/exit to site or the workplace, and limiting contact between workers and the community/general public
- Training workers on hygiene and other preventative measures, and implementing a communication strategy for regular updates on COVID-19 related issues and the status of affected workers
- Treatment of workers who are or should be self-isolating and/or are displaying symptoms
- Assessing risks to continuity of supplies of medicine, water, fuel, food and PPE, taking into account international, national and local supply chains
- Reduction, storage and disposal of medical waste
- Adjustments to work practices, to reduce the number of workers and increase social distancing
- Expanding health facilities on-site compared to usual levels, developing relationships with local health care facilities and organize for the treatment of sick workers
- Building worker accommodations further apart, or having one worker accommodation in a more isolated area, which may be easily converted to quarantine and treatment facilities, if needed
- Establishing a procedure to follow if a worker becomes sick (following WHO guidelines)

- Implementing a communication strategy with the community, community leaders and local government in relation to COVID-19 issues on the site.

For supporting health facilities, plans or procedures will be in place to address the following issues:

- Obtaining adequate supplies of medical PPE, including gowns, aprons, curtains; medical masks and respirators (N95 or FFP2); gloves (medical, and heavy duty for cleaners); eye protection (goggles or face screens); hand washing soap and sanitizer; and effective cleaning equipment. Where relevant PPE cannot be obtained, the plan should consider viable alternatives, such as cloth masks, alcohol-based cleansers, hot water for cleaning and extra handwashing facilities, until such time as the supplies are available
- Training medical staff on the latest WHO advice and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19
- Conducting enhanced cleaning arrangements, including thorough cleaning (using adequate disinfectant) of catering facilities/canteens/food/drink facilities, latrines/toilets/showers, common areas, including door handles, floors and all surfaces that are touched regularly
- Training and providing cleaning staff with adequate PPE when cleaning consultation rooms and facilities used to treat infected patients
- Implementing a communication strategy/plan to support regular communication, accessible updates and clear messaging to health workers, regarding the spread of COVID-19 in nearby locations, the latest facts and statistics, and applicable procedures.

3.0 Review and consultation with World Bank Safeguard Team on Feasibility Study for the GETCs and DTC and

Convey the review findings with Feasibility Study Team where the following review comments are revealed by the World Bank Safeguard Team-

Dear Michael,

We have reviewed the revised feasibility study report and none of our social comments are incorporated. Our detailed comments are attached and some general comments are given below:

1. Except the land identification, no social assessment are included with the Feasibility report. The assessment should be conducted based on RPF, TPP and SMF -prepared for this project.
2. This feasibility report should suggest whether RAP/ARAP, ESIA or Indigenous People's Plan preparation is required or not.
3. The entire report has not mentioned any Bank or government policies (OP 4.12, OP 4.10 and ARIPA 2017 etc.)

4. Occupational health and safety section may add COVID related guidelines mainly on stakeholders and labor management (a sample write-up is proposed with detailed comments)

Thanks

Sabah and Sharif

4.0 Carry out Social Assessment Report for the DTC Land, Boro Bhavanipur, Kasimpur, Gazipur

COMPONENT-3

1. Review PIFIC Inception report and provided rigorous critical comments
2. Review varied Technical and Implementation Tools and provided Critical comments with way forward to confirm Safeguard due diligence in the PIFIC Works which are mentioned below
 - Concept Note Format
 - Outline of Project Preparation Assistance Agreement Between PIFIC Consultancy Firm and Applicants
 - Project Proposal Format
3. Review and inputs in designing and implementing the PIPELINE Strategy Development, (Stakeholder Engagement) with a view to confirming World Bank and National Rules and Polices in the PIFIC Works:
 - As stakeholder is the key of the Project since they are either benefited or affected through project interventions so to make better understanding about the importance of communications and will ensure this should be a central part of the PIFIC works using the combination of communication skills and expertise in running an infrastructure design team. Therefore, PIU Safeguard team took intensive role in reviewing and improving the stakeholder strategy of the PIFIC Pipeline development.
 - Provide technical assistance to design Pre -Launching Press Meet with the revising the communication strategies for PIFIC program, within the limitations of movement due to COVID-19 pandemic
 - Provide recommendations and corrections on the content of the Training/ workshops to explain the rationale, rules and procedures for access to support when movement restrictions permit;
 - Dissemination of promotional materials including brochures and brief guidelines;
 - Designing and visualizing the Clusters Maps of the major industrial hubs of the four targeted sectors
 - Drafting and ensuring to devising and implementing Website, e-communication facilities and Online Grievance Redress Management System

4.0 Review PIFIC Operating Guidelines and Inclusion with elaboration of the Environment and Social Safeguarding Procedure on 16/10/20 PIFIC (See detail as annex:) - 1st Revision: April, 2019 (includes Environmental & Social Management Procedure), 2nd Revision: April, 2020; 3rd Revision: August 2020

COMPONENT -4

1. Review Annual Procurement Plan for the FY 2020 – 21
2. Review Annual Activity Plan 2020-21
3. Participation, Consultation and devising Project Implementation Strategies – Technical Workshop on inclusion of the MPPE sector for the Component-1, Application formats of the PIFIC and TCs name and Operation and Maintenance Firm (O&M) including Safeguarding Procedures
4. Organize orientations and consultation meeting for the Stakeholder and Consulting Firms on Safeguard issues
5. Participate in training and consultation workshops
6. Successfully Complete World Bank Online Training on World Bank Environment Social Framework - Fundamental (9th June 2021)
7. Successfully Completed World Bank Environmental Social Framework – Implementation (16th June - 21 June 2021)

ANNEX: 1

LIST OF SAFEGUARD TEAM, PIU APPROVED W2, W3 & W4 ERF GRANT APPLICATIONS

Window 2

Serial No	Applicant's Name	Exporting Status	Sector	Project Location (District)	Size of Enterprise	ERF Grant Amount (BDT)
1	Five-R Footwear Limited	Exporter	Footwear	Gazipur	Small	BDT 3,325,860
2	GMJ Pet Flakes Plastic Industries	Exporter	Plastics	Dhaka	Medium	BDT 3,360,000
3	Adzi Trims Limited	Exporter	Plastics	Dhaka	Medium	BDT 3,360,000
4	Tasnif Polymer Industry Limited	Exporter	Plastics	Dhaka	Small	BDT 3,360,000
5	Equi-Tex Accessories Ltd	Exporter	Plastics	Gazipur	Small	BDT 3,360,000
6	Taj Accessories (Pvt) Ltd	Exporter	Plastics	Chittagong	Medium	BDT 3,359,160
7	AG Plastic Industries	Potential Exporter	Plastics	Rajshahi	Small	BDT 3,360,000
8	Khan Brothers Bag Industries Ltd	Potential Exporter	Plastics	Gazipur	Medium	BDT 3,185,050
9	JK Trims Industries Ltd	Exporter	Plastics	Gazipur	Small	BDT 3,324,750

10	Step Shoe Last & Accessories Ltd	Exporter	Footwear	Narsingdi	Small	BDT 3,342,000
11	Premier Footwear Ltd	Exporter	Footwear	Barisal	Medium	BDT 3,335,310
12	Fulpukuria Thread and Accessories Ltd	Exporter	Plastics	Dhaka	Medium	BDT 3,360,000
13	M.S. Accessories	Exporter	Plastics	Gazipur	Small	BDT 3,360,000
14	QVC BD Ltd	Exporter	Light Engineering	Dinajpur	Small	BDT 3,360,000
15	Citizen Manufacturing Company	Potential Exporter	Plastics	Barisal	Small	BDT 3,333,276
16	Champion Accessories	Exporter	Plastics	Dhaka	Small	BDT 3,359,160
17	Akhi and Brothers	Exporter	Plastics	Chittagong	Small	BDT 3,337,158
18	J.S Accessories Ltd	Exporter	Plastics	Chittagong	Small	BDT 3,360,000
19	Bengal Shoe Industries Ltd	Exporter	Footwear	Laxmipur	Medium	BDT 3,360,000

Window 3

Serial No	Applicant's Name	Exporting Status	Sector	Project Location (District)	Size of Enterprise	ERF Grant Amount (BDT)
1	ECM Footwear Ltd	Exporter	Footwear	Gazipur	Medium	BDT 16,772,580
2	Mahadi International Ltd	Exporter	Plastics	Gazipur	Medium	BDT 15,399,762

3	Leatherex Footwear Industries Ltd	Exporter	Footwear	Dhaka	Medium	BDT 15,250,000
4	Reverie and Automation Engineering Ltd	Exporter	Light Engineering	Narsingdi	Medium	BDT 16,783,879
5	Bengal Plastics Ltd (Unit-3)	Exporter	Plastics	Dhaka	Large	BDT 16,054,230
6	Express Leather Products Ltd	Potential Exporter	Footwear	Gazipur	Large	BDT 15,059,223
7	Gloria Electrical Industries	Potential Exporter	Light Engineering	Dhaka	Small	BDT 16,799,998

Window 4

Serial No	Applicant's Name	Exporting Status	Sector	Project Location (District)	Size of Enterprise	ERF Grant Amount (BDT)
1	Team Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Exporter	Pharmaceuticals	Rajshahi	Large	BDT 42,000,000
2	G.S. Garments Ltd	Exporter	Ready Made Garments	Narayanganj	Medium	BDT 35,621,914
3	Sadma Fashion Wear Ltd	Exporter	Ready Made Garments	Gazipur	Large	BDT 41,802,350
4	Temakaw Fashion Ltd	Exporter	Ready Made Garments	Dhaka	Medium	BDT 26,985,400

ANNEX: 2

ERF LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (LESA)

ERF - Limited Environmental and Social Assessment

Window 2 and 3

Part E: Potential Impacts to be completed by the applicant and confirmed by the Fund Management Unit.

Part F: Review and Updated Categorization to be completed by the Fund Management Unit.

Part G: This Next Steps for the applicant and lists pre-conditions and activities required. This will be completed by the ERF Environmental and Social Specialist.

Part H: Both the applicant (once completed Parts A to E) and the ERF Environmental and Social Specialist (once the form is finalized) sign off the form.

Part E. Potential Impacts

Negative environmental and social impacts may occur during grant implementation and the operation; these impacts need to be considered so that they can be mitigated (prevent, minimize or reduce the impact). Examples of potential impacts can be found at the bottom of this form.

Impact Matrix

Please rate the potential impacts on the different aspects using the following scale:

- Low – Limited changes to the aspect e.g. Temporary noise increase from a small extension within an industrial area
- Medium – Changes to the aspect, normally reversible changes. E.g. small increase in air pollution and greenhouse gases due to increased output within an industrial area- as long as national standards are maintained.
- High – There are significant changes to the aspect, it's effecting a large area/number of people and/or those affected (people, areas or species) are vulnerable, sensitive or protected. An example could be generators making noise and increased pollution, effecting the neighboring school through constant disturbance and health implications.
- N/A – There is no chance that there will be impacts on this aspect. E.g. grant is for small scale equipment within the existing factory and therefore there is no likelihood of chance archaeological finds, visual impacts on heritage buildings or other cultural impacts.

This is the impact if there were no measures in place to prevent, minimize or reduce the rating; if there are any ideas on the potential measures, please include them in the comments.

Aspect	Implementation of the Grant	Operation	Comments/Potential Mitigation Measures
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Biological and Natural Resources			
Habitat			
Species			
Physical and Chemical			
Air Quality including Dust			
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change			
Noise Pollution			
Soil Erosion and Siltation			
Water Quality			
Hydrology Changes such as Flooding			
Natural Resource use			
Waste			
Cultural Site			
Landscape			
Social			
Community Health and Safety			
Work Health and Safety			
Worker Welfare			
Disturbance			
Labor influx			
Loss of access			
Restriction of Community Mobility			
Resettlement			

Cumulative and Other Impacts

Any cumulative impacts²?	
Any other impacts?	

Monitoring and Mitigation

For Medium or High Impacts, there should be mitigation and monitoring measures in place. The mitigation and monitoring measures will be part of the ESMP and/or pre-conditions (dependent on categorization). At this stage, you should consider the potential measures in the wider grant proposal.

² Cumulative impacts- changes to aspects due to the combination of impacts from past, present and future activities. If the combined air pollution from the applicant's factory and all the neighbouring factories increases the air pollution to above national limits, then this is a cumulative impact.

Can the medium and high impacts be mitigated? If yes, please explain how.	
--	--

Part F. Review and Updated Categorization (completed by the Fund Management Unit)

Form accepted, accepted with conditions, or rejected? With comments.	
Were there any changes made to the above information provided by the applicant?	
Was there any additional information that the applicant is required to provide?	

Categorization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank category: Category A (High), B (Medium), C-1 (Low) or C-2 (none or negligible) (with justification) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECR, 1997 category: Red, Orange-B, Orange-A, Green, None (with justification) 	

Part G. Next Steps (completed by the Fund Management Unit)

Baseline Assessment Required (if only partial elements of the baseline need, please specify in the comments)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical and Chemical Environment 	Yes/No	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological Environment 	Yes/No	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-Economic Environment 	Yes/No	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Disaggregated Data 	Yes/No	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Factory Data 	Yes/No	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Impact or Sub Project Specific Baselines (e.g. noise and water quality) 	Yes/No	Comments

Certification		
• Is an Environmental Clearance Certification required?	Yes/No	Comments
• Is a Fire Certificate required?	Yes/No	Comments
• Are there any other building certificates, permits or similar required?	Yes/No	List what is required
• Are there any other environmental or social certificates, permits or similar required?	Yes/No	List what is required

Further Assessment and Management Plans		
• Is an ESIA required?	Yes/No	Comments
• Is an ESMP is required?	Yes/No	Comments

Pre-Conditions		
• Are there any pre-conditions required?	Yes/No	List the pre-conditions required
• Should follow the Environmental Code of Conduct (can be through the ESMP)?	Yes/No	Comments

Part H. Sign-Off

Applicant Representative:	
Name and Position:	
Date:	
Signature:	

Reviewer by:	
Name and Position:	
Date:	
Signature:	

Annexes and Attachment

Annex no	Documents	Yes	No
1	Photos of Buildings – General Site Photos showing the access to the facility, outside of the buildings and other outdoor areas. Please label.		
2	Site Layout with scale – This can be a basic drawing with site dimensions		
3	Process Flow diagrams – Simple flow diagram showing the key steps		
4	Building Floor Plan – This can be a basic drawing with floor plan dimensions. Simple plan showing the rooms/areas of the building.		
	Copies of any ESQ licenses, certifications or permits		
	Copies of any Environmental, Social and/or Quality Plans, Systems or Policies		

Examples of Impacts

Impacts include potential risks to natural habitats and forests; pollution risks including land, water, and air; risks to human health and occupational safety (including both inside the factory to workers, as well as outside the factory); land slope stability; and built artifact or heritage. Typical impacts in the target sectors are included below – both negative and positive.

Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts

- **Vegetation removal during construction activities:** During site preparation vegetation consisting of weeds, grasses, and shrubs will be cleared to start construction. Vegetation removal is associated with loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, sedimentation and siltation, increased runoff and degradation of surface water.
- **Emissions causing air pollution:**
 - **Leather and Footwear:** Air quality can be degraded due to releasing of solvent vapors from dehairing, deliming, spray application, degreasing and finishing (for example, dye and adhesive application). Decaying organic material also produce strong odors.
 - **Plastic:** Industrial practices in plastic manufacture can lead to polluting effluents and the use of toxic intermediates. The equipment including Computer Numeric Control (CNC) machines can produce metal dust, particles, and loud noise during operation affecting operating personal and surrounding personal. Welding and cutting arcs also produce electromagnetic radiation. Continuous exposure to fumes and in large concentrations have been linked to numerous respiratory and health-related illnesses.
 - **Light Engineering:** Thermal cutting processes on base metals such as stainless steel, low alloy steels, hard facing materials, and other alloys may release materials that contain manganese, chromium, cadmium, lead, nickel or other known hazardous substances. In addition to health risks, uncontrolled thermal cutting fumes result in reduced worker productivity, product quality problems, factory maintenance issues, and environmental concerns. There are also health concerns associated with emissions during the incineration of solid waste.
- **Water pollution:**
 - **Leather:** Many of the industrial processes especially in the leather and footwear industry lead to environmental degradation and water pollution. Industrial waste from the leather sector poses a serious environmental threat to water quality (with its high oxygen demand, discoloration and toxic chemical constituents and contains a complexity of pollutants including chromium and chlorinated phenols and other organic and inorganic pollutants). In addition, there are binding infrastructure constraints such as dysfunctional CETPs which also leads to water pollution from the industries.
 - **Footwear:** Footwear industries, though less polluting, also use chemical adhesives and tanning chemicals. Examples of some of these chemicals include Chlorinated phenols, tribromophenol,

chlorinated paraffins, dimethyl fumarate, etc., which are used to preserve the materials, such as leather, in shoes. These chemicals are easily leaked into the environment and water through the discharge from the factories. These chemicals can harm wildlife who may consume infected water or plants.

- **Plastic:** Spillage of plastic pellets that find their way into sewage systems, and eventually to the sea, has hurt wildlife that may mistake the pellets for food.
- **Recycling of solid waste:** All the sectors (leather, footwear, plastic, and light engineering) produce solid waste that can be recycled. However, there are also environmental and health concerns associated with emissions during incineration. Improper storage, handling, and transport of solid waste can lead to unhygienic, unhealthy and unsightly conditions.
- **Disposal of cutting oil:** In general, cutting oils can be reused several times and are typically designed for this purpose once processed through reclamation equipment. Reclamation is necessary with cutting fluids because they can degrade after a period of use due to the working and environmental contaminants to which they are exposed. After several uses and reclamation cycles, eventually, the cutting fluid is destined for disposal. When that time comes, disposing of the fluid must be done with care.
- **Fire safety Issues:** Industrial units especially plastic factories and storage facilities are vulnerable to fire hazards.
- **Access to acids and chemicals:** The acids and chemicals used in industrial processes can cause serious harm if left in the hands of untrained professionals and handled carelessly. Furthermore, access to acids and chemicals by all can result in accidents outside the industrial units as well.
- **Disposal of machines:** Disposal or end-of-life management of many of the machines and equipment needs to be done carefully. Leaching of chemicals from improperly disposed of machines can leach into soil or water or air affect the environment and human health, or the staff/workers may come in direct contact.

Positive Environmental and Social Impacts

- **Stronger environmental compliance:** The interventions of the subproject will build the capacity of public and/or public-private institutions as well as to directly support private firms in their efforts to comply with existing statutory environmental regulations and legislations of the country and access international markets. Furthermore, subproject activities will partly address negative environmental impacts from the leather, footwear, plastics and light engineering sectors after ESQ enhancement. Associated firms will also be influenced to incorporate social and environmental sustainability measures in their production and supply chains.
- **Recycling:** Recycling is a form of waste management that involves converting waste and other used materials into reusable products. Recycling helps to reduce energy usage, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce air pollution and water pollution (from landfilling) by reducing the need for “conventional” waste disposal and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

ANNEX: 3

ARAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING REPORT **DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE**

Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) Project, Ministry of Commerce, Government of
Bangladesh



August 2021

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বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়



THE WORLD BANK
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EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS
FOR JOBS (EC4J) PROJECT

জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, গাজীপুর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, গাজীপুর
(কৃষি অধিদপ্তর শাখা)
(খারা ৪ এর (১) নং উপ-খারা চতুর্থ)
এলএ কেস নং-১৪/২০১৯-২০২০

ফরম "ক"

তারিখ: ২৫/১০/২০২০

নোটিশ

প্রাপক: (১) বহর উদ্দিন (২) কমরুদ্দিন, (৩) কলিম উদ্দিন, পিতা-বনম মুলী, সাং-মিল্লা, (৪) আবেশা খাতুন জং-ভাঙ্গের চুলী, সাং-পানিগাইল, (৫) ময়মন রেহা, জং-সাণের আলী, (৬) হাজিরন রেহা, জং-বছিরুদ্দিন, (৭) বজিরন রেহা, জং-মুকুল জল, সাং-পতিমপুর, (৮) ফাতেমা খাতুন, জং-কলিম উদ্দিন, সাং-মিল্লা, (৯) নি হেল এড দি আইডিয়াল, রেহা হোসাইন বিন এম, এ খালেক, পিতা-শেখ কর্নেল (অব) এম এ খালেক, সাং-তরানীপুর, গাজীপুর সদর, গাজীপুর।

যেহেতু নিম্ন তফসিল বর্ণিত সম্পত্তি, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের আওতাধীন প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ এক্সপোর্ট কম্পিটিভিটেনেস ফর জবস (EC4J) প্রকল্পের ডিজাইন ও টেকনোলজি সেবার নির্মাণের নিমিত্ত জমি অধিগ্রহণের লক্ষ্যে জনপ্রয়োজন ও জনস্বার্থমূলক উদ্দেশ্যে প্রয়োজন, সেহেতু এক্ষণে স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও মুকুম নথল আইন, ২০১৭ (২০১৭ সনের ২১ নম্বর আইন) এর ৪ ধারার অধীনে এতদ্বারা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য নোটিশ জারী করা হইল যে, বর্ণিত সম্পত্তি সরকার কর্তৃক অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রস্তাব করা হইয়াছে।

উক্ত সম্পত্তিতে স্বার্থবান যে কোন ব্যক্তি এই নোটিশ জারীর পরবর্তী ১৫ (পনের) কার্যদিবসের মধ্যে, প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ সম্পত্তির অধিগ্রহণের বিরুদ্ধে নিম্নস্বাক্ষরকারীর নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষমতি (যদি থাকে) দাখিল করিতে পারিবেন।

২৫/১০/২০২০ তারিখে বা তারিখ হতে তফসিল বর্ণিত সম্পত্তির যৌথ তদন্ত হবে। যৌথ তদন্তকালে উক্ত সম্পত্তির মালিক বা স্বার্থ সম্পন্ন ব্যক্তিকে উপস্থিত থাকিবার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হইলো।

তফসিল

জেলা-গাজীপুর, উপজেলা-গাজীপুর সদর, মৌজা-বড় ভবানীপুর, জেএল নং-৩৫

ক্রমিক নং	আরএস খতিয়ান নং	আরএস দাগ নং	জমির মোট টেক	অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ জমির পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
	৬৮	২৬১	৫০	০.৪২০০ একর	

- উপস্থিত জমির বাস্তব অবস্থা, স্থাপনা, অবকাঠামো ইত্যাদির ভিজিও/সরেজমিন তদন্ত করে মালিকানা/মতল ইত্যাদি তথ্য সংশ্লিষ্ট যৌথ তদন্ত বই প্রস্তুত করা হইবে। নির্ধারিত সময়ে উক্ত তদন্তকালে যত্ন বা ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধি আরওত কাগজপত্র ও মালিকানাসহ (সার্টিফিকেট/মূলকপি) উপস্থিত থাকুন এবং সঠিক তথ্য প্রদান করুন।
- প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে যৌথ তদন্ত তালিকা প্রস্তুতপূর্বক উহা প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ অধিগ্রহণ এলাকার সুবিধাজনক স্থানে এবং নিকটস্থ জমি অফিসে লটকাইয়া দেওয়া হইবে। উহা দেখিয়া আপনি আগতি দিতে পারিবেন। আপনার নামে রেকর্ড হালনাগাদ/নামজারী না হইয়া থাকিলে, অক্লিষ্টে হালকরণপূর্বক বকেয়া জমি উন্নয়ন কর পরিশোধ করিয়া মাখিলা/মওকুফ মাখিলা সংগ্রহ করুন। উহা ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রাপ্তির স্বপক্ষে আপনার মালিকানা প্রমাণে সহায়ক হইবে।
- অবৈধভাবে লাভবান হওয়ার উদ্দেশ্যে জমির শ্রেণী পরিবর্তন, অবকাঠামো নির্মাণ করিবেন না। এরূপ পরিবর্তন বা অবকাঠামো পরিবর্তন লিপিবদ্ধ করা হইবে না এবং আপনি ইহার জন্য কোন ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রাপ্য হইবেন না।
- সকল ক্ষেত্রে নিজে বা ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধির মাধ্যমে সরাসরি আবেদন করুন। ক্ষমতা প্রদানের জন্য নির্ধারিত ফরম ব্যবহার করুন।

জেলা প্রশাসক
গাজীপুর এর পক্ষে

মোঃ কামিল হোসেন মোস্তা
সার্ভিসার
এলএ শাখা, গাজীপুর

মোঃ আবুল কালাম আজাদ
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মৌসুমী মুন্সাক্কুর রহমান
কৃষি অধিদপ্তর কর্মকর্তা
গাজীপুর

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Abbreviation

EC4J	Export Competitiveness for Jobs
DTC	Design and Technology Centre
GETC	General Engineering and Technology Centre
PDO	Project Development Objective
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition Immovable Property Act
WB	World Bank
D&S	Design and Supervision
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
SCM	Stakeholders Consultation Meeting
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanisms

1. Background

The Ministry of Commerce has initiated an Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) Project with financed from World Bank Group to diversify its export volume and markets for attaining a resilience economy. For the purpose, the project is establishing three General and a Design & Technological Centres (GTCs and a DTC) is one of the Key sub-components of the Project and also a Project Development Objective (PDO) to build four world standard TCs with proximity to industry clusters of four target sectors. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has identified the leather, footwear, plastics and light engineering sectors as high potential priority sectors. Rationale of establishment of these TCs are remediation of technological gaps with demand led business services and developing human resources of those sectors. The proposed three GETCs are also expected to provide services related to testing, certification, productivity enhancement, skills development, improvement of product quality, and environmental and social compliance. On the other hand, the proposed DTC will be developed at Boro Bhabanipur under Gazipur Sadar Upazila of Gazipur District to meet particular need of leather and footwear sector with aiming to fill the lacks of producing high value added leather and footwear's for export market. To establish the DTC around 5.0 acre of private is required. There are only two land owners are affected therefore an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared following the Acquisition and Requisition Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and associated World Bank's Policy.

