



SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SA) REPORT

Name of the Sub-project: Municipal Market-2 (Azim Shah Hawkers Market)

Laxmipur Municipality

Laxmipur Sadar, Laxmipur



Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP)

Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF)

November, 2017

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1.0 Introduction

Laxmipur Municipality has proposed to Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund(BMDF) for funding to construct a Municipal Market-2 (Azim Shah Hawkers Market).

BMDF has reviewed the project proposal received from Laxmipur Municipality in light of Social Safeguard Framework (SMF) and find out the anticipated social impact of the proposed sub-project. This report is the Social Safeguard Assessment Report of the aforesaid matters.

1.1 Background

MGSP intends to improve municipal governance and basic urban services in participating ULBs and improve their capacity to respond promptly and effectively to face crisis or emergencies. BMDF will provide demand based finance to ULBs for municipal development projects. BMDF carried out social appraisal of the sub-projects following the Social Management Framework (SMF) adopted for MGSP. The SMF guides BMDF in mainstreaming social development requirements and social safeguard compliance as per operational policy and guidelines of the World Bank in the process of identification, design, and implementation of sub-projects of participating Municipalities. The SMF guides BMDF/ULB in social appraisal of the sub-project proposals received from the participating ULBs consulting the Social screening report and Social management plan (SMP) including RAP (if any). BMDF reviewed social compliance of the sub-project following the SMF along with other standards for approval. BMDF also conducted field visit during preparation of Capital Investment Plan (CIP). The social management actions and safeguard compliance will be supervised during implementation of the sub-projects.

1.2 Objectives of the Social Appraisal

The main objective of the social appraisal is to confirm the social compliance of the sub-project proposal as per the World Bank Safeguards compliances. The specific objectives of the social appraisal are to review and confirm the following requirements:

- To find out whether the consultative process has been followed in selection and design of the sub-project interventions;
- To find out that sub-project interventions are targeted to benefit all social and economic groups equitably including women, traditional occupational groups and tribal peoples;

- To examine whether the sub-project proposal includes SMP with evidence of safeguard compliance in the process of using any additional lands;
- To examine that whether any initiative taken by the Municipality to address the different safeguards issues including public consultation, grievance redresses mechanism, temporary relocation, involuntary resettlement, compensation etc.

1.3 Methodology of the appraisal

Laxmipur Municipality with assistance from the consultant, reviewed relevant documents including the consultation and participation process, the social screening report and social management plan (SMP). This report has been prepared based on review of relevant documents, the site observation, and discussion with the local stakeholders.

1.4 Relevant policies for social safeguard issues

In Execution of any development project obviously has some socio economic impact. Development Project always prepare for the benefit of the people. But in the implementation of development project some people suffers due to loss of land, home stead, dislocation and replacement of living places, loss of source of livelihood, loss of business, employment, rental income etc. All losses are not compensating, replaceable, and mitigate able. Some people suffer and sacrifice for the greater interest of the Humanity and community but too many losses become unbearable and intolerable which may cause severe economic, social, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

Socially sustainable development is one of the major objectives of World Bank. In order to achieve all these objectives the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement are as follows:

1.4.1 Rules and regulation of the government of Bangladesh together with the World Bank policies the implementing agencies

Besides the rules and regulation of the Government of Bangladesh together with the World Bank policies the implementing agencies would comply the following social safe guard's issues during construction work sub-project.

- a) **Child Labor:** Worker lower than 14 years of age will not be allowed to employ in the construction side of the sub project.
- b) **Safety and security:** Personal protective equipment and first Aid Box to be provided in the working place. In case of any injury during construction work the contractor must arrange treatment and also bear the cost of treatment.
- c) **Employment PAPs/Local Women/ Indigenous people:** In employing any worker in the construction side priority should be given to project affected people, Local woman and Indigenous people as appropriate to their skills.
- d) **Gender issue:** Women labor to be engaged on priority basis in the suitable work as per their skill. Equity for both men and women to be maintained in case of wage payment.

1.5 The objective and principles of SMF

The objectives and principles of social management framework (SMF) are given below:

- a) **Community Consultation:** Prior to selection of any specific project consultation with municipal dwellers and would be affected person about the objective of sub project with a view to enhance social outcome throughout the project cycle
- b) **Screen The Sub- Project:** Screen the sub project through Physical verification. Ensure filling the Preliminary social screening Form - 1
- c) **Adverse Impacts:** Identify affected people, asses' loss of assets and loss of livelihood, review mitigation measures and prepare mitigation plan according to entitlement matrix.
- d) **Exclusive Provision:** Avoid selection of sub project that will affect religious, cultural and historical places and threaten cultural tradition. In a very exceptional case acquisition of private land is allowed for the greater interest of urbanites
- e) **Address grievances:** Formulate Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) through proper representation to resolve issues and conflict amicably and quickly.
- f) **Supervision:** Oversee implementation of the mitigation program
- g) **Indigenous people plan:** Special guidelines to deal with adverse impacts for the Indigenous people communities.

h) Compliance: Ensure compliance with the World Banks social safe guard policy.

1.6 Socio Economic Impact Assessment

Detailed information on social and economic impacts of sub-project implementation serves some important purposes. Understanding the family background, social and family needs, impacts by sub project implementation on assets and livelihood and possible reactions if they have to be resettled, are some of them.

Stakeholders at the sub-project were identified under three main groups: (i) beneficiaries in the sub-project area; (ii) community leaders and Government officials and (iii) NGOs working at the local and regional levels. Stakeholder participation was completed in two steps: (i) firstly to collect and disseminate information through briefing and discussion meetings; and (ii) secondly to receive feedback for formulating appropriate mitigation measures against the adverse impacts through Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

In order to ensure appropriate feedback a range of information sharing techniques was used. Techniques used for different stakeholder groups included (i) Discussion with stakeholders (ii) Semi-structured interviews; (iii) Small group meetings with concerned officials in presence of stakeholder Site visits- stakeholder discussion in the field level .

