

# SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

## **IMPROVEMENT OF POURA PARK AT THE SOUTH SIDE OF POURASHAVA COMPOUND**

**Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP)**  
**Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF)**

**JUNE 2018**  
**CHOWMUHANI POURASHAVA, BEGUMGANJ, NOAKHALI**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

B MDF	Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRP	Grievance Redress Procedure
KII	Key Informants Interviews
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MD	Managing Director
MGSP	Municipal Governance and Services Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implement Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCC	Reinforced Concrete Cement
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMF	Social Management Framework
SMP	Social Management Plan
SSS	Social Safeguards Specialist
ULB	Urban Local Body
WB	World Bank

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Chowmuhani Pourashava is the main town of Begumganj Upazilla of Noakhali District and the core commercial center of greater Noakhali. It is the largest and oldest pourashava in the district. This “A” class Pourashava is established in 1973. The Begumganj Upazilla is located between 22°57′ north latitudes and between 91°6′ east longitudes and the Pourashava is bounded by Jamidar hat at East, Banglabazar at West, Bajra at north and Begumganj Sadar at South. The total area of this Pourashava is 20.70 square kilometer. The total area of the Pourashava is divided into nine administrative Wards and 23 Mahallas. ( Source: The Pourashava Data 2018, Population and Housing Census 2011 and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Begumganj\\_Upazila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Begumganj_Upazila))

According to the Population and Housing Census 2011, the total households of the Pourashava are 13919 and the total population is 80001 of which 42062 are male and 37939. The average size of the household is 5.4. The population density of the Pourashava is 5517 per sq. km. However, the Pourashava data 2018 shows that the total population is around 117000.

As a “Category A” Pourashava as well as the main town of the Begumganj Upazilla, the Chowmuhani Pourashava has been improving its infrastructural development for ensuring the necessary services to its inhabitants and taking new initiatives to meet the growing demand of the people. Recently, the Pourashava has prepared its Capital Investment Plan (CIP) for its infrastructural development

following a participatory approach with the technical assistance from Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF) and identified the “Improvement of Poura Park at the South Side of Pourashava Compound” as one of the priority work (CIP No.39) for increasing recreational facilities for the inhabitants of the Pourashava at the Poura area, creating environment friendly space for children’s mental development, enhancing trade and business, creating employment opportunities through new service and increasing revenue of the Pourashava.

The Pourashava has already submitted an application for sub-credit to BMDF seeking financial support in improving the Poura Park. The significant features of the subproject are given in **Table 1-1** as below:

**Table 1-1: The significant features of the proposed subproject**



**Map 1:** Location map of Chowmuhani Pourashava

Name of the Sub-Project	Improvement of Poura Park at the South Side of Pourashava Compound
Name of District	Noakhali
Name of ULB	Chowmuhani Pourashava
Location of the subproject	Alipur under Ward number 03.
Service Areas	The total area of the Pourashava and overall different unions under Begumganj Upazilla area.
Structural Design Option	RCC and CC structure mixed design.
Total Land Area	61456 sqm
Land Acquisition	Chowmuhani Pourashava is the legal owner of the land.
Estimated Cost	BDT 100 millions
Subproject duration	15 months
Tentative Starting date	October 2018
Tentative Completion date	December 2019

## 1.2 Justification of Selecting the Subproject

The Chowmuhani Pourashava is the heart of Begumganj sub-district and the main center of trade and business of sub-district as well as of greater Noakhali region. It also serves as the main town of administrative work and other public services and facilities of the people. The people of the Pourashava areas have been increasing day by day and the most of the open place are going under the construction of residential building, commercial building and industrial uses thus it is limiting the open place for recreational facilities of the Poura citizen, place for spending leisure time of adult and old aged people, playing ground for children and opportunity to come closure to the nature. Therefore, the demand of park with natural beauties is increasing. However, there is only one Shishu Park at the Golabaria area of the Pourashava. But, the space of the park is not adequate and the overall condition of the Shishu Park is poor. Hence, people did not feel interest to visit the park with their children. In this situation, the Pourashava Authority felt the priority need of developing a Park for the citizens of the Pourashava. The Pourashava Authority has decided to improve the Begumganj Dighi, adjacent to the Pourashava Compound, and its surrounding areas for developing it as a park for all age categories of people giving emphasis the facilities for children and older aged people. The Begumganj Dighi is the largest dighi of the Pourashava area and the volume of the Dighi is 85005 sqm and the volume surrounding area is 3451 sqm. Thus, the total area of the proposed Poura Park is 61456 sqm which is adequate for developing it as the Poura Park. In addition, due to the proximity of the Pourashava Compound, it is comparatively secured area and all the people including women and children will be able to move and enjoy the nature of the Pond, available recreational facilities to be built and surrounding natural environment more safely. The communication facility of the area is also good and all types of local vehicles are available to travel to and from this area.



Further, the proposed subproject area is legally owned by the Pourashava and no land acquisition is required. Again, it will not affect any people living at surrounding areas. Moreover, it will create the employment opportunity for the young people hence will help in reducing the unemployment problem of the people. It will also create the revenue generation avenue for the Pourashava and will help the Pourashava in attaining the sustainability of the institution.

Considering the above mentioned situation, the decision of developing a poura park at Pourashava area and importantly, improving the Begumganj Dighi as Poura Park is rational.

### **1.3 Importance of Social Safeguard Assessment**

The Social Management Framework (SMF) that is developed by BMDF according to regulatory framework of the country and policy guidelines of the World Bank indicates that any subproject to be implemented by ULBs through the finance of BMDF must consider some social issues. It is expected in the SMF that the subproject to be selected for infrastructural improvement preferably use land available with ULBs and avoid acquisition of additional lands and displacement of people from public or private land. However, there could be some subprojects that may require additional land that are private in nature or belong to other public agencies. Additionally, people may be using land that belongs to ULBs or other agencies that may have been under use by authorized or unauthorized citizens. It is also indicated in the SMF that no intervention will be undertaken that impacts “tribal group” in subproject areas. Therefore, it becomes a policy obligation to consider ownership of the land, requirements of acquisition of additional land, displacement of people and areas of tribal groups during selecting and implementing any subproject. In order to determine the above issues, it becomes important to conduct social safeguard assessment under the proposed subproject. Now, as per the SMF of BMDF, it is required to conduct a social safeguards assessment of the proposed bus terminal to meet the regulatory framework of the Government of Bangladesh and World Bank policies. Therefore, the Chowmuhani Pourashava has deployed an individual consultant to carry out the social safeguards assessment on the proposed bus terminal as a subproject.

### **1.4 Project Description**

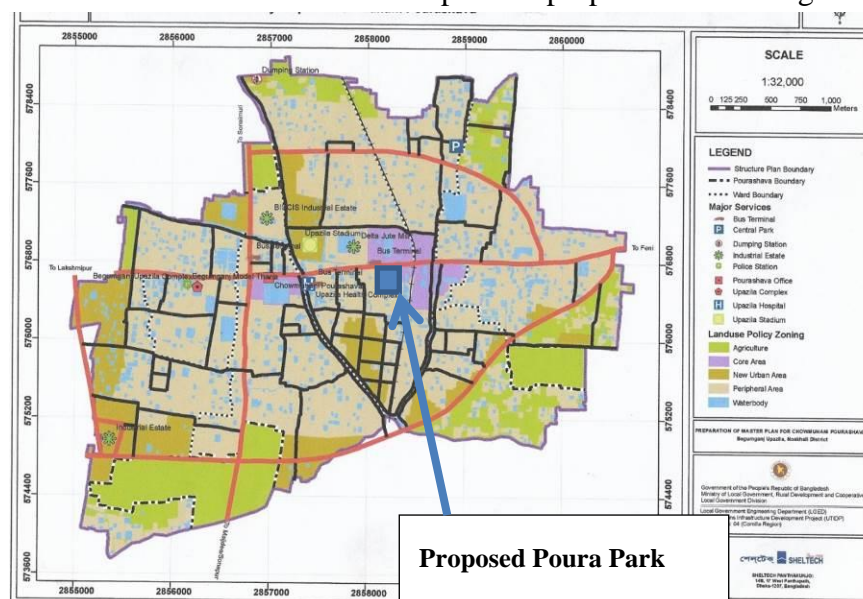
The proposed subproject named “Improvement of Poura Park at the South Side of Pourashava Compound” is situated at Alipur area under the Ward No. 03 of Chowmuhani Pourashava and at the south side of the Pourashava Compound. It is located at the heart of the town and beside the Noakhali-Feni national highway and old Begumganj Court area. The in-depth interview with Executive Engineer reveals that the total area of the proposed site is 61456 sqm of which the Dighi or Pond covers 58005 sqm and surrounding area is 3451 sqm. The proposed Poura Park with all feasible amenities for all age categories of people will be developed here and the construction period will be 15 months starting from October 2018 and to be ended by December 2019. The estimated cost of the subproject is BDT 100 million. The proposed subproject will consist of following features and facilities:

- One entry and one exit way;
- Boundary wall at all sides with protection;
- Decorative boundary wall at south side;
- RCC drain all around the area;

- Monument of the father of the nation at the entry gate;
- One pedestrian/walk-way all around the boundary of the subproject;
- Foot over bridge at the south side of the Park;
- One mini gate at the south side of the park to facilitate the ablution of pilgrim of mosque on the pond and a grill at two sides of the passage from pond to the mini gate on the way to mosque;
- Renovation of RCC ghat at the south side of the pond;
- One water fountain at the middle of the pond;
- One kid zone with slippers and cradles;
- Amusement train ride and its hauling line all around the boundary of the park;
- Two canteen, two gift shops and two toy's shop at any two opposite sides of the Park;
- Separate toilets and washing basins for male and female at the entry of the park and its opposite side;
- Street lights and landscape lights;
- Drinking water supply; and
- Sitting benches at all sides of the Park.

## 1.5 Project Location

The proposed subproject named Improvement of Poura Park at South Side of Pourashava Compound is situated at Alipur area under the Ward No. 03 of Chowmuhani Pourashava and at the south side of the Pourashava Complex. It is located at the heart of the town and near the Noakhali-Feni national highway at North side and old Begumganj Court area at the south side. It is surrounded by Poura Bhavan, Poura Auditorium and Poura Mosque, and Stock yard of R&H at the North side; Livestock Office and Begumganj Court (old) area at the South side; T&T Office and residential area of its office staff at the East; and Textile Engineering College and Technical School at the West. It is bounded by Ward # 1 and 2 at the West, Ward # 4 at the East, Begumganj Union at the South and Ward # 5 at the North. The coordinate of the proposed site is  $22^{\circ}56'34.4''$  N and  $91^{\circ}6'17.1''$  E. The location map of the proposed market is given as below:



**Map 2:** Location map of the proposed Poura Park

## 1.6 Justification of Selecting the Site

The proposed site is being used as Park by the community people of the Pourashava. There is a large pond locally named as Begumganj Dighi and the park is developed centering this large pond. It is located at the south side and adjacent to the Pourashava Compound. Hence, the citizens of the Pourashava consider it as a safe and secured place for all categories of people including women, girls and children. The communication of this site is also good as the Noakhali-Feni national highway goes from the north side of the site and there are also local roads at the south and west sides of the site through which local vehicles moves all times of the day and early part of the night. There is no human settlement and shops or commercial establishment within the site. Thus, the issue of eviction or resettlement is absent here. Further, the land of this site is legally owned by the Pourashava and there is no need to acquire additional land for developing the park. Therefore, the selection of site is perfect for the development of the Poura Park.