2. Preparation of ARAP

An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) was prepared by the assigned Design and Supervision (D&S) Consultants to deal with social safeguard impacts expected for the proposed DTC. This ARAP was submitted to Project Implementing Unit (PIU), D&S Consultants received comments from PIU and those comments were addressed with the ARAP. Hence, the ARAP was submitted by the PIU to World Bank. The prepared ARAP is applicable where the project affected persons are less than 200.

The ARAP has been prepared in keeping with the requirements and procedural guidelines adopted under this project. The ARAP contains an account of the area on the ground and ownership status of lands and the impacts associated with displacement, stakeholder consultations, a budget for implementation of the impact mitigation measures; and a time-schedule for ARAP implementation. As part of the preparation of the ARAP, one stakeholder/

community consultation was conducted with local level stakeholders as a. The Stakeholders Consultation Meeting (SCM) involved stakeholders, such as affected persons, Ward Member, businessmen, house and other host community along the roads religious leaders, etc. The consultants disclosed the project and its objectives to the stakeholders and also disclose the probable resettlement impacts by the project. It was also disclosed the policy under this RP/ARAP will follow “Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Act, 2017” (ARIPA), and other development partner’s guideline to meet the resettlement impacts of under this project. The consultant heard the comments and feedback of the stakeholders and affected parties as well. It was assured that their comments and recommendations will be taken into concern in designing of the project and also meet the resettlement impacts. Ministry of commerce will disclose this ARAP to the public in Bangladesh by posting it on its website. Ministry of commerce will also ensure that copies are made available at its headquarters and site offices, local government offices and other places accessible to the general public.

3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

For the smooth implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM), PIU has planned for two tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to resolve any complains within 30 working days. First level GRC is local level and the second level GRC is PIU level. Including decentralize mechanism both offline and online grievance complain submission and response mechanism is developed. PIU has already formed the PIU level GRC comprising of seven members. Nonetheless, to ensure accountability, transparency and preventative and responsive both services in the applying Grievance Redress System of the EC4J Project, a Senior Official of the Project devoted to the focal of the GRC whose contact number and email address have been posted with the website of the EC4J Project.

The local level GRC will be formed by EC4J Project before the construction works start by ensuring the representation of relevant stakeholders as suggested with ARAP. A Grievance register will be maintained at the site to ensure that the grievances are recorded well.

4. Status of the Implementation of the ARAP

Good progress has been made by EC4J Project for implementing the ARAP. The status of implementation on the key steps/tasks of ARAP has been presented below:

No.	Task	Status
1	Land Acquisition Processing by DC	Accomplished (Annex-1)
2	Notice u/s 4, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 7	Accomplished Notice u/s 4 on 25 October 2020 (Annex-2); Joint verification on 04 January 2021 (Annex-3); Notice u/s 7 on 17 January 2021 (Annex-4)
3	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DC	Accomplished
4	Notice under section 8	Accomplished On 16 March 2021 (Annex-5)
5	Formation of GRC Committee, with the suggested memberships	PIU level GRC was formed comprising of seven members; The local level GRC will be formed before starting the construction works
6	Preparation of the individual Compensation Schedule or Entitlement File.	Accomplished
7	Disclose the compensation package to PAHs	Accomplished
8	Compensation disbursement	Out of 2 owners, disbursement of 25,84,36,017 BDT for 1 owner has already been made on 04 April 2021 (Annex-6)
9	Notification for removal of the structures	Not accomplished
10	Clear lands and relocate affected households	Not accomplished.

5. Conclusion

EC4J has made good progress on implementation of its ARAP. No issue that is non-complaint to the requirements of the ARAP has been revealed. The EC4J Project will continue to implement and monitor the implementation of the ARAP over the Project period.

Annex

Annex-1: Detail of proposed RS plot for Land Acquisition for establishment of DTC in the Mouza

এক্সপোর্ট কম্পিটিভিনেস ফর জবস (EC4J) প্রকল্পের ডিজাইন ও টেকনোলজি সেন্টার (ভিটিসি) স্থাপনের জন্য গাজীপুর জেলার সদর উপজেলাধীন বড় ভবানীপুর মৌজার অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত জমির দাখলসূচি

ক্রমিক নং	জেলায় নাম	মৌজার নাম	খতিয়ান নম্বর আরএস	মাগ নম্বর আরএস	মাগে মোট জমির পরিমাণ (একরে)	বেকজীয়া শ্রেণি	প্রস্তাবিত জমির পরিমাণ (একরে)	অন্য
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯
০১	গাজীপুর	বড় ভবানীপুর	৮১	২৩৯	০.৯৮০০	বাইদ	০.১২০০	
০২			৬৮	২৪১	২.০৬০০	টেক	০.৪২০০	
০৩			৪৮	২৪৮	১.৬০০০	বাইদ	১.২২০০	
০৪			৭	২৪৯	৩.৪০০০	বাইদ	৩.০৭০০	
০৫			৪৪	৬৩৮	০.৭০০০	টেক	০.০৯০০	
০৬			৭	৬৩৯	০.৭৯০০	বাইদ	০.০৮০০	
					মোট=	৫.০০০০		

মোঃ আবুল কালাম আজাদ
সার্বভৌম
এল.এ. শাখা, গাজীপুর।

মোঃ আশরাফ আলী
সার্বভৌম
এল.এ. শাখা, গাজীপুর।

মোঃ আমরুল ইসলাম মোস্তা
সার্বভৌম
এল.এ. শাখা, গাজীপুর।

মোঃ আব্দুল্লাহ আল হাদী
সার্বভৌম
এল.এ. শাখা, গাজীপুর।



বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS
FOR JOBS (EC4J) PROJECT

জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, গাজীপুর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, গাজীপুর
(ভূমি অধিদপ্তর শাখা)
(খারা ৪ এর (১) নং উপ-খারা দ্রষ্টব্য)
এলএ কেস নং-১৪/২০১৯-২০২০

ফরম "ক"

তারিখ: ২৫/১০/২০২০

নোটিশ

প্রাপক (১) বছর উদ্দিন (২) কামরুদ্দিন, (৩) কলিম উদ্দিন, পিতা-বনম মুলী, সাং-মিল্লা, (৪) আবেশা খাতুন জং-ভাঙ্গের চুলী, সাং-পানিগাইল, (৫) ময়মন রেহা, জং-সাণের আলী, (৬) হাজিরন রেহা, জং-বছিরুদ্দিন, (৭) বজিরন রেহা, জং-মুকুল হাজল, সাং-পতিমপুর, (৮) ফাতেমা খাতুন, জং-কলিম উদ্দিন, সাং-মিল্লা, (৯) নি হেল এড দি আইডিয়াল, জোং হোসাইন বিন এম, এ খালেক, পিতা-শেখ কর্নেল (অব) এম এ খালেক, সাং-তরানীপুর, গাজীপুর সদর, গাজীপুর।

যেহেতু নিম্ন তফসিল বর্ণিত সম্পত্তি, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের আওতাধীন প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ এক্সপোর্ট কম্পিউটিভনেস ফর জবস (EC4J) প্রকল্পের ডিজাইন ও টেকনোলজি সেবার নির্মাণের নিমিত্ত জমি অধিগ্রহণের লক্ষ্যে জনপ্রয়োজন ও জনস্বার্থমূলক উদ্দেশ্যে প্রয়োজন, সেহেতু এক্ষণে স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও মুকুম নথল আইন, ২০১৭ (২০১৭ সনের ২১ নম্বর আইন) এর ৪ ধারার অধীনে এতদ্বারা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য নোটিশ জারী করা হইল যে, বর্ণিত সম্পত্তি সরকার কর্তৃক অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রস্তাব করা হইয়াছে।

উক্ত সম্পত্তিতে স্বার্থবান যে কোন ব্যক্তি এই নোটিশ জারীর পরবর্তী ১৫ (পনের) কার্যদিবসের মধ্যে, প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ সম্পত্তির অধিগ্রহণের বিরুদ্ধে নিম্নস্বাক্ষরকারীর নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষমতি (যদি থাকে) দাখিল করিতে পারিবেন।

২৫/১০/২০২০ তারিখে বা তারিখ হতে তফসিল বর্ণিত সম্পত্তির যৌথ তদন্ত হবে। যৌথ তদন্তকালে উক্ত সম্পত্তির মালিক বা স্বার্থ সম্পন্ন ব্যক্তিকে উপস্থিত থাকিবার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হইলো।

তফসিল

জেলা-গাজীপুর, উপজেলা-গাজীপুর সদর, মৌজা-বড় ভবানীপুর, জেএল নং-৩৫

ক্রমিক নং	আরএস খতিয়ান নং	আরএস দাগ নং	জমির মোট টেক	অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ জমির পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
	৬৮	২৬১	৫০	০.৪২০০ একর	

- উল্লিখিত জমির বাস্তব অবস্থা, স্থাপনা, অবকাঠামো ইত্যাদির ভিত্তিও/সরঞ্জাম তদন্ত করে মালিকানা/মতল ইত্যাদি তথ্য সংশ্লিষ্ট যৌথ তদন্ত বই প্রস্তুত করা হইবে। নির্ধারিত সময়ে উক্ত তদন্তকালে যজ্ঞ বা ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধি আরও ক্যাডাস্ট্রাল ও মপলিডিসহ (স্যাটিফাইড/মুদ্রকপি) উপস্থিত থাকুন এবং সঠিক তথ্য প্রদান করুন।
- প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে যৌথ তদন্ত তালিকা প্রস্তুতপূর্বক উহা প্রজ্ঞাবদ্ধ অধিগ্রহণ এলাকার সুবিধাজনক স্থানে এবং নিকটস্থ ভূমি অফিসে লটকাইয়া দেওয়া হইবে। উহা দেখিয়া আপনি আগতি দিতে পারিবেন। আপনার নামে রেকর্ড হালনাগাদ/নামজারী না হইয়া থাকিলে, অক্লিষ্ট হালকরণপূর্বক বকেয়া ভূমি উন্নয়ন কর পরিশোধ করিয়া মাখিলা/মওকুফ মাখিলা সংগ্রহ করুন। উহা ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রাপ্তির স্বপক্ষে আপনার মালিকানা প্রমাণে সহায়ক হইবে।
- অবৈধভাবে লাভবান হওয়ার উদ্দেশ্যে জমির শ্রেণী পরিবর্তন, অবকাঠামো নির্মাণ করিবেন না। এরূপ পরিবর্তন বা অবকাঠামো পরিবর্তন লিপিবদ্ধ করা হইবে না এবং আপনি ইহার জন্য কোন ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রাপ্য হইবেন না।
- সকল ক্ষেত্রে নিজে বা ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধির মাধ্যমে সরাসরি আবেদন করুন। ক্ষমতা প্রদানের জন্য নির্ধারিত ফরম ব্যবহার করুন।

জেলা প্রশাসক
গাজীপুর এর পক্ষে

মোঃ কামাল হোসেন মোস্তা
সার্ভেয়ার
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মৌসুমী মুন্সাক্কুর রহমান
ভূমি অধিদপ্তর কর্মকর্তা
গাজীপুর

Annex-3: Joint verification

[illegible]

Annex-4: Notice u/s 7

Annex-5: Notice u/s 8

Annex-6: Compensation disbursement

ANNEX: 4

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DTC LAND
(APPROVED BY THE WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD TEAM)**

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Export Competitiveness for Jobs Project

**Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)
For
Design and Technology Centre (DTC), Boro Bhavanipur,
Gazipur Sadar
2020**

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Abbreviation

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ARIPA	Acquisition and requisition of Immoveable property Act
CCS	Consultation and Communication Strategy
CUL	Compensation-Under-Law
CFT	Cubic fit
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DP	Displaced Persons
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HCG	House Construction Grant
HTG	House Transfer Grant
IDA	International Development Association
IOL	Inventory of Losses
INGO	Implementing non-government organizations
IP	Indigenous People
KII	Key Informants Interview
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Proposal
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
OP	Operation Policy
PAVC	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PIU	Program Implementation Unit
PCMU	Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RFT	Running fit
RV	Replacement Value
RC	Replacement Cost
SCM	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
SFT	Square fit
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Compensation	The payment given in cash or in kind to displaced persons (DPs) at replacement cost or at current market value for assets and income sources acquired or adversely affected by the project.
Corridor of impact (COI)	The area that would be cleared of all structures and obstructions.
Cut-off date	Refers to the date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of DPs as determined by a census of persons displaced from assets and livelihoods. The cut-off-date will be disclosed to residents and local officials of each affected village which coincides with the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
Detailed measurement survey (DMS)	With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs done during the preparation of this land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP). The final cost of resettlement will be determined after the DMS.
Displaced person (DP) /affected person (AP)	Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as result of i) acquisition of land; ii) restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eminent domain/compulsory Land acquisition	The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.
Entitlement	Refers to a range of measures of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to DPs/APs in the respective eligibility category.
Income Restoration	This involves re-habilitating the sources of income and productive livelihoods of severely affected and vulnerable DPs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than earned by DPs before resettlement.

Inventory of losses (IOL)	This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the resettlement Action plan (RAP) where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the APs/DPs are likewise determined.
Involuntary resettlement	It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the COI in connection with the Project.
Land acquisition	Refers to the process of acquiring all or part of the land and all assets attached in the land to the ownership and possession of the parties in land need for the Project in return for compensation at replacement cost.
Meaningful consultation	A process that begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle. It will provide relevant and adequate information understandable and accessible to APs with a free atmosphere and gender inclusive and enables the incorporation of all relevant views of APs and other stakeholders into decision making.
Relocation	The physical displacement of a DP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Relocation assistance	Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. It may include transportation, transitional assistance (food, shelter, and social service) that are provided to the DPs during their relocation.
Replacement cost	Replacing an asset at cost in cash or in kind needed at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. The replacement of the asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing market value, or its nearest equivalent, at the time of compensation payment.
Resettlement	Refers to various measures provided to DPs or AHs to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

Resettlement Action plan	A time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Severely APs	This refers to APs/DPs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive assets, (ii) have to relocate, and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Voluntary resettlement	Refers to any resettlement not attributable to forms of land acquisition backed by power of state. Important principles in voluntary resettlement are informed consent and power of choice. The persons involved are knowledgeable about a project and its implications and freely agree to participate. The persons also have the option to agree or disagree with the land acquisition, without adverse consequences being imposed by the state.
Vulnerable groups	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: (i) households that are headed by women with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households.

1. Background of the project

The Ministry of Commerce has initiated an Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) Project with financed from World Bank Group to diversify its export volume and markets for attaining a resilience economy. For the purpose, the project is establishing three General and a Design Technological Centres (GTCs and a DTC) is one of the Key sub-components of the Project and also a Project Development Objective (PDO) to build four world standard TCs with proximity to industry clusters of four target sectors. The GoB has identified the leather, footwear, plastics and light engineering sectors as high potential priority sectors. Rationale of establishment of these TCs are remediation of technological gaps with demand led business services and developing human resources of those sectors. The proposed three GETCs are also expected to provide services related to testing, certification, productivity enhancement, skills development, improvement of product quality, and environmental and social compliance. On the other hand the proposed DTC will be developed to meet particular need of leather and footwear sector with aiming to fill the lacks of producing high value added leather and footwear's for export market. To establish the DTC around 5.0 acre of private is required. There are only two land owners are affected therefore an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is prepared following the Acquisition and Requisition Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and associated World Bank's Policy.

2. Rationale for Preparing this ARAP

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared to deal with social safeguard impacts expected for the proposed DTC. The ARAP is applicable where the project affected persons are less than 200. The ARAP, as proposed here, has addressed the social safeguard issues and impacts that have been identified through census and inventory of losses survey (IOL) undertaken for the project.

The ARAP has been prepared in keeping with the requirements and procedural guidelines adopted under this project. The ARAP contains an account of the area on the ground and ownership status of lands and the impacts associated with displacement, stakeholder consultations, a budget for implementation of the impact mitigation measures; and a time-schedule for ARAP implementation.

2.1. Scope of Involuntary Resettlement

The project will construct multi storied building with having facilities for virtual training, business and advisory services particularly for Footwear and Leather sector, Production of high quality Di and Mold, lab and testing facilities, dormitory and convention Centre. The facilities will be taking into account the Gender and Disability inclusive development construction in its design. In addition energy savings and green building construction facilities are also included in its construction and design. Location of the DTC site and Mouza information are shown in the figure 1 and 2.

Figure 1. LOCATION OF DESIGN TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER (DTC)

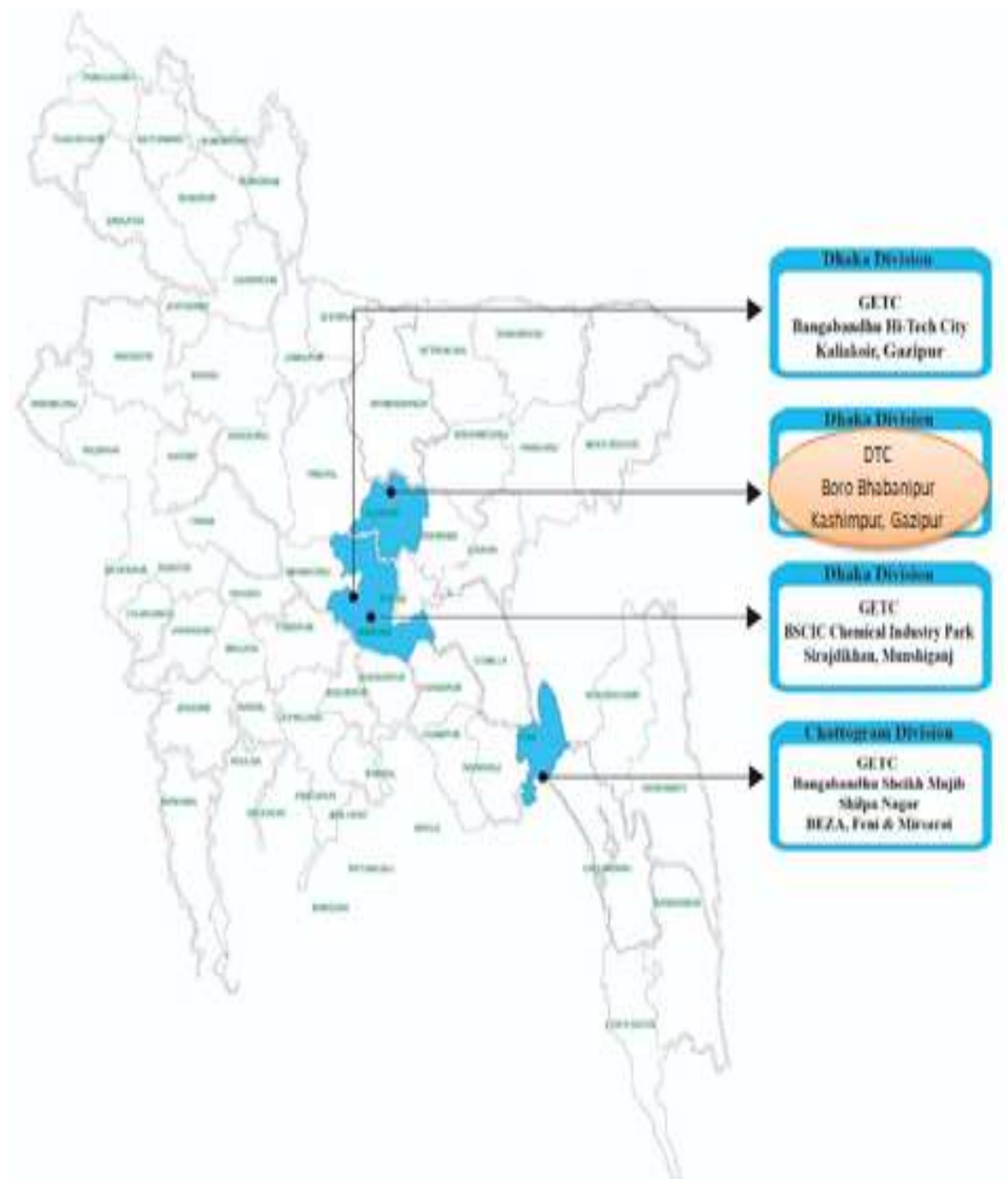


Figure 2. Proposed Area for Design and Technology Center. Boro Bhabanipur, Gazipur



3. Social Safeguards Impacts

3.1 Impact by acquisition of land

The DTC will be established at Boro Bhabanipur (Mouza), Kashimpur, Gazipur Sadar in Dhaka Division. Detailed land information in the Mouza is shown in the table-1.