Special efforts were made to include the elderly, women, and vulnerable groups and to allow them to express their views regarding the sub-project implementation.

In all cases, the impression of stakeholders & general mass regarding sub-project implementation was positive.

2.0 Profile of ULB

2.1 Introduction

Laxmipur Municipality was established in 1976 under Laxmipur Sadar Upazila of Laxmipur District. Laxmipur municipality is designated as a Class “A” Municipality. Geographically it is located between 22°54' to 22° 58' 30" N and between 90° 48' to 90° 52' 30" E. Location map of Laxmipur Municipality is given below in figure 1.

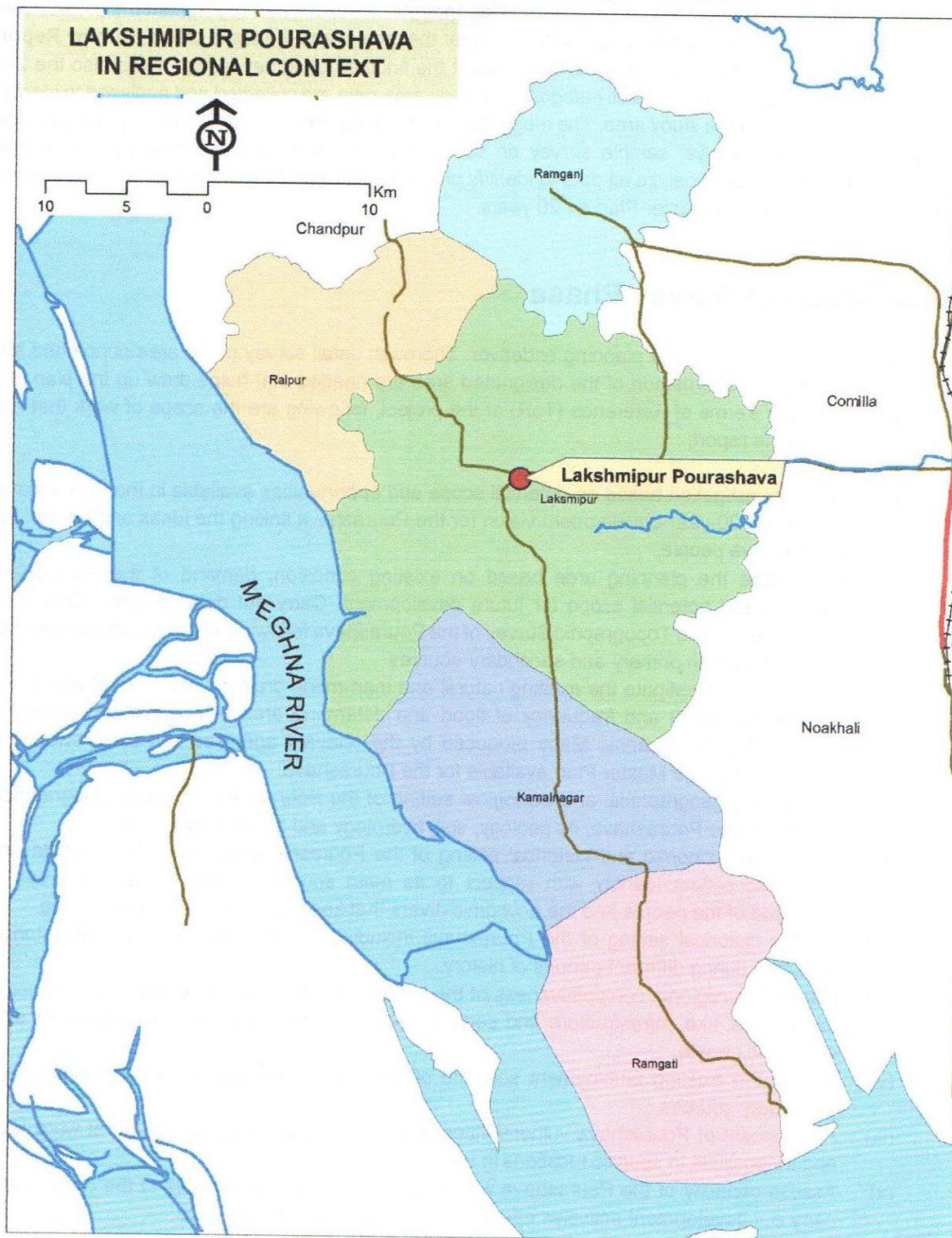


Figure 1: Map showing the Location of Laxmipur Municipality

Total area of Laxmipur municipality is 28.26 sq.km. The municipality is divided into fifteen (15) wards and consists of fourteen (14) mouzas. Ward No. 15 located in western part of the municipality, comprised of Kalagazi, BSCIC, Wapda khal, Dorgabari, Poschim Laxmipur Eater Khol etc. area, is the largest ward of the municipality. It is 4.33 Sq.km. Ward NO.6 is the smallest ward having an area of 0.69 Sq.km. The following table 1 shows the existing area under each of the wards in Laxmipur municipality.

Table 1: Existing Area of Laxmipur municipality

Ward No	Area Square Kilometer
Ward No 01	1.41
Ward No 02	1.33
Ward No 03	0.72
Ward No04	1.57
Ward No 05	0.74
Ward No 06	0.69
Ward No 07	1.06
Ward No 08	1.27
Ward No 09	2.37
Ward No 10	2.84
Ward No 11	2.84
Ward No 12	2.22
Ward No 13	1.46
Ward No 14	3.39
Ward No 15	4.33
Total	28.26

Source: Laxmipur Municipality

Regionally Laxmipur Municipality is located in Laxmipur District of Chittagong Division. Laxmipur municipality is situated on both the banks of Rahmatkhali khal, namely southern part of Banchanagar mouza, adjacent Shahapur, Somserabad and partial of Mojupur mouza. Laxmipur lies, by bus 4-5 hours away from Dhaka, and 4-5 hours from Chittagong.