## 1.7 Project Affected People

The proposed subproject will be developed at own land of the Pourashava (the legal document of land ownership is attached as **Annexure 3**). There is no settlement on that land. Therefore, no people will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed subproject. Further, there is no human settlement adjacent or nearby the subproject site. The nearest residential areas named Kuripara of Alipur area under Ward number 03 is about 300 meters far from the subproject site. Therefore, community people will not be affected during construction and operational phases of the subproject.

## 1.8 Scenario of Existing Infrastructure by Major Component

The existing infrastructures by major component involves roads, drains, culverts, bridges, water supply facilities, public sanitation facilities, bus terminal, truck terminal, markets, community centers, recreation parks, street lights, slaughter houses etc. The brief scenario of existing infrastructure by major components of the Chowmuhani Pourashava is given as below:

### 1.8.1 Roads

According to the sources of the Pourashava, the Chowmuhani Pourashava has 134 km road networks for internal communication. The road network includes different types of road and brief length and condition of these roads are given in **Table 1-2** as below:

**Table 1-2: Different types of road, its lengths and present condition**

Sl. No	Type of Roads	Length (km)	Present Condition (in percentage)		
			Good	Moderately good	Not good
01	Bituminous Carpeting Road	45.00	40%	20%	40%
02	HBB road	0.25	60%	00	50%
03	Cement Concrete Road	59.00	60%	20%	20%

04	Water Bound Macadam Road	00	00	00	00
05	Earthen Road	29.75	20%	20%	40%
<b>Total length of roads</b>		134.0			

(Source: Pourashava Data, 2018)

In addition, there are 78 culverts and 17 bridges within the Pourashava areas.

### 1.8.2 Drains

According to the sources of the Pourashava, the Chowmuhaní Pourashava has 12.442 km drain network to run out the storm water. The brief scenario of the drainage system is given in **Table 1-3** as below:

**Table 1-3: Type of drain, its length and present condition**

Sl. No	Type of Drain	Length (km)	Present Condition (in percentage)		
			Good	Moderately good	Not good
01	Drain (primary)	6.00	00	50%	50%
02	Drain (secondary)	3.082	60%	40%	00
03	Drain (tertiary)	3.36	40%	20%	30%
<b>Total length of drain</b>		12.442			

(Source: Pourashava Data, 2018)

The main out falls of the drain includes Noakhali khal, Delta khal, Chatarpaiya khal, Tulatoli khal, Noimuddin khal, Nadana-Sonaimurhi khal and Begunganj khal.

### 1.8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities

There are two overhead tanks within the Pourashava area. The Pourashava has 13 production tube wells, 147 hand tube wells and one water treatment plant. In addition, there are seven public toilets within the Pourashava areas.

### 1.8.4 Bus and Truck Terminals

There are two bus terminal and one truck terminal in the Pourashava areas.

### 1.8.5 Market Facilities

There are 30 markets in the Pourashava areas amongst which six markets are owned by the Chowmuhaní Pourashava and 24 are privately owned markets. The brief scenario of Pourashava owned markets is given in **Table 1-4** as below:

**Table 1-4: Brief scenario of Pourashava owned markets**

Sl No.	Name of market	Location of market	Area of market	Earning per year	Present condition (in percentage)
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			(in decimals)	from the market (in BDT)	Good	Moderately good	Not good
Super Market							
01	Poura Super Market	Karimpur, Feni road, Ward # 04	9.91	375000.00	Under re-construction		
02	Poura Biponi Bitan	Karimpur, Feni road, Ward # 04	13.85	450000.00	Under re-construction		
Poura Market							
01	Poura Banijya Bitan	Karimpur, Feni road, Ward # 04	107	1480560.00	-	√	-
02	Bank Road Market	Bank Road, Ward # 04	5.28	174300.00	√	-	-
Kitchen Market							
01	Golabaria kitchen market	Golabaria bazar, Ward # 04	77	374400.00		√	
02	Chowrasta kitchen market	Chowrasta, Ward # 03	21	Under construction			

### 1.8.6 Community Center

There is no community center owned by the Pourashava. However, there are 7 privately owned community centers within the Pourashava areas.

### 1.8.7 Recreational Park

There is a shishu park at Golabaria area of the Pourashava.

### 1.8.8 Street Poles and Lights

The Chowmuhani Pourashava has 4852 street poles and at present, there are 2430 tube lights and 1482 energy savings bulbs. It lightens 80.7% areas of the Pourashava.

### 1.8.9 Slaughter House

The Chowmuhani Pourashava has a slaughter house which is located at Atia Bari area under Ward # 4. The condition of the slaughter house is moderately good.

### 1.8.10 Solid Waste Management System

A total of 63 cleaners are engaged in collecting solid waste from the households by using 40 trolleys. There are 45 dustbins at community level to primarily dump household solid waste and five trucks to carry the waste from the dustbins to final dumping place. There is a permanent landfill at Gonipur under Ward # 5 of the Pourashava. The total area of the landfill is 2 acres and the development of this landfill is going on. Although, there is a permanent landfill of the Pourashava, but solid waste that are generating at household level are being disposed at different temporary areas without any treatment.

### **1.8.11 Fecal Sludge Management system**

The Pourashava has a fecal sludge treatment plant at Gonipur under Ward # 5 which was constructed by the support of DPHE. The Pourashava has one vacuum truck to carry and dispose the fecal sludge. The Inhabitants of the Pourashava took this vacuum truck as rent at the rate of BDT 4500.00 per household. The fecal sludge is collected from the septic tank using the vacuum truck and disposed it at the treatment plant. There is no separate sewerage system in the Pourashava areas.

### **1.9 Legal and Policy Framework**

For the sub-project preparation and implementation, the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) has been triggered to the subproject. A Social Management Framework (SMF) has been adopted by BMDF for the subproject that meets the requirements of the country's legal frameworks in Bangladesh "The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property, Ordinance, 1982" and the Bank's requirements including OP 4.12 and OP 4.10. The SMF also requires that the sub-projects are prepared ensuring inclusion, participation, transparency, and social accountability. The sub-projects have been prepared by the respective urban local bodies (ULBs) in a process complying with the SMF requirements. BMDF reviews the sub-project proposals for technical, engineering, environmental, social development, and safeguards compliance before allocation of the financing to the ULBs.

## **SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ASSESSMENT**

### **2.1 Objective of the Study**

This assessment is undertaken to complement the necessary social compliances relevant to the proposed Community Center cum Commercial Complex as per the Government of Bangladesh and World Bank safeguards compliances. The key objectives of the study are:

- To provide an accurate representation of the social, cultural and economic conditions of the population surrounding the subproject areas;
- To identify the potential socio-economic positive and negative impacts on local community, organizations and groups;
- To develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and to eliminate, reduce or avoid negative impacts; and
- To develop management and monitoring measures to be implemented throughout the life of the subproject.

### **2.2 Methodology of the Study**

This is a qualitative study. However, both quantitative and qualitative data are collected and analyzed to achieve the objective of the study and show the baseline information of the study areas. The quantitative data are collected from secondary sources through literature review and qualitative data are collected from primary sources using different qualitative approach and methods. The approach and methods those are employed during the assessment include: (i) literature review of relevant national and local documents; (ii) social survey; (iii) key informant interview; (iv) consultative meeting; and (v) focus group discussion.

Relevant national, district and Pourashava documents are reviewed for gathering available and updated quantitative data of socio-economic condition of the community people.

Social survey through random interview is done for gathering both qualitative and quantitative data of community people living around the subproject areas.

Key informant interview is done to know about the key features of the areas on which the proposed subproject might have an impact.

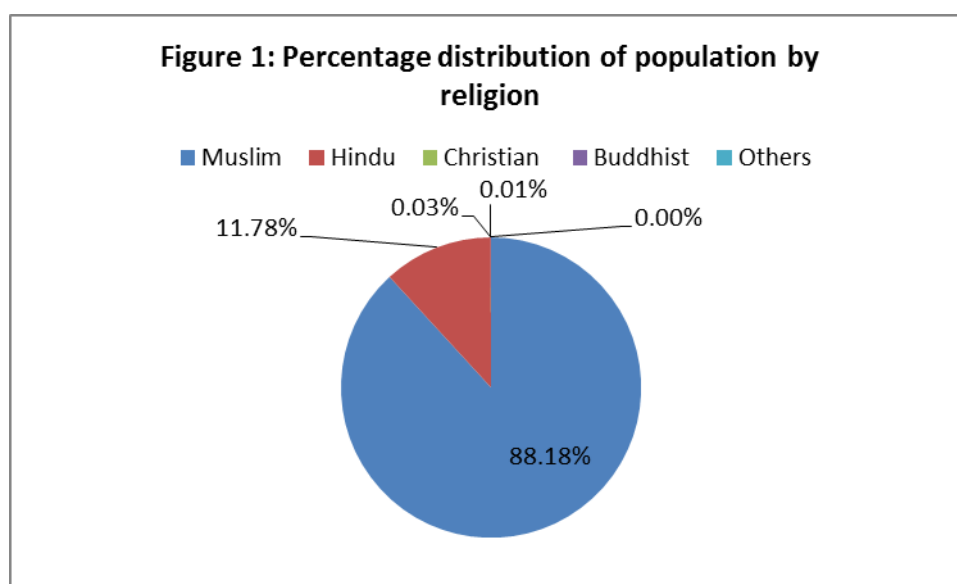
Consultative meeting with different stakeholders such as Ward Councilors, available businessmen, available local people, shop keeper, and focus group discussion with male and female community participants have done to know their attitudes towards the proposed subproject, its impact and their feedback, and suggestions on mitigating the potential negative impacts and enhancing the positive impacts of the subproject.

In addition, social screening of the project subproject is done using prescribed social safeguard assessment form of BMDF with the participation of different stakeholders and community representatives.

## SECTION 3: SOCIO ECONOMIC BASELINE OF CHOWMUHANI POURASHAVA

### 3.1 Population Status and Household Size

According to the Population and Household Census 2011, the Chowmuhani Pourashava has 13919 households and there are 80001 people living in these households amongst which 42062 are male (53.25%) and 37939 are female (46.75%). However, according to the Pourashava sources, the current population of the Pourashava is 117000. The average size of the household is 5.4. The total area of the Pourashava is 20.70 sq. km and hence indicating that the density of the population per square kilometer is 5652. The Census 2011 also reveals that most of the people in the Pourashava are Muslim. There are 70540 Muslim, 9426 Hindu, 10 Christian, 23 Buddhist and 2 others people live in the Pourashava areas. Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of people by religion.



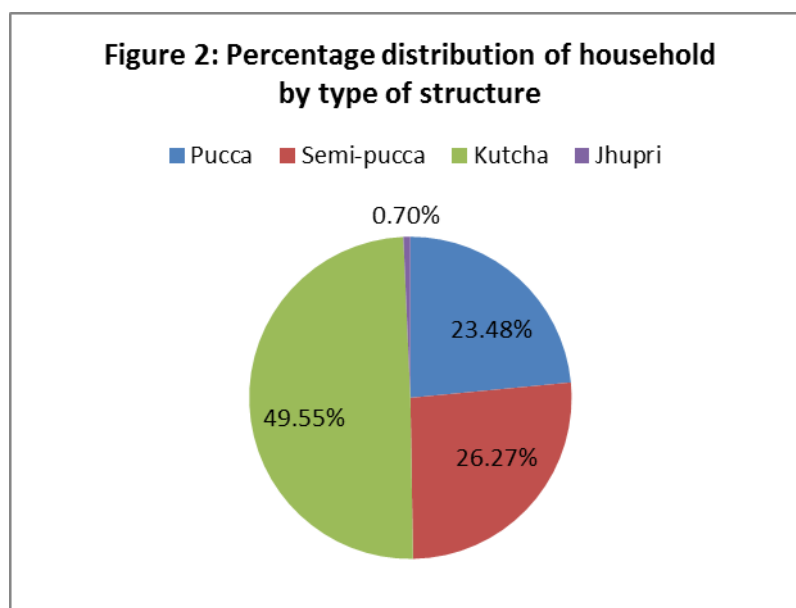
In addition, there are 8 ethnic households containing 153 people and most of them are belonging to Chakma Community. Moreover, the disable in the Pourashava is 1.1% of the total population.