Table 1. Detailed land information in the Mouza

SL NO.	Name of the police station	Name of the Mouza	J,L No	Sheet No	RS Plot No.	Amount of land	Full/Partial plot
01	Joydebpur	Boro Bhabanipur	35	01	248, 249, 239, 241	4.83	Partial
02	Joydebpur	Boro Bhabanipur	35	02	636, 639	0.17	partial
Total						5.00	

Source: LA plan of this project

According to the land acquisition plan, DTC is required around 5.0 acre of land which is barren and cultivable in nature. Of the total land, all are private land including Baid and Tak category, details of the affected land in the table- 2. Acquisition of both private and government will follow ARIPA 2017.

Table 2. Category of affected land

SL No.	Name of the District	Name of the Mouza	Khatian No (RS)	Plot No (RS)	Total land in the plot (acre)	Category of land	Amount of Proposed land (acre)
01	Gazipur	Boro Bhabanipur	81	239	0.9800	Baid	0.1200
02			68	241	2.0600	Tak	0.4200
03			48	248	1.6000	Baid	1.2200
04			7	249	3.4000	Baid	3.0700
05			44	638	0.7000	Tak	0.0900
06			7	639	7900	Baid	0.0800
			Total land = 5.00 acre				

Source: LA plan of this project

3.2 Impact by the Affected Structure

According to the census and Inventory of Losses (IoL) survey, total **120** sft primary structures will be affected by the project. Table-3 below shows that quantity of the structure to be affected by the sub-project.

Table 3. Affected Primary structures

Structure Type	No. of Structure	Area (sft.)
Pucca	1	120
Total	1	120

Source: Census and IOL, 2020

Apart from that the project will affected some secondary structures. Detail of the secondary structure is given in the table below.

Table 4. Affected Secondary structures

Structure Type	No. of Structure	Area (no/sft/cft)
Deep tube well (Number)/motor	1	4
Sanitary Toilet (Number)	1	2
Septic Tank (Cft)	1	30
Slab Toilet (Number)	2	2
Stair (Sft)	1	36
Varonda (Sft)	1	30
RCC Pillar(Number)	1	6
Grand Total	8	110

Source: Census and IOL, 2020

3.3 Impact on Common Property Resources and Community

The proposed site for the DTC land is vacant mostly where larger part of this land is barren. There is no any common property resources found. In addition, there is no tenant or renter belongs in the DTC area. It is assumed that project's zone of influence and project induced enhancement may increase over population on the existing community property resources especially schools, mosque and trample or other social properties.

4. Socio-economic Information and Profile

4.1. Demographic information

Bangladesh is a small but highly populous country. The current population is 165.4 million (165,491,971 estimated) and ranks on 8th position by the population and presents highest density in the world³. The population scenario of the DTC area is almost same as the country i.e., highly populous. According to the census, total 02 HHs including 10 members will be affected along the proposed DTC area, of them 6 are male and 4 are female. The average HH member size is 5. There is no indigenous person found.

Table 5. Demography of the HHs

Total HHs	Male	Female	Total	Ave. person
02	6	4	10	5

Source: Census and IOL, 2020

4.2. Educational qualification

Education level of the affected people in DTC area is found much higher than the national average education level. According to Bangladesh Economic Review 2018, the average literacy rate of the country is about 76% .As per the census, among the members no one is found illiterate and everyone can sign. Under SSC holds 20% while the highest percentage on the up to SSC and HSC or equivalent around 60 and graduate or equal level is 20% respectively.

Table 6. Education Level of Affected Family Members

Education Level	Number family Members	%
No Schooling	0	0
Sign Only	0	0
Under SSC	2	20
Up to SSC	3	30
HSC or equivalent	3	30
Graduate or EQ	2	20
Grand Total	10	100

Source: Census and IOL, 2020

4.3. Poverty Line, Income and Expenditure of HHs

Poverty can be earmarked by income level of the households. The concept of absolute poverty is the minimum level of income that is needed for physical survival. According to 'SDGs: Bangladesh Progress Report-2018' the country's poverty rate is 21.8⁴ and incidence of extreme poverty is 11.3. According to the Bangladesh Economic Review of 2019, yearly per capita national income is BDT 160,060 or 13,338 per month (page xxxiii). The survey on the affected HHs in DTC area found that 100% household's income is

³ UN population estimation on 29 December, 2020. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/bangladesh-population/>

² Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2011.

⁴ Bangladesh Economic Review- 2019, Ministry of Finance, GoB, Chapter 13- Poverty Alleviation, page No.224.

more than BDT 160,060. Measuring the HH average income, there will be no vulnerable assistance needed. Generationally, many people from DTC area have been living in outside particularly in Dhaka City however many worker (garments) living in this area (nearby). The residents of this area are doing different occupations and mostly involved in small business for their daily earnings. It is seemed that substantial number of people belongs to middle income group and most of the local people are well off.

Table 7: Income level of the HHs

Income level	No. of People	%
Less than Equal to 160,060	0	00.00
More than Equal to 160,060	2	100.00
Grand Total	2	100.00

Source: Census and IOL, 2020

4.4. Access to various civic amenities

Affected people enjoy various civic facilities including access to safe drinking water, access to sanitary toilet and supply of electricity. In case of fuel for cooking, people mostly use fire wood, Gas and electricity. It is good sign that everyone has drinking water access, of the affected people use Piped/Supply water from the local government. Including use deep tub well. Health and hygiene condition among the affected people is significantly high. All HHs use sanitary latrine. Electricity coverage in the project area is about 100% through Power Development Board (PDB) and Rural Electrification Board (REB).

5. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

One stakeholder/ community consultation was conducted with local level stakeholders as a part of ARP preparation. The Stakeholders Consultation Meeting (SCM) involved stakeholders, such as affected persons, Ward Member, businessmen, house and other host community along the roads religious leaders, etc.

The consultants disclose the project and its objectives to the stakeholders and also disclose the probable resettlement impacts by the project. It was also disclosed the policy under this RP/ARAP will follow “Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Act, 2017” (ARIPA), and other development partner’s guideline to meet the resettlement impacts of under this project. The consultant heard the comments and feedback of the stakeholders and affected parties as well. It was assured that their comments and recommendations will be taken into concern in designing of the project and also meet the resettlement impacts.

Ministry of commerce will disclose this ARAP to the public in Bangladesh by posting it on its website. Ministry of commerce will also ensure that copies are made available at its headquarters and site offices, local government offices and other places accessible to the general public.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

The ministry of commerce will establish a GRM to address grievances and complaints that may come from local communities / individuals during the course of implementing the ARAP and other civil works. The primary objective is to resolve them amicably and quickly through negotiations, in order to avoid disruptions in construction works. For the purpose ministry of commerce will constitute one or more Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), depending on location of the work sites.

There is a two-tier bottom up GRC system in this Project. First, there is a GRCs at the local level, hereafter called Local GRC (union/municipality level or sub project); and second, GRC at the PIU level to give room for grievances to be fairly reviewed. The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed by the local committees as well as by the project management.

Generally, grievances are compensation-related. To provide a more structured local level GRM, project-level grievance redress mechanism, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed as soon as the funding of the project becomes effective and will continue until project completion. Deputy Project Director -2 has been nominated as the Focal Point of the GRC at PIU level. In the PIU level GRC consist of seven members while of the GRC of the local level may consist of the representative from the factory, chair/ representative of the of the Union Council or a responsible person of the sub project and a local leader or respectable community leader like teacher , religion leader where the project is located, a witness for the AP, and a representative from a local group (i.e. religious, teacher, etc.).

Both online and offline Grievance Redress System has been developed. Each complain of any grieved person will be recorded and notify timely through available web based digital tracking system. Reported complain will be dissolved within 30 (Thirty) working days.

The record will include the contact details of the complainant, date the complaint was received and the nature of the complaint, agreement on corrective actions and the date it was enforced, and the final outcome. Complaints received, with appropriate documentation, will become part of the environmental and social monitoring reports submitted to WB.

If the project component will not involve compensation on entitlements, the current GRS will deal with project-specific environmental and social concerns/issues. PIU will ensure that the grievance redress mechanism maintains a transparent process that is gender and special needs-responsive, culturally-appropriate and easily accessible to all project affected people at no costs and without retribution. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

All decisions given by the GRC, and accepted by the aggrieved persons, will be binding on ministry of commerce. Ministry of commerce will document the grievances in appropriate details, as well as the decisions given by the GRC.

7. Legal Framework

7.1. Bangladesh Laws

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh was the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982. This ordinance was repealed by the newly passed act under the name of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017. The ARIPA 2017 Act requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest.

The Ministry of Land (MOL) has the overall responsibility to enforce land acquisition. The MOL delegates some of its authority to the Commissioner at the Divisional level and to the Deputy Commissioner at the District level. The Deputy Commissioners are empowered by the MOL to process land acquisition and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. The burden to establish his/her legal rights to the acquired property in order to be eligible for compensation under the law is on the landowner. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to acquire a maximum of 50 standard bigha (16.50 acres) of land without any litigation for which he would obtain the approval of the Divisional Commissioner. Acquisition of land exceeding 16.50 acres has to be approved from the central land allocation committee (CLAC) headed by the prime minister of the Government of Bangladesh. In the case of acquiring Khas land (government owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MOL.

Under the ARIPA 2017, The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1) of the Act. The DCs thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures and income due to compulsory nature of the acquisition. The compensation such determined is called the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. The previous ARIPO of 1982 did not prescribe the acquisition of officially registered places of worship, graveyards and cremation grounds for any purpose. However, the new Act of ARIPA 2017 under section 4 (13) permits the acquisition of those properties if it is for a public purpose provided the project for which the land is acquired provides for similar types of assets in some other appropriate place. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government khas land are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a particular public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. The new Act under section 4 (2) also facilitates the private organizations to request from the government to acquire the land for their development activities. Furthermore, the new Act under its section 15 provides for the acquisition of entire houses/buildings if their owners request to acquire the entire house or building against partial acquisition. The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired. The previous Ordinance of 1982 did not address social and economic

impacts resulting from land acquisition such as compensation and other assistance for non-titleholder project-displaced persons such as informal settlers (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders without registration document. Furthermore, the Ordinance did not provide for compensation for loss of livelihoods and incomes.

Table 8. Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
Section 4(1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology. 	Deputy Commissioner
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 7 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1) and (2)	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above mentioned sub-sections.	
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from Deputy Commissioner. There is no fixed time for this.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 12	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

7.2. World Bank OP 4.12

The objectives of OP 4.12 with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The OP 4.12 covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

For any WB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, from the early stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement (IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible and where IR is unavoidable, displaced persons (DPs) will be compensated full replacement close for their losses;
- (ii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs and provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- (iii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their

entitlements and resettlement options. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (iv) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (v) Prepare and disclosure a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (vi) Consider and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- (vii) Disclose monitoring reports.

8. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

All DPs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date⁵ will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

The entitlement matrix (Table-9) summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with the government and WB policies. Where the entitlement matrix does not cover a particular impact it can be enhanced in the resettlement plans based on the findings of the socio-economic assessment and detailed census survey. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the sub-project RAPs as required.

Table 9. Entitlement Matrix

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Loss of Agricultural Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC)	CCL by DC as per 2017 LA Act The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) of land (to be determined by PVAC) paid by the Project as additional payments. Replacement Value includes Stamp duty and registration cost at the rate of 15% of Current Market Price to be assessed by PVAC.
Loss of Homestead, Commercial, Industrial land and Common Property Resources	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	CCL by DC as per 2017 LA Act The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) of land (to be determined by PVAC) paid by the Project as additional payments. Replacement Value includes Stamp duty and registration cost at the rate of 15% of current Market Price to be assessed by PVAC.
Loss of Water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated)	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	CCL by DC as per 2017 LA Act The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) of land (to be determined by PVAC) paid by the Project as additional payments.

⁵ The cut-off date for title holders is decided according to the formal government notification, and for non-titleholders the date of the census survey during the detailed design stage. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. The EA/IA will take video and photo documentation to ensure documentation of entitled persons on the cut-off date.

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
		Replacement Value includes Stamp duty and registration cost at the rate of 15% of current Market Price to be assessed by PVAC.
Loss of Residential Structures with title to Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<p>CCL by DC for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act</p> <p>The difference between CCL and Replacement Value (RV) for structures as determined by PVAC</p> <p>Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RV of the structure</p> <p>Owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p>
Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structures with title to Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<p>CCL by DC for commercial/industrial structures as per 2017 LA Act</p> <p>The difference between CCL and Replacement Cost (RC) for structures as determined by PVAC</p> <p>Transfer and Reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RV of the structure</p> <p>Owner allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost</p>
Loss of Residential And other Physical Structures without title to land (squatters/informal settlers)	Socially recognized owners of structures	<p>Compensation for the structures based on PWD rates to be determined by PVAC at replacement value</p> <p>Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RV of the structure</p> <p>Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within the given time by concern ministry/department</p>
Loss of Physical & Cultural Resources (PCR) and Common Property Resources (CPRs) structures(a)	<p>(a) Legal owners (or registered committees) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.</p> <p>(b) Socially recognized owners of structures</p>	<p>(a) CCL by DC to legal owners, plus the difference between CCL and RV of structure as determined by PVAC.</p> <p>Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RV of the structure</p>

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
with or(b)without title to land	identified during census and verified by JVC	Owner(s) allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost
8.(a)Loss of Trees with title to land; and (b) owner of trees on public land or lessees	Legal owner as identified by DC. Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by census. Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land.	(a)Timber trees and bamboos: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC. For fruit trees: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC. Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value OR (b)Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RV for those without title to land. For fruit trees: compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RV for those without title to land. Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value Owner of trees (in both cases) will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost
Loss of Standing Crops/Fish stock with (a)title to land and(b)without title to land.	(a)Legal owner/ cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and MINISTRY OF COMMERCE. (b)socially recognized users of land identified during census and validated by JVC	(a)CCL for crops by DC for those with titles and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC; OR (b) Compensations for crops/fish stock at RV to be determined by PVAC for those without title. Owners/Users will be allowed to take crops and fish stock(within project declared deadline)
Loss of Leased or mortgaged agricultural land or ponds and commercial land	Agricultural and commercial plot owner(s) on the Project area Titled and non-titled leaseholders/ licensees/sharecroppers	CCL as per law for those with registered contracts/lease OR Cash grant @ BDT 400.00 per decimal with maximum of BDT 40,000.00 will be paid to the non-titled sharecroppers, licensees and lessees of agricultural land, and pond by the Project through INGO/Consulting Firm. In both cases, the cultivator will be allowed to take the crops/fish free of costs within the BR declared deadline.

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
Loss of Income from dismantled commercial and business premises	Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of notice and/or identified by census.	Small and Medium Business: Cash grant of BDT18,000 for loss of business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 6,000 for 3 months). Large Scale Business (Having Trade License and IT certificate):Cash grant of BDT60,000 for loss of large business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT20,000 for 3 months)
Loss of Income (wage earners in agricultural, small business and industry; excluding owners or employers)	Regular employees/wage earners affected by the acquisition as identified by census.	Cash grant of BDT15,000 (equivalent to 2 months average income).
Assistance to Vulnerable households	Households under the Poverty level	BDT 10,000.00 as one time grant in addition to other compensations
Loss of Income from rented-out Residential and commercial premises	Owner of the rented- out premises as identified by census.	Grant for loss of rental income for rented-out residential and commercial structures equivalent to three (3) months rental income not exceeding BDT12, 000.00.
Rental assistance For tenants in order to support them finding alternative place to rent	Tenants in rented structures as identified by census.	Rental assistance for both residential and commercial tenants equivalent to two (2) months' rent not exceeding BDT8,000.00. In addition, Moving grant of BDT 4,000.00.
Unforeseen Adverse impacts	Households/persons Affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation– for instance, any Project Induced impacts	Compensations/allowance and assistance depending on type of loss will follow entitlement matrix
Temporary impact during construction	Households/persons and/or community affected by construction impacts	The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials as per entitlement matrix (see entitlementmeasure#1).

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
		<p>All temporary use of lands outside proposed site to be through written approval of the land owner and contractor.</p> <p>Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard.</p>

9. Property Valuation and Assessment Committee (PAVC)

A Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC), constituting of 03 (three) members will be formed headed by General Manager/Joint Secretary or equivalent officer to be nominated by the Project Director from ministry of commerce. They will identify all impacts along the project right of way and ascertain unit rates of affected properties. They will also (i) provide guidance for assessment of valuation for affected properties, and (ii) recommend the cash assistance to the PMU for approval. The PAVC will be comprised of the following members-

- General Manager/Joint Secretary or equivalent officer as nominated by Project Director : Convener;
- Representative of the Deputy Commissioner –Member
- A representative from local NGO/CBO /INGO - Member Secretary

10. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

All land is belonging to the two land owners. One of them is an association or Cooperative and another one is a single owner. A small portion of this land is cultivable but only a single crop is produced. Moreover, both of the owners are willing to sell their land as the sake of their own interest as currently to compensation cost is three times of present Mouza's price. They PAPs are preferred self-relocation mode.

10.1. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

During field observation found a diverse occupation pattern in the project area. More than 15 occupational groups have found. Business, service, garments worker, day laboring, expatriate, agriculture, and service are the main occupations. Female persons are mostly garments worker and housewife, although some female were found engaged in business, day laboring, service and domestic maid for their livelihood. Unemployment rate in the project area is significantly low. However, it is assumed that project's zone of influence and project induced enhancement may stimulate the others local people who are living in this area. Though the Affected HHs are well off however livelihood restoration program can be taken for vulnerable host community for ensuring the holistic development. So, income and livelihood restoration program can be taken for whom, especially for the vulnerable people i.e female headed HHs, disables, needy women and poor HHs etc. This Income Generating Activities (IGA) would inspire for such people

particularly female and vulnerable people for doing more income generating activities to align them in the mainstreaming economic development.

There are various modes of Income Generating Alternatives (IGA) are preferred by the local people. Most of them preferred to receive technical training from the project authority. They assumed that these training opportunities would help to manage job in the DTC. Besides, Small business, computer, tailoring, agriculture, driving, poultry rearing etc. are demanded

11. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

The total estimated budget for land acquisition and resettlement budget (LAR) comes up BDT **408,843,991**. Of the total budget BDT **382,640,109** to be paid by DC while BDT **26,203,882** be determined by PAVC and paid by ministry of commerce. The respective budget of LAR is present as follows. The budget is prepared following the resettlement entitlement matrix adopted under this project.

Table 10. Summary of Resettlement budget

Item of Cost	BDT	To be paid by DC	To be paid by Ministry of Commerce
Cost for land acquisition	374,364,639	374,364,639	0
Cost for primary structure	353,040	353,040	0
Cost for Secondary structure	280,486	280,486	0
Resettlement Benefits / allowance/assistance	7,099,023	0	7,099,023
Initial Total	382,097,188	374,998,165	7,099,023
Administrative cost for LA process @ 2% of DC budget	7,641,944	7,641,944	0
Contingency @ 5% the total budget	19,104,859		19,104,859
Grand total	408,843,991	382,640,109	26,203,882

The cost of land acquisition is BDT 374,364,639 as per the initial approval. However, breakdown of other supplementary costs are shown the under math tables;

Table 11: Estimated cost for primary structures

Total primary structure cost is required is BDT 353,040 only.

Structure Type	No. of Structure	Area (SFT)	Rate of Structure	Amount (BDT)
Pucca	1	120	2,942	353,040
Grand Total	1	120	2,942	353,040

Table 12: Estimated Cost for secondary structure

Total secondary structural cost is required BDT 280,486 only.

Structure Type	No. of Structure	Area/Sft/cft/	Rate	Amount (BDT)
Deep tube well (Number)/motor	1	4	6,667	26,668
Sanitary Toilet (Number)	1	2	60,003	120,006
Septic Tank (Cft)	1	30	300	9,000
Slab Toilet (Number)	2	2	4,452	8,904
Stair (Sft)	1	36	2,200	79,200
Varonda (Sft)	1	30	957	28,710
RCC Pillar(Number)	1	6	1,333	7,998
Grand Total	8	828		280,486

Table 13. Resettlement Benefits/Assistance

Total resettlement and associated cost is BDT 7,099,023 only.

SL.	Area of Resettlement and Associated task	Quantity/ Rate/No	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 15% of replacement cost of land	(estimated)	LS	1,500,000
2	Structure Transfer Grant (STG) @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures	(estimated)	LS	359,609
3	Structure Construction Grant (SCG) @ 15% of the replacement value of structures	(estimated)	LS	839,414
4	Special Assistance to vulnerable HHs @ Tk. 10,000/- as one time grant.	(estimated)	LS	300,000
5	Grant for IGA	(estimated)	LS	2,000,000
6	INGO support	(estimated)	LS	2,000,000
7	Other costs	(estimated)	LS	100,000
	Total			7,099,023

12. Institutional Arrangements

As the number of PAPs is very small, Ministry of commerce itself or by the assistance of Implementing Non-government (INGO) or consulting firm will implement the ARAP. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of ministry of commerce will designate an appropriate official (or can appoint a resettlement consultant) who will undertake all necessary tasks required for ARAP implementation and ensure monitoring of

INGO/consulting firm's activities in field level. If ministry of commerce is engaged any firm, then it would expedite the RP implementation activities.

13. ARAP Implementation Schedule

The implementation is scheduled for a year due to having acquisition of private and administrative procedure of DC offices. NGO/relevant consulting firm can assist Ministry of Commerce to expedite LA activities and other resettlement benefits disbursement. ARAP implementation will begin with constitution of the GRC, preparation of the entitlement file for each Project affected person (PAP), disbursement of the compensation, and removal of the structures, as well as removal of the trees. It is to be noted that civil works can begin only after payment of the compensation to the individual PAPs. The following is a tentative time-schedule for ARAP implementation

Table 14: ARAP implementation schedule

No.	Task	Year 1			
		1	2	3	4
	Yearly Quarters				
1	Land Acquisition Processing by DC				
2	Notice u/s 4, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 7				
3	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DC				
4	Notice under section 8 by DC				
5	Formation of GRC Committee, with the suggested memberships				
6	Preparation of the individual Compensation Schedule or Entitlement File.				
7	Disclose the compensation package to PAHs				
8	Compensation disbursement				
9	Notification for removal of the structures				
10	Clear lands and relocate affected households				

14. Monitoring and Reporting

As to ARAP implementation, monitoring will primarily include completion of the tasks that will allow civil the works. These are:

- Formation of the GRC and monitoring its activities, recording the grievances /complaints, as well as the measures taken to resolve them.
- Preparing the compensation schedule for the individual PAPs as might be required for official recordkeeping.
- Disbursing the compensation to the PAPs
- Notifying the PAPs by when they will have to vacate the land they are occupying, in view of commencement of the civil works.

Ministry of commerce will prepare a brief evaluation report, at completion of the above tasks, focusing on (i) whether or not, or the extent to which the measures were effective to mitigate the impacts; (ii) whether the process undertaken to implement the ARAP was appropriate; and (iii) the lessons that have been learned, and how they could be used to improve a similar resettlement program.