Laxmipur town is the main commercial center of Laxmipur district. This commercial town has flourished, strengthen its name and establishment through the decades due to its location. Various types of business have been carried out from here throughout the whole of Bengal.

Prior to independence, this town has got special priorities from business men in different areas of the country. There are no rivers in Laxmipur municipality, but there are low-lying areas with 3-4 small canals. The municipality area is prone to flooding in the rainy season due to its location and lower topography. Among the immovable properties of Laxmipur municipality are municipality Building, child parks, poura graveyard, poura terminal, poura super markets, water treatment plant etc. Laxmipur municipal area now has large, medium and small sized factories and new factories are growing with fast speed. It has gradually become an industrial-based town.

2.2 Population

According to BBS 2011, total population of Laxmipur Municipality was 83112 but according to the Laxmipur Municipality the population is 150000 in 2017. It is evident from Table 2, currently Ward NO.7 has highest number of population and Ward No. 12 has lowest number of population though it is the most densely (according to physical establishment) but a large portion of it is under commercial and mixed activities. Moreover, the current (2011) gross density of population of Laxmipur town is 4262 persons per square km based on 2011 population census. Population density is highest in Ward NO.7 where 7130 persons live per sq. km. of land. In Ward No. 12 has lowest density which is 2178 person per sq. km. Population density of other wards range from 3000 to 6000.

Table 2: Ward wise Population Information of Laxmipur Municipality

Ward No.	Area in Sq. Km.	Area in Acre	Population			Population Density per Sq.Km	Sex Ratio
			Total	Male	Female		
1	1.35	333.59	6787	3345	3442	5027	97
2	1.70	420.08	8266	4127	4139	4862	100
3	2.00	494.21	7423	3776	3647	3712	104
4	1.35	333.59	5820	2927	2893	4311	101
5	1.22	301.47	5714	2909	2805	4684	104
6	1.30	321.24	7932	4043	3889	6102	104
7	1.22	301.47	8698	4468	4230	7130	106
8	1.30	321.24	7069	3528	3541	5438	100
9	2.00	494.21	6477	3337	3140	3239	106
10	1.70	420.08	7492	3805	3687	4407	103
11	2.00	494.21	6294	3402	2892	3147	118
12	2.36	583.17	5140	2495	2645	2178	94
Total	19.5	4818.55	83112	42162	40950	4262	103

Source: Population and Housing Census 2011

2.3 Education

Overall rate of literacy in Laxmipur town is 63.88% according to population census 2011. The differences come in a period of 6 years from 2011 to 2016. From the Table 3, it can be seen that literacy rate is highest in Ward NO.7. Besides this literacy rate are also high in Ward No.6, 5 and 1.

Table 3: Ward Wise Literacy Rate in Laxmipur Municipality

Ward No.	Literacy Rate (%) in 2011 Census		
	Both	Male	Female
1	71.8	73.3	70.3
2	62.6	63.4	61.9
3	51	51.1	51
4	51.4	50.1	52.6
5	70.3	71.9	68.7
6	74.7	77.5	71.9
7	77.3	79	75.5
8	54.1	56	52.2
9	54.4	57.4	51.3
10	70.2	73.1	67.2
11	60.9	62.6	58.9
12	60.9	62.4	59.4

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2011

Among the literates overall 17.50% has education up to primary level. Only 15% have education up to junior secondary level. However, 3.50% have not taken any formal education, 17.50% can sign only and 17.50% have primary level of education. Figure 4-10 illustrates the education level of household members in Laxmipur Municipality.

2.4 Household by House-type

The total number of households in Laxmipur Municipality is 17009 and maximum household in general categories. Table 4 shows the household information in Laxmipur Municipality. In ward no. has maximum 20 industrial household and 94 others household. Number of household is the lowest in Ward No. 12 and the highest in Ward No. 17.

In Laxmipur Municipality over 51 % of the households have their main housing structure roof made of tin; 21% housing structures are semi-pucca that is tin roof and brick wall; and only 13% of the structures are pucca and apartment individually

Table 4: Household Information in Laxmipur Municipality

Ward No.	Households			
	Total	General	Industrial	Others
1	1450	1445	1	4
2	1633	1628	2	13
3	1499	1488	6	5
4	1162	1162	-	-
5	1162	1129	1	32
6	1645	1601	3	41
7	1844	1730	20	94
8	1461	1450	5	6
9	1301	1291	-	10
10	1544	1503	9	32
11	1237	1204	4	29
12	1071	1061	4	6
Total	17009	16692	55	272

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2011

2.5 Household income

In Laxmipur municipality area about 65.75% of households earn Tk.14000 and above each month; 4.75% have monthly income of Tk.8000 and below that can be termed as little above poverty line income. According to the data source average income in Laxmipur municipality is 21,047.38 BDT. Over 49% of the households spend Tk.14000 or more as family expenditure; another 16.7% spend from Tk. 8000 to Tk.1 0000 each month and only 0.50% people of the municipality expenditure below Tk. 4000.

2.6 Employment

According to Banglapedia, Main sources of income Agriculture 47.51%, non-agricultural laborer 3.19%, industry 0.85%, commerce 14.40%, transport and communication 3.58%, service 11.02%, construction 2.01 %, religious service 0.42%, rent and remittance 5.96% and others 11.06%.

2.7 Water supply

Table 5 shows comparative analysis among different ward in respect of drinking water source. From the table it is shows that in ward no. 5 and 7 has almost 90% coverage of tap water which is very low in ward no. 11 (exact 5.6%) tap water supply. Table 4-15 also shows detailed information about tube-well and others source as drinking water source.

