

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

CONSTRUCTION OF 3-STORIED BETAGI POURA SUPER MARKET



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

SEPTEMBER 2018
BETAGI POURASHAVA, BARGUNA

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Disclaimer

This Social Safeguards Assessment Report is prepared by own fund of the Betagi Pourashava to fulfill the requirements of Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF) in seeking the financial support for the “Construction of 3-storied Betagi Poura Super Market” under its Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP).

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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

According to the sources of the Pourashava, the total population of this Pourashava is 10204 with a population density of 950 per square kilometre (sq. km). The male and female ratio of the Pourashava is 100. The average size of the household is 4.0.

As a “Category B” Pourashava as well as the main town of the Betagi Upazila, the Betagi 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 “Construction of 3 storied Betagi Poura Super Market” as a one of the priority works (CIP No.01) for meeting the demand of space for Super shops, enhancing the opportunity of selling and buying daily household goods from both wholesale and retail shops at one point, creating the job and business opportunity young people and traders, and increasing the generation of revenue of Pourashava for its sustainability. The proposed Super Market is situated at the northern side of the Pourashava and 1 km far from the Pourashava Bhaban.

The Pourashava has already submitted an application for sub-credit to BMDF seeking financial support in constructing the 3-storied Betagi Poura Super Market having of 3-storied Foundation (Poura Super Market). The significant features of the subproject are given in **Table 1-1** as below:

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

Name of the Sub-Project	Construction of 3-storied Betagi Poura Super Market
Name of District	Barguna
Name of ULB	Betagi Pourashava
Location of the subproject	Ward # 07.
Service Areas	Primarily, the total Pourashava and Upazila area.
Structural Design Option	RCC frame structure design
Total Land Area	966.54 sq.m.
Land Acquisition	Betagi Pourashava is the legal owner of the land.
Estimated Cost	BDT 25 millions
Subproject duration	12 months
Tentative Starting date	November 2018
Tentative Completion date	October 2019

1.2 Justification of Selecting the Subproject

The Capital Investment Plan (CIP) 2018-2022 of Betagi Pourashava listed a number of subprojects and identified the construction of proposed Super Market as the priority among the potential Super markets considering its location, demand of space for accommodating both wholesale and retail shops selling agro products, scope of creating job opportunities and expediting agro business at the locality, and scope of revenue generation of the Pourashava. The Bazar area, where the proposed Super Market is situated, near the Betagi Launch Terminal connected to the bazar road. However, the present capacity of the markets is not sufficient to meet the present demand of the area as well as of the Pourashava. In addition, the increasing population of the Pourashava has been demanding more household goods. Considering reasonably the increasing demand and absence of any well-designed Super market, the Pourashava felt the need of an improved Super market which will be very helpful to the urban dwellers, local producers and traders. Moreover, this market as the permanent sources of revenue will increase the volume of revenue of the Pourashava. In all of these necessities, a well-designed Super market with required facilities is very much justified and essential for the Pourashava. In fact, with the establishment of the proposed subproject will provide a well structural, customer, operational and environment friendly easy trading and shopping facilities for both male and female buyers and sellers in all the year round

In addition, the proposed subproject site is owned by the Pourashava and no need to acquire additional land for constructing the multi-storied building with all modern facilities for a Super market. Moreover, it will create business opportunity for many businessmen and create jobs for workers and salesmen, thus helps to increase income and earnings for livelihood of local people. It will also create the revenue generation avenue for the Pourashava and will help the Pourashava in attaining the sustainability of the institution.

1.3 Importance of Social Safeguards 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 addition 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 Kitchen Market to meet the regulatory framework of the Government of Bangladesh and World Bank policies. Therefore, the Betagi Pourashava has deployed an individual consultant to carry out the social safeguards assessment on the proposed Kitchen Market as a subproject.