ANNEX: 5

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

IEE checklist for proposed industrial projects of Orange-B and Red Categories*

Please provide necessary information in blank place/ please tick and attach necessary documents along with necessary information

1.0 General Information

- 1.1 Name of the company / Entrepreneur** : Ministry of Commerce
- A) Name of the Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurs** : Export Competitiveness for Jobs Project, Ministry of Commerce
- B) Mailing address** : Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) Project, Ministry of Commerce, Government of Bangladesh, SEL Rose N Dale Building (6th Floor), 116 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
- 1.2 Name of the Industry/ Training Centre** : Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) Design and Technology Centre (DTC)
- A) Address of the location of the Industry/Project** : Boro Bhabanipur (Mouza), Kashimpur, Gazipur Sadar, Dhaka Division
- B) Present address of the office** : Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) Project, Ministry of Commerce, Government of Bangladesh, SEL Rose N Dale Building (6th Floor), 116 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
- C) Telephone/Fax** : +880-2-41030362
- D) E-Mail** : info@ec4j.gov.bd

(Please attach general location map of the project area that shows important structures like roads, canal, wetlands/beel, river, forest etc. Please mark the general map as attached in **Attachment -1A**)

2.0 Description of the Proposed Project

- 2.1 Amount of total investment** t BDT (in Lakh)= 9,208.55
- 2.2 Description of the land of the project**
- A) Amount of the total land of the project:** 5 Acres or 20,234.3 Square metre
- B) Amount of land for development:** 5 Acres or 20,234.3 Square metre

C) Amount of land for the development of infrastructure 9106 Square metre (Total building area)
(Please attach layout plan: attachment-2A, map indicating project adjacent area: attachment-2B and picture of project site)

2.3 Use of proposed project land

2.3.1 **Current use of land:** Agriculture, farm land and vancant

2.3.2 **Use of land within 1 kilometer radius**

Industry, agriculture, residential purposes, forest and water bodies mostly.

2.2.3 **Width of the main road nearby the project** 10.14 metre

2.3.4 **The objects/installations exists within 1 kilometer radius of the project**

✓ Water body/Wetland	o Natural waterway	o Water body for flood control	✓ Forest
o Park/ play ground	o Mountain/Hill	o Other	✓ Residential area

2.3.5 **The objects/installations exists within 500 metre radius of the project**

o Important historical site	o Military installations	o Special area	o Ecologically critical area
o Key Point Installation	✓ Hospital/ clinic	✓ Educational institution	o Protected area
o Air polluting industry	✓ Residential area	o Food silo	o Other

2.3.6 **Project boundaries**

North Gas pipeline, 4 ft width drain & 30ft road

South Agricultural land

East Rainfall runoff drainage, Netting Factory, Forest department land

West Garment Industry (Northern Fashion Ltd.), Agricultural land

2.4 Description of Project Phases

2.4.1 **Construction Phase**

2.4.1.1 **Building for the Industry/ Training Centre**

Use of diffrent floors of the building		Number of Room in Floor	Area of floor (square metre)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will be constructed <input type="checkbox"/> Will be rented			
✓	Laboratories / Lecture Rooms	23	3121.5
✓	Academic Staffs (including Executives)	33	553.7
✓	Administration/Office	11	264.8

✓	R&D, Testing & Certification	18	161.7
✓	Social Development Services (Medicals, Lady's common Room, Student Union, Job counseling)	8	255.5
✓	Library	4	418.1
✓	Facility Management (Engineering & Technical Services and Maintenance)	7	65.0
✓	Lobby, Corridor, Toilet		1936.1
✓	Auditorium	1	232.3
✓	Cafeteria	1	185.8
✓	Gym	1	185.8
✓	Security (Gates)	1	55.7
✓	Electric Substation	1	185.8
✓	Generator/Pump	1	371.6
✓	ETP/ STP		278.7
✓	Residential Building	146	2972.9

2.4.1.2 Utility facilities for construction of the building

A) Water

Source: Deep Tube Well Daily use: 4 Cubic metre

B) Electricity

Source: Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) line Daily use: kWh

2.4.2 Operation Phase

2.4.2.1 Production activity of the industry/ process description (If needed, please use extra space and attach the flow diagram: NA)

This is a training centre. The purpose of this centre is to train the participants/trainees on specific manufacturing process. The general approach is to identify the participants, conduct training for them and capacity building of the participants on quality product manufacturing.

2.4.2.2 Operation time of the industry/ Training centre:

Average	8	Hour/daily	5	Day/week
Maximum	12	Hour/daily	6	Day/week

2.4.2.3 Raw materials and manufactured products *(Please provide the list of all chemicals to be used and use extra space if necessary)*

Training will be provided on how to manufacture specific products. As this is a training center, significant volume of products will not be manufactured. Rather, the manufacturing process (leather product, footwear) will be part of training. The student will learn the process of production in this training centre.

Raw materials	Source of raw materials	Amount (annual)
NA	NA	NA

2.4.2.4 Production capacity of this Training Centre *(Please provide list of all manufactured products, use extra space if necessary)*

Skilled manpower/professional is the key product after getting the training. Large number of student will work for other industries after completing the training session.

Manufactured products	Amount (annual)
NA	NA

2.4.2.5 Description of human resource: The tentative number of academic, trainer, administrative personnel and trainee has been estimated at this stage.

Administrative staff	:	19
Academic Staff (including Executives)	:	58
R&D, Testing & Certification Staff	:	18
Social Development Services (Medicals, Student Union, Job counseling) Staff	:	7
Librarian	:	2
Facility Management (Engineering & Technical Services and Maintenance)	:	7
Environmental Specialist	:	1
ETP personnel	:	1
Security personnel	:	5
Technicians/staff/worker	:	30

Total : 148

2.4.2.6 Description of machineries of Training Centre: *(Please provide list of all required machineries, use extra space if needed)*

Different types of prototype machineries will be used at the laboratories to trained the students. Those machines will not be used for commercial purposes.

Machineries	Number
NA	NA

2.4.2.7 Electricity supply

Supplier	Production capacity (kVA)	Demand (kW)
o National electricity grid line	33	Supplied Latter
o Owned generator	10	Supplied Latter

2.4.2.8 Water supply

Source	Description	Use of water
o Supplied water		
o Surface/Ambient water		
o Owned tube well and rain water harvesting system (RWHS):	DTW and RWHS in the Training Centre	180 (m ³ /day)
o Recycled water		
o Other		

2.4.2.9 Fuel supply (Gas/coal/ furnace oil etc.)

Source: Titash Gas Distribution Company Ltd.	Daily use: Will be Supplied	Cubic metre
--	-----------------------------	-------------

3.0 List of industrial wastes from laboratories/training centre *(Please mark the wastes generated in the process)*

- ☐ Acid wastes (Example: Hydrochloric acid, Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid etc.)
- ☒ Alkaline wastes (Caustic soda, caustic potash, alkaline cleaner etc.)
- ☐ Asbestos wastes
- ☐ Ceramic/ mineral wastes

- ☐ Contaminated container or vessel (where chemicals or paints etc. were kept before)
- ☐ Chemical fertilizer and Pesticide wastes
- ☐ Glass wastes
- ☐ Stable wastes (Solidified, chemically fixed and encapsulated wastes)
- ✓☐ Inorganic chemical wastes (example: Arsenic, Copper, Cadmium etc.)
- ✓☐ Hide/Leather wastes
- ✓☐ Metallic wastes
- ✓☐ Oil (example: waste oil, oil/water mixture)
- ✓☐ Organic Sludge
- ✓☐ Organic solvent (example: halogenated, aliphatic, aromatic compounds)
- ✓☐ Colour/ ink/ paint wastes
- ✓☐ Paper wastes
- ☐ Pathogenic or infectious wastes
- ☐ Pharmaceuticals wastes
- ✓☐ Plastic wastes
- ✓☐ Painting wastes
- ✓☐ Degradable wastes (example: grease trapped wastes, animal wastes)
- ☐ Reactive chemical wastes (example: explosive, reducing and oxidizing agents)
- ✓☐ Resin/latex/ adhesive
- ✓☐ Rubber wastes
- ✓☐ Styrofoam wastes
- ✓☐ Tannery wastes
- ✓☐ Textile wastes
- ☐ Other, please specify

4.0 Produced liquid wastes: (source of liquid wastes, nature of pollutant and mention approximate quantity and use of extra space if needed)

Source of liquid wastes	Approximate quantity	<u>Nature of pollutant</u>	
		Poisonous/ Polluted	General
✓ <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratories and Training centre		✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Washing/cleaning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cooling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic sanitary waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycled water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1 Treatment process of liquid wastes

Source of liquid waste	Own ETP+STP	CETP	Direct dispose
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratories and Training centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Washing/cleaning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cooling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycled water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Total amount

Final destination of discharged liquid waste : Use the treated water as much as possible and remainings will be discharged to the local drainage system

4.1.1 Treatment of proposed liquid waste (Please attach the layout plan of ETP, STP: Attachment 4A) (The location of the ETP with layout plan has been identified at this stage.)

Treatment Capacity of ETP: Will be provided after detail design Cubic metre/daily

Units of ETP : 1 (One)

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Screening	<input type="checkbox"/> Equalization	<input type="checkbox"/> Grit removal
Physical	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil-water separator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Adsorption	<input type="checkbox"/> Disinfection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pH correction
Chemical	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flocculation/coagulation	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical oxidation	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sequencing batch reactor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Activated Sludge	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerated lagoon
Organic	<input type="checkbox"/> Biological contactor	<input type="checkbox"/> Trickling filter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stabilization pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Digestion	
Sludge treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thickening	<input type="checkbox"/> Sun dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Burn in brick field
	<input type="checkbox"/> Digestion	<input type="checkbox"/> De-watering	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Ion exchange	<input type="checkbox"/> Membrane filtration	<input type="checkbox"/> Reverse osmosis

☐ Activated carbon
adsorption

☐ Septic tank and soak
well

4.1.2 Sanitary waste removal/ treatment method (Please attach layout of STP: Attachment 4B) (The process and the location of the STP with layout plan has been identified at this stage.

Capacity: The capacity of STP will be supplied latter

☐ Discharge in Existing sewerage system

✓ ☐ Sewerage treatment plant

☐ Septic tank and soak well

☐ Other

4.1.3 Water treatment method

o Chlorination

✓ Deionization

o Reverse osmosis

o Other

5.0 Drainage system (please attach layout plan of drainage: Attachment 5)

(The layout of drainage system will be supplied once this is completed by the Engineering Team)

Type ☐ Open drain

✓ ☐ Closed/ Underground drainage

Where the drainage system will be connected?

✓ ☐ Public drainage

☐ Canal/river

☐ Other _____

6.0 Particles and air emission (Please mention the source of air pollutants and nature of pollutants and use extra space if necessary)

	Source	Nature of particles and air emission					
		Particles	Acid vapor	Sulphur-di-oxide	NO _x	Ink and dust	CO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power plant						
✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	Construction Works	Moderate		Minimum	Minimum		Minimum
✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	Own generator	Minimum		Minimum	Minimum		Minimum
<input type="checkbox"/>	Furnace						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oven						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Varnish Kettle						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paint booth						
✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	Residential Cooking						Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incinerator						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rotary kiln						

<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintenance Work	Moderate		Minimum	Minimum		Minimum
--------------------------	------------------	----------	--	---------	---------	--	---------

6.1 Control measures of air emission (Please tick beside the structures to be established)

<input type="checkbox"/> Chimney	<input type="checkbox"/> Dust collector	<input type="checkbox"/> Scrubber	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhaust fan
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic gas filtration	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas adsorption	<input type="checkbox"/> Cyclone (Duct, ID Fan and including stack)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrostatic precipitator (ESP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Houses/Fabric Filtration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Sprinkler for dust suppression	

7 Noise control measures (Please tick beside the structures to be established)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insulator
<input type="checkbox"/>	Muffler
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Silencer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Thick wall
<input type="checkbox"/>	Glasswool
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canopy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Greenbelt

8 Planned measures for occupational health and safety (Please beside the measures those will be ensured)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Musk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safety goggles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safety boot
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Helmet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earplug
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vest (HVSA)

9.0 Impact assessment and mitigation

Legend D-Direct impact In- Indirect impact
L- Long term impact S- Short term impact
R- Reversible I- Irreversible

9.1 Construction Phase

	Probable impact	Significance of impact			Mitigating/enhancement measures
		D/In	L/S	R/I	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Generation of dusts due to cleaning, construction and earthen works	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular sprinkling of water on earthen road or open land/field ✓ Cleaning soil/mud from truck and other equipment before leaving the project site ✓ Transporting materials by truck covered with tarpaulin ✓ Building temporary fencing around the worksite ✓ Monitoring the dust level in and around the project site
	<input type="checkbox"/> Removal of topsoil by earth works, construction of connecting roads etc.	D	L	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preservation of topsoil in a safe place and replace back to the same field as much as possible ✓ Planting of tree at project area as early as possible
	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil erosion due to soil removal and digging from open place	D	S	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Performing construction works during dry season ✓ Establishing barrier net around the project site ✓ Protection of the sand/silt stockyard
	<input type="checkbox"/> Siltation in water body or drainage channel from open soil stack	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishing silt trap/ digging decanting pond ✓ Stacking spoil on plain land far away from drain with protection barrier ✓ Using spoil and garbage in land filling
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution in nearby water body due to dumping of construction debris	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Managing temporary dumping place for construction debris in construction site and proper disposal of solid waste ✓ Ensuring adequate toilet facilities for the labors ✓ Ensuring practice of proper waste management and sanitation among contractor and its workers

	<input type="checkbox"/> Social safeguard	D	S	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preferring local people in case of recruitment ✓ Arranging induction training for the new labors ✓ Ensuring proper labour management ✓ Ensuring proper labour influx management ✓ Consider cultural sensitivity ✓ Taking measures considering Sexual and Gender Based violence (SGBV) ✓ Restricting child labour ✓ Following Non Discriminatory Policy ✓ Addressing Public Health (Prevention of STD/HIV AIDS /TB and Covid 19 like Contagious Disease Management
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increasing occurrence of accident	In	S	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Practicing of safety measures by the contractor and its workers during construction works ✓ Limit the vehicles speed and put warning sign at the traffic strategic locations

9.2 Operation and Maintenance Phase

Probable impact	Significance of impact			Mitigating / Enhancement Measures
	D/In	L/S	R/I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Creating problem to nearby local people or their assets	In	L	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensuring adequate buffer area around the project site ✓ Planting trees in buffer area ✓ Construction of boundary wall around the project area ✓ Regular communication with the local government and communities
<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution due to generated dusts, smoke etc.	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Undertaking control measures for air pollution of the generator ✓ Water sprinkling to fields and unmanaged roads if they are exposed
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface and ground water pollution from domestic wastes	D	L	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishing effective septic tank and soak pit ✓ Establishing appropriate Sewerage Treatment Plant for sewerage wastes ✓ Good housekeeping and network waste collection process

☐ Surface and ground water pollution from liquid wastes	D	L	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishing appropriate Effluent Treatment Plant for liquid wastes ✓ Network liquid waste collection process ✓ Monitoring activities will be continued regularly
☐ Environmental pollution or pollution in work place due to hazardous wastes	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Precaution to use hazardous waste in laboratory ✓ Regular training and working guideline will be prepared ✓ Safe storage and handling ✓ Availability of first aid and emergency response procedure
☐ Noise pollution	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taking necessary measures to control noise pollution (example: insulator, muffler, silencer at the sources) ✓ Boundary wall and green belt will reduce the noise level ✓ Monitoring will be continued
☐ Odour	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To ensure sealed container, masking agent etc. ✓ Good housekeeping, regular waste management will reduce the odour
☐ Vibration generated from operation of machines	D	S	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taking measures to control vibration (example: shock absorber, damper/isolator, spring isolator) at the laboratories ✓ Aware the students and staffs about the causes and schedule of vibration
☐ Problem generated from solid wastes	D	L	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure separation/ storage of solid wastes ✓ Providing training to staff on wastes management ✓ Regular collection of wastes to dispose in environmental sound manner ✓ Returning lead-acid battery to designated dealer ✓ Disposing wastes in designated dump site or sanitary landfill

10 Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMP)

Project activities	Place of monitoring	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring frequency	Person/unit responsible for monitoring
--------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	--

Construction				
Collection of solid wastes	Construction site	Abandoned objects, Debris, scrubs, kitchen waste	Weekly	Contractor
Construction Noise and Vibration	Construction site and project boundary	Leq (dBA) both day and night time	Daily	Contractor
Dust particles	Construction site and boundary	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SPM	Daily	Contractor
Occupational Health and Safety	Construction site and labour camps	Water supply, sanitation facilities, diseases, wage, working hour, forces labour, child labour, STD etc.	Monthly	Contractor
Labour & Community Management	Construction site and Labour Camps	Stakeholder & Community Management, Social and Cultural issue, Labour Law, Law and Rules against of Gender and Sexual Violence, Non Discriminatory Policy, GRM	Monthly	Contractor
Operation				
Generation of solid wastes	Waste coming from labs, cafeteria, residential areas, storage area etc.	Packaging, scraping materials, domestic waste, dirt, debris etc.	Quarterly	EHS of DTC
Release of effluent	Effluent Treatment Plant	pH, BOD, COD, TSS, TDS, SS (etc.)	Quarterly	EHS of DTC
Emission of air pollutants	Exposed areas, roads and infrastructure working area.	SMP/PM (Dust Particles)	Quarterly	EHS of DTC
Generation of hazardous wastes	Laboratory areas, hazardous wastes storage area	Register, preservation, labelling, MSDS, Quantity	Monthly	EHS of DTC
Environment of work place	Laboratory and training area	Light, air, humidity. Noise, temperature	Quarterly	EHS of DTC

11.0 Emergency Management:

As this Project will construct a number of buildings like cafeteria, residential, gym, admin buildings etc. with a Zero Energy Green concept. A well-constructed (Emergency Response Plan) ERP will prevent a minor incident from becoming a disaster, save lives, prevent injuries and minimize damage to the property and the environment. It is a detail step-by-step procedure to follow in emergency such as fire, chemical spill or a major accident. An emergency response plan includes information such as whom to notify, who should do what, and location of emergency stock. The Emergency Response Plan also includes any measures that should be in place at all facilities to combat an accident resulting from fire, explosion or due to any natural calamities.

11.1 Probable disasters' situation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire incident
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Explosion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Death or severe injury to workers due to risky jobs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Poisonous element or gaseous emission from laboratories or gas pipeline
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Outflow of elements harmful for environment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural hazards induced disasters

11.2 Preventive and preparedness measures for emergency situation

Emergency situation	Planned preventive measures	Planned preparedness/control measures
Fire incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fire exit ✓ Preservation of water in pond as reservoir ✓ Fire hydrant ✓ Emergency light ✓ Mock drilling on fire fighting ✓ Emergency sign and direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Safe exit of staff ✓ Providing treatment service in safe place ✓ Communicating with the authority of hospitals/civil defense etc. ✓ Controlling fire by using firefighting equipment ✓ Emergency logistic supports
Explosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular inspection about the potential hazardous zone ✓ Establishment of alarming system with notification ✓ Development of risk and hazardous precautionary training ✓ Ensured first aid support system ✓ Use close circuit cameras to the threat zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Close the training center immediately ✓ Safe exit of staffs and student ✓ Providing treatment service in safe place ✓ Communicating with the authority of hospitals/civil defense etc. ✓ Audit the intendants and revise the emergency plan

Poisonous element or gaseous emission or electrocution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular inspection of equipment and laboratory ✓ Establishment of alarming system and auto shut down for poisonous gas emission or elctricution ✓ Developmnt of precautionary manual for labouratory and regular training ✓ Storage of necessary medicine to control the poisonous effects of poisonous element or gas ✓ Sufficient first aid health care facilities should be ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Close the traning center immediately ✓ Safe exit of staffs and student ✓ Providing treatment service in safe place ✓ Communicating with the authority of hospitals/civil defense etc. ✓ Include emergency alarm systems ✓ Audit the intendents and revise the emergency plan
Release of elements harmful for environment (Liquid/ gaseous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular inspection of the labs containing environmental hazadous liquid and gas ✓ Regular inspection and maintenance of Effluent Treatment Plant ✓ Regular monitoring the air quality of the criteria and hazourous air pollutants ✓ Storage of necessary chemical, equipment and alternative power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Close the relevant unit of the training center immediately ✓ Include the safety mergin in design and construction of this project ✓ To inform Department of Environment ✓ To inform local authority ✓ Provide necessary compensation ✓ To take appropriate pollution control measures by discussing with Department of Environment
Death or severe injury to workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Install risk free or lower risk job to prevent death or injury risks to student ✓ Developmnt of training manual for minimizing or avoiding occupational risks and providing regular training ✓ Falling, filure mode, injuries for nearmiss event should be avoid or reduces for any capital loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide first aid ✓ Train first aid responders team and emergency care support system with avaiable hospital faciltities nearby ✓ Avaiable hospital fciltities onsite or move immediately ✓ Provide compensation as per regulation ✓ Training and monitoring should be practises

12. Public Consultation

12.1	Was public consultation conducted about the project?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12.2	Opinion of the people if public consultation was conducted
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Other_____

I, therefore declare that information provided with the Initial Environmental Examination report are true as per my knowledge and no information has been hidden or deviated.