Table 5: Ward wise Drinking Water Source

Ward No.	Tap (%)	Tube-Well (%)	Other (%)
1	30.6	68.3	1.1
2	47.9	51.2	0.9
3	14.7	76.5	8.7
4	21.5	78.3	0.2
5	89.6	10.4	0
6	80.5	14.7	4.7
7	88.2	11.2	0.6
8	71.5	19.7	8.8
9	16.9	72.1	11
10	41.9	56.8	1.3
11	5.6	93.9	0.5
12	14.8	84.9	0.3

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2011

Table 6 shows different sources of water used the households for different purposes. There are highest 237 households who are using tube well water for drinking purposes which is 59.35% and 127 respondent use piped water for drinking. Table also shows 42.25% of respondent use pond water for cooking purpose.

Table 6: Sources of Water used by Households

Types of Water Source	Water Used by Household							
	Drinking		Cooking		Bathing		Washing	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Piped Water	127	31.67	117	29.25	101	25.25	100	25
StreetTap	11	2.74	7	1.75	6	1.5	6	1.5
Tube well	237	59.35	86	21.5	77	19.25	81	20.25
River / Canal	0	0.00	18	4.5	19	4.75	20	5
Pond	1	0.25	169	42.25	196	49	192	48
Kua	3	0.75	1	0.25	0	0	0	0
Others (Submersible)	21	5.24	2	0.5	1	0.25	1	0.25
Total	400	100	400	100	400	100	400	100

Source: Socio-Economic Base Line Survey, GICO, UGIIP III, LGEO, 2016

Water is a very important component of urban living environment. Water supply is represented by access to safe drinking tap water. Water supply network here is managed by Municipality. With the existing facilities, DPHE is able to supply half of the demand of water every day. Other water demands are met up by different sources such as. Tube well, water pump, pond, khals etc. According to Housing and Population Census of BBS, 2011, 45.69% households were connected to municipal water supply, 51.05% depended on tube well for drinking water, whereas the other 3.26% used other different sources like, pond, lake, kua etc.

Water supply network in Laxmipur Municipality is operated by the Municipality. Besides most of the household use tube well water for regular household consumption such as drinking, cooking, bathing and washing utensils. Some of the respondents use piped water, canal or pond water for the same purpose.

Water is supplied within the Municipality through 7.50 kilometer long pipe line. Everyday around 7.50 million liter of water is supplied through the pipeline. All the 15 wards of the Municipality are within the catchment area of water supply with a single pumping station and only one overhead tank.

2.8 Sanitation facilities

In LaxmipurMunicipality, condition of sanitary latrines is not so satisfactory. Most of the poor households cannot afford hygienic sanitary latrine. During rainy season, wastes from latrine/soak well cause serious environmental pollution. Moreover, there is no equipment or

places for removal of wastes from septic tank and latrines. However, Laxmipur Municipality authority claims that currently 5.65% households have septic tank, 4.17% have soak well, 89.36% have pit latrine with ventilation, 0.29% have hanging latrine, and 0.53% use no latrine. Percentage of various sanitation system user households in the study area has been presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Users of Different Sanitation Services in Laxmipur Municipality

SI. No.	Sanitation System	% of User (Household)
1.	Septic Tank	5.65
2.	Soak Well	4.17
3.	Pit Latrine with Ventilation	89.36
4.	Hanging Latrine	0.29
5.	No Latrine	0.53
	Total	100.00

Source: Laxmipur Municipality Development Plan, 2014

2.9 Solid Waste Management

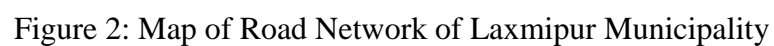
According to the Municipality authority, it serves 65% of the residential area and 100% of the commercial area regularly. Everyday around 30 Ton of solid wastes are being collected from the Municipality with its 3 dumping trucks and 12 dumping rickshaw vans. There are also 40 dustbins in the study area. Of them, 17 are permanent and 23 are temporary. Moreover, 10 dustbins are damaged and only 30 are in good condition of the permanent dustbins. The Municipality authority provided that the medical wastes are burned. At present, there are total 45 manpower for waste management of Laxmipur Municipality. However, the Municipality authority is planning to purchase additional 3 dumping trucks and 40 rickshaw vans to accelerate the solid waste management activities in the project area.

2.10 Transport and Communication

Total length of the road network in Laxmipur Municipality is 303.23 kilometer. Maximum portion belong to the pucca road network. 49% of the road network is pucca, which is 147.46 kilometer in total. The percentage of katcha road network is 36% that is 110.20 kilometer. Herring Bond Brick (HBB) type road possess the rest of the road network. HBB road type is 15% that is 44.80 kilometer in total.

There is no specialized pedestrian way in Laxmipur Municipality. But the covered drain here is

There is a launch terminal in Moju chowdhury which is adjacent to the Municipality boundary. The travelers travel to Barisal, Bhola etc area from this terminal.



3.0 Sub-project Description

3.1 Brief description of the project

The proposed sub-project site is located within the Laxmipur Municipality under Ward no.5 (figure 3) about 180km South from Dhaka City. 86 km South West from Dhaka- Chittagong 4 Lane Highway at Comilla and 67 km West from Dhaka-Chittagong 4 lane Highway at Feni. Geographic co-ordinate of the proposed sub-project is 22°56'17.0"N latitude 90°49'43.2"E longitude. An area of approximately 25 Decimals has been identified for the project development. The proposed site is the economic activity area of Laxmipur Municipality at Chalkbazar near Laxmipur Municipality Office connected with Laxmipur Main Road, Chalkbazar Road and Chalkbazar Masjid Road. The adjacent areas are Ward No. 2 (Banchanagar), 3 (Kala Gazi Paikbari), 4 (Dakkhin Paschim Banchanagar), 6 , 7 (Somserabar Para) , 8 (Tumchar Area) where about 17009 households are situated around the proposed market (source: Population and Housing Census 2011, Laxmipur Municipality). Map of Laxmipur municipality with indicating wards number is shown infigure 4.