The Census 2011 also shows that the highest percentage of population lies on the age group of 30-49 and it is 21.9 percent of the total population. The percentages of other age groups of people in the Pourashava are 10.5 at 0-4 years, 12.4 at 5-9 years, 13.0 at 10-14 years, 11.0 at 15-19 years, 10.3 at 20-24 years, 9.0 at 25-29 years, 5.4 at 50-59 years, 2.4 at 60-64 years and 4.0 at 65 plus age group.

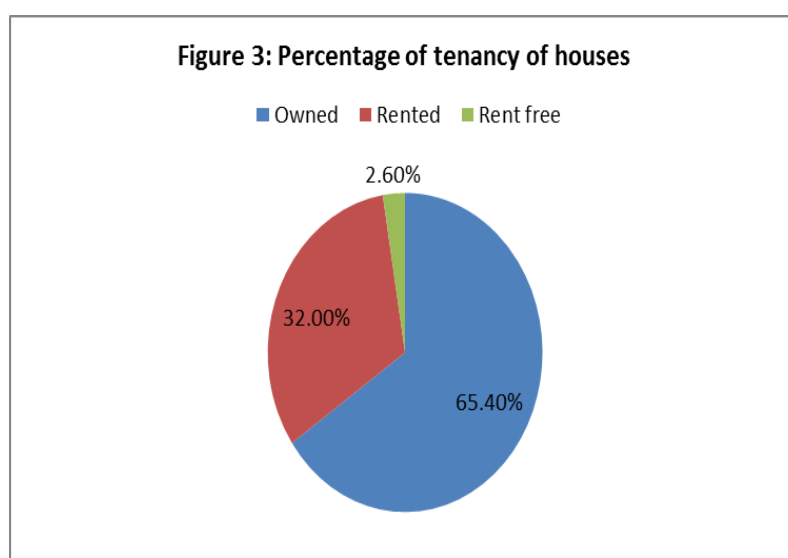
### 3.2 Housing and Settlement Pattern

The Population and Housing Census 2011 reveals that the people of the Pourashava live in Pucca, Semi-Pucca, Kutcha and Jhupri houses. The **Figure 2** shows that the highest percentage of general households of the Pourashava is Kutcha houses (49.6 percent). The percentage of other general household by the type of structure of the Pourashava are 26.3 percent semi-pucca houses, 23.5 percent pucca houses and only 0.7 percent jhupri houses.





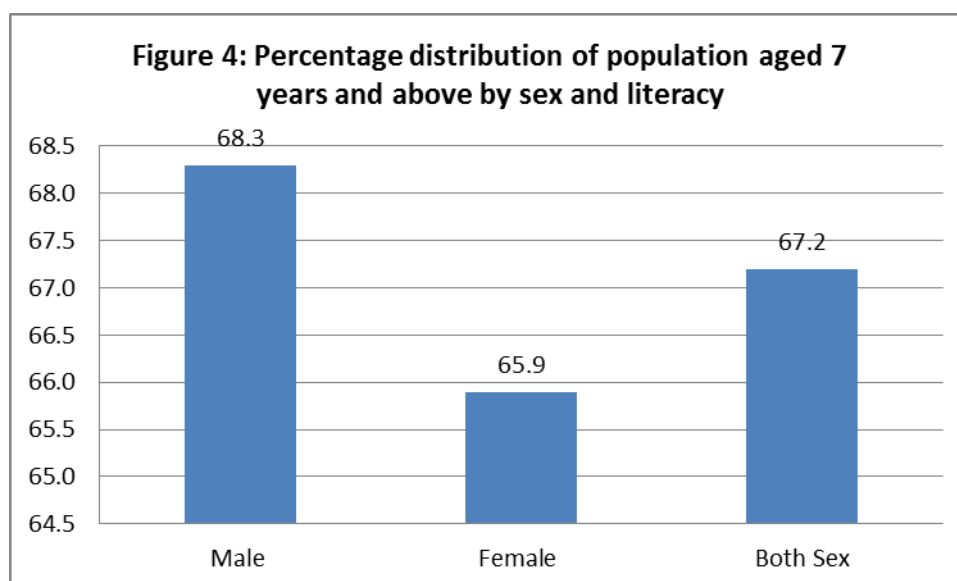
Further, the people of the Pourashava live in owned, rented and rent free houses amongst which most of the people have no houses as their own. The **Figure 3** shows that 65.4 percent people live in own house, 32.0 percent people live in rented house and 2.6 percent people live in rent free house.



There are markets, shops, educational institutes, private offices, government offices, business establishments, industries etc in the surrounding areas of the subproject.

### 3.3 Education

According to the Population and Housing Census 2011, the literacy rate of the Pourashava among both sex is 67.2 percent. The **Figure 4** shows that the literacy rate among the male is 68.3 percent and the female is 65.9 percent which remarkably low from the male counterpart.



### 3.4 Educational and Cultural Institutions

There are four colleges (one government and three non-government colleges), eight high schools (two government and six non-government schools), 29 primary schools (15 government and 14 non-government primary schools), 30 madrasas, one textile engineering colleges, two technical institutes, one technical school and college, one art school, one cultural academy, one public hall, one Fazil madrasa, and one agricultural training institute which are providing educational supports and services to the inhabitants in Pourashava areas.

There is a children's park, stadium, auditorium and public library in the Pourashava areas. There is also a cinema hall in the Pourashava area to provide recreational facility for the inhabitants of the Pourashava and surrounding areas

### 3.5 Land use, Income and Employment Pattern

Field observation is done to gather information about the land use of the Pourashava. The field observation shows that the lands under the Pourashava are being used as agriculture, residential, official, business center, and industry and road network. According to the Master Plan of the Pourashava, the highest land use of the Pourashava goes to agricultural (39.65%). The second major land use is residential area and it occupies about 31.17% of the Pourashava areas. Besides, there are about 16.82% water bodies, about 2.92% circulation network, about 2.47% commercial establishments and otherwise about 1.65% lands are being used for education, green space, recreational facilities etc. In addition, vacant land is significance in percentage (2.36%).

Among the male income earner, over 24.65% are engaged in trading, 7.58% are working in private company, 2.06% are labor, 1.25% are in public services and 2.21% are day labor (agriculture).

In addition, the unemployment rate of the Pourashava is only 8.9 percent and 24.27 percent of the population is housewives.

No area specific income survey is done for this study and used the data of HIES 2010. The HIES 2010 data for all income groups in urban area shows that the average monthly income per household is BDT 11,479.

### **3.6 Economic System**

The subproject area is inhabited by the people of mixed occupation. Livelihood of the people of Chowmuhan Pourashava is mainly dominated by trade and business. The commercial establishments and industries play significant role in maintaining the livelihood here. According to the Master Plan 2011-2031 of Chowmuhan Pourashava, among the male income earner, over 24.65% are engaged in trading, 7.58% are working in private company, 2.06% are labor, 1.25% are in public services and 2.21% are day labor (agriculture).

The Pourashava is well known for industrial establishments in Noakhali region. Delta Jute Mills is the largest and oldest individual industry. The second largest industrial establishment is BSCIC. Besides, other small and processing establishments include Oil Mills (7), Printing Press (20), Rice Mills (40), Flour Mills (27), Ata Mills (15), Saw Mills, small scale factories etc.

The commercial activities of the Pourashava are dominated by both wholesale and retail business. The Pourashava is the largest wholesale market of the region. The major part of trade and commerce of the Pourashava is conducted through hat/bazar where agricultural produces, consumer items, merchandise for household and other farm and non-farm items are traded. The market/bazar performs significant role in the economy of the Pourashava

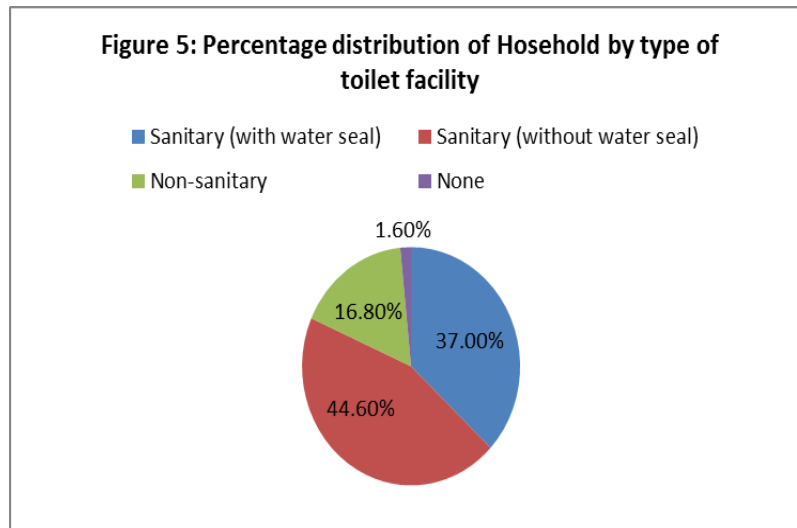
### **3.7 Archeological, Historical and Religious Institution**

No known remarkable archeological or historically important structure and protected areas are reported in the subproject site. There are 85 mosques, 11 temples, one Poura mahashasans, Shree Shree Thakur Ramdeb Ashryam and one central graveyard in the Pourashava areas.

### **3.8 Health and Sanitation Status**

The health service delivery system of the Pourashava is constituted by one 50 bedded Upazilla Health Complex, 15 private hospitals and clinics, one school health clinic, one EPI sub-depu, 28 EPI centers run by pourashava and NGOs from which the inhabitants of Pourashava and surrounding areas are getting their necessary health supports and services. (Source: Pourashava Data, 2018)

Drainage, sewerage and latrine facilities are very much important facilities for any urban areas. However, drainage and sewerage facilities are not up to the mark in Chowmuhan Pourashava. The Population and Housing Census 2011 reveals that the most of the people of the Pourashava use sanitary latrine but most of them are without water seal which is not environmentally hygienic. The **Figure 5** shows that 37 percent households have sanitary latrine with water seal, 44.6 percent households have sanitary latrine with no water seal, 16.8 percent households have non-sanitary latrine and 1.6 percent households have no latrine. No hanging latrine is observed within the Pourashava areas.



In addition, the Pourashava has been providing sanitation facilities for mass citizens within Pourashava areas. There are eight public toilets in the Pourashava. The Pourashava has two vacuum cleaners and a fecal sludge treatment plant for collecting and carrying fecal sludge from septic tank of individual households and disposed it on the treatment plant.(Pourashava data, 2018)

### 3.9 Water Supply Situation

The people of the Pourashava mostly collect drinking water from tube-well and pipe line water supply system. According to the sources of Pourashava, there are 147 deep tube wells, and 13 production tube wells and three water treatment plants for ensuring drinking water supply in the Pourashava areas. In addition, there are 6399 shallow tube wells to meet the demand of domestic uses. According to the Population and Household Census 2011, the most of the people (56.6%) of the Pourashava collect drinking water from tube wells while 39.7% of the people collect drinking water from taps and 3.7% of the population from other sources.