IEE Document Prepared by:

Name

i) SIGNATURE:

Signature of the Owner of the



বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

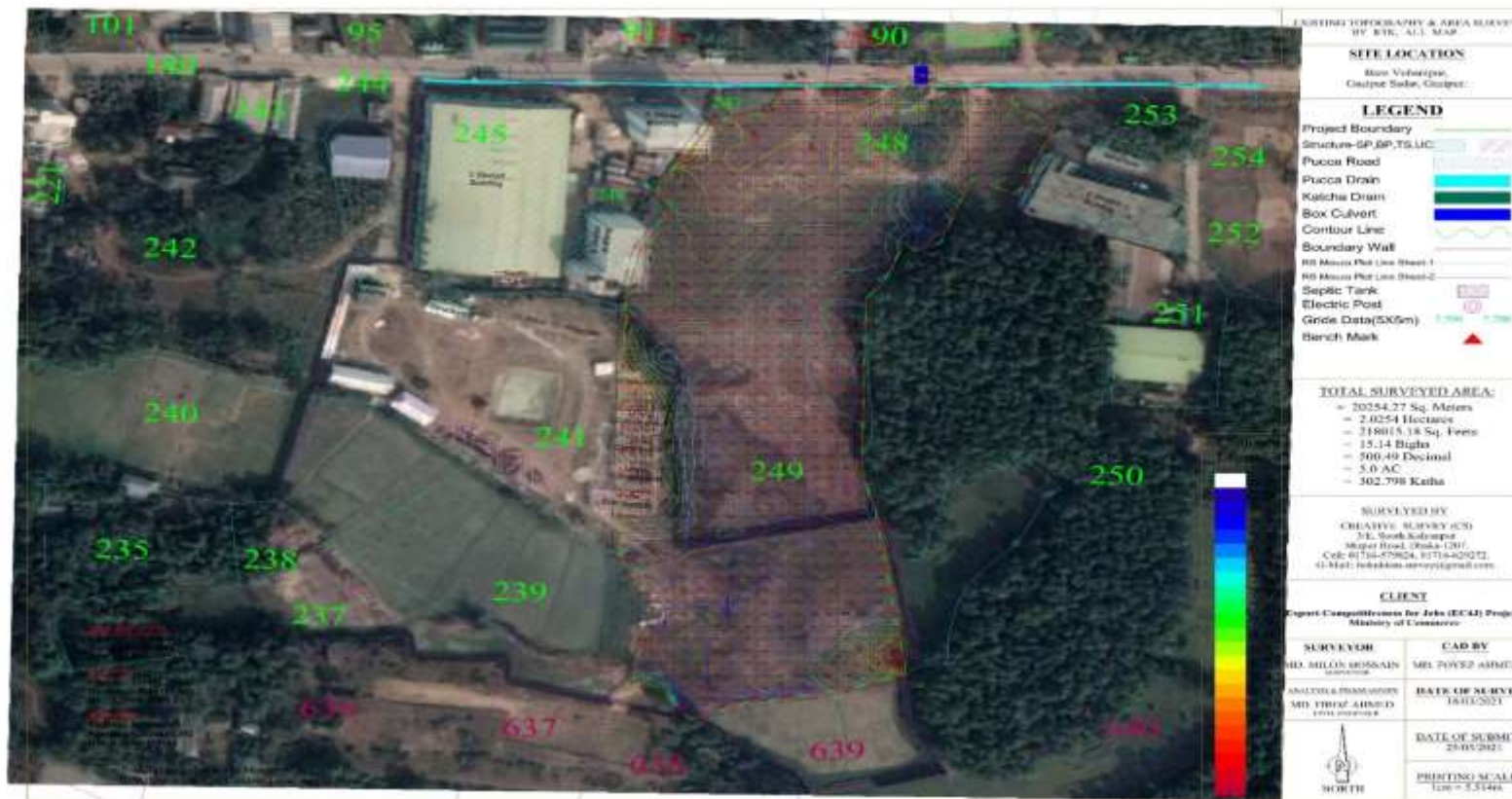


EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS
FOR JOBS (EC4J) PROJECT

13.0 Attachment

	Documents and necessary papers		Yes	No
1	Attachment-1A	General location map of the project area	√	o
2	Attachment-1B	Topographic Map of the Project	√	
3	Attachment-2A	Project layout plan attachment (2D, 3D)	√	o
4	Attachment-2B	Map indicating project adjacent area (500m & 1km around the Project Site)	√	o
5	Attachment-2C	Picture of project site	√	o
6	Attachment-2D	Process flow-diagram	o	√
7	Attachment-3	Approval of land accusation from RAJUK	√	
8	Attachment-4A	Layout plan of ETP	Shown in Layout Map (2A)	
9	Attachment-4B	Layout plan of STP/septic tank and soak well	Shown in Layout Map (2A)	
10	Attachment-5	Layout plan of drainage system	o	√
11	Attachment-6	No Objection Certificates for Land Acquisition from DOE	√	o
13	Attachment-7	No Objection Certificates from the Forest Department	√	o
14	Attachment-8	No Objection Certificates from the Local Government	Under process	o
15	Attachment-9	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)	√	o
16	Attachment-10:	Schematic Map of the Proposed DTC Project	√	o
17	Filled IEE checklist		√	o

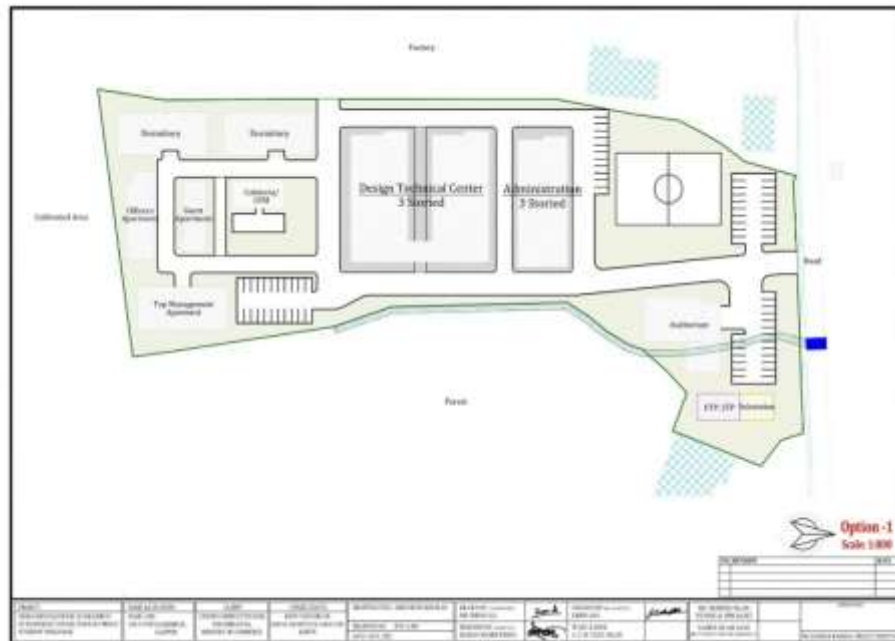
Attachment-1A: General location map of the project area



Attachment-1B: Topographic Map of the Project Area



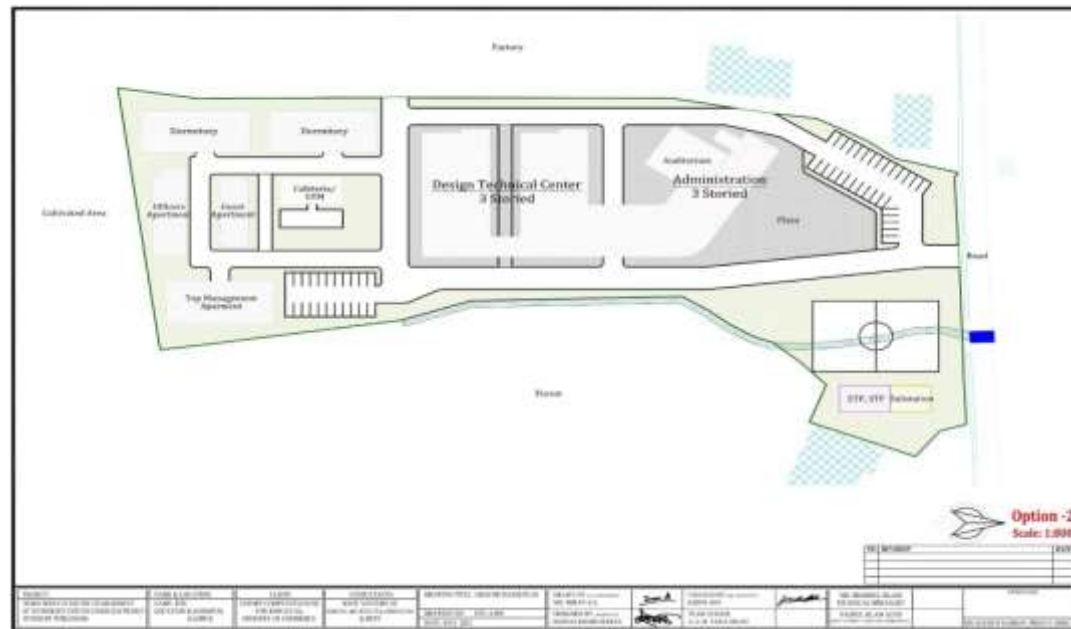
Attachment-2A: Project layout (2D)



Attachment-2A: Project layout (2D)

Attachment-2A:

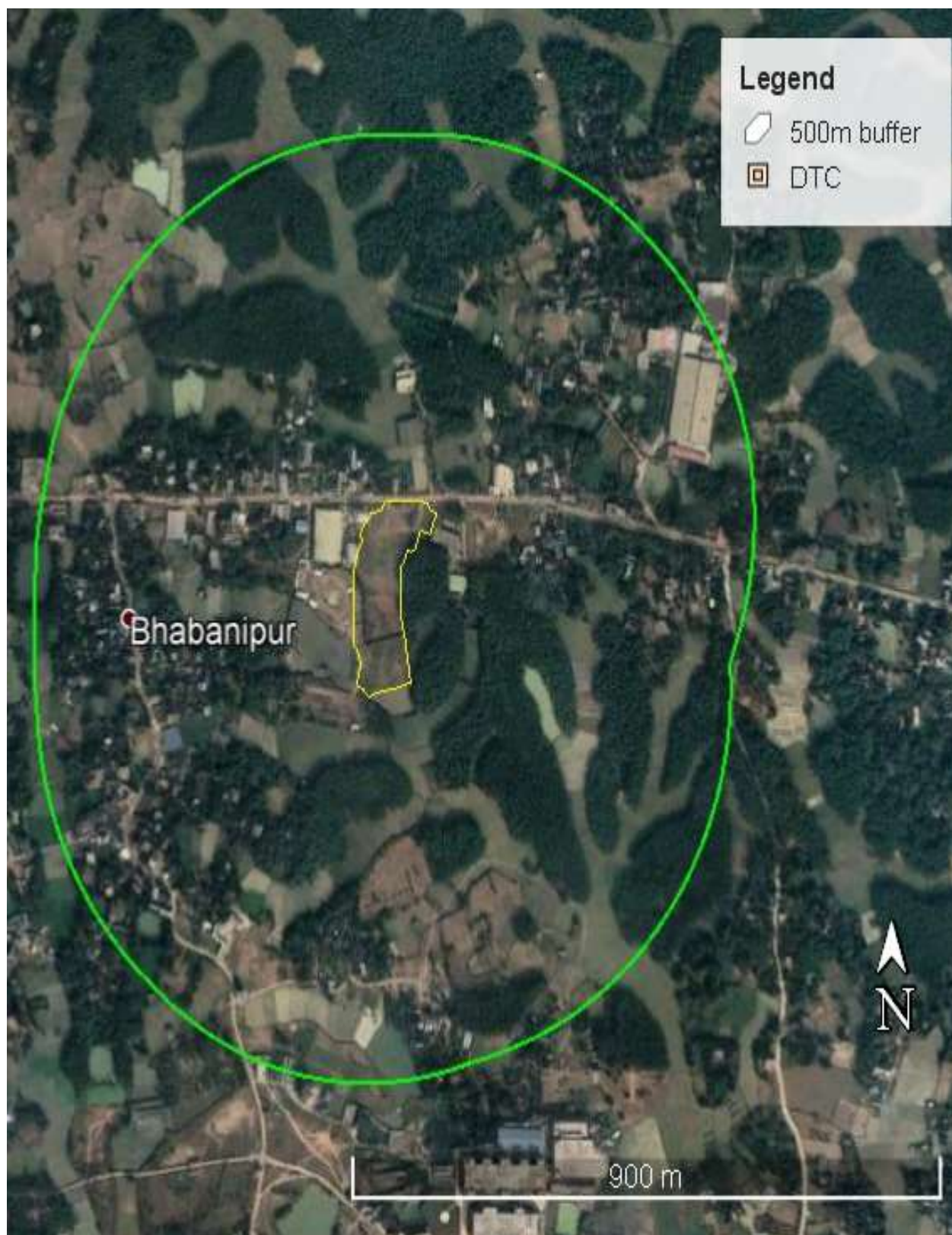
Project layout (3D)



Attachment-2A: Project layout (3D)



Attachment-2B: Map indicating project adjacent area
(around 500m from the project boundary)



Attachment-2B: Map indicating project adjacent area (around 1km from the project boundary)



Attachment-2C: Picture of project site



ANNEX: 6

**Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental and Social
Impact Assessment (ESIA) of General Engineering and
Technology Centre-1 in Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Industrial
City, Mirsarai, Chattogram, Plot-1 (Near CP)**



May 2021

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BEZA	Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority
BNBC	Bangladesh National Building Code
BHTPA	Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority
DoE	Department of Environment
DTC	Design & Technology Centre
EC	Export Competitiveness
ECA	Environment Conservation Act
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standard
GETC	General Engineering and Training Centre
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
OP	Operation Policy
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
VEC	valued Environmental Components
RMG	Ready-Made Garments
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

The Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) is a government project launched by Ministry of Commerce (MoC) under the finance of World Bank (WB). The prime aim of this project is to support Bangladesh's export diversification targets. The project is designed to enhance growth and competitiveness of selected sectors beyond Ready-Made Garments (RMG), and to create more and better job opportunities by establishing three General Engineering and Technology Centre (GETC) and one Design & Technology Centre (DTC) in Dhaka and Chattogram divisions. Among the three GETC, one General Engineering and Training Centre (GETC-1) will be developed in the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Industrial City of Mirsarai, in Chattogram (Figure-1).



Figure 1: Proposed site for the GETC-1 at the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Industrial City

Though the proposed GETC-1 will be developed within an industrial area, it may create additional impacts on existing environment and social system without proper environmental and social management procedure. To ensure the environmental and social sustainability, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study needs to be carried out of the proposed GETC-1 to look into the potential impacts of the proposed activities, component and its function along with the relevant environmental and social management plan. It is required that every establishment in an industrial zone must have an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document according to a Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate

Change (MoEFCC) circular (vide: MOEF Circular no: 22.00.0000. 074.18.001.17.44; Date 19.02.2019)..

2. Objectives

The objective of the study is to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for GETC-1 in Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Industrial City of Mirsarai in Chattogram. In this process, BETS Consulting Services Limited is going to produce the ESIA report for GETC-1 (a sub-project) on behalf of Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for the proposed development initiatives in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) such as Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 (BECA, 1995), Environmental Conservation Rules, 1997 (ECR, 1997), Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority Act, 2010 (BHTPA, 2010), etc. and also the World Bank Operation Policy (WB OP) 4.01.

3. Scopes of work

The Scope of services includes mainly to produce ESIA study report. The ESIA study will be demonstrated based on the detail feasibility reports including design, layout, activities and functions etc. It will assess all the environmental and socio-economic effects of the construction and operation phase of the sub-project. The sub-project study area for ESIA report will include the associated components of the project area as well as the spatial and temporal limits of individual environmental aspects beyond the project area boundaries where the impacts can be reasonably predictable.

This ESIA study will include the environmental, ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic and health and safety impacts of the sub-project activities, components; evaluate its significance and suggest environmental and social protection plan(s), management plan and monitoring framework. The detail ESIA report will include, but not limited to the issues given as under:

- a. Description of the Proposed Sub-project:* All the components of the proposed GETC-1 sub-project will be reviewed in the feasibility report in details. All the components, phase wise development, types of activities, raw materials supply line and by product discharge system, emission, effluent, total load will be carefully studied for the proposed sub-project. In this stage, the existing institutional setup, location, area requirement, layout, design, resources and utility demand, use of hazardous chemicals, proposed pollution mitigation measures, emergency response plan etc. will be explored with environment and social sustainability perspective.
- b. Legal and Legislative Framework:* Legislative, regulation and policy consideration covering the potential legal, administrative, planning and policy framework of GoB and WB on which the ESIA will be prepared. Some of them are like ECR, 1997, BHTPA, 2010, BEZA, 2010, Wild Life Protection and Safety Act, 2012, Noise Pollution Control Act, 2006, Land Use Policy, 2001, BNBC, 2012, Labor Law, 2006, Fire prevention and Extinguish Act- 2003, IFC standard, 2007 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of World Bank etc., Implications of the pertinent legislation, regulations and standards, and environmental policies both national and international which are relevant and

applicable to address during construction and implementation of this subproject will also be considered.

- c. ***Description of the Baseline:*** Depending on the nature of the sub-project, the area of influence shall be demarcated for baseline study. Impact potentiality of the proposed sub-project activities will determine which objects will be studied during the baseline study. The baseline data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the study area will be gathered and evaluated including the following:

Physical environment: Meteorology (rainfall, wind, temperature etc.), Geology, Hydrology, Water quality, ambient Air quality and Noise levels.

Biological environment: Flora and fauna of the study area, species diversity, ecosystem, habitat status, IUCN categorization of the species etc.

Socio-cultural environment: land use, livelihood, public health, cultural beliefs and norms, archeological values, ethnic communities, labour Influx and effect on local employment and traditional culture women and other vulnerable communities.

Hazard vulnerability: vulnerability of area to cyclone, storm surge, flooding, earthquake, fire or explosion etc.

Among the environmental and social aspects, the sensitive receptors toward the potential impacts will be identified at the end of the baseline study. Photographs of the proposed project area and surrounding areas will be assembled in the baseline study section. The following studies like impact assessment, mitigation and monitoring will value the sensitive receptors.

- d. ***Determination of the Potential Impacts on Environmental and Social System:*** Identification and afterwards assessment of impacts on valued Environmental Components (VECs) viz. water bodies or watercourses, community health, acoustic environment (noise) etc. due to the effects of existing and future activities in the influence area will be carried out. Detail assessment will be done for the possible impacts related to construction and operation of the GETC-1 including waste generation and disposal. Set framework of impact assessment will be stated during the impact assessment. Distinction will be made between significant impacts that are positive and negative, direct and indirect, and short and long term. Nonetheless, impacts those have residual effects, are unavoidable or irreversible will also be identified. The impacts will be assessed in terms of the magnitude, significance, frequency of the occurrence, duration and probability. The judgment of significance of impacts can be based on one or more of the following, depending on the environmental factor being evaluated. These are:

- i. comparison with laws, regulation or accepted national or international standards;
- ii. Reference to pre-set criteria such as conservation or protected status of a site, feature or species;

- iii. Consistency with pre-set policy objectives;
 - iv. Consultation and acceptability with the relevant decision makers, local community, stakeholders.
- e. ***Risk and Hazard Assessment:*** Identification of different hazardous related to project construction and operation phase will be carried out. How the natural hazards or manmade hazards of the study area may induce a disaster for this sub-project will be indicated. What would be the probable consequence of the different types of hazards will be determined in the ESIA stage. Finally, an indicative emergency response plan coherent with national disaster management plan will be prepared by the consultant.
 - f. ***Analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Sub-project:*** Depending on the existing environmental and social perspectives of the study area along with the potential impact assessment, the consultant will propose the optimum solution to avoid or minimize the environmental and social impacts during construction as well as operation of GETC-1 sub-project.
 - g. ***Mitigation and Environmental and Social Management Plan:*** The possible measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels will be identified. The mitigation measures will be suggested for the sub-protect environmental sustainability and social acceptability with minimum financial involvement. The residual impacts or unavoidable impacts will be offset with compensation package or other environment friendly works. A conceptual contingency plan that considers environmental effects associated with operational upset conditions such as serious malfunctions or accidents will be provided.
 - h. ***Monitoring Plan:*** Identification of the critical issues requiring monitoring to ensure compliance to mitigation measures and present impact management and monitoring plan shall be done.
 - i. ***Public Consultation and Disclosure:*** Public consultation is pre- request for development projects. It should be ensured for every steps like baseline study, impact assessment and environmental management plan in a more suitable away under this COVID pandemic and national COVID protocol will be followed. To make the ESIA report compliant with WB requirements, the consultant will undertake appropriate public consultation on the ESIA document and advise on its disclosure.
 - j. ***Conclusion:*** The consultant will clearly state what are the significant environmental and social impacts of this project in brief and how it will be managed for successful operation of GETC-1 in future.

4. Outline of the ESIA Report

The ESIA report, will be presented in digital format, concise and focus on significant environmental and social issues. The ESIA report will be organized according to, but not necessarily limited by, the outline suggested in Annex-I.

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**Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental and Social
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BEZA	Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority
BNBC	Bangladesh National Building Code
BHTPA	Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority
DoE	Department of Environment
DTC	Design & Technology Centre
EC	Export Competitiveness
ECA	Environment Conservation Act
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standard
GETC	General Engineering and Training Centre
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
OP	Operation Policy
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
VEC	valued Environmental Components
RMG	Ready-Made Garments
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

The Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) is a government project launched by Ministry of Commerce (MoC) under the finance of World Bank (WB). The prime aim of this project is to support Bangladesh's export diversification targets. The project is designed to enhance growth and competitiveness of selected sectors beyond Ready-Made Garments (RMG), and to create more and better job opportunities by establishing three General Engineering and Technology Centre (GETC) and one Design & Technology Centre (DTC) in Dhaka and Chattogram divisions. Among the three GETCs, one General Engineering and Training Centre (GETC-2) will be developed in the Bangabandu Hi-Tech City in Kaliakoir, Gazipur⁶ (Figure-1).



Figure 1: Proposed site for the GETC-2 at Kaliakoir, Gazipur

Though the proposed GETC-2 will be developed in the High-Tech Park area, it may create additional impacts on existing environment and social system without taking care of proper environmental and social management procedure. To ensure the environmental and social sustainability, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study needs to be carried out of the proposed GETC-2 to look into the potential impacts of the proposed activities, component and its function along with the relevant environmental and social management plan. It is required that every establishment in an industrial zone must have an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document according to a Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) circular (vide: MOEF Circular no: 22.00.0000.074.18.001.17.44; Date 19.02.2019).

⁶ IL & FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited, *Feasibility Study of Technology for Light (General) Engineering Sector in Bangladesh*, August 2020.

2. Objectives

The objective of the study is to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for GETC-2 in the Bangabandu Hi-Tech City at Kaliakoir Upazila of Gazipur District. In this process, BETS Consulting Services Limited is going to produce the ESIA report for GETC-2 (a sub-project) on behalf of Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for the proposed development initiatives in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB such as Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 (BECA, 1995), Environmental Conservation Rules, 1997 (ECR, 1997), Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority Act, 2010 (BHTPA, 2010), etc. and also the World Bank Operation Policy (WB OP) 4.01.

3. Scopes of work

The Scope of services includes mainly to produce ESIA study report. The ESIA study will be demonstrated based on the detail feasibility reports including design, layout, activities and functions etc. It will assess all the environmental and socio-economic effects of the construction and operation phase of the sub-project. The sub-project study area for ESIA report will include the associated components of the project area as well as the spatial and temporal limits of individual environmental aspects beyond the project area boundaries where the impacts can be reasonably predictable.

This ESIA study will include the environmental, ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic and health and safety impacts of the sub-project activities, components; evaluate its significance and suggest environmental and social protection plan(s), management plan and monitoring framework. The detail ESIA report will include, but not limited to the issues given as under:

- k. Description of the Proposed Sub-project:* All the components of the proposed GETC-2 sub-project will be reviewed in the feasibility report in details. All the components, phase wise development, types of activities, raw materials supply line and by product discharge system, emission, effluent, total load will be carefully studied for the proposed sub-project. In this stage, the existing institutional setup, location, area requirement, layout, design, resources and utility demand, use of hazardous chemicals, proposed pollution mitigation measures, emergency response plan etc. will be explored with environment and social sustainability perspective.
- l. Legal and Legislative Framework:* Legislative, regulation and policy consideration covering the potential legal, administrative, planning and policy framework of GoB and WB on which the ESIA will be prepared. Some of them are like ECR, 1997, BHTPA, 2010, BEZA, 2010, Wild Life Protection and Safety Act, 2012, Noise Pollution Control Act, 2006, Land Use Policy, 2001, BNBC, 2012, Labor Law, 2006, Fire prevention and Extinguish Act- 2003, IFC standard, 2007 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of World Bank etc., Implications of the pertinent legislation, regulations and standards, and environmental policies both national and international which are relevant and applicable to address during construction and implementation of this subproject will also be considered.
- m. Description of the Baseline:* Depending on the nature of the sub-project, the area of influence shall be demarcated for baseline study. Impact potentiality of the proposed

sub-project activities will determine which objects will be studied during the baseline study. The baseline data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the study area will be gathered and evaluated including the following:

Physical environment: Meteorology (rainfall, wind, temperature etc.), Geology, Hydrology, Water quality, ambient Air quality, Noise levels and natural resources and public utilities.

Biological environment: Flora and fauna of the study area, species diversity, ecosystem, habitat status, IUCN categorization of the species etc.

Socio-cultural environment: land use, livelihood, public health, cultural beliefs and norms, archeological values, ethnic communities, labour Influx and effect on local employment and traditional culture women and other vulnerable communities.

Hazard vulnerability: vulnerability of area to northwester storms, flooding, earthquake, fire or explosion etc.