Figure 3: Proposed Sub-project Location (source: maps.google.com)

Through the World Bank financial support and overall guidance of BMDF, Laxmipur Municipality intends to develop this sub-project. The sub-project will be designed to handle a maximum items need for daily consumptions with ensuring modern, hygienic, customers and environmental friendly infrastructural facilities. This Social Assessment (SA) report presents the screening of potential impacts on local communities of the proposed sub-project and contains the mitigation measures in order to eliminate or reduce the negative impacts, describes the institutional requirements and provides a social management plan.

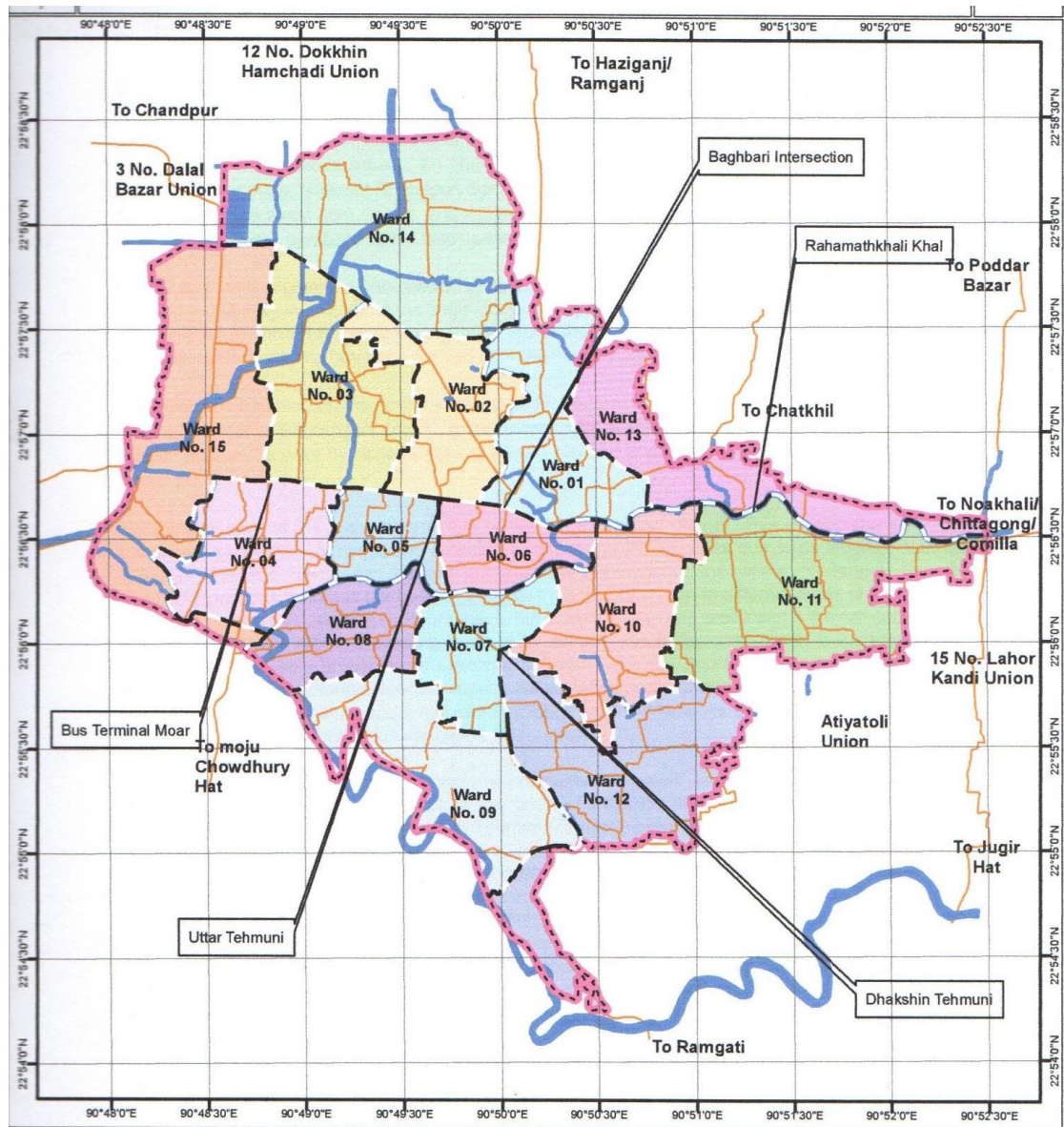


Figure 4: Map showing Laxmipur Municipality with Wards.

3.2 List & details of the proposed interventions

Laxmipur Municipality has proposed to establish Municipal Market-2 (Azim Shah Hawkers Market) with the financial support from BMDF. These sub-projects will providing better facilities to population of Laxmipur Municipality and also ensure accommodation of growing trade and commercial activities. Through these improvements it will increase revenue income of this municipality. As well as it will help to improve the urban living quality. While producing the proposal of sub-projects the ULB has considered the importance and necessity of these projects for its inhabitants as well as financial benefits to be derived there-from. Sub-project component and physical works of the proposed Municipal Market-2 (Azim Shah Hawkers Market) is given below.