### 3.10 Drainage system

There is no river flow through the Chowmuhani Pourashava. The Dakatia and Meghna rivers are the nearest rivers which are connected with Bay of Bengal.

The drainage system of the Pourashava can be classified into two parts namely natural and man-made drainage system. The natural drainage system, comprising the natural khals, has fall into nearby or far off rivers. Natural khals such as Noakhali khal, Delta Khal, Chatarpaiya khal, Tulatoli khal, Noimuddin khal, Nodona-Sonaimurhi khal and Begumganj khal act as primary drain and drain out all storm and domestic water which finally discharged into Dakatia River which is the nearest river of Chowmuhani Pourashava and meets with lower Meghna at 15 to 20 km down to south. Existing 33.35 km natural khals and 1657 large ponds and ditches act as the local outfalls of the existing available drain. These also serve as storage and retention area for storm water during rainy monsoon.

The man-made drains are constructed by the Pourashava and a total of 12.442 km drain in Pourashava area is used to collect waste water from residential areas and commercial establishments. (Source: Pourashava Data, 2018)

### **3.11 Solid Waste Management**

The solid waste management system consists of waste generation and storage, collection and final disposal. There is a landfill at Gonipur area under Ward No 5 of the Pourashava to dump the solid waste being collected from the commercial and residential areas of the Pourashava. There are 6 garbage trucks, 5 vans and two vacuum cleaners of Pourashava for carrying and disposing generated solid waste and fecal sludge. (Source: Pourashava Data, 2018)

### **3.12 Mode of Transportation, Road Network and Traffic Volume**

Railway and road are the major mode of transportation in the Pourashava. There is no waterway within the Pourashava and its surrounding areas. There are 3.78 km railway track that passes through the center of Chowmuhani Bazar. The rail network has connected Chowmuhani Pourashava with Laksham, Maijdee and the rest of the country. There is about 0.5 acres railway terminal in Chowmuhani Pourashava near Chowmuhani Bazar. (Source: Master Plan 2011-2031 of Chowmuhani Pourashava)

According to the Pourashava sources, the length of the total road of the Pourashava is 134 km amongst which 45 km pucca road, 59 km cement concrete road, 0.25 km semi-pucca road and 29.75 km kutchra road. Besides, the Pourashava has 17 bridges and 78 culverts. In addition, there are 7.85 km road which is under R&H connecting Feni, Maijdee, Sonaimurhi and Laxmipur. There are one central bus terminal, two town level bus terminals, seven CNG stands and 26 rickshaw stands in the Pourashava area. The proposed subproject is the improvement of central bus terminal.

Two major roads that pass through the heart of the Pourashava form an intersection at the center of the town known as Zero Point or Chowmuhani Chowrasta. The intersection at Zero Point makes four routes at four different directions. The four routes coming from different directions are: Laksham-Sonaimurhi from North, Maijdee-Sonapur from South, Feni from East and Laxmipur from West. The Maijdee-Chowmuhani road from South and Feni-Chowmuhani road from East constitute Noakhali-Feni National Highway. The Laxmipur-Chowmuhani road and Begumgonj-Sonaimurhi-Ramgonj road are the Regional Highways meet at Chowmuhani from West and North respectively.

Both motorized and non-motorized vehicles are operated in all the roads of the Pourashava. The motorized vehicles are mostly inter-district passenger buses carrying passengers from greater Noakhali to Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Ranpur and Khulna divisions, and trucks and lorry mainly carry agro and industrial products. In addition, CNG driven auto rickshaws, private cars, motorcycles and battery-engine driven rickshaws are operated within the Pourashava areas to meet the local demand. The non-motorized vehicles mainly man-driven rickshaws and vans are operated mainly short distance and meet the local demand for carrying passengers and goods. (Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Based on the interview with the Lineman, it is found that 503 inter-district buses (both 52 and 40 seated), 75 intra-district or local buses (mostly 40 and 26 seated), 100 maxis, 5000 CNG driven auto rickshaws, 1000 easy bikes, 70 micro-bus and 600 motorized rickshaws move through this bus terminal. In addition, a traffic survey was conducted to find the movement of vehicles per day through this bus terminal. A day-long, from 6:00am to 9:00pm, traffic survey was conducted

for this study and it is reported that 308 buses, 246 trucks, 295 pick-ups, 134 private cars, 110 lorries, 196 covered vans, 1497 CNG driven auto rickshaws, 554 motorized rickshaws, 132 maxis, 457 easy bikes, 71 man-driven rickshaw and 51 vans move through the road in front of the bus terminal. Due to the unsuitable condition of the bus terminal, no vehicles except truck entered into the bus terminal. Most of the vehicles halt beside the road, and drop passengers here and move towards the destination.

### **3.13 Land acquisition and resettlement**

The land of the subproject site is legally owned by Pourashava. Hence, land acquisition is not required. Thus, the issue of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation are absent here.

### **3.14 Tribal Communities**

There is no indigenous or tribal people settlement in the subproject area. Therefore, there is no need to take any kind of protective measures for indigenous peoples' safeguard. However, there are 8 households live in the Pourashava areas and they will be benefited from the subproject.

### **3.15 Economic Benefits**

There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood of the people living at the surrounding areas. Eventually, the proposed Poura Park will facilitate employment and business opportunities for the people living around the site or within the Pourashava. No grievances are found that need to be mitigated.

The proposed subproject will create business and employment opportunity. The local economy will be highly influenced by the improvement of the Poura Park by facilitating the business, availability of recreational facility, and enhancing the land value of the surrounding areas. The Poura Park with modern facilities will encourage traders to install more varieties of shops at the surrounding areas which will create more employment opportunities. Moreover, the Pourashava will be able to earn more revenue from the Park.

### **3.16 Loss of Income and Livelihood**

There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. Eventually, the proposed Poura Park will create employment and business opportunities for the people living around the site or within the Pourashava. No grievances are found that need to be mitigated. None of the community facilities like schools, cemeteries, mosques, temples, or others religious, cultural and historical properties are going to be affected by the proposed subproject.

### **3.17 Social Safeguard Status**

Based on Social Screening of subproject area, it is confirmed that there is no need of land acquisition, resettlement or compensation payment, thus Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is not required. There is no land belonging to private citizens at the proposed site. The land which is required for the subproject entirely belongs to the Chowmuhani Pourashava. There is no household and business establishment within the area of the Poura Park. Hence, the issue of affecting household and business center is absent here. Besides, it will create employment opportunity and recreational facility for the local community people.

### 3.18 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

As a part of the overall assessment, the study identified the key stakeholders of the proposed sub-project areas and assessed the power relationships as well as influence and interests of stakeholders involved in the development work of the sub-project. Key stakeholders for the Poura Park were identified in consultation with the Mayor and officials of Chowmuhani Pourashava, local elites, representatives of business associations, and community people etc who are involved directly and indirectly with management and will be benefited from the Park.

**Table 3-1:** shows a list of stakeholders.

**Table 3-4: List of stakeholders and anticipated benefits of stakeholders**

Level of consultation	How they become Stakeholders	Benefit	Level of Influence and Interest
Ward Councilors	The Poura Park will create easy scope and opportunity to serve the citizens of the Pourashava.  Play key role in making decision and management of the Park.	Fulfill the requirements of the citizen and show the commitments to the voters.	High
Women, girls, boys and children	Women, girls, boys and children will be the key users of the facilities of the Poura Park.	Women will get environment friendly space for walking and passing leisure time.  Girls and boys will enjoy the natural beauty and other recreational facilities of the park.  Children will get free space for playing, enjoying different toys at kid zone and socialization through interaction with other children.	High
Elderly people	Elderly people both male and female will visit the park.	They will get safe and environment friendly space for morning walk, passing leisure time by enjoying the beauty of the park and doing free hand physical	High

		exercise for maintaining good health.	
Local people	Get business opportunity inside and outside of the Park	Local people will be opportunity to install different shops inside and outside of the park which will help them to earn money for living their livelihood.	Medium
Business men/traders	Easy access to sell and buy the products; and meet commercial requirements	They will get business opportunity inside the park by getting allocation/lease of different commercial facilities to be installed within the Park.	High

### 3.19 Gender and Vulnerability Analysis

The implementation of subprojects under the MGSP of BMDF are inclusive in nature and involves all categories of local stakeholders particularly women in different stages of the subproject planning, design, implementation and operation. The gender and vulnerability analysis in consultation with female participants at Pourashava Office and community level shows some concerns as given below:

- Access of women to detail information about the Park;
- Voice of women in making decision related to the Park;
- Access to allocation of shops within the Park;
- Wage discrimination of female workers and labors;
- Improper toilet facilities within the Park;
- Eve teasing and sexual abuse; and
- Facilities for disable people at the Park premises.

The above-mentioned concerns might be mitigated using the approach shown in the **Table 3-5** as given below:

**Table 3-5: Concerns on gender and mitigation measures**

SL No.	Likely Negative Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility
1.	Inequitable access to commercial facilities within the Park (might not get allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allocate shops to woman traders, crafts women, etc. at good location (front side) of the Park.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava



	of shop within the Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage women entrepreneurs to take business opportunity to be available within the Park. It will also create women friendly environment within the Park.</li> </ul>	
2.	Women, particularly of weaker sections may be discouraged to speak and demand equitable benefits in the name of purda/ dignity of women or lineage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage competent Women Ward Councilor speaking for women and working for them to participate in the subproject selection, designing, implementation and participatory M&amp;E.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava
3.	ULBs may lack information, awareness and expertise to take up implement subproject specially beneficial to women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impart awareness training for both elected representatives and employees (executives)</li> <li>Impart more detailed training for the executives and staff.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava
4.	Wage discrimination during construction work and operational stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make conditionality in the bidding document to ensure equal wage for equal work of both male and female.</li> <li>Ensure compliance by close supervision by the ULB with the assistance of consultant as required.</li> <li>Activate GRC in this regard hearing complaints and resolving the complains.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava
5.	Improper Toilet Facilities at the Complex.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate toilets for women at the two opposite sides of the Park;</li> <li>Proper consultation with women at the designing and implementation stage;</li> <li>Proper cleanliness, management and operational and maintenance of toilets;</li> <li>Woman care-taker for women area toilets.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava
6.	Lack of arrangement for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific space of the restaurant</li> </ul>	PIU of

	breastfeeding mother who will be visiting the Park with their babies	should be allocated for breast feeding mother and it should be restricted for male counterpart.	Chowmuhan Pourashava
7.	Eve teasing and sexual abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Woman-friendly design and implementation.</li> <li>▪ Proper supervision by ULB with the engagement of woman group and elected women in management committee.</li> <li>▪ Proper lighting and women security staff.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava
8	Absence of movement facilities for disable people at the terminal premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable friendly design and implementation;</li> <li>▪ Involvement of disable people in the management committee, if possible;</li> <li>▪ Provision of ramp for the movement of the disable people;</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava and Complex Management Committee

## SECTION 4: SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Social Safeguard Assessment Using Screening Format

The social safeguard assessment of proposed Community Center cum Commercial Complex, using the screening format given in the SMF of MGSP, BMDF, has been conducted with the participation of different stakeholders and community people. The screening format is used to collect some key information regarding the social safeguard issues includes: (i) identification of the subproject, participants in screening exercise and would-be affected people; (ii) land requirements and ownership; (iii) current use of existing and additional lands and potential impacts; and (iv) information on tribal people living in the subproject areas. The filled in screening format for social safeguard issues and the list of participants attended in the screening exercise are attached as **Annexure 1** and **Annexure 2** respectively.