Among the environmental and social aspects, the sensitive receptors toward the potential impacts will be identified at the end of the baseline study. Photographs of the proposed project area and surrounding areas will be assembled in the baseline study section. The following studies like impact assessment, mitigation and monitoring will value the sensitive receptors.

n. Determination of the Potential Impacts on Environmental and Social System:

Identification and afterwards assessment of impacts on valued Environmental Components (VECs) viz. water bodies or watercourses, community health, acoustic environment (noise) etc. due to the effects of existing and future activities in the influence area will be carried out. Detail assessment will be done for the possible impacts related to construction and operation of the GETC-2 including waste generation and disposal. Set framework of impact assessment will be stated during the impact assessment. Distinction will be made between significant impacts that are positive and negative, direct and indirect, and short and long term. Nonetheless, impacts those have residual effects, are unavoidable or irreversible will also be identified. The impacts will be assessed in terms of the magnitude, significance, frequency of the occurrence, duration and probability. The judgment of significance of impacts can be based on one or more of the following, depending on the environmental factor being evaluated. These are:

- v. comparison with laws, regulation or accepted national or international standards;
- vi. Reference to pre-set criteria such as conservation or protected status of a site, feature or species;
- vii. Consistency with pre-set policy objectives;
- viii. Consultation and acceptability with the relevant decision makers, local community, stakeholders.

- o. Risk and Hazard Assessment:* Identification of different hazardous related to project construction and operation phase will be carried out. How the natural hazards or manmade hazards of the study area may induce a disaster for this sub-project will be indicated. What would be the probable consequence of the different types of hazards will be determined in the ESIA stage. Finally, an indicative emergency response plan coherent with national disaster management plan will be prepared by the consultant.
- p. Analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Sub-project:* Depending on the existing environmental and social perspectives of the study area along with the potential impact assessment, the consultant will propose the optimum solution to avoid or minimize the environmental and social impacts during construction as well as operation of GETC-2 sub-project.
- q. Mitigation and Environmental and Social Management Plan:* The possible measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels will be identified. The mitigation measures will be suggested for the sub-protect environmental sustainability and social acceptability with minimum financial involvement. The residual impacts or unavoidable impacts will be offset with compensation package or other environment friendly works. A conceptual contingency plan that considers environmental effects associated with operational upset conditions such as serious malfunctions or accidents will be provided.
- r. Monitoring Plan:* Identification of the critical issues requiring monitoring to ensure compliance to mitigation measures and present impact management and monitoring plan shall be done.
- s. Public Consultation and Disclosure:* Public consultation is pre- request for development projects. It should be ensured for every steps like baseline study, impact assessment and environmental management plan in a more suitable away under this COVID pandemic and national COVID protocol will be followed. To make the ESIA report compliant with WB requirements, the consultant will undertake appropriate public consultation on the ESIA document and advise on its disclosure.
- t. Conclusion:* The consultant will clearly state what are the significant environmental and social impacts of this project in brief and how it will be managed for successful operation of GETC-2 in future.

4. Outline of the ESIA Report

The ESIA report, will be presented in digital format, concise and focus on significant environmental and social issues. The ESIA report will be organized according to, but not necessarily limited by, the outline suggested in Annex-I.

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ANNEX: 8

**Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental and Social
Impact Assessment (ESIA) of General Engineering and
Technology Centre-3 at BSCIC Chemical Industry Park,
Sirajdikhan, Munshiganj**



May 2021

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BEZA	Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority
BNBC	Bangladesh National Building Code
BHTPA	Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority
DoE	Department of Environment
DTC	Design & Technology Centre
EC	Export Competitiveness
ECA	Environment Conservation Act
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standard
GETC	General Engineering and Training Centre
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
OP	Operation Policy
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
VEC	valued Environmental Components
RMG	Ready-Made Garments
WB	World Bank

Introduction

The Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) is a government project launched by Ministry of Commerce (MoC) under the finance of World Bank (WB). The prime aim of this project is to support Bangladesh's export diversification targets. The project is designed to enhance growth and competitiveness of selected sectors beyond Ready-Made Garments (RMG), and to create more and better job opportunities by establishing three General Engineering and Technology Centre (GETC) and one Design & Technology Centre (DTC) in Dhaka and Chattogram divisions. Among the three GETC, one General Engineering and Training Centre (GETC-3) will be established either at Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industry Corporation (BSCIC) Chemical Industry Park of Sirajdikhan under Munshiganj District (Figure-1).



Figure 1: Tentative site for the GETC-3 at BSCIC Chemical Industry Park of Sirajdikhan in Munshiganj

Development of this type of project may create additional impacts on existing environment and social system without taking proper care of environmental and social attributes. To ensure the environmental and social sustainability, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study needs to be carried out of the proposed GETC-3 to look into the potential impacts of the proposed activities, component and its function along with the relevant environmental and social management plan. It is required that every establishment in an industrial zone must have an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document according to a Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) circular (vide: MOEF Circular no: 22.00.0000. 074.18.001.17.44; Date 19.02.2019).

Objectives

The objective of the study is to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for GETC-3 after finalizing the site reasonably assessing its techno-economic pre-feasibility or feasibility study. In this process, BETS Consulting Services Limited is going to produce the ESIA report for GETC-3 (a sub-project) on behalf of Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for the proposed development initiatives in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) such as Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 (BECA, 1995), Environmental Conservation Rules, 1997 (ECR, 1997), Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority Act, 2010 (BHTPA, 2010), etc. and also the World Bank Operation Policy (WB OP) 4.01.

Scopes of work

The Scope of services includes mainly to produce ESIA study report. The ESIA study will be demonstrated based on the detail feasibility reports including design, layout, activities and functions etc. It will assess all the environmental and socio-economic effects of the construction and operation phase of the sub-project. The sub-project study area for ESIA report will include the associated components of the project area as well as the spatial and temporal limits of individual environmental aspects beyond the project area boundaries where the impacts can be reasonably predictable.

This ESIA study will include the environmental, ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic and health and safety impacts of the sub-project activities, components; evaluate its significance and suggest environmental and social protection plan(s), management plan and monitoring framework. The detail ESIA report will include, but not limited to the issues given as under:

- u. Description of the Proposed Sub-project:* All the components of the proposed GETC-3 sub-project will be reviewed in the feasibility report in details. All the components, phase wise development, types of activities, raw materials supply line and by product discharge system, emission, effluent, total load will be carefully studied for the proposed sub-project. In this stage, the existing institutional setup, location, area requirement, layout, design, resources and utility demand, use of hazardous chemicals, proposed pollution mitigation measures, emergency response plan etc. will be explored with environment and social sustainability perspective.
- v. Legal and Legislative Framework:* Legislative, regulation and policy consideration covering the potential legal, administrative, planning and policy framework of GoB and WB on which the ESIA will be prepared. Some of them are like ECR, 1997, BHTPA, 2010, BEZA, 2010, Wild Life Protection and Safety Act, 2012, Noise Pollution Control Act, 2006, Land Use Policy, 2001, BNBC, 2012, Labor Law, 2006, Fire prevention and Extinguish Act- 2003, IFC standard, 2007 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of World Bank etc., Implications of the pertinent legislation, regulations and standards, and environmental policies both national and international which are relevant and applicable to address during construction and implementation of this subproject will also be considered.

- w. ***Description of the Baseline:*** Depending on the nature of the sub-project, the area of influence shall be demarcated for baseline study. Impact potentiality of the proposed sub-project activities will determine which objects will be studied during the baseline study. The baseline data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the study area will be gathered and evaluated including the following:

Physical environment: Meteorology (rainfall, wind, temperature etc.), Geology, Hydrology, Water quality, ambient Air quality, Noise levels and natural resources and public utilities.

Biological environment: Flora and fauna of the study area, species diversity, ecosystem, habitat status, IUCN categorization of the species etc.

Socio-cultural environment: land use, livelihood, public health, cultural beliefs and norms, archeological values, ethnic communities, labour Influx and effect on local employment and traditional culture women and other vulnerable communities.

Hazard vulnerability: vulnerability of area to northwester storms, flooding, earthquake, fire or explosion etc.

Among the environmental and social aspects, the sensitive receptors toward the potential impacts will be identified at the end of the baseline study. Photographs of the proposed project area and surrounding areas will be assembled in the baseline study section. The following studies like impact assessment, mitigation and monitoring will value the sensitive receptors.

- x. ***Determination of the Potential Impacts on Environmental and Social System:*** Identification and afterwards assessment of impacts on valued Environmental Components (VECs) viz. water bodies or watercourses, community health, acoustic environment (noise) etc. due to the effects of existing and future activities in the influence area will be carried out. Detail assessment will be done for the possible impacts related to construction and operation of the GETC-3 including waste generation and disposal. Set framework of impact assessment will be stated during the impact assessment. Distinction will be made between significant impacts that are positive and negative, direct and indirect, and short and long term. Nonetheless, impacts those have residual effects, are unavoidable or irreversible will also be identified. The impacts will be assessed in terms of the magnitude, significance, frequency of the occurrence, duration and probability. The judgment of significance of impacts can be based on one or more of the following, depending on the environmental factor being evaluated. These are:

- ix. comparison with laws, regulation or accepted national or international standards;
- x. Reference to pre-set criteria such as conservation or protected status of a site, feature or species;
- xi. Consistency with pre-set policy objectives;

- xii. Consultation and acceptability with the relevant decision makers, local community, stakeholders.
- y. ***Risk and Hazard Assessment:*** Identification of different hazardous related to project construction and operation phase will be carried out. How the natural hazards or manmade hazards of the study area may induce a disaster for this sub-project will be indicated. What would be the probable consequence of the different types of hazards will be determined in the ESIA stage. Finally, an indicative emergency response plan coherent with national disaster management plan will be prepared by the consultant.
- z. ***Analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Sub-project:*** Depending on the existing environmental and social perspectives of the study area along with the potential impact assessment, the consultant will propose the optimum solution to avoid or minimize the environmental and social impacts during construction as well as operation of GETC-3 sub-project.
- aa. ***Mitigation and Environmental and Social Management Plan:*** The possible measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels will be identified. The mitigation measures will be suggested for the sub-protect environmental sustainability and social acceptability with minimum financial involvement. The residual impacts or unavoidable impacts will be offset with compensation package or other environment friendly works. A conceptual contingency plan that considers environmental effects associated with operational upset conditions such as serious malfunctions or accidents will be provided.
- bb. ***Monitoring Plan:*** Identification of the critical issues requiring monitoring to ensure compliance to mitigation measures and present impact management and monitoring plan shall be done.
- cc. ***Public Consultation and Disclosure:*** Public consultation is pre- request for development projects. It should be ensured for every steps like baseline study, impact assessment and environmental management plan in a more suitable away under this COVID pandemic and national COVID protocol will be followed. To make the ESIA report compliant with WB requirements, the consultant will undertake appropriate public consultation on the ESIA document and advise on its disclosure.
- dd. ***Conclusion:*** The consultant will clearly state what are the significant environmental and social impacts of this project in brief and how it will be managed for successful operation of GETC-3 in future.

Outline of the ESIA Report

The ESIA report, will be presented in digital format, concise and focus on significant environmental and social issues. The ESIA report will be organized according to, but not necessarily limited by, the outline suggested in Annex-I.

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Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Design & Technology Centre (DTC)
at Boro Bhabanipur under Gazipur Sadar Upazila of Gazipur
District**



May 2021

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BEZA	Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority
BNBC	Bangladesh National Building Code
BHTPA	Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority
DoE	Department of Environment
DTC	Design & Technology Centre
EC	Export Competitiveness
ECA	Environment Conservation Act
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standard
GETC	General Engineering and Training Centre
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
OP	Operation Policy
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
VEC	Valued Environmental Components
RMG	Ready-Made Garments
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

The Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) is a government project launched by Ministry of Commerce (MoC) under the finance of World Bank (WB). The prime aim of this project is to support Bangladesh's export diversification targets. The project is designed to enhance growth and competitiveness of selected sectors beyond Ready-Made Garments (RMG), and to create more and better job opportunities by establishing three General Engineering and Technology Centre (GETC) and one Design & Technology Centre (DTC) in Dhaka and Chattogram divisions. The DTC will conduct several skill developments programs that would include hosted, on-site seminars of interest to technology, industrial policies and schemes in Bangladesh, schemes of Ministries for entrepreneurs and start-ups⁷. Trainees will be taken onsite during the jobbing operation of the machinery. Technology Centers (TC) have been designed for providing assistance to the local industries fulfilling the prevailing gaps and to herald new path of development with state-of-the-art of technology & modern machinery so that it becomes capable of producing export oriented quality products. However, the proposed Design & Technology Centre (DTC) will be established at Boro Bhabanipur under Gazipur Sadar Upazila of Gazipur District, Dhaka (Figure-1).



Figure 1: Proposed site DTC at Boro Bhabanipur of Gazipur Sadar Upazila

The TCs will utilize a variety of proven techniques and tools to ensure maximum understanding, comprehension and retention of the updated information. To run such a training center with large numbers of trainees may exert significant impacts on existing environment and social system without proper environmental and social management. To ensure the environmental and social sustainability, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study needs to be carried out of the proposed DTC to look into the potential impacts of the proposed activities, component and its function along with the relevant environmental and social management plan. It is required that every establishment in

⁷ IL & FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited, *Feasibility Study of Technology for Light (General) Engineering Sector in Bangladesh*, August 2020.

an industrial zone must have an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document according to a Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) circular (vide: MOEF Circular no: 22.00.0000. 074.18.001.17.44; Date 19.02.2019).

2. Objectives

The objective of the study is to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for proposed DTC at Boro Bhabanipur under- Gazipur Sadar Upazila of Gazipur District. In this process, BETS Consulting Services Limited is going to produce the ESIA report for the DTC (a sub-project) on behalf of Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for the proposed development initiatives in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) such as Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 (BECA, 1995), Environmental Conservation Rules, 1997 (ECR, 1997), Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority Act, 2010 (BHTPA, 2010), etc. and also the World Bank Operation Policy (WB OP) 4.01.

3. Scopes of work

The Scope of services includes mainly to produce ESIA study report. The ESIA study will be demonstrated based on the detail feasibility reports including design, layout, activities and functions etc. It will assess all the environmental and socio-economic effects of the construction and operation phase of the sub-project. The sub-project study area for ESIA report will include the associated components of the project area as well as the spatial and temporal limits of individual environmental aspects beyond the project area boundaries where the impacts can be reasonably predictable.

This ESIA study will include the environmental, ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic and health and safety impacts of the sub-project activities, components; evaluate its significance and suggest environmental and social protection plan(s), management plan and monitoring framework. The detail ESIA report will include, but not limited to the issues given as under:

ee. Description of the Proposed Sub-project: All the components of the proposed DTC sub-project will be reviewed in the feasibility report in details. All the components, phase wise development, types of activities, raw materials supply line and by product discharge system, emission, effluent, total load will be carefully studied for the proposed sub-project. In this stage, the existing institutional setup, location, area requirement, layout, design, resources and utility demand, use of hazardous chemicals, proposed pollution mitigation measures, emergency response plan etc. will be explored with environment and social sustainability perspective.

ff. Legal and Legislative Framework: Legislative, regulation and policy consideration covering the potential legal, administrative, planning and policy framework of GoB and WB on which the ESIA will be prepared. Some of them are like ECR, 1997, BHTPA, 2010, BEZA, 2010, Wild Life Protection and Safety Act, 2012, Noise Pollution Control Act, 2006, Land Use Policy, 2001, BNBC, 2012, Labor Law, 2006, Fire prevention and Extinguish Act- 2003, IFC standard, 2007 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of World Bank etc., Implications of the pertinent legislation, regulations and standards,

and environmental policies both national and international which are relevant and applicable to address during construction and implementation of this subproject will also be considered.

gg. *Description of the Baseline:* Depending on the nature of the sub-project, the area of influence shall be demarcated for baseline study. Impact potentiality of the proposed sub-project activities will determine which objects will be studied during the baseline study. The baseline data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the study area will be gathered and evaluated including the following:

Physical environment: Meteorology (rainfall, wind, temperature etc.), Geology, Hydrology, Water quality, ambient Air quality, Noise levels and natural resources and public utilities.

Biological environment: Flora and fauna of the study area, species diversity, ecosystem, habitat status, IUCN categorization of the species etc.

Socio-cultural environment: land use, livelihood, public health, cultural beliefs and norms, archeological values, ethnic communities, labour Influx and effect on local employment and traditional culture women and other vulnerable communities.

Hazard vulnerability: vulnerability of area to northwester storms, flooding, earthquake, fire or explosion etc.

Among the environmental and social aspects, the sensitive receptors toward the potential impacts will be identified at the end of the baseline study. Photographs of the proposed project area and surrounding areas will be assembled in the baseline study section. The following studies like impact assessment, mitigation and monitoring will value the sensitive receptors.

hh. *Determination of the Potential Impacts on Environmental and Social System:*

Identification and afterwards assessment of impacts on valued Environmental Components (VECs) viz. water bodies or watercourses, community health, acoustic environment (noise) etc. due to the effects of existing and future activities in the influence area will be carried out. Detail assessment will be done for the possible impacts related to construction and operation of the DTC including waste generation and disposal. Set framework of impact assessment will be stated during the impact assessment. Distinction will be made between significant impacts that are positive and negative, direct and indirect, and short and long term. Nonetheless, impacts those have residual effects, are unavoidable or irreversible will also be identified. The impacts will be assessed in terms of the magnitude, significance, frequency of the occurrence, duration and probability. The judgment of significance of impacts can be based on one or more of the following, depending on the environmental factor being evaluated. These are:

- xiii. comparison with laws, regulation or accepted national or international standards;

- xiv. Reference to pre-set criteria such as conservation or protected status of a site, feature or species;
 - xv. Consistency with pre-set policy objectives;
 - xvi. Consultation and acceptability with the relevant decision makers, local community, stakeholders.
- ii. *Risk and Hazard Assessment:*** Identification of different hazardous related to project construction and operation phase will be carried out. How the natural hazards or manmade hazards of the study area may induce a disaster for this sub-project will be indicated. What would be the probable consequence of the different types of hazards will be determined in the ESIA stage. Finally, an indicative emergency response plan coherent with national disaster management plan will be prepared by the consultant.
- jj. *Analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Sub-project:*** Depending on the existing environmental and social perspectives of the study area along with the potential impact assessment, the consultant will propose the optimum solution to avoid or minimize the environmental and social impacts during construction as well as operation of DTC sub-project.
- kk. *Mitigation and Environmental and Social Management Plan:*** The possible measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels will be identified. The mitigation measures will be suggested for the sub-protect environmental sustainability and social acceptability with minimum financial involvement. The residual impacts or unavoidable impacts will be offset with compensation package or other environment friendly works. A conceptual contingency plan that considers environmental effects associated with operational upset conditions such as serious malfunctions or accidents will be provided.
- ll. *Monitoring Plan:*** Identification of the critical issues requiring monitoring to ensure compliance to mitigation measures and present impact management and monitoring plan shall be done.
- mm. *Public Consultation and Disclosure:*** Public consultation is pre- request for development projects. It should be ensured for every steps like baseline study, impact assessment and environmental management plan in a more suitable away under this COVID pandemic and national COVID protocol will be followed. To make the ESIA report compliant with WB requirements, the consultant will undertake appropriate public consultation on the ESIA document and advise on its disclosure.
- nn. *Conclusion:*** The consultant will clearly state what are the significant environmental and social impacts of this project in brief and how it will be managed for successful operation of DTC in future.

4. Outline of the ESIA Report

The ESIA report, will be presented in digital format, concise and focus on significant environmental and social issues. The ESIA report will be organized according to, but not necessarily limited by, the outline suggested in Annex-I.

Appendix I: Tentative outline of the TOC
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Social Screening Report

for

Development of Six Storied Academic Building and

Infrastructure for BIPET

under

Public Infrastructure Facility for Infrastructure Constraints

(PIFIC)



September 2021

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Abbreviation

ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
BIPET	Bangladesh Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology
BPGMEA	Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
DC	District Commissioner
DoE	Department of Environment
EC4J	Export Competitiveness for Jobs
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECR 1997	Environment Conservation Rules, 1997
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LEA	Limited Environmental Assessment
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
N/A	Not Applicable
PIFIC	Public Investment Facility for Infrastructure Constraints
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
SS	Social Screening
SSO	Social Safeguard Officer
SDO	Social Development Officer
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

Introduction

Project Background

Ministry of Commerce (MoC) of Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is implementing a multi-year project named “Export Competitiveness for Jobs” with support from the World Bank. The project will enhance growth and competitiveness of selected labor-intensive sectors such as Leather & Leather Goods, Footwear (leather & non-leather), Light Manufacturing (Electronic & Electrical Goods including accumulator battery, Automobiles, Bicycle etc.) and Plastics in which Bangladesh has a revealed comparative advantage, or sectors that provide essential inputs in export-oriented manufacturing value chains. Public investment facility for infrastructure constraints (PIFIC) is the third component of the EC4J project.

Under these criteria, Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BPGMEA) has proposed a project on “Development of Six-Storied Building” and “Development of Infrastructures e.g.; development of security wall, internal road, drain, power sub-station, solar system and fire system”.

The BIPET project is aimed to enhance quality, productivity and export in the plastic goods manufacturing sector, through skill development of the workers employed in the sector, providing testing and standardization services, and acting as a Centre of Excellence for the sector. As such, it is expected to create **sector-wide economic benefits** reaching beyond the project itself and contributing to positive economic and commercial impacts such as:

- **Increased value of products and exports by the sector** – fostering sector efficiency, quality and innovation development, employees and manager skills and know-how, this project will directly contribute to enhance the quality of the products and create export opportunities for member manufacturers.
- **Reduction in service wastage, losses and outages** - as the project will directly contribute to the development of efficiency and environmentally responsive plastic industries.
- **Reduction in total operating costs of services** – through the development of skilled manpower and innovation of plastic industries, will directly contribute to reduction of operating costs and efficiency of the management processes, including reduction in lead time in transportation/shipment
- **Competitive advantage for new markets** – development of skills and innovation, contributing to better quality standards and introduction of advanced technologies will help the industry to produce to international standards, diversified products and confront environmental challenges, ultimately creating opportunities to offer the products to wide-ranging foreign buyers including Europe, America, Middle-East and Asian countries.
- **Increase in sector employment and wages** - as the project is affiliated with plastic industry dedicated to development skilled manpower, all plastic manufacturing institutions will benefit directly. It also contributes to export of more trained manpower to abroad. Ultimately, well skilled and trained manpower gets 3/4 times higher salaries than unskilled manpower.

Location of the Project

The project site is located at Pangaon container Port Road, Ainta village, South Keraniganj, Dhaka. P.S.: Ekuria, South Keraniganj Zilla: Dhaka. Figure 1.1 is showing the location of the project in a map.