Project component: Ground Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilets

1st Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilet

2nd Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilet

3rd Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilet

4th Floor: Office Space, Stair

5th Floor: Office Space, Stair

Roof Top: Solar Panel, Over Head Water Tank

Physical works: The key activities of this proposed Municipal Market-2 (Azim Shah Hawkers Market) sub-project will include earth work, brick work, CC and RCC works, reinforcement work; tiles work, plastering work, grill work, glass work, electrical work, plumbing works. The materials to be used for the key activities are soil in earth work, sand, bricks, brick chips, stone chips and reinforcement. Furthermore, kerosene/diesel will be used for vibrator, pilling machine, electric generator. Saline free water will be consumed in two ways for domestic purposes (safe water) and for construction works such as for mixing concrete and curing. Electricity will be used for reinforcement fabrication and domestic purposes. The wood/gas will be used for cooking by the workers at the Labor sheds. The major equipment to be used for the implementing the sub-project are diesel machine, brick breaking or stone breaking machine, steel cutter, dump truck, water tanker, excavator and trucks for carrying construction materials.

4.0 Sub-project Appraisal

4.1 Social screening and safeguard compliance

For assessment of social issues and impacts of the proposed sub-project as social screening work is done by the consultants based on Social Management Framework (SMF) developed for MGSP. The filled up screening form is attached in Annex A. In the screening process local people, WLCC members, CBOs, NGOs have been participated. Attendance sheet of the participants is attached in Annex B. The social screening demonstrates that the local communities are fully aware about the sub-projects. There will be no adverse social impact on the local community. Some comments are given below that found in screening formats.

- While reviewing the sub-projects screening formats by the consultant, no negative social impact was identified. The sub-project will not result in any unjustifiable loss of resources and any adverse impact on people's livelihood. The existing temporary shop keepers will be rehabilitated by the Municipality in the proposed Market. (MoU in Annex-C)
- No additional private land would be required to implement the works of the sub-projects as all activities under the sub-projects.
- The proposed works will not affect community facilities like school, college, madrasa, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural and historical significance.
- No individual member of the mainstream community will be affected adversely.
- Communities have their full support to the sub-projects and they expressed their agreement

4.2 Inclusion and Participation in sub-project

Laxmipur Municipality will ensure the opportunity of very poor, women and marginalized group of the communities to work during sub-project constructions. For identification and selection of the sub-project a CIP workshop was held in 2017 at Laxmipur Municipality. From the workshop some sub-project has been selected and this sub-project has been selected as a priority sub-project. In the workshop the stakeholder, ULBs officials, Mayor, Counselors and local community were participated (picture of CIP meeting is shown in figure 5).



Figure 5: picture of CIP meeting

Inclusion and participation of the local people in the sub-project will be ensured at the earliest stage of the selection of project. Problems of the community inclusion were discussed in the WLCC meeting to review and confirmed the inclusion and participation of the local people. The consolidated proposal received from all wards of the ULB which was submitted to the TLCC for review and further consolidation considering availability of fund and benefits to the communities and sent it to the Municipal council for their approval. Municipalities have submitted a letter of certification to BMDF, confirming that the procedures regarding the process of selection of sub-projects are followed according to the guideline of Social Management Framework (SMF). Picture of WLCC and TLCC meeting is shown in figure 6 and 7.



Figure 6: Picture of WLCC meeting



Figure 7: Picture of TLCC meeting

5.0 Social Impact Assessment and Management Plan

5.1 Social Management Plan (SMP)

It appears from the social management plan that the sub-project interventions have been proposed to be carried out within the existing land of Laxmipur Municipality. There will be no need for acquisition of land. No additional private land has been proposed to be taken through voluntary donation or contribution against compensation by the community. There is no land dispute issue raised for this sub-project during survey. No tribal people, historical place are exist in the Laxmipur Municipal areas.

Some minor social issues which are mostly linked with environment have been mentioned in the Environmental Management Plan (section 7.4) of Environmental Assessment report with mitigation measures.

5.2 Grievance Redress Management (GRM)

As there is no issue of land dispute, it is expecting that no complains will be raised by the community. If the available resolution fails, the Laxmipur Municipality will refer the complaints to BMDF along with the minutes of the hearings. If a decision made at this level is found unacceptable by the aggrieved person, BMDF can refer the case to the BMDF Board of Directors with the minutes of the hearings at both Municipality and BMDF levels. A decision agreed with the aggrieved person at any level of hearing will be binding on the concerned Laxmipur Municipality (ULB).

To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearing on complaints will remain open to the public. The GRCs will record the details of the complaints and the reasons the led to acceptance or rejection of the particular cases. The ULBs will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances and make them available for review as and when asked for by BMDF, IDA and any persons/entities interested in municipal development activities.

Grievance Redress Committee and Grievance Resolution Process are mentioned in section 7.2 of Environmental Assessment report.

5.3 Disclosure and consultation

According to the SMP, the Mayor of Laxmipur Municipality arranged a meeting chaired by him with the local leaders about the sub-projects intervention to be taken up for implementation. The Mayor at the beginning, welcomed the leaders who attended the meeting. He gave a detailed explanation of Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF) and the MGSP and its SMF for mainstreaming social development and compliance of social safeguards as per World Bank and Bangladesh Government Social Safety issues. He requested the leaders to put forward their opinion without obstruction. Participants confirmed that there was no need of land acquisition. The existing shopkeepers will have priority during shop allocation in the proposed Market. That's why there would be no adverse effect on the people's livelihood. In most cases the impression of elite persons & general mass was positive. The consultant was confident that the visited sub-project is planned to improve the existing work and there is no need of land acquisition as well will not raise any negative regarding resettlement. The proposed works will not affect community facilities like school, college, madrasa, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural, and historical significance. BMDF can finance the sub-project for implementation.