The key findings of the screening exercise are as below:

- (i) **Subproject site and would-be affected people:** The participants identified the subproject site as an appropriate place and there is no objection about the place as the subproject will be implemented adjacent to the compound of the Pourashava. They also identified that no people would be affected by the implementation of subproject as there is no human settlement, shops and establishment owned by the community people or any private authority within the subproject site. No tribal people or household has been living either in the subproject site or influence areas.
- (ii) **Land requirements and ownership:** The proposed subproject will be implemented at the area where there is a Park with large pond that is considered as adequate for the Park. Hence, no additional land will be required. In addition, the proposed land is owned by the Chowmuhani Pourashava. Thus, the issue of land acquisition is absent here.
- (iii) **Current use of proposed land and potential impacts:** The proposed site is being used as informal Park with inadequate facilities of a park. Community people along with elderly people and boys and girls have been using the site for passing leisure time considering its natural beauty with a large and renowned pond of the Pourashava.  
  
In addition, there are no community facilities such as school, cemetery, mosque, cultural and historical establishments adjacent or nearby areas. However, the proposed site should be protected by boundary wall to protect the safety of visitors to be visited at the Park.
- (iv) **Information of tribal people:** No tribal group resides in the subproject areas. So, there is no question of affecting their income or livelihood by the proposed subproject.

### 4.2 Community Consultation and Participation

#### 4.2.1 Consultation and participation process

Public consultation about the planning, design, implementation and operation is done at different stages following different participatory methods. The methods followed in public consultation are: (1) consultative meeting with different stakeholders, (ii) Focus group discussion with community people through the participation of male participants, (iii) Focus group discussion with community people through the participation of female participants, girls and boys, and

disable people, and (iv) key informant interview with relevant persons of Pourashava and local elites.

**One consultative meeting** was organized at community level through the participation of concern Counselor of Chowmuhani Pourashava, local leaders, community elites and representatives of business men and traders and students surrounding the proposed Park. The participants were informed about the detail design and activities of subproject going to be implemented. They were asked to share their opinion, feedback and suggestions on environmental and social impacts of the subprojects as well as the mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the potential impacts. They participated in the meeting spontaneously and provided their discrete opinions. The list of participants is attached as **Annexure 5**.



**Picture 1:** Participants at stakeholders' meeting

Further, **one focus group discussion** was organized with male community participants from different professions residing surrounding the subproject site and involved in different professions. They are from different age-categories including elderly and young people. The participants were informed about the detail design and activities of subproject going to be implemented and asked about their opinion, feedback and suggestions on environmental and social impacts of the subprojects as well as the mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the potential impacts. They participated in the meeting spontaneously and provided their discrete opinions. The list of participants is attached as **Annexure 6**.



**Picture 2:** Participants at FGD with male group

Another **focus group discussion** was organized with female community participants living around the subproject site. The participants were also informed about the detail design and activities of subproject going to be implemented and asked about their opinion, feedback and suggestions on environmental and social impacts of the subprojects as well as the mitigation

measures to avoid or reduce the potential impacts on women's point of view. In this session, boy and girls, and disable people were also present. The list of participants is attached as **Annexure 7**.

The **key informant interviews** were done with local elites and Pourashava representatives to get the in-depth information about the surrounding ecological, physico-chemical, biological and socio-economic environment of the subproject area and the potential impacts of subproject on surrounding environment. Key informant interview was also organized with females visited the area for purchasing different goods.



**Picture 3:** Participants at FGD with female

Special efforts were made to include the elderly, women, and vulnerable groups and to allow them to express their views regarding the subproject implementation. In all cases, the impression of stakeholders and general mass regarding subproject implementation found positive.

#### **4.2.2 Key findings: Issues and Recommended Mitigation Measures**

Different issues raised by the participants related to subproject during community consultation. The issues, concerns and recommendations by the participants are given as below:

- (i) **Employment of local labor in construction work:** There are many working age group people both male and female who live on selling labor. These local labor forces may not get opportunity to be engaged in construction work. There is a chance of hiring external labor.

In order to mitigate the issue, it is recommended that the contractor must be instructed by the Pourashava authority so that he/she can give priority to employ local labor.

- (ii) **Security of women and girls at park premises:** There is a possibility that the women and girls who will be visiting the Park may face eve teasing and sexual harassment by the wicked male counterparts. In addition, the workers who will be engaged in construction works may enter into the adjacent community at any time and may cause a security issue for the women of the local residential areas.

In order to mitigate the problem, it is recommended that the workers should be restricted within the construction site and a temporary boundary wall should be constructed around the labor shed before the starting of construction work to avoid the social security problem. In addition, the security system of the park should be adequate by installing CCTV camera and deploying security guards.

(iii) **Generation of employment opportunity of local people during operation of the Park:**

The improvement of the Park will create employment opportunity for the local people as different kinds of shops will be set up at different parts of the Park. It will have a positive impact regarding employment generation of the local people at the community level.

In order to enhance the positive impact, it is recommended that the local unemployed people should be given priority in case of allocating shops within the park and recruiting them as salesman and service providers. It is also recommended to ensure that there is no discrimination between the male and female in terms of the wages and getting work opportunity.

(iv) **Availability of separate toilets for women, drinking water supply, facilities for snacks and toys for children:** There should be a provision of separate toilets for women, drinking water supply, facilities for snack and toys for children should be available at the Park premises.

It is recommended that there should be two toilets with washing basins at two opposite directions of the park considering the area of the park.

(v) **Availability of car parking facilities and traffic management system:** There should be a provision of car parking facilities and proper traffic management system at the entrance of the Park.

(vi) **No construction work at night:** The construction work at night will create high level of noise and affect the community people in taking rest at night.

In order to mitigate the impact, it is recommended that no construction work at night will be done by the contractor and the work schedule should be prepared on that way.

(vii) **Ensure quality of work through regular monitoring:** Construction works should be scheduled properly and the quality of construction work should be ensured. However, in general, it happens that the materials to be used and quality of work may not be maintained as per schedule of work and proper monitoring and supervision are not done.

In order to avert the impact on quality of work, the construction work should be monitored to ensure the quality of work as per schedule and the regular payment to the workers to be ensured by PIU and consultants.

(viii) **Special facilities for disable people:** Disable people are integral part of our society and they will have the need to enjoy recreational facilities. They may face problem in entering into the park and enjoying the available services.

In order to mitigate the problem, especial facilities should be available at the park in terms of arrangement of ramp for easy movement and discounted services for them.

## **SECTION 5: SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)**

### **5.1 Key Issues Considered in Social Management Plan**

Social management principles such as inclusion, participation, transparency, social accountability and social safeguards are considered at different stages of subproject cycle such as subproject identification, subproject planning and detailed subproject preparation as well as the principles will be followed during subproject appraisal, subproject implementation, and operation and maintenance. The social screening and community consultation identifies some key social issues or impacts (both negative and positive) that need to be brought under social management and monitoring plan. Some other additional issues are considered in social management plan following the guidelines of SMF of BMDF.

### **5.2 Access to Information and Disclosure**

The social safeguards assessment report should be translated into Bengali and disseminated locally. The copies of the report (both in English and Bengali) will be sent to all the concerned personnel responsible for subproject implementation. It will also be made available to the public. The final assessment report (both English and Bangla) will also be uploaded in the Chowmuhani Pourashava website, BMDF website and the World Bank website after approval. In addition, a signboard containing all information of the subproject will be hanged at the construction site in order to inform the people about the subproject.

### **5.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The subproject-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established by the PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the solution of affected people's (APs) concerns, complaints and grievances concerning the social and environmental performance of the subproject. The GRM is aimed to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the subproject.

The grievance mechanism is related to resolve the risks and adverse impacts of the subproject. It addresses APs' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is also gender responsive, and culturally appropriate. It is readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The affected people will be appropriately informed about the mechanism.

BMDF has its own Grievance Redress Procedure (GRP) and they operate it to address any dissatisfaction and complaints by the local people regarding its activities. This procedure is being applied to address any complaints or grievances through negotiations with the community leaders and representatives of the APs during implementation of the MGSP.

#### **5.3.1 Grievance redress committee (GRC)**

Chowmuhani Pourashava has formed a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by The Mayor. With the facilitation of Consultant, the Mayor nominated the GRC members and included representative from the Government Agencies, local NGO, and Civil Society. The GRC will nominate a focal person. Complaints will be received through drop box, by post, email and website of Pourashava. The grievance box will be set up at construction site to receive

complaints. The grievance response focal point will be available at the Pourashava for recording the complaints and necessary response to an aggrieved person. It will receive complaints or suggestions, and produce them to the GRC for hearing and resolution. If any complaint is not resolved at Pourashava level then the complaint will be produced to MD-BMDF. If it is not resolved by the MD-BMDF, then the subproject will be dropped.

The structure of the GRC and membership are given as below:

Chairman	: ULB Mayor
Member-Secretary	: Head of the Engineering Section of ULB
Member	: Representative from local administration
	: Teacher from a local educational institution
	: Representative of a local NGO
	: Representative of civil society
	: Female ward councilor (of respective area)

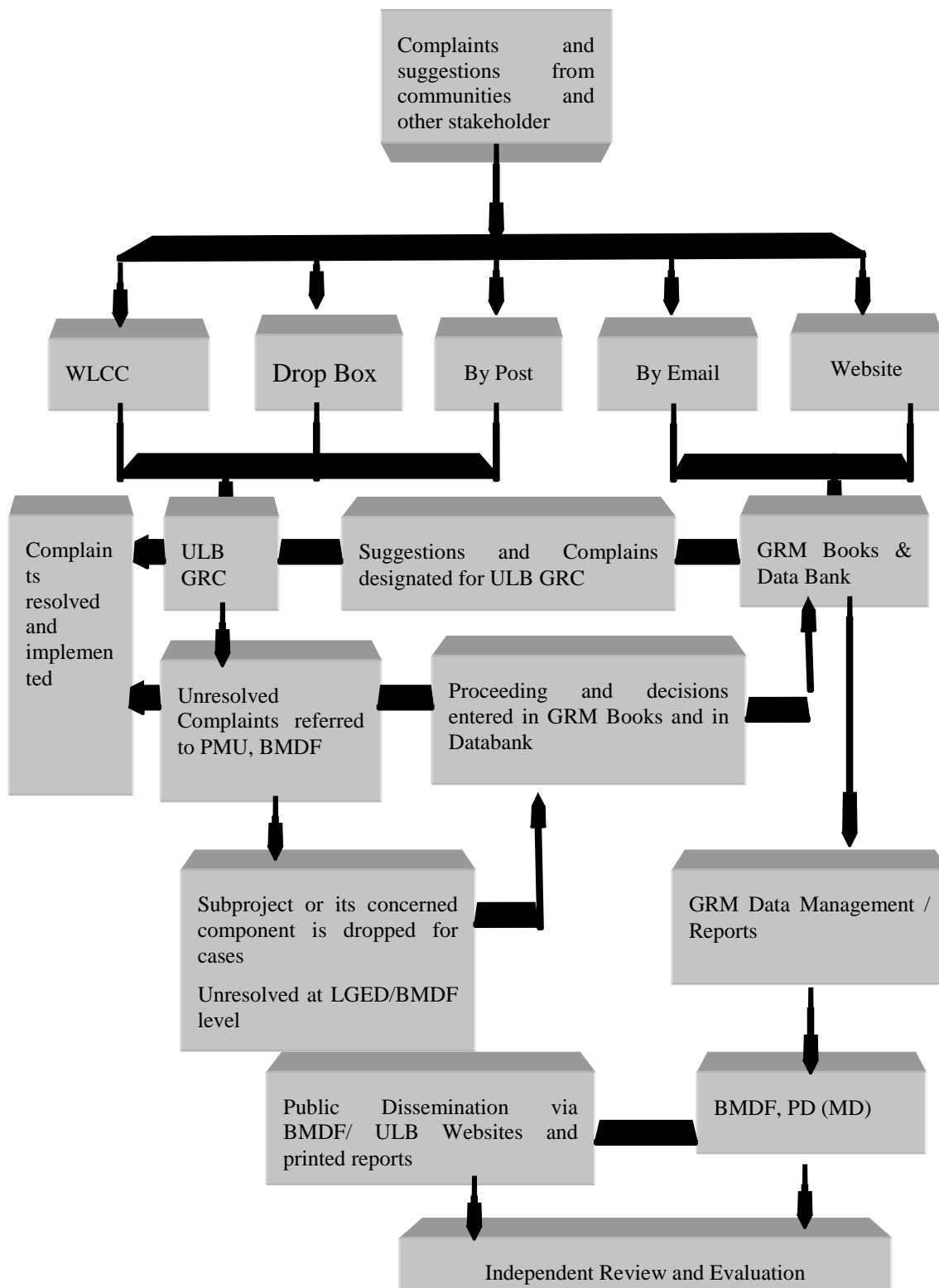
The members of the GRC will play their role as per roles and responsibilities mentioned in the SMF of BMDF. The Committee will also ensure the proper documentation of complaints as this guideline.