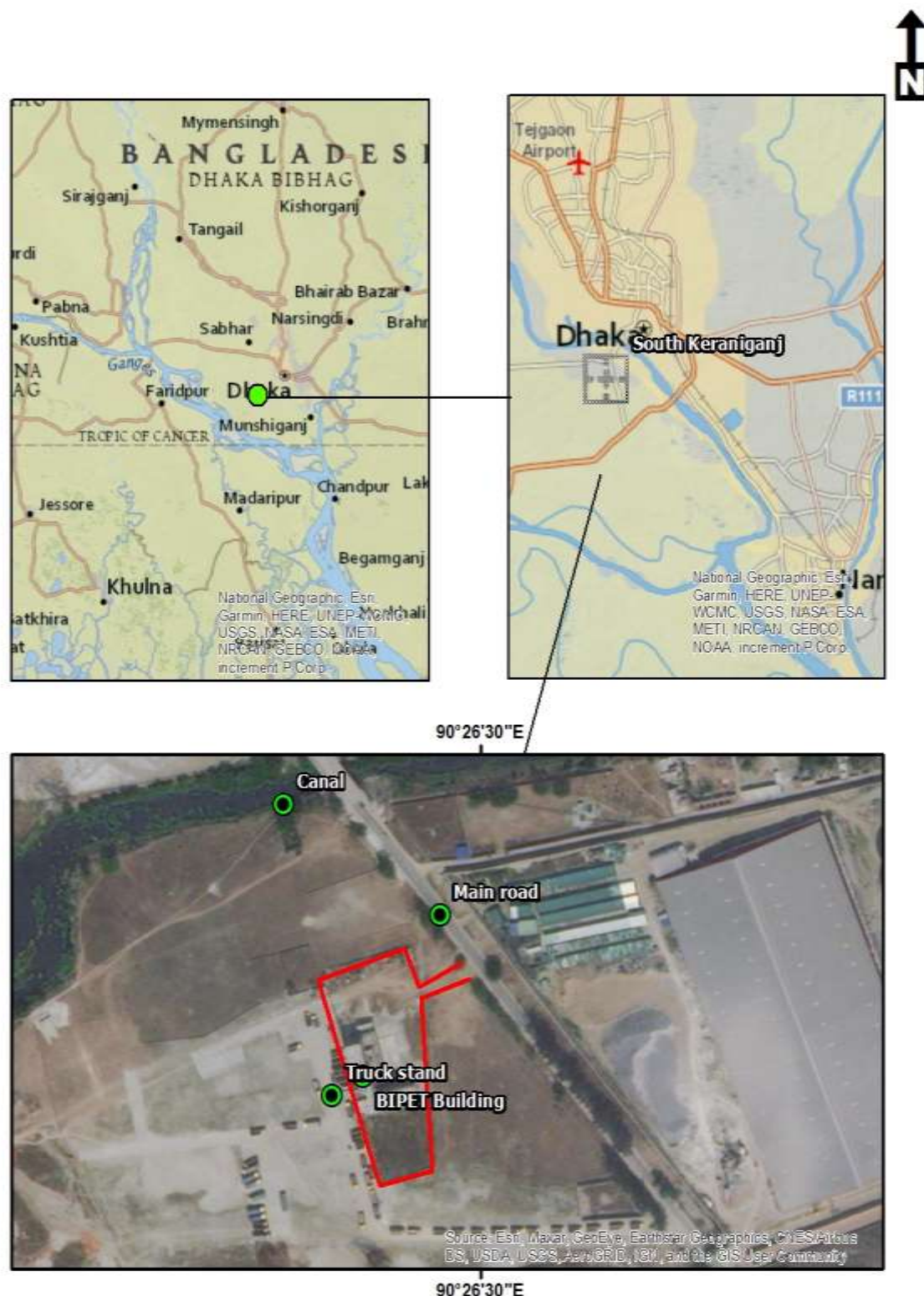


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..3: Project Location Map

Scope of Work

The scope of work includes the study of the social status of the project area considering 1km buffer zone by conducting social survey including conducting focus group discussion with stakeholders, conducting field survey, collecting secondary data. The main objective of Social Screening is to identify the potential social risks and impacts, their significance, and the level of assessment and management required to address them. The screening was conducted following the guidelines of ESMF. The detailed scope is presented below –

- Carryout environmental and social hotspot survey
- Carryout focus group discussion with stakeholders
- Identify the social status of the project area through primary and secondary data
- Preparation of a social screening report

Legislative Requirements

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. Eminent domain law is applied for acquisition of land for infrastructure projects where it is evident as required for public interest. However, in projects with external finance, GoB adopts project specific policy on land acquisition and resettlement. The legal and policy framework of the Project on land acquisition and resettlement, therefore, is based on the GoB laws on Land Acquisition. Based on the analysis of applicable laws, land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) principles, the BIPET project has been assessed.

The basic principles for the compensation of property in Bangladesh are founded in Articles 42 and 47 of the Constitution. The current legislation governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (henceforth, the Act 2017) repealed the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (subsequent amendments of it up to 1994) and is used as legal support for land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh. The Act 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act 2017 provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of “fair value” for the property acquired. The land owner can appeal against land acquisition within 15 (fifteen) days of notice under Section 4 of the Act 2017. The Act 2017, however, does not cover Project-affected persons without titles or ownership records, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. The Act has no provision of resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for restoration of livelihoods of the non-titled project affected persons.

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines “market value” of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition served (under Section 4 of the Act 2017). The DC then adds 200% premium of the assessed value of land for cash compensation under law (CCL) for government acquisitions. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the “market value” as owners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay fewer taxes. If acquired land has standing crops cultivated by tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. The DC adds 100% premium of the assessed value to pay as compensation for loss of structures, crops and trees.

If there is a dispute regarding the amount of compensation, there is an option for arbitration and the procedures for such are in place. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the best of interest of the people. The proponents will be allowed to acquire such areas given that it funds the replacement and rebuilding of such places.

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

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..15: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA

✓ Relevant Section Under ARIPA, 2017	✓ Steps in the Process	✓ Responsibility
✓ Section 4(1)	✓ Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 4 (3) (1) (i)	✓ Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; ✓ Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees ✓ through videography, still pictures, or appropriate technology.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 4 (3) (1) (ii)	✓ After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 4 (7)	✓ After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 4 (8)	✓ If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 7 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	✓ Affected Person
✓ Section 4 (9)	✓ Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 5 (1)	✓ Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	✓ Affected Person
✓ Section 5 (2)	✓ Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 5 (3)	✓ DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 6 (1) (1)	✓ Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	✓ Government
✓ Section 6 (1) (2)	✓ Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	✓ Divisional Commissioner

✓ Relevant Section Under ARIPA, 2017	✓ Steps in the Process	✓ Responsibility
✓ Section 7 (1)	✓ Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 7 (2)	✓ Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	✓ Affected Person
✓ Section 7 (3)	✓ Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 8 (1)	✓ Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 8 (3)	✓ DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 8 (4)	✓ The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 260 days of receiving the estimate.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 9 (1)	✓ During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings, etc.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 9 (2)	✓ Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 9 (3)	✓ Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1)	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 9 (4)	✓ Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned sub-sections.	✓
✓ Section 10 (2)	✓ If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from Deputy Commissioner. There is no fixed time for this	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 11 (1)	✓ Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person	✓ Deputy Commissioner
✓ Section 26	✓ When the property acquired contains, standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash	✓ Deputy Commissioner

For this project, the BIPET authority have already acquired the required land and no further acquisition is necessary.

Project Description

The existing BIPET building exists upto G+3 floors which are mostly unfinished. The project to be financed and carried out is to raise the existing (G+3 floors) BIPET building up to G+5 floors and to add necessary utility installations. Required civil works are presented in the below tables.

Development of BIPET Building

Floor Number	Space (sft)	Remarks
5	4774	Needs to be built
4	6877	Needs to be built
3	7505	Exists but needs finishing
2	9058	Exists but needs finishing
1	7462	Complete
0/Ground	4689	Exists but needs finishing

Development of Infrastructures

1	Security wall		Length: 351 m			
			Height: 2.13 m			
2	Internal Road	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4	Total
		Length: 84.71 m	66.75 m	21.95 m	43.59 m	217 m
		Width: 6.09 m	5.79 m	5.49 m	4.88 m	-
		Depth: 0.25 m	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.25 m	-
3	Drain		Length: 179.96 m			
			Width: 1.22 m			
			Depth: 1.53 m			
4	Power Sub-station		Capacity:		150 KVA	
5	Solar System		Capacity:		4.5 KW	
6	Fire system		Capacity:		As per fire safety rules	

Some photographs of the existing status of the project area are presented below –



Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..4: Existing Condition of the Project Area

Description of the Social Aspects

Population and Demography

The project area is situated in Keraniganj upazilla. There are 12 union, 220 mouza and 420 villages under this upazilla. The adjacent villages to the project area are named Ainta and Dholeswar.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..16: Population and Demographic Status of the Project Area

Upazila	Area (sq. km)	Number of Household	Population			Literacy Rate (%)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Keraniganj	41235	177970	421809	372551	794360	60.8	56.0	58.5

Source: population and housing census, BBS-2011, vol-2: union statistics

Religion

Upazilla record shows that 91.32% populations are Muslim in Keraniganj upazilla. The Project area's condition is also same. In the sample area mainly, Muslims are residing. Hindu communities are very minor. However, the people living at the Dholeswar village are mainly Hindu families. Approximate distances of adjacent religious sites from the project area is presented in Table 4.2.



Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..5: Religious Institutes around the Project Area

Access to Health Facilities

There is 1 upazila health complex, 15 union health and family welfare centre, 5 family planning centre, 3 satellite clinic and 1 health centre in Keraniganj upazilla. Nearest health complex is located 2km from the project area.

Educational Institutions

In Keraniganj upazilla, average literacy rate is 51.8% consisting of 56.4% male and 46.5% female. There are 8 college, 1 technical college, 38 secondary school, 112 primary school and 14 madrasahs. Approximate distances of adjacent educational institutes from the project area is presented in Table 4.2.



Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..6: Educational Institutes around the Project Area




NGO's Activities

Several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) activity are noticed in the project location. Few operationally important NGOs are ASA, BRAC, Proshika, Protasa, Thengamara Mahila Sabuj Sangha, etc.


Environmental and Social Sensitive Features

No known remarkable archeological or historically important structure or sites are reported in the project area. However, there will not be any impact on any historic archeological site due to the project intervention considering the volume of the work. The nearest ECA location is the Buriganga river located approximately 0.77km west from the project location. However, the sensitive location map of the project influenced area is shown in Figure 4.3 for better observation and understanding. The environmental and social hotspot features within 1km buffer zone with approximate distances from the project location are presented below –

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..17: Important Environmental and Social Features within 1km Buffer Zone

Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Bashundhara Bitumen Plant	23.667425°N 90.440166°E	First of its kind in this country covering a large area	270m	
Dholeswar Bazar	23.668235°N 90.439016°E	A local bazar. Small number of stalls are located	400m	
Dholeswar Bazar Jame Masjid	23.668572°N 90.439069°E	A newly constructed masjid adjacent to the bazar	420m	


Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Kazibari Bazar	23.670041°N 90.439107°E	Another local bazar adjacent to the Dholeswar bazar	650m	
49 No. Dholeswar Government Primary School	23.670714°N 90.439448°E	Academic institute. But currently closed due to the national proclamation	700m	
Dholeswar Primary School Bazar	23.670870°N 90.439709°E	Small bazar adjacent to the primary school	720m	




Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Ainta Jalibari Jame Masjid	23.666139°N 90.437114°E	Three storied masjid located beside the local road of the Ainta village	370m	
Ainta Welfare Society	23.664760°N 90.436915°E	Social institution. Currently closed.	400m	
Ainta Madrasatul Huda	23.667250°N 90.438222°E	Two stored masjid cum madrasah. Construction work is ongoing	650m	




Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Baitul Abrar Ahle Hadis Jame Masjid	23.663605°N 90.438250°E	Ahle hadis masjid beside the kazibari bazar	350m	
Ainta Bazar	23.660918°N 90.435941°E	Main bazar of the Ainta village	1000m	
Ainta Government Primary School	23.663437°N 90.435853°E	Educational institution. Currently closed	750m	




Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Dholeswar Islamia Madrasah	23.671562°N 90.440326°E	Another educational institute located inside the Dholeswar village	850m	
Dholeswar Purbo Para Ahle Hadis Jame Masjid	23.671790°N 90.443900°E	This masjid is situated on east side of the village and adjacent to some local shops	870m	
Dholeswar Hanafia Jame Masjid	23.672074°N 90.439627°E	This is very beautifully constructed masjid.	1000m	




Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Hanafia Jame Masjid Market	23.672159°N 90.439902°E	Small shops adjacent to the masjid	1000m	
Dholeswar Marine Engineering Institute	23.668651°N 90.438720°E	Located beside the Bashundhara Bitumen	500m	
Badari Masjid	23.667541°N 90.436826°E	Local Masjid, beside the Ainta village.	270m	

Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Bashundhara Oil & Gas Company	23.663757°N 90.441539°E	Another factory of Bashundhara group located just beside the Bitumen factory	50m	
M/s Ma Saburunnesa Rice Processing Mill	23.666304°N 90.443395°E	A small-scale mill located beside the Bitumen factory and inside the Hazaribagh village	100m	
Sri Sri Loknath Brahmachari Babar Mondir	23.666973°N 90.444933°E	A Hindu temple established in 1995	150m	

Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Sri Sri Durga Mondir	23.666837°N 90.445304°E	Durga temple, located inside the Bitumen factory	250m	
Truck Stand	23.664198°N 90.442244°E	Truck stand adjacent to the BIPET.	20m	
Bashundhara Multi Food Products Limited	23.658725°N 90.447791°E	This factory also belongs to Bashundhara group	150m	

Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Konda Bazar	23.657958°N 90.448371°E	Local bazar adjacent to Bashundhara factories	1100m	
North Pangaon Baitul Mamur Jame Masjid	23.655370°N 90.450218°E	A newly constructed masjid.	1200m	
45 No. North Pangaon Government School	23.655845°N 90.451001°E	This school is located very close to Pangaon port	1253m	

Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
North Pangaon Kazibari Graveyard	23.655368°N 90.456217°E	A family graveyard	1249m	
Pangaon Port	23.655098°N 90.453257°E	Inland port and container terminal situated beside the Buriganga River. It serves as a cargo port for Bangladesh's capital and largest city Dhaka.	1756m	
North Pangaon Brick Field	23.655330°N 90.450449°E	A brick field which may contribute to the air pollution of the area	1578m	

Name	GPS Location	Description	Approximate Distance	Photographs
Baitun Nur Jame Masjid	23.657050°N 90.447098°E	Five storied masjid	1100m	
Hazi Motaleb Market	23.655072°N 90.447247°E	This market consists of fifteen to twenty shops having varieties of products	1652m	
Bag-E-Jannat Jame Masjid	23.654296°N 90.447192°E	Two storied masjid adjacent to the market	1768m	

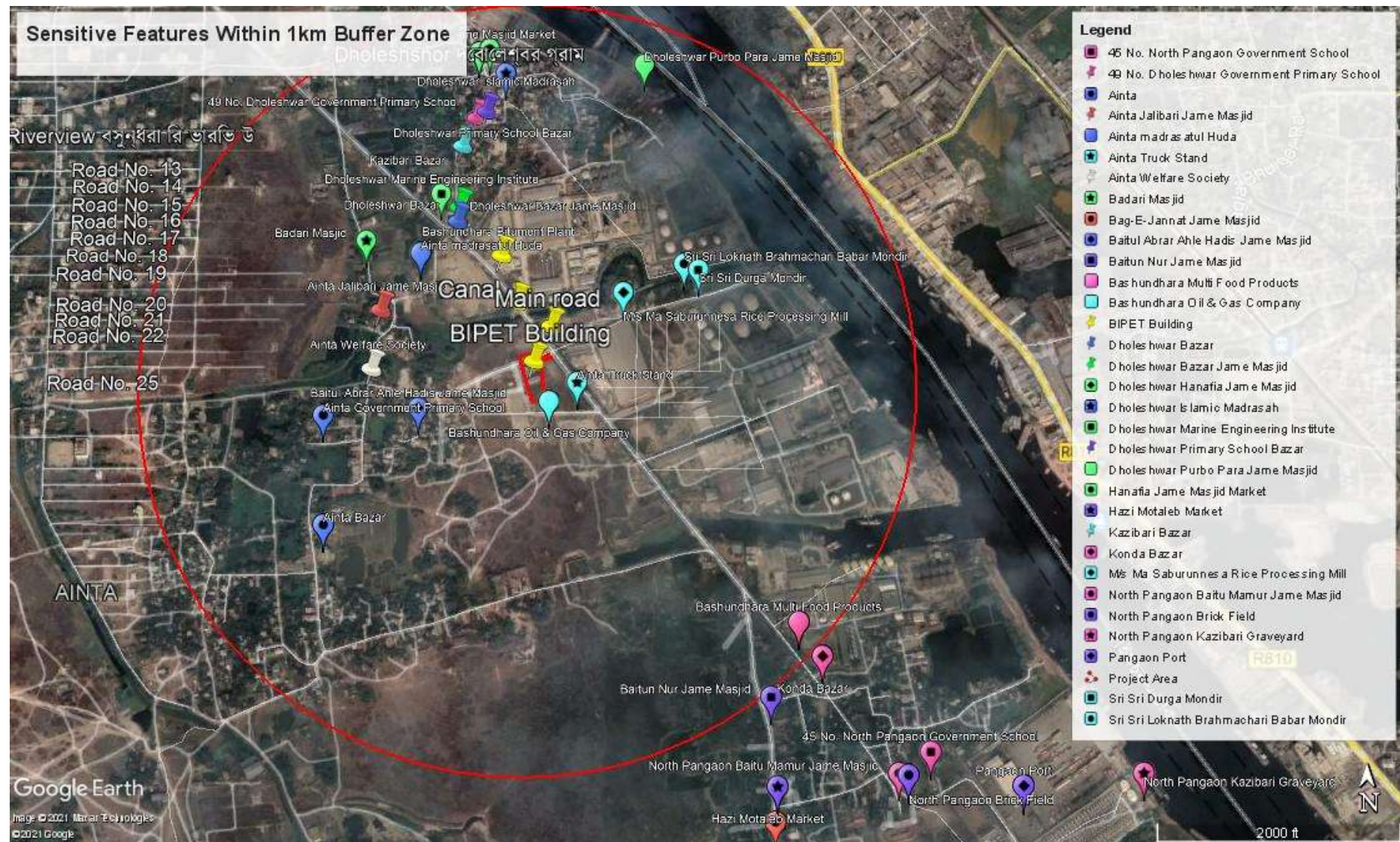


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..7: Environmental and Social Sensitive Features within 1km Buffer Zone

Overall Impacts on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

In terms of land acquisition and resettlement, overall project impact is very low. No trees, common properties and tribal people will be affected by the project. The nearest village Ainta is located 250m west from the project location. The area is mostly surrounded by industries. Nearest river is approximately 770m east side from the project area. Most of the lands are unused/vacant. Furthermore, no trees, common properties and tribal people will be affected by the project. As mentioned earlier, there is no tribal people or indigenous people in the project districts so they will not be affected in anyway by possible sub-project impacts if any.

Direction wise approximate distance of the neighbors from BIPET Campus has been given below-

- North side: neighbors (houses) are 1km far from the BIPET
- South side: neighbors (houses) are 450m far from the BIPET
- East side: there are mostly industrial zone such as Bashundhara Bitumen Plant & several Bashundhara Industrial Zone which are about 200m far from the BIPET; also, some houses are situated 300m far from the BIPET
- West side: neighbors (houses) are 250m far from the BIPET. This is a portion of the Ainta village.

Judging all these issues and the volume of the civil work, it is quite clear that by implementing this project there will be less to no significant impact over the adjacent society or environment.

Impact Mitigation Measures

As no more land is required at the construction sites for establishing the temporary facilities, such as contractor's and consultant's site offices, labour shed, materials stack yard and store etc., there won't be needing further land acquisition. Besides, during the construction site specific rules and regulations of other government agencies like RAJUK will be maintained with maintaining Safety and security and relevant Social Safeguard like keeping freedom of public movement for the public road users and with strongly maintain neither any obstruction or interruption for public or community lives in nearby.

In addition, the contractor will make sure that walkways are clearly designated as a walkway; all walkways shall be provided with good conditions underfoot, and signs are posted with adequate lighting. As the project site is located just beside the Bashundhara Riverview Road connecting the Pangaon Port, it will be ensured that no traffic discontinuity taken place during the construction stage of the project.

Also, site specific health and safety measures will be ensured by the contractor which will be monitored regularly by the PMU.

Consultation

"To consult" present setting, counsel is basically an apparatus or component for natives' support – which can illuminate and help the nearby expert in its basic leadership. In the event that the task thinks about that there is a "range" of basic leadership (as represented), conference sits somewhere close to notice and exchange. While it might require something not as much as exchange, it all things considered envelops abroad scope of circumstances in which the open may have some information. Open Consultation is an apparatus for overseeing two-path correspondence between

the venture support and people in general. It will probably improve basic leadership and manufacture understanding by effectively

including people, gatherings and associations with a stake in the task. This contribution will expand an undertaking's long-haul suitability and upgrade its advantages to privately influenced individuals and different partners.

Tool Used

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is used for conducting the consultation procedure. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a tool for managing two-way communication between the project sponsor and the public. Its goal is to improve decision-making and build understanding by actively involving individuals, groups and organizations with a stake in the project. This involvement will increase a project's long-term viability and enhance its benefits to locally affected people and other stakeholders.

Objectives of the Consultation

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

Approach and Methodology

Considering the volume of the project, one (01) FGD meeting was arranged inside the BIPET campus with a total of 27 (male 16 and female 11) stakeholders such as elected representatives, affected people, teachers, land owners, businessmen, local elites, housewives etc. The stakeholders were made aware about the impact of the project with project information being disclosed. To maximize exposure and participation in the meeting different techniques like prior communication with the participants. Potentially affected people and different level of stakeholders were informed verbally. Each of the participants availed the opportunity to take part in the discussion and give their opinion about the project. Consultant teams drafted meeting minutes, collected attendance sheet, pictures and stored as well. Based on this collected information this consultation report is prepared.