6.0 Observation and Recommendations

6.1 Observation on the Sub-project

1. All the stakeholder, ULB, counsellor and local community know about social impact and safeguard issues of the project and aware about mitigation measures.
2. Special workshops may be arranged on Social Safeguards Issues and problems and mitigation measures before starting the physical work for all stakeholders and people related to the project.
3. No significant negative social impact was found during screening
4. The sub-project will not result in any unjustifiable loss of resources and any adverse impact on people's livelihood.
5. No land acquisition is required to finish the works of the sub-project because the selected land for the proposed sub-project is owned by ULB.
6. The proposed works will not affect community facilities like school, college, madrasa, cemetery, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural and historical significance.

6.2 Major recommendations

1. ULB officials, Mayor, Counsellor and Contractor should be trained up about Social Impact Assessment, Safeguards Issues/ problems and their probable mitigation measures.
2. Stakeholder consultation during preparation and implementation of sub-project should be performed with the councilors and community people.
3. Ensure the rehabilitation of hawkers as per memo signed by Mayor, Laxmipur with existing hawkers on 28 August 2017.
4. Personal protective equipment and First-Aid box, pure drinking water supply and availability of urinals and latrine should be provided in the work place. In case of any injury during construction work the contractor should arrange treatment and also bear the cost of treatment.
5. For employing any worker in the construction site priority should be given to poor people, women and marginalized groups depending on their ability & skill.
6. Project work should be monitored regularly by ULB/BMDF for social development and safeguards compliance.

7.0 Conclusion

Infrastructural development is an important part for developing any city or town or municipality area. This proposed sub-project of construction of Municipal Market-2 (Azim Shah Hawkers Market) is an important part for developing the infrastructure of Laxmipur Municipality. Construction of the building is needed for proper use of the land because there is a poor quality Tin Shed Market in the proposed site. Income will be increased of the shop owner and revenue will be increased of the Municipality. Understanding from the social screening, discussions with the existing hawkers, local community, and Municipality authority that there is a resettlement plan of Laxmipur Municipality. A memo of understanding has been signed with the existing shop owners under hawkers market that they will be rehabilitated and will have priority during allocation of shops to the tenants (Annex-C). No other negative impact on local people or any other organization like school, temple, local business. There is a Mosque very near to the proposed project site, so Municipality and Contractor should be more careful that there will no disturbance from the construction work. Many people will get an employment opportunity during the construction work of the sub-project. In the conclusion, it can be said that the proposed sub-project have no social impacts and this sub-project should be completed to proper use of land and to increase the quality and income of business man as well as municipality.

Annex A: The filled up screening form

FORM 1: SCREENING FORM FOR SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS ISSUES SCREENING

A. Identification:

1. Name of sub-project: Municipal Market-2
(Azim Shah Hawkers Market)
District: Laxmipur
Village/Mauza: Laxmipur
Upazila: Laxmipur
2. Road section/spot screened: Main Road, Chalkbazar Road
3. Project component: Ground Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilet
1st Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilet
2nd Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilet
3rd Floor: Stair, Shop, Toilet
4th Floor: Office Space, Stair
5th Floor: Office Space, Stair
Roof Top: Over Head Tank, Solar Panel
4. Brief description of the physical works: The key activities of this proposed Municipal Market-2 (Azim Shah Hawkers Market) sub-project will include earth work, brick work, CC and RCC works.
The materials to be used for the key activities are soil in earth work, sand, bricks, brick chips, stone chips and reinforcement. Furthermore, kerosene/diesel will be used for vibrator, pilling machine, electric generator. Saline free water will be consumed in two ways for domestic purposes (safe water) and for construction works such as for mixing concrete and curing. Electricity will be used for reinforcement fabrication and domestic purposes. The wood/gas will be used for cooking by the workers at the Labor sheds.
The major equipments to be used for the implementing the sub-project are diesel machine, brick breaking or stone breaking machine, steel cutter, dump truck, water tanker, excavator and trucks for carrying construction materials.
5. **Screening Date(s):** 12.11.2017

B. Participation in Screening

6. Names of Consultants: Md. Badsha Miah,
JSK Building Design House
7. Names of ULB officials: Md. Mozammel Hossan, SDO, Laxmipur,
Mohammad Ishaque, Sub-Asst. Engineer, Laxmipur
8. WLCC members, NGOs, community groups/CBOs participated in screening: Annex B
9. Would-be affected persons participated in screening: N/A

C. Land Requirements & Ownership

10. Will there be a need for additional lands¹⁰ to carry out the intended works under this contract?

☐ Yes ☒ **No**

11. 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 ☐ Others (Mention):

section between high and low lands

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

☐ ULB ☐ Government – khas & other GOB agencies ☐ Private citizens

☐ Others (Mention):

D. Current Land Use & Potential Impacts

13. 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:

14. If the required lands 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: **168** No of shops: **84**

☐ Other Uses (Mention): No. of users:

15. How many of the present users have lease agreements with any government agencies? **84 shop owner**

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

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

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

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

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

10 Additional lands' mean lands beyond the carriageways and shoulders in case of roads and outside currently used space for GCM and Ghats

18. Residential households will be affected on ULB's own and & public lands: **N/A**
 Entirely affected and will require relocation: No. of these structures:
 No. of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials:..
 No. of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc):

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

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

 No. of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc):.....
19. No. of business premises that would be affected on ULB's own & other public lands:
 Entirely affected and will require relocation: No. of these structures: 01
 No. of businesses housed in these structures: 84
 No. of persons presently employed in the above businesses: 168
 No. of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: 84
 No. of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc): 0
 Partially affected, but can still stay in the present premises:
 No. of these structures:
 No. of businesses housed in these structures:
 No. of persons presently employed in these businesses:
 No. of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials:
 No. of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc):