The list of GRC members along with the notification from the Mayor is attached in **Annexure 8**.



### 5.3.2 Grievance resolution process

The grievance resolution is a systematic process. The flow chart to be followed as grievance resolution process for this subproject is given as below:



**Flow chart 5-1: Grievance Resolution Process**

**Note:** If the appellant is still not satisfied, he or she has the right to take the case to the public courts. Chowmuhan Pourashava should also publish the outcome of the cases on the public notice boards. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by the Chowmuhan Pourashava. The Pourashava authority will try to resolve the issues (in most of the cases, in amicable settlement) within shortest possible time. However, the public court system is always open to resolve the issues.

#### **5.4 Labor Influx and Management**

The proposed park has a positive impact on labor engagement since it will attract employment of local labor. The labor influx will be minimum, because of the most of the works will be done by the local laborers and there is very limited chance of engagement of outside labors. So, the labor influx issue will be less in the construction of subproject. However, there is a chance to avoid female workers from poor households to be employed in construction activities.

Chowmuhan Pourashava authority will ensure the labor rights. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Pourashava will monitor the labor management issues with the assistance of Contractor. PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava will ensure the following issues:

- No child ( age group 0 to below) will be engaged in the infrastructure activities as labor; and no labor of age group of more than 65-years old will be engaged in the sub-project site;
- No gender discrimination regarding payment of sub-project site;
- Availability of safe drinking water, first aid and sanitation to the workers of sub-project site;
- Separate restroom and toilet for the women including breast feeding corner;
- Equal payment for equal work in due time for the male and female labor.

#### **5.5 Institutional Capacity Building**

A two day-long training in participation of PIU members of Chowmuhan Pourashava was organized by the PMU of BMDF to build the capability of PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava dated on June 7, 2018. The Consultant, hired by the Chowmuhan Pourashava also participated in the training program. The PMU of BMDF organized this training program in order to enhance their capacity to conduct Environmental Assessment and Social Impact Assessment to be done for any proposed subproject. A series of sessions were conducted by the Specialists of the PMU of BMDF. The major sessions includes: (i) importance of social safeguard assessment; (ii) legal and administrative framework of GoB and World Bank; (iii) process of social management plan; (iv) contents and preparation of social safeguard assessment; (v) grievance redress mechanism; and (v) safeguard compliance issues to be incorporated with the tender document as well as with BOQ for construction. The PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava will organized an orientation of contractor, workers and other support staff on social safeguard issues to be considered and mitigation measures to be taken during pre-construction, construction and operational phases before deploying to the work sites in order to achieve the expected standards.

## 5.6 Social Management Plan

Based on the impact assessed, the social management plan has been developed and will continue to be updated for the subproject period. During the assessment it is found that there is no human settlement within the subproject site and no people would be affected. No users, private homestead, business premises/building and residential households would be affected entirely or partially as there are no such features within the proposed site for Park. In addition, there are no community facilities such as school, cemetery, mosque, temple or other religious, cultural and historical establishments adjacent or nearby areas. Moreover, no tribal group resides in the subproject areas. Chowmuhani Pourashava is the legal owner of the site and no additional land acquisition is required for the Park.

However, there are some concerns raised during community consultation that needs to be addressed all over the construction and operational phases of the subproject. **Table 5-1** depicts the social management plan to be adopted during the implementation and operation of the Park.

**.Table 5-1: Social management plan matrix**

<b>Issues/ Impacts identified</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures to be taken</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Employment of local labor in construction work	Circulate labor employment message through community consultation and hanging notice at the construction site.	Contractor	During pre-construction
Security of women and girls at park premises	Provide proper orientation of the employed labor on the social security issue and prohibit them not to visit local community especially at night.  Install CCTV camera and deploy security guard at complex premises.	Contractor and PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	During construction and operational period
Availability of separate toilets for women, drinking water supply, facilities for snacks and toys for children	Two separate toilets with washing basins for women at the two opposite direction of the Park consider the volume of the park.  There should be a provision for drinking water supply, facilities for snacks and toys for children at the Park premises.	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	During operational period
Solid waste management	Plastic dustbin should be place at the different points of the park  Visitors should be oriented about the maintenance of cleanliness of the park by hanging different display board regarding this at the different points of	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	During operational period

	the park.		
Generation of employment	<p>Prepare a list of interested and capable people giving emphasis on local people during allocation of shops within the Park.</p> <p>Recruit eligible persons giving emphasis on local people as salesman and supporting staff for different services at Park.</p>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava	During operational period
Gender and vulnerability	Include female and other vulnerable groups in every work related to planning, design, implementation and operation of the complex.	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava	During planning, design, construction and operational period
Parking of traffic	<p>Prepare a traffic management plan and ensure its proper implementation and monitoring at construction phase;</p> <p>Select a specific space for car parking maintaining rational distance from the Entrance of the Park at operational stage.</p>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava	During construction and operational period
Construction work at night	<p>Prepare a proper work schedule of construction work and orient the labors and supervisors on it.</p> <p>Follow the schedule properly.</p>	Contractor and PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava	During construction period
Quality of work	<p>Involve community people in monitoring and supervision of the construction work, and</p> <p>Create a provision to check the quality of work at certain interval.</p>	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava	During construction period
Facilities for disable people	Ensure the proper facilities for disable people in the design of the Park and its effective implementation.	PIU of Chowmuhan Pourashava	During construction and operational period

## SECTION 6: MONITORING PLAN OF SMP

### 6.1 Monitoring Strategy

Monitoring of the subproject will be done in a participatory manner and will be a bottom up process. The participants, in monitoring and evaluation particularly in reporting the grassroots level activities on social management issues in sub-project planning and implementation, will be the community people, shop keepers and traders, and assigned staff of Pourashava authority. The PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava and the Specialist of PMU under BMDF will ensure the monitoring of social management issues during construction and operational phase. The monitoring of social management issues as identified during social safeguard assessment will be done from inclusiveness, participation, transparency and social accountability point of view.

### 6.2 Internal Monitoring

Social Development Focal Point of the Chowmuhani Pourashava will be responsible for internal monitoring of the social management actions. He or she will monitor the subproject activities and provide report to Pourashava authority after certain interval as suggested by the BMDF.

### 6.3 External Review and Evaluation

External review and evaluation will be carried out to assess how effectively and efficiently social development and social safeguards issues have been identified, management and mitigation measures planned and implemented. An independent consultant (individual expert or an organization) will be employed upon agreement and jointly by both BMDF and Chowmuhani Pourashava for carrying out independent evaluation.

### 6.4 Monitoring Plan Matrix

The monitoring plan matrix as given in **Table 6-1** will be followed in monitoring the social impacts:

**Table 6-1: Monitoring plan matrix**

Key issues to be Monitored	Indicators to be monitored	Responsibility	Frequency of monitoring
Employment of local labor in construction work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Total number of labors employed</li><li>▪ Ratio of local and external labor</li></ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Security of women and girls at park premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Number of cases related to visit of labor to the community happened.</li><li>▪ Numbers of sides of labor shed where construction wall/fence are constructed.</li><li>▪ Number of cases of eve teasing and sexual harassment reported.</li></ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Availability of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Number of toilets for women is</li></ul>	PIU of	Once in a

separate toilets for women, drinking water supply, facilities for snacks and toys for children	<p>installed and remains functional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether or not drinking water supply, facilities for snacks and toys for children are available at the park.</li> </ul>	Chowmuhani Pourashava	month
Solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of plastic dustbin is placed within the Park.</li> <li>Number of display board containing the message of cleanliness is hang within the park area.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Generation of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of local people got opportunity to employ as salesman and service staff.</li> <li>Total number of people got allocation of shop in the park.</li> <li>Number of local people got allocation of shop in the park.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Gender and vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women got allocation of shop in the park.</li> <li>Number of other vulnerable group members got allocation of shop in the park.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Parking of traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether or not, proper traffic control and management system is functional.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Construction work at night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether or not, construction activities are going on at night.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Quality of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of event happened in checking the quality of work</li> <li>Number of community people are involved in checking the quality of work</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani Pourashava	Once in a month
Facilities for disable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of ramp constructed for the movement of disable people.</li> </ul>	PIU of Chowmuhani	Once in a month

		Pourashava	
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## 6.5 Reporting

Chowmuhan Pourashava will provide monthly progress reports to the PMU of BMDF on progress and achievements against the social management plan.

- Quarterly, semi-annual and annual Progress Report indicating progress on social safeguards issues and mitigation measures;
- Updates for formal supervision missions, if the report produced for the current quarter is deemed not sufficiently informative;
- The independent social review and evaluation consultant will produce a baseline; a mid-term review and an end-term evaluation report.

## **SECTION 7: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **7.1 Conclusion**

Based on the analysis of overall social environment of surrounding areas and potential social impacts of the subproject, it can be concluded that the proposed subproject stands socially sound and sustainable. No people will be affected by the subproject and there is no need of land acquisition and preparing resettlement plan for affected people. The issue of tribal people is also absent here. The community people appreciated the construction of the subproject positively and hoping to be benefited by it as it will create recreational facilities for all citizens of the Pourashava, create employment opportunity, ease to access as situated at the center of the town and opportunity for business or income generating activities at the Park. It will also help to increase the revenue generation of the Pourashava. However, community people raised some community related issues that might be happened during construction work and operational phase of the Park. The negative social impacts that might be created will be avoided or minimized through undertaking necessary mitigation measures by the concern authority as proposed in the report.