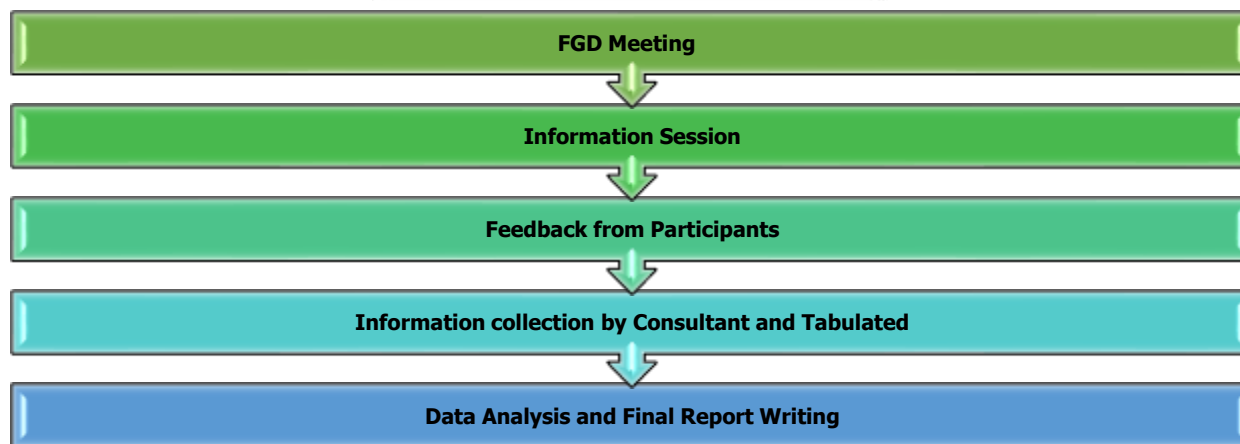


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..8: Approach of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Particulars of the FGD

Considering the volume of work and impact over the surrounding environment one (01) FGD was held with the different stakeholders such as local leaders, farmers, businessperson, service holder, housewives, day laborers, etc. In this meeting, discussions held on project description, scope of the project, social safeguard issues, probable environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures about the project. The meeting was conducted on 02 September 2021. Detailed information is given in Table 4.3. List of participants are given in **Annex 2** of the report.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..18: List of Consultation Meeting

Sl. No.	Date	Place	Time	Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1	02 September 2021	Inside the BIPET Campus, Pangaon Port Road, Ainta, South Keraniganj, Dhaka GPS Location: 23.664967°N, 90.441117°E	11:00 am to 12:30 pm	16	11	27

Outcome of the FGD

Mr. Shafiqur Rahman,
Environmental & Social Specialist

explained the nature of the project at the beginning of the meeting and also discuss the outcomes and possible impacts due to the project interventions and also raise issues regarding uptake of groundwater and the drainage management issues and further address issues regarding the climatic conditions of the project area. Besides, also made it clear how the project will benefit the surrounding peoples. The specialist then asked for the opinion/suggestions of the participants regarding this project. Several participants have addressed their thoughts and all of them made it clear that they would support this project. Some significant issues and suggestions given by the participants are presented below –

- ❖ Mr. Shahidul Islam, Teacher of Dholeshwar Islamic Madrasah, have suggested that this project would bring development to the surround area and no further environmental disruption would take place as the volume of the work is very small and no residential areas are located within 250m distances. Besides, he also mentioned that this project would create further job opportunity.
- ❖ Ms. Bimala Mondal also suggested that they have been looking forward to see the completion of this project as this project would bring development and more and more job opportunities.
- ❖ Mr. Badshah Mia another participant also agreed that this project would bring development and also mentioned that there would be no environmental pollution would take place in large scale and the minimum pollution that would take place can be minimized easily.
- ❖ Mr. Nazrul Islam Mena, Member of the local Union Parishad have also attended the meeting and expressed his full support towards the project and also suggested to start the construction work as soon as possible. Furthermore, he suggested that the project authority should give priority to the local in engaging to the construction activities.

In general, all the participants have agreed that this project would definitely start as soon as possible and this project would be fruitful for them and the environmental condition deterioration would be less to none.







Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..9: Photographs of FGD Meeting

Contractor and Labor Management

The majority of workers are expected to come from local communities with the same socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background, with the exclusion of a small percentage of (technical) skilled workers. Based on consultations with local stakeholders, contractors are required to recruit qualified employees from elsewhere. Therefore, the possibility of conflicts among the workforce is low because only a small percentage of the workforce comes from outside. It is reported that women's participation in construction work is maximized based on public consultations. Before the start of construction work, however, GBV training will be ensured on the workplace to avoid conflicts with male workers.

Labor and Contractors Management Due to COVID-19

Contractors will develop specific procedures or plans so that adequate precautions are in place to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19, and what should be done if a worker gets sick;

- ✓ Assessing the characteristics of the workforce, including those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk
- ✓ Confirming workers are fit for work, to include temperature testing and refusing entry to sick workers
- ✓ Considering ways to minimize entry/exit to site or the workplace, and limiting contact between workers and the community/general public
- ✓ Training workers on hygiene and other preventative measures, and implementing a communication strategy for regular updates on COVID-19 related issues and the status of affected workers
- ✓ Treatment of workers who are or should be self-isolating and/or are displaying symptoms
- ✓ Assessing risks to continuity of supplies of medicine, water, fuel, food and PPE, considering international, national and local supply chains
- ✓ Reduction, storage and disposal of medical waste
- ✓ Adjustments to work practices, to reduce the number of workers and increase social distancing
- ✓ Expanding health facilities on-site compared to usual levels, developing relationships with local health care facilities and organize for the treatment of sick workers.
- ✓ Building worker accommodations further apart, or having one worker accommodation in a more isolated area, which may be easily converted to quarantine and treatment facilities, if needed
- ✓ Establishing a procedure to follow if a worker becomes sick (following WHO guidelines)
- ✓ Implementing a communication strategy with the community, community leaders and local government in relation to COVID-19 issues on the site.

For supporting health facilities, plans or procedures will be in place to address the following issues-

- Obtaining adequate supplies of medical PPE, including gowns, aprons, curtains; medical masks and respirators (N95 or FFP2); gloves (medical, and heavy duty for cleaners); eye protection (goggles or face screens); hand washing soap and sanitizer; and effective cleaning equipment. Where relevant PPE cannot be obtained, the plan should consider viable alternatives, such as cloth masks, alcohol-based cleansers, hot water for cleaning and extra hand washing facilities, until such time as the supplies are available
- Training medical staff on the latest WHO advice and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19
- Conducting enhanced cleaning arrangements, including thorough cleaning (using adequate disinfectant) of catering facilities/canteens/food/drink facilities, latrines/toilets/showers, common areas, including door handles, floors and all surfaces that are touched regularly
- Training and providing cleaning staff with adequate PPE when cleaning consultation rooms and facilities used to treat infected patients
- Implementing a communication strategy/plan to support regular communication, accessible updates and clear messaging to health workers, regarding the spread of COVID-19 in nearby locations, the latest facts and statistics, and applicable procedures.





Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..10: Sample Photographs of COVID-19 Management Facility

Traffic Management

During the access road development there might be some traffic congestion but the contractor will provide sufficient traffic signs and also a permanent traffic controller will be appointed. But, as there is enough space for storing the instruments and machineries there will be probably very little impact of construction works on the surrounding traffic.



Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..11: Sample Photographs of Traffic Management

Monitoring System

The BIPET is overall responsible for the project's implementation

through the PIU. These stakeholders will be responsible for monitoring the progress of all aspects, determining any significant impacts that are raised and suggesting any actions to be taken to address adverse impacts. There will be designated person from construction contractor who will be looking after the Social Safeguard issues at subproject location and report to the concerned authority. Field level data will be collected on a regular basis to check the progress on whether sub projects activities on track or not.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project will have a two-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) as follows.

Level 1: Grievance Redress at Project Site Level

A social safeguard officer (SSO) of PIFIC based in the PIU will be responsible for addressing the grievances at the site level. The aggrieved parties can report their grievances to the SDO either verbally or in writing using a variety of communication methods such as SMS, email, Viber messages etc. or enter their complaints in a log book that will be maintained at contractor's site office. The SDO will receive those grievances. The contact phone number/s of the SDO will be displayed for public information. The SDO will take immediate action to resolve the issues raised by the affected parties in consultation with the contractor and the relevant PIFIC staffs. If social development officer is unable to resolve the grievances within one week, it will be forwarded to the next level, i.e. the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)/Public Investment Facility for Infrastructure Constraints (PIFIC).

Level 2: Grievance Redress at PIU Level

The PIU level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will comprise representatives from MoC, WB, BIPET and respectable citizens from the community including woman. The PIU level GRC will be convened as soon as it received a grievance from the SDO. The PIU level GRC is responsible for solving grievances within one-week period.

Implementation & Institutional Arrangement

The BIPET is overall responsible for the project implementation, through the PIU. BIPET will also arrange discloser & orientation program regarding labour safety training before the start of construction work where Social Management Specialist of PIU will play advisory role.

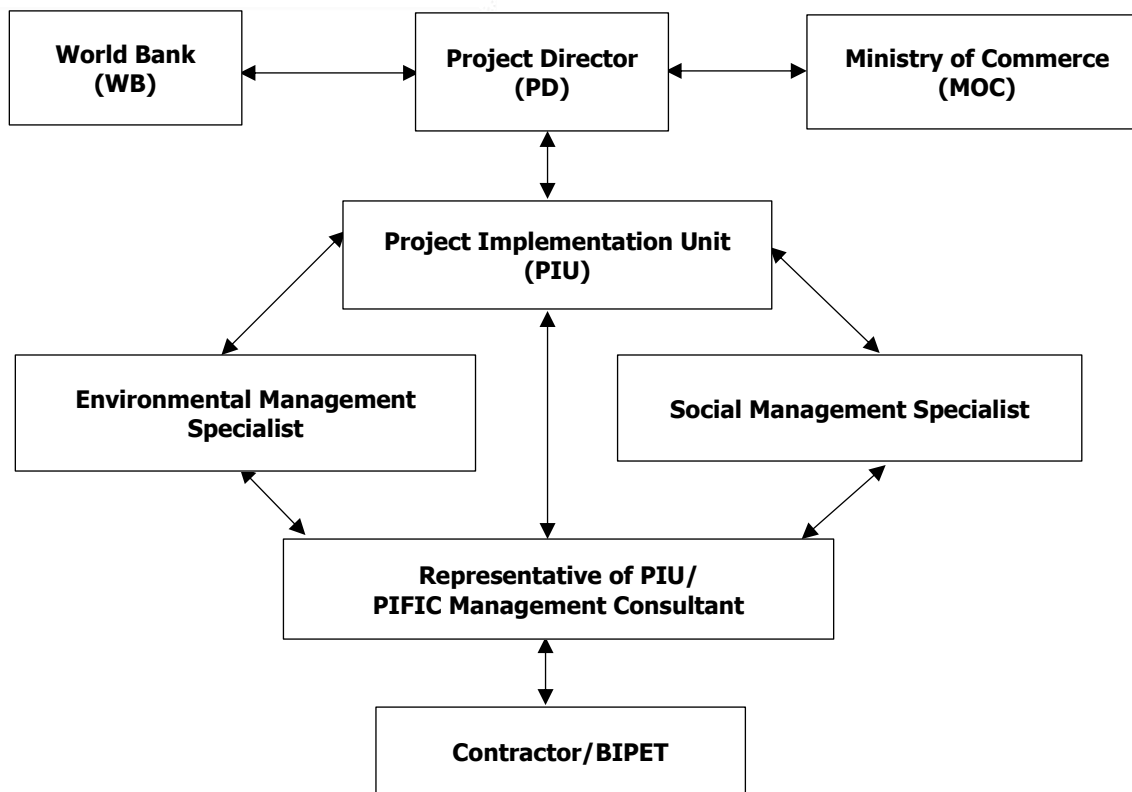


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..12: Institutional Arrangement

Conclusion & Recommendations

It is vital that all relevant information about the construction site of projects are discussed with the relevant communities during consultations. The participation of relevant stakeholders in the implementation process of the sub-project will contribute to a sense of community belonging. In order for the affected parties to present their problems and find fair solutions in an even-handed hearing, the establishment and implementation of an effective grievance redress mechanism will enable individuals.

During the construction period, social welfare issues are important. Before beginning construction works, the stakeholders must take

the necessary awareness and motivation and proper compliance with their specific responsibilities for a short orientation course (which will then be organized by the project implementing agency).

A Management Plan has to be prepared for the mitigation of problems if any arise during the construction period. The proposed sub-project intervention is not expected to generate any significant negative social impact and as stated earlier, no further land acquisition is needed.

Moreover, the successful implementation of proposed sub-project will create employment opportunity for the local community and particularly for women as the BIPET will create new sectors of knowledge and markets regarding plastic products. Besides, the local community that will have incremental value on socio-economic aspects in general and social aspects in particular when the BIPET will be instrumental. Therefore, implementations of the proposed sub-project is safe and highly recommended.

Annexure

Annex 1: Land for BIPET

Land Ownership: Bangladesh Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (BIPET)

Contact Person: Narayan Chandra Dey
Secretary General, BPGMEA
Secretary, BIPET
Cell: +8801522388587
+88028392475-6

Background: The plastic industry in Bangladesh witnessed notable development in the early 1980's. During the period 1990-2010 there was a remarkable increase in plastic goods production in the country with an average annual growth rate of 20%. Most of the household products and packaging materials that are used in Bangladesh are manufactured locally. Despite the success, the plastics sector is finding it difficult to maintain its growth, Skilled manpower shortage, untrained workers causing production disruption and accidents, lack of product testing (tests have to be done in Thailand, Singapore or western countries) and the lack of quality molds (now have to be imported) are some of the constraints hampering growth. Therefore, BPGMEA has sought support from PIFIC which was approved and under the project, development of six storied building along with some structural development for BIPET facility would be done. The details of the land are presented below along with project location map.

Coordinates: N 23° 39' 54" & E 90° 26' 28"

Address: Pangaon container Port Road, Ainta, South Keraniganj, Dhaka.

P.S.: Ekuria, South Keraniganj

Zilla: Dhaka

Dag No: SA- 573, 594 & RS- 762, 745

Khatian no: 623

J.L. No: 113

Kharij Case No: 8299/14-15

Land Details: 1.2932 acre / 56,331.792 sft



Figure 1: Project Location Map

Environmental Safeguard: Limited Environmental Assessment (LEA) will be prepared to address the potential impacts of this project over the surrounding environment and also this study includes a detail environmental and social management plan (ESMP) where all the possible impacts will be discussed along with mitigation measures.

Overall Observation: As the land for the project area is relatively small and considering the volume of the construction work, it is assumed that, the construction work has very limited to no impact over the surrounding environment. The project area is mostly surrounded by vacant land and the nearest residential area is 250m away. One side is close to the Bashundhara Bitumen Factory. The proposed approach road will connect the project area with adjacent Pangaon Port Road. Utility connection has been rendered but detail work will be completed under this project.

Table 1: Land at a Glance

Land Size	DAP/ CDA		Water Body		Crop Land		Restriction from Civil Aviation		Underlying Founding Soft Sub-Soil		Isolation from Residential/ Public Places		Flood Possibility	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Hard	Clay	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.2932 acre	v			v		v		v	v		v			v





Figure 2: Existing Condition of the Project Area





Figure 3: Preliminary Site Visit by the PIFIC MU Safeguard Team

Assessment Sheet

Location of the Land: BIPET Campus, Pangaon Port Road, Ainta, South Keraniganj, Dhaka.

Visit date: August 26, 2021.

1. Status of land (put ✓ mark)

BIPET	Private	Other
✓		

2. Price of the land

Mouza Rate	Handover Price (BDT)	Source of Information

3. Smoothness of taking the land in possession (willingness of owner)

The land is owned by BIPET and also to development of the proposed project there will be no further land acquisition is necessary.

4. Availability of Utility (electricity, gas and water)

Electricity	BREB line
Gas	Available
Water	own water supply system

5. Distance from Residential Area

Nearest village Ainta is located 250m west from the project area and another village is located 500m east from the project area named Hazaribagh.

6. Distance from Nearby Emergency Facilities

Fire Service	5km
Police Station	3km
Hospital	2km
BREB Station	2km

7. Underlying Founding Soft Sub-Soil

From the visual inspection of the experts and information available from the BIPET authority, it was identified that there is underlying founding soft subsoil in this project area.

8. Flood possibility: No

From the consultation and studying previous records, it is found that the area has inundated previously in 1988, 1998 on large scale and in 2004 in small scale. But no further record of flooding has been found and the drainage system is quite well as the system is connected to the adjacent river Buriganga.

9. Surrounding Neighbours Information

There are no houses or villages within 250 meters from the BIPET land. Most of the land surrounding BIPET belongs to Bashundhara Group; and all lands are vacant/unused. Direction wise approximate distance of the neighbors for BIPET Campus are given below –

- (i) North side: neighbors (houses) are 1km far from the BIPET;
- (ii) South side: neighbors (houses) are 450m far from the BIPET;
- (iii) East side: there are mostly industrial zone such as Bashundhara Bitumen Plant & several Bashundhara industrial zone which are about 200m far from the BIPET; also, some houses are 300m far from the BIPET;
- (iv) West side: neighbors (houses) are 250m far from the BIPET.

10. Road connectivity / Accessibility

This project area is adjacent to the Pangaon Port Road. However, connecting road/approach road shall be constructed under the project.

11. Impact on Environmental Indicators

Indicator	Yes	No
Environmental preservation measures	N/A	
Potential risks/hazards	N/A	
Risks related to biodiversity		✓
Risks related to flood / inundation and water drainage system		✓
Overall environmentally friendly	✓	

12. Impact on gender/minority/ethnicity

There is no ethnic society living within 5km radius of the project area. Both Muslim and Hindu people live adjacent to the project area.

13. Impact on natural and social indicators



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FOR JOBS (EC4J) PROJECT

increase the job opportunity and also development of the project area.

The land is owned by BIPET and no further land acquisition is necessary. Besides, the development of this project will



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EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS
FOR JOBS (EC4J) PROJECT

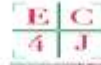
Annex 2: FGD Attendance List

Limited Environmental Assessment for Development of Six Storied Academic Building and Infrastructure for BIPET under PIFIC

List of Participants for Focus Group Discussion

Address BIPET Campus, Pargana Post Road, Minto, South Keraniganj
GPS Location 23.664967°N, 90.441117°E
Date 02/07/2021 Time 11:00 - 12:30

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	কোঃ হোসেন আলী	২৬	ইমাম, খতিব	০১৭২-৭৭৭৪৫	হোসেন
2	(কোঃ হোসেন আলী)	৬০	পেশাদার	০১৮-৪৯০২৪	হোসেন
3	কোঃ হুমায়ুন ইসলাম	৫৫	সহকারী শিক্ষক	০১৭১৬৪৬৬৫	হুমায়ুন
4	(কোঃ হুমায়ুন ইসলাম)		প্রশাসন	০১৭১৫০৪৪৬৫	হুমায়ুন
5	কোঃ হুমায়ুন ইসলাম	৫৫	চিকিৎসা	০১৭১৫০৪৪৬৫	হুমায়ুন
6	কোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	৩৮		০১৭১৫০৪৪৬৫	মোস্তাফিজ
7	কোঃ হুমায়ুন	২৪	চাকর	০১৭-৫০৬৬৫/৩১-৫০৬৬৫	হুমায়ুন
8	কোঃ নাসরাত	২২	চাকর	০১৬৭২০৪০৬	নাসরাত
9	কোঃ নাসরাত	৪০	চাকর	০১৩৫২২৭৪৬৭	নাসরাত
10	(কোঃ মোস্তাফিজ)	৫৪		০১৭১৫০৪৪৬৫	মোস্তাফিজ
11	কোঃ হুমায়ুন	২৪	প্রশাসন	০১৭১৫০৪৪৬৫	হুমায়ুন
12	কোঃ হুমায়ুন	২৪	প্রশাসন	০১৮২৪০৬০৪৬	হুমায়ুন
13	কোঃ হুমায়ুন		চাকর	০১৭১৫০৪৪৬৫	হুমায়ুন



Limited Environmental Assessment for Development of Six Storied Academic Building and Infrastructure for REPET under PEPSC

List of Participants for Focus Group Discussion

Address: REPET Campus, Pargana Post Road, Birta, South Karaniganj
GPS Location: 23.664967°N, 90.44117°E
Date: 02/09/2021 Time: 11:00 - 12:30

Sl. No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	ডাঃ নজরুল ইসলাম	৪০	ডাক্তার	০১৮১২৯৫৬০০	(NDR)
2	জাফরুল হক	৪০	কৃষক	০১৮১২-১৯২২৬৭	
3	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	৩৫	কৃষক	০১৮১২-১৯২২৬৭	
4	সুইটি	৩০		০১৫০৫০৬৩১৬	সুইটি
5	জাফর	৩০	কর্মকর্তা		জাফর
6	বাবিউর রহমান	২৭	কর্মকর্তা		বাবিউর
7	কামরুন	৩০	গার্ভিশিল্পী		কামরুন
8	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	৩০	কৃষক	০১৭৫০২৭৭৯৯	মাসুদ হোসেন
9	জাফর হোসেন	৩০	কর্মকর্তা	০১৭২৬৯৭৬৪৪	জাফর হোসেন
10	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	৪০	"	০১৭৩৬৫৭০৭৪	মাসুদ
11	মোঃ বাবু হোসেন	৪০	কৃষক	০১৭৪৪৭৪৬৫৩০	বাবু
12	মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	৩৫	কর্মকর্তা	০১৫৩২৭৫৭৭৭	মাসুদ
13					
14					
15					

Facilitated By: MD. Mustaur Rahman

Signature: (Signature)

Annex- 11

Md. A. Halim Miah, Social Management Specialist, was awarded Certificate from World Bank for Successfully Completion, The Training on World Bank Environmental Social Framework





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YEAR WISE ACTIVITY PLAN: Component-2 Productivity Enhancement Program

Social Management Specialist (Safeguards and Gender included)																							
		FY 2018-2019				FY 2019-20				FY 2020-21				FY 2021-22				FY 2022-23				Remarks	
SI N o	Activity	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4		
1	Review ToR and ensure related Environment Social rules and policies are properly addressed in the Contract paper for Appointing firm for feasibility study for TCs/DTC feasibility of land																					Completed	
2	Support Feasibility Study Consulting firm in developing tools, methodology and analyssi plan focusing Environment , Social and Quality issues are properly addressed																						
3	Review ToR and Contract paper and ensure Environment and Social Safeguard Policies are properly addressed of the D&S Firm for Design and Construction Supervision																						
4	Provide Technical Support to D& S Conculsting Firm for conducting Environment and Social Safeagurding studies - RAP/ARAP, SA, ESIA's in developing ToR , Table of Contents and ensure Environment and Social Safeguard Policies are properly addressed of the D&S Firm for Design and Construction Supervision of DTC and GETCs (Four Technology Centre)																						



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Risks	Likely risk mitigation measures
<p>1) Normally land procurement is complex and time-consuming especially for private lands. ESIA requires to be conducted for each facilities.</p> <p>2) PIFIC guideline may requires reviewing while engage PIFIC firm and implementing PIFIC activities. In addition, some adjustment in the guideline may require while ESIA will conduct for each recycling facilities.</p> <p>3) Lack of proper O&M and in sufficient mobilizing fund for proper functioning after handing over the facilities can be difficult to run the facilities, it may further deteriorate with weak goverance and accountability system.</p>	<p>1) With a target date, all-out effort from the project requires to hold possession of lands. Provision for necessary adjustment can require as per ESIA.</p> <p>2) Requires keeping provision for updating and subsequent approval for PIFIC guidelines.</p> <p>3) The formation of cluster entity have legal identity and have operating guidelines with accountability mechanism, provision of auditing, provision of seeking fund from other external legal sources etc.</p>



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YEAR WISE ACTIVITY PLAN: Component-4 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

Social Management Specialist (Safeguards and Gender included)

Social Management Specialist (Safeguards and Gender included)																				
Sl	Activity	18-19				19-20				20-21				21-22				22-23		Remarks
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2	Hire Consultant for Mid-term Review and review ToR with focusing Environmental, Social and Quality (ESQ) and align the activities																			
4	Organize PSC meetings																			
5	Organize PIC meetings																			
6	Meet the World Bank Mission (Different missions e.g. Technical, Implementation, Mid Term, Project Review) to review the Agreed Implementation of Social and Environmental Agreed Actions																			
7	Review & update Procurement Plan in line with National and World Bank Environment and Social rules and policies																			
8	Organize training/Workshop/seminar (Local) focusing Environmental and Social Issues																			
9	Organize training/Workshop/seminar (foreign)																			
10	Update Project Implementation Manual (PIM) if needed and take into account the Environmental and Social issues																			
11	Harmonize the Monitoring Process focusing the Environment Management Framework and Social Management Framework the progress of different components Land Acquisition/purchase for TCs & DTC																			



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12	Review & update Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) focusing the Environmental and Social issues																			
13	Focusing the Environmental and Social Safeguarding issues in Preparation of Monthly Quarterly / Six-monthly/Annual Progress Report for Ministries & WB																			
14	Printing & Publication, and other communication materials																			