20. No. of businesses/trading activities that would be displaced from make-shift structures on the road, and other areas/spots: **N/A**
21. Do the proposed sub-project works affect any community groups' access to any resources that are used for livelihood purposes?
☐ Yes ☒ No
22. If 'Yes', description of the resources:
23. Do the proposed works affect community facilities like school, cemetery, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural and historical significance?
☐ Yes ☒ No
24. If 'Yes', description of the facilities:.....
25. Describe any other impacts that have not been covered in this questionnaire? **N/A**
26. 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 sub-projects are located in areas that are also inhabited by tribal peoples)

27. Names of tribal community members and organizations who participated in screening: **N/A**
28. 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
- Has there been a broad-based community consensus on the proposed works?
☐ Yes ☒ No
29. Total number of would-be affected tribal households: **N/A**
30. The would-be affected tribal households have the following forms of rights to the required lands: **N/A**
- ☐ Legal: No. of households:
- ☐ Customary: No. of households:
- ☐ Lease agreements with any GOB agencies: No. of households:
- ☐ Others (Mention): No. of households:
31. Does the sub-project affect any objects that are of religious and cultural significance to the IPs?
☐ Yes ☒ No
32. If 'Yes', description of the objects:
33. The following are the three main economic activities of the would-be affected tribal households: **N/A**
- a.
- b.
- c.
34. Social concerns expressed by tribal communities/organizations about the works proposed under the sub-project: **N/A**
35. The tribal community and organizations perceive the social outcomes of the sub-project: **N/A**
- ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ neither positive nor negative

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

Name: Md. Badsha Miah

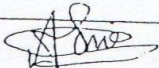
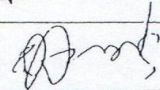
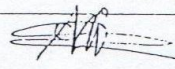


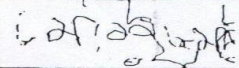
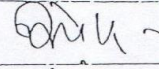

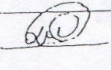
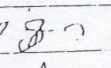
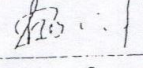
Designation: Consultant

Signature: Date:

Annex B: Attendance sheet of the participants






Attendance of Local Participants In the Screening Exercise

Would-be affected persons:

Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
ABDULAZIZ			01716099921	
আবুল আজিজ			০১৭১৬০৯৯২১	
আবুল আজিজ				আবুল আজিজ
MD. ABDUL KAREEM			01711-107132	
MD. AMINULAH			01715515702	
মি: আমিনুল ইসলাম			০১৭১৫৫১৫৭০২	
মি: আমিনুল ইসলাম			01784481395	
MD. ABU SAYED			01711-458968	
মি: আবু সাইদ			01779703944	
মি: আবু সাইদ			01581115007	আবু সাইদ
NARAYAN MAJUM, DEP			01727-087630	NARAYAN
KALA MIAH			01720 591115	
কাল মিয়া			০১৭২০৫৯১১১৫	
MD: SHORIFUL ISLAM			01748941364	
MD. A AWAL			01830174166	Amul

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise

Local Stakeholders, community members and WLCC/CBO:

Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature/LTI
① ① Uthom Dutta		Councilor	01920227527	
② Jemmin AKTHUR		councilor (male)	01919294234	
③ Ali AKbar	Male	Businessman	01716577583	
4. Sanjita		Rami nath - Male -	01912495292	
5. AKM Mostafizul Rahman		- Service -	01741310379	

Annex C: Signature of Shop Owner in Agreement

Would-be affected persons:

Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature/LTI
KAZI KHORSHED ALAM			01771799858	
ZONAL UDDIN			01837314014	
ABDUS SAMAD			0196240988	Ramul
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01791678689	চর, চন্দ্রনাথপুর
মোঃ আল হাফিজ			01731227127	LTI
MOMOMEN			01726092026	বিশালপুর
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01757806104	Momen
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01820601820	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01710022001	LTI
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01921370564	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			017816395	P.P. মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			05922029856	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			05922920200	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
Tandra Deka			01711223283	Replic Shop 6
Pronob Das		10	01711223283	Replic Shop 6
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01715679108	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			0184-633095	Eder
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01817003442	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			06	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01754851034	AZMAN
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01720324360	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01818905293	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01520202024	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01718459373	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01712165666	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক			01744710434	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক

Would-be affected persons:

Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature/LTI
KAZI KHORSHED ALAM			01771799858	
ZONAL UDDIN			01837314014	
ABDUS SAMAD			01962409886	Ramant
আবদুল হক			01791678689	চর. চান্দমাঝি
আব্দুল হক			01731227127	হাফিজ
MOMOMEN			01726092026	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01757806104	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01820601820	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01710022001	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01921370564	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			017816395	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			02922029856	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			0292292	হাফিজ
Tandra Debi			01711223283	হাফিজ
Promod Das			01711223283	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01715679108	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			0181-633075	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01817003442	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01754851034	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01720324360	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01818005293	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01718459773	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01712165666	হাফিজ
হাফিজ			01714710494	হাফিজ

Would-be affected persons:

Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature/LTI
মুহাম্মদ হাফিজ			01748352681	মুহাম্মদ হাফিজ
রাসেল				রাসেল
মুহাম্মদ আলী			01851133200	মুহাম্মদ আলী
মুহাম্মদ আলী				মুহাম্মদ আলী
মুহাম্মদ আলী			01821197796	মুহাম্মদ আলী
মুহাম্মদ আলী			01732596663	মুহাম্মদ আলী
MD. SHAHID ULLAH			01715029734	MD. SHAHID ULLAH
MD. SHAHID AHMED			01833647181	MD. SHAHID AHMED
মুহাম্মদ আলী			01720044884	মুহাম্মদ আলী

Note:

(i) During the construction of the main building, all these people or businessman will be rehabilitated to do their business in separate place arrange by the pourashava.

(ii) After construction of the projects all these people or businessman will be given preference to allocated their business space in the new building.

26/4/2029
Kamal Uddin Khokon
Panel Mayor-1
Lakshmipur Pourashava
Lakshmipur.