### **7.2 Recommendations**

The attitude of the community people towards the development of the Poura Park is positive as well as they have some recommendations to minimize the social impacts of the Park during its construction and operation. The Government of Bangladesh and World Bank have some legal and social safeguard compliance issues those are applicable during constructing and operating the proposed market. Considering the above-mentioned issues and findings of the study, following key recommendations are made for smooth construction and successful operation of the complex:

- Women and children friendly facilities especially water supply and sanitation facilities, breastfeeding corner and recreational facilities for the children should be available at the park premises.
- Adequate facilities should be available in the park areas for solid waste management and keeping the premises hygienic and environment friendly.
- The community people should have the access to all the information of subproject, and all the information of the subproject should be disclosed in order to ensure its transparency.
- A sign board containing all information of the subproject should be displayed at the construction site.
- Emphasis should be given to employ local labor and salesman during construction and operation of the subproject.
- Special attention should be given to involve women and other vulnerable groups in construction and operational activities of the Park.
- Specific space for car parking and proper traffic management plan should be in place.
- No construction work should be done at mid-night to avoid noise pollution.



- The Park should have adequate provision for friendly movement and amenities for the disable people.
- The security of park premises should be ensured by installing camera and deploying security guard.
- The inclusion and participation of community people, relevant stakeholders, women and other vulnerable group members should be ensured at every stage of planning, design, implementation and operation of the subproject.
- A complaint box should be installed at the park premises to collect the complaint and feedback on complex management from customers and others.
- The grievance should be redressed properly as per GRM of BMDF.

## REFERENCES

1. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Report of the household income and expenditure survey 2010.
2. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011. Community Report: Noakhali.
3. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. District Statistics 2011: Noakhali.
4. Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund. Social Management Framework, 2017.
5. Chowmuhani Pourashava Data, 2018.
6. Chowmuhani Pourashava. Municipality Development Plan, 2013.
7. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Begumganj\\_Upazila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Begumganj_Upazila) dated on June 11, 2018.

## ANNEXURES

### Annexure 1: Form I: Screening format for social safeguards issues

#### A. Identification

1. Name of ULB: Chowmuhani Pourashava Ward/Mahalla: Alipur at Ward No. 03	District: Chowmuhani Upazila: Begumganj
2. Subproject Name: Improvement of Poura Park at the South Side of Pourashava Compound	
3. Project Component: The key components of the subproject are as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One entry and one exit way;</li> <li>▪ Boundary wall at all sides with protection;</li> <li>▪ RCC drain all around the area;</li> <li>▪ Monument of the father of the nation at the entry gate;</li> <li>▪ One pedestrian/walk-way all around the boundary of the subproject;</li> <li>▪ Foot over bridge at the south side of the Park;</li> <li>▪ Renovation of RCC ghat at the south side of the pond;</li> <li>▪ One water fountain at the middle of the pond;</li> <li>▪ One kid zone with slippers and cradles;</li> <li>▪ Amusement train ride and its hauling line all around the boundary of the park;</li> <li>▪ Two canteen, two gift shops and two toy's shop at any two opposite sides of the Park;</li> <li>▪ Separate toilets and washing basins for male and female at the entry of the park and its opposite side;</li> <li>▪ Street lights and landscape lights;</li> <li>▪ Drinking water supply; and</li> <li>▪ Sitting benches at all sides of the Park.</li> </ul>	
4. Brief description of the physical works:  The proposed subproject named "Improvement of Poura Park at the South Side of Pourashava Compound" is situated at Alipur area under the Ward No. 03 of Chowmuhani Pourashava and at the south side of the Pourashava Compound. It is located at the heart of the town and beside the Noakhali-Feni national highway and old Begumganj Court area. The in-depth interview with Executive Engineer reveals that the total area of the proposed site is 61456 sqm of which the Dighi or Pond covers 58005 sqm and surrounding area is 3451 sqm. The proposed Poura Park with all feasible amenities for all age categories of people will be developed here and the construction period will be 15 months starting from October 2018 and to be ended by December 2019. The estimated cost of the subproject is BDT 100 million. The proposed subproject will consist of following features and facilities:	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One entry and one exit way;</li> <li>▪ Boundary wall at all sides with protection;</li> <li>▪ Decorative boundary wall at south side;</li> <li>▪ RCC drain all around the area;</li> <li>▪ Monument of the father of the nation at the entry gate;</li> <li>▪ One pedestrian/walk-way all around the boundary of the subproject;</li> <li>▪ Foot over bridge at the south side of the Park;</li> <li>▪ One mini gate at the south side of the park to facilitate the ablution of pilgrim of mosque on the pond and a grill at two sides of the passage from pond to the mini gate on the way to mosque;</li> <li>▪ Renovation of RCC ghat at the south side of the pond;</li> <li>▪ One water fountain at the middle of the pond;</li> <li>▪ One kid zone with slippers and cradles;</li> <li>▪ Amusement train ride and its hauling line all around the boundary of the park;</li> <li>▪ Two canteen, two gift shops and two toy's shop at any two opposite sides of the Park;</li> <li>▪ Separate toilets and washing basins for male and female at the entry of the park and its opposite side;</li> <li>▪ Street lights and landscape lights;</li> <li>▪ Drinking water supply; and</li> <li>▪ Sitting benches at all sides of the Park.</li> </ul>	
5. Screening Date(s):5 June 2018	
<b>B. Participation in Screening</b>	
6. Names of <u>Consultants' representatives</u> who screened the subproject:	
(i) Amar Krishna Baidya, Individual Consultant	
7. Names of ULB <u>officials</u> participated in screening:	
(i) Md. Zakir Hossain, Executive Engineer, Chowmuhani Pourashava	
(ii) Mozammel Haque, Assistant Engineer, Chowmuhani Pourashava	
(iii) Bahar Ullah, Councilor, Ward Number 03, Chowmuhani Poourashava	
(v) Chandana Rani Roy, Women Councilor, Ward number 01,02 and 03, Chowmuhani Poourashava	
(vi)Nurul Islam Babul, Councilor, Ward Number 01, Chowmuhani Poourashava	
8. WLCC members, NGOs, community groups/CBOs participated in screening: List them in separate pages with names and addresses, in terms of road sections/spots and any other	

information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans. List of participants is attached as **Annexure 2**.

**9. Would-be affected persons** participated in screening: List them in separate pages with names, addresses in terms of road sections/spots where they would be affected, and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans. N/A

### **C. Land Requirements & Ownership**

**10.** Will there be a need for additional lands<sup>1</sup> to carry out the intended works under this contract?

☐ Yes ☒ No

**7.** If 'Yes', what will the additional lands be used for? (Indicate all that apply):N/ A

☐ road widening ☐ curve correction ☐ construction/expansion of physical structure  
☐ strengthening narrow eroding road ☐  
section between high and low lands Others (Mention): .....

**8.** If 'Yes', the required lands presently belong to (Indicate all that apply):N/ A

☐ ULB ☐ Government – khas & other GOB agencies ☐ Private citizens  
☐ Others (Mention): .....

**9.** If the proposed activities have been planned to use the existing available land, is it free from encroachment and encumbrances by private people?

☒ Yes ☐ No

### **D. Current Use of Existing and Additional Lands and Potential Impacts**

**10.** If the required lands belong to Private Citizens, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply): N/A

☐ Agriculture Number of households using the lands: .....  
☐ Residential purposes Number of households using them: .....  
☐ Commercial purposes Number of persons using them: ... No. of shops:  
☐ Other Uses (Mention)..... No. of users:

**11.** If the required lands (existing and additional) belong to ULB and/or other Government agencies, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply):

☐ Agriculture Number of persons/households using the lands: .....  
☐ Residential purposes Number of households living on them: .....  
☐ Commercial purposes Number of persons using them: No. of Shops:

<sup>1</sup>Additional lands' mean lands beyond the carriageways and shoulders in case of roads/drains and outside currently used space for markets, community centers or other interventions

[√]Other Uses (Mention): The land is being used as informal No. of Users: N/A  
Park.

12. How many of the present users have lease agreements with any government agencies? N/A

13. Number of private homesteads that would be affected on private lands: N/A

Entirely, requiring relocation: N/A Partially, but can still live on present homestead: N/A

14. Number of business premises/ buildings that would be affected on private lands :N/A

Entirely and will require relocation: N/A # of businesses housed in them: N/A

Partially, but can still use the premises: N/A # of businesses housed in them: N/A

15. Residential households will be affected on ULB's own and & public lands: N/A

Entirely affected and will require relocation: N/A No. of these structures: N/A

No. of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials: N/A

No. of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc): N/A

Partially affected, but can still live on the present homestead: N/A No. of structures: N/A

No. of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials: N/A

No. of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc): N/A

16. No. of business premises that would be affected on ULB's own & other public lands: N/A

Entirely affected and will require relocation: N/A No. of these structures: N/A

No. of businesses housed in these structures: N/A

No. of persons presently employed in the above businesses: N/A

No. of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: N/A

No. of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc): N/A

Partially affected, but can still stay in the present No. of these structures: N/A  
premises: N/A

No. of businesses housed in these structures: N/A

No. of persons presently employed in these businesses: N/A

No. of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: N/A

No. of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc): N/A

17. No. of businesses/trading activities that would be displaced

from make-shift structures on the road, and other areas/spots: None

18. Do the proposed subproject works affect any community groups' access to any resources that are used for livelihood purposes?

☐ Yes ☒ No

19. If 'Yes', description of the resources: N/A

.....

20. Do the proposed works affect community facilities like school, cemetery, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural and historical significance?

☐ Yes ☒ No

21. If 'Yes', description of the facilities: N/A

22. Describe any other impacts that have not been covered in this questionnaire? N/A

23. Describe alternatives, if any, to avoid or minimize use of additional lands: N/A

#### **E. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TRIBAL PEOPLES**

(This section must be filled in if subprojects are located in areas that are also inhabited by tribal peoples) **No tribal people inhabits in proposed subproject areas. So this section is not applicable for the proposed subproject.**

24. Names of tribal community members and organizations who participated in screening:

25. Have the tribal community and the would-be affected TPs been made aware of the potential positive and negative impacts and consulted for their feedback and inputs?

☐ Yes ☐ No

26. Has there been a broad-based community consensus on the proposed works?

☐ Yes ☐ No

27. Total number of would-be affected tribal households:

28. The would-be affected tribal households have the following forms of rights to the required lands:

☐ Legal: No. of households: .....

☐ Customary: No. of households: .....

☐ Lease agreements with any GoB agencies: No. of households: .....

☐ Others (Mention): ..... No. of households: .....

29. Does the subproject affect any objects that are of religious and cultural significance to the IPs?

☐ Yes ☐ No

30. If 'Yes', description of the objects: .....

31. The following are the three main economic activities of the would-be affected tribal households:

a. ....  
.....

b. ....  
.....

c. ....  
.....

**32.** Social concerns expressed by tribal communities/organizations about the works proposed under the subproject:

**33.** The tribal community and organizations perceive the social outcomes of the subproject:

☐ Positive      ☐ Negative      ☐ Neither positive nor negative

**On behalf of the ULB, this Screening Form has been filled in by:**

Name: Mozammel Haque

Designation: Assistant Engineer,  
Chowmuhani Pourashava

Signature:

Date: 5 June 2018

**The attached filled out format has been reviewed and evaluated by: Decision on selection:**

**Reviewed by :** Md. Zakir Hossain, Executive Engineer, Chowmuhani Pourashava

Signature:

Date: 6 June 2018



Name of subproject: *Improvement of Poura Pargat south side of Pourashava compound*

Package number: *---*

Name of ULB: *chowmuhani Pourashava* Name of district: *Noakhali*

Name of place: *Alipur, Ward #03* Date: *28.06.2018*

Level of participants: Local stakeholders, community members, WLCC/CBO

Attendance of local participants in Social screening exercise

Sl No.	Name	Gender	Social status	Contact number	Signature/LTI
১.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭২৪০০০০</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
২.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল মল্লিক</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭১৬৩৪৫৪৭</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
৩.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭১৭৩০১৭৫৩</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
৪.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭১৭০১৭৭০</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
৫.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮২৭৭৭৭৭৭</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
৬.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮১২২০০২১০</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
৭.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮৩৭৭০০০০০</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
৮.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭১২০৪৬৬৬৩</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
৯.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮১৮০৫৫৪৮</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
১০.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮১৩০৭৭৭৭</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
১১.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭১৬২২৫৬৭২</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
১২.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮১৪৪৩৫৬১৫</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
১৩.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮২৭৭৪৪০৭২</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
১৪.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৮১১৬৫৫০২</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
১৫.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭১৭৩৪৩৩১৭</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>
১৬.	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>	<i>মহি</i>	<i>স্বতন্ত্র</i>	<i>০১৭১৬৫৬৪৫১৮৮</i>	<i>মি. মুনীরুল</i>

### **Annexure 3: Layout plan of the proposed Poura Park**

**Annexure 4: Legal document of the land of Poura Park**

১৪৪০  
১৪/১২/১৪

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, নোয়াখালী  
(স্থানীয় সরকার শাখা)

স্মারক নং- ৪৬.৪২.৭৫০০.০০৯.০২.০২৪.১৪- ৭৩৫ তারিখ : ০৪-১২-২০১৪ খ্রি:

**বিষয় :** বেগমগঞ্জ দীঘিরপাড় উন্নয়ন করার লক্ষ্যে অনাপত্তি প্রদান সংক্রান্ত।

**সূত্র :** ০০.২৯৮.৫৭৭.৩৭.১০.০৪৭.২০১৪-৬৬৯ তারিখ : ১১ নভেম্বর ২০১৪ খ্রি.

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে ২৩৭নং আলীপুর মৌজার ১নং খাস খতিয়ানভুক্ত বিভিন্ন দাগের  
অন্দরে ১৬.২২ একর বিশিষ্ট বেগমগঞ্জ দীঘির চার পাড় উন্নয়ন কাজ বাস্তবায়নের জন্য নিম্নবর্ণিত শর্তে  
নির্দেশক্রমে অনুমতি প্রদান করা হল।

(১) উক্ত প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ফলে দীঘি বা দীঘির পাড়ের জমির কোন প্রকার মালিকানা পরিবর্তন হবে  
না। এটি সরকারের ১নং খাস খতিয়ানভুক্ত জমি হিসেবে সরকারের যথাযথ নিয়ন্ত্রণে থাকবে।

(২) উক্ত প্রকল্প সম্পূর্ণ জনস্বার্থে এবং অবাণিজ্যিক উদ্দেশ্যে দীঘির কোনরূপ ক্ষতিসাধন না করে  
বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে।

মেয়র  
চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা  
নোয়াখালী

স্মারক নং- ৪৬.৪২.৭৫০০.০০৯.০২.০২৪.১৪-  
তারিখ : ১২-২০১৪ খ্রি:

অনুলিপি:  
১. উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার, বেগমগঞ্জ, নোয়াখালী  
২. সহকারী কমিশনার (ভূমি), বেগমগঞ্জ, নোয়াখালী  
৩. অফিস কপি।

মিল্টন রায়  
সহকারী কমিশনার  
স্থানীয় সরকার  
নোয়াখালী

মিল্টন রায়  
সহকারী কমিশনার  
স্থানীয় সরকার  
নোয়াখালী

১৫৭-letter jashim



# Annexure 5: Participants attended at stakeholders' meeting

Name of subproject: Improvement of Pourashava of South side of Pourashava Compound.

Package number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of ULB: Chowmuhani Pourashava Name of district: Noakhali

Name of place: Alipur, Ward # 03 Date: 28.06.2018

Level of participants: Community leaders, relevant government official, CBOs, and others

**Attendance of Stakeholders' meeting**

Sl No.	Name	Gender	Social status	Contact number	Signature/LTI
০১.	আব্দুল হক (মুন্সি)	male	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮২৬০৬৫০০	Signature
০২.	আব্দুল গনি	৷	দুখর	-	Signature
০৩.	আব্দুল হক	৷	দুখর	-	Signature
০৪.	নও আলম	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮২৬-০৮১৭৩৩	Signature
০৫.	আবদুল হক	male	দুখর	০১৮৫৭৫১৮৫	Signature
০৬.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	-	Signature
০৭.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	-	Signature
০৮.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮১১৫৫৭৭	Signature
০৯.	আবদুল হক	৷	৷	-	Signature
১০.	নিজাম উদ্দিন	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮১৩০৩২৩	Signature
১১.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮১৫৬৭৫৭১	Signature
১২.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮১৭৩৪৩২	Signature
১৩.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮১১০০৫৬	Signature
১৪.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮১১৬০৫১৬২	Signature
১৫.	আবদুল হক	৷	স্বাধীনতা	০১৮১১-৭০৩১৩৩	Signature

# Annexure 6: Attendance of community people in FGD (male)

Name of subproject: Improvement of Poura Park at South side of Pourashava compound.  
 Package number: Chowmuhani Pourashava  
 Name of ULB: [redacted] Name of district: [redacted] Noakhali  
 Name of place: Alipur, Ward #03 Date: 05.06.2018  
 Level of participants: Community people (Male group)

**Attendance of Community People in FGD**

Sl No.	Name	Gender	Social status	Contact number	Signature/LTI
১	মজরুন ইসলাম খান	♂	কৃষক	০১৮২১৪১৩৮৬৮	[Signature]
২	মাহবুবুর রহমান খান	♂	কৃষক	০১৬২৩৬৭৫১০	Fahim
৩	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৫৮০২২২৭৭	Omor
৪	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৭৯৬৭৫৩০	Asif
৫	শাহুল ইসলাম খান	♂	কৃষক	০১৭৯৬৭৫৪৭	Shozan
৬	মাহাবুবুর রহমান খান	♂	কৃষক	০১৬৭০২০৫৭	Nerob
৭	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৫৮০২২২৮৬৮	Ab
৮	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৮২১৪১৩৮৬৮	Sayed
৯	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৮১৭৭০৩৮১০	[Signature]
১০	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৭১২০৭৮১০০	[Signature]
১১	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৭১৬৯১৫৫৫৫	[Signature]
১২	আবুল কালাম	♂	কৃষক	০১৭১৬৮৫৭৩৬৫	[Signature]




# Annexure 7: Attendance of community people in FGD (female)

Name of subproject: Improvement of Poura Park at South side of Pourashava Compound.  
 Package number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of ULB: Chowmuhani Pourashava Name of district: Arakhal  
 Name of place: Alipur, Ward #03 Date: 05.06.2018  
 Level of participants: Community People (Female group)

**Attendance of Community People in FGD**

Sl No.	Name	Gender	Social status	Contact number	Signature/LTI
০১.	মিঃ (মি) আক্তার	Female	মিঃ	০১৪৪২২০	মিঃ (মি) আক্তার
০২.	ইয়াছিনা মুন্সি	"	চাকরি	০৪৫৫১৭৭	ইয়াছিনা মুন্সি
০৩.	হাসনা আক্তার	"	মহিলা	-	৩৩৬৭৮
০৪.	আফসানা বেগম	"	"	০৪৪২২৭৫৫	আফসানা
০৫.	আফসানা ফারদাউজ	"	হাঙ্গা	০১৪৪২২৫৮	আফসানা ফারদাউজ
০৬.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	হাঙ্গা	০১৪১১৫৭১৪১	আফসানা
০৭.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	মিঃ	০১৭১১৭০১৭০	আফসানা
০৮.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	চাকরি	০১৭১৬৩৪৫৫৫	আফসানা
০৯.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	চাকরি	০১৭২৫৫২০৪৪	আফসানা
১০.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	চাকরি	০১৭১০৪০০০	আফসানা
১১.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	মহিলা	০১৪৫৫৫২৩৩০	আফসানা
১২.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	মহিলা	০১৭১০৪০০০	আফসানা
১৩.	আফসানা আক্তার	"	Student	০১৭৪৪১৭৩১০৫	আফসানা
১৪.					
১৫.					
১৬.					

**Annexure 8: The list of GRC members along with the notification from the Mayor**



## চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা কার্যালয়

বেগমগঞ্জ, নোয়াখালী

Web : [www.chowmuhanimunicipality.gov.bd](http://www.chowmuhanimunicipality.gov.bd)

ফোন : ০৩২১-৫২০৯৬, ৫১৮১২, ৫২৩৩৬, ৫৩৫৯৯ (অফিস), ৫২০৯৭ (বাসা)

উন্নয়নের গণতন্ত্র  
শেখ হাসিনার মূলমন্ত্র

সূত্র : লে: লি: / প্রকি: প্র: ১৮/১৪

তারিখ : ২২/০৬/২০১৮ খ্রি:

**অফিস আদেশ**

বাংলাদেশ মিউনিসিপ্যাল ডেভেলপমেন্ট ফান্ড (BMDF) এর অর্থায়নে চৌমুহনী পৌরসভার বাস্তবায়নাধীন প্রকল্প সমূহের জন্য BMDF এর গাইড লাইন অনুসারে নিম্নবর্ণিতভাবে Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) গঠন করা হল;

ক্রমিক	নাম	পদবী ও ঠিকানা	GRC তে পদবী
১.	আজহার হোসেন	মেয়র, চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা	চেয়ারম্যান
২.	আবুল কাশেম	উপজেলা সমাজসেবা অফিসার, বেগমগঞ্জ (প্রতিনিধি UNO)	সদস্য
৩.	সৈয়দ আবদুল্লাহ ফারুক	প্রধান শিক্ষক, ডেল্টা জুট মিলস উচ্চ বিদ্যালয় (শিক্ষক প্রতিনিধি)	সদস্য
৪.	আবুল কালাম আজাদ	বাপসা, আলীপুর, বেগমগঞ্জ (এনজিও প্রতিনিধি)	সদস্য
৫.	আবু বক্কর হিদ্দিক টিপু	সমাজ সেবক (সিভিল সোসাইটি)	সদস্য
৬.	চন্দন রানী রায়	কাউন্সিলর, সংরক্ষিত-০১, চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা (মহিলা কাউন্সিলর)	সদস্য
৭.	মোঃ জাকের হোসেন	নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা	সদস্য-সচিব

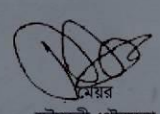
উল্লিখিত কমিটি BMDF এর নির্দেশনা মোতাবেক যাবতীয় দায়িত্ব পালন করিবেন।

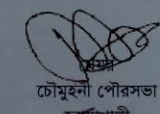
স্মারক নং- চৌঃপৌঃ/প্রকৌঃ/১৮/ ২৪০(৭)

অনুলিপিঃ

- ১। জেলা প্রশাসক, নোয়াখালী
- ২। উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার, বেগমগঞ্জ, নোয়াখালী
- ৩। কাউন্সিলর (সকল), চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা, নোয়াখালী
- ৪। নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা, নোয়াখালী
- ৫। জনাব.....
- ✓ ৬। অফিস কপি

তারিখঃ- ২২.০৬.২০১৮ খ্রি:

  
 মেয়র  
 চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা  
 নোয়াখালী

  
 চৌমুহনী পৌরসভা  
 নোয়াখালী

Pad.Latter

- 1 -

E-mail : [chow.poura@gmail.com](mailto:chow.poura@gmail.com)