1.4 Brief Description of the Subproject

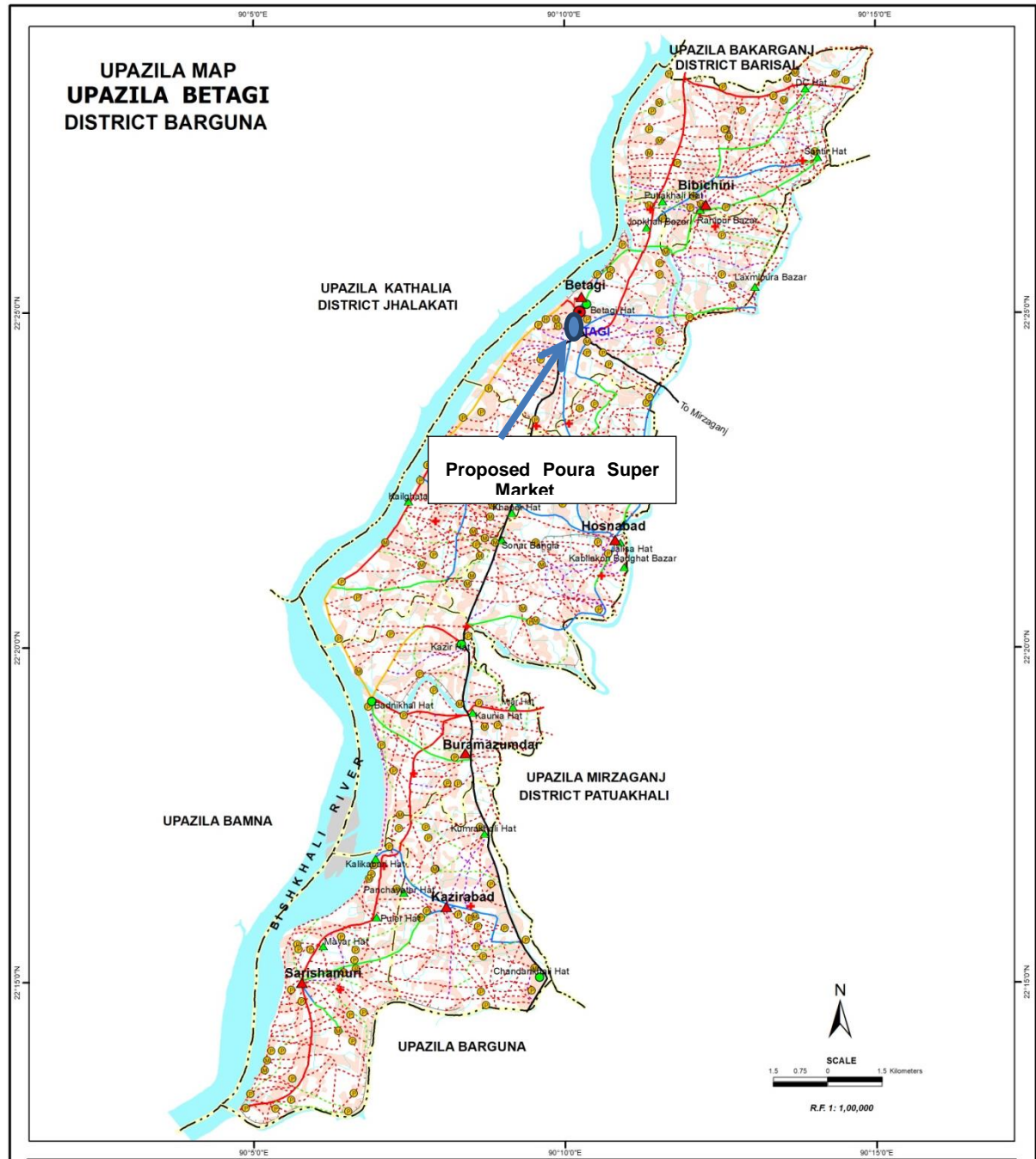
The proposed subproject named “Construction of 3-storied Betagi Poura Super Market”. It is situated at Betagi Bazar area under the Ward No. 07 of Betagi Pourashava and at the Northern side of the Pourashava. It is located at bazar area near to the launch terminal and connected to the bazar road. The proposed Super Market will replace a tin-shed by a 3-storied market building having 3-storied foundation. The size of each floor is 1115.25 sqm. The detail facilities of each floor are given as below:

Sl.	Floor	Use of each floor	Floor Area in sqm	Remarks
01	Ground	Main entry lobby, Drop off area, Stair, Fire stair, Shops, Corridor, Male and female toilet, Disable toilet, Garbage collection point and other utilities.	218.64	Shop area: 64.26 sqm
02	First	Shops, Stair, Fire stair, Corridor, Male and Female toilet.	192.68	Shop area: 78.67 sqm
Total			411.32	

In addition, there will be solar panel, overhead water tank and control room at the top.

1.5 Location of the Subproject

The proposed subproject is located at Betagi area under the Ward No. 07 of Betagi Pourashava and at the southern side of the Pourashava. It is located at bazar area near to the launch terminal and connected to the bazar road. The project site of the market is 1 km far from the Pourashava Bhaban of Betagi Pourashava. The coordinate of the location of the Poura Super Market is 22°25'02.1" N and 90°09'53.5" E. The location map of the proposed Poura Super Market is given as below:



Map 2: Location map of proposed Poura Super Market

1.6 Justification of Selecting the Site

The proposed site for constructing the Poura Super Market is at the heart of the main town of the Betagi Pourashava and it is a commercial area with limited availability of land for constructing more infrastructures. The proposed site is located central area of Betagi, at which people from different parts of the Upazila travel to different parts of the country. The communication facility of the site attracts customers of different parts of the Betagi upazila here. Hence, the construction of multi-storied super Market will save the land of the Betagi Pourashava and help to facilitate

the citizens to purchase all necessary household commodities and grocery items at one place from both wholesale and retail shops.

1.7 Project Affected People

The proposed subproject will be constructed at the land which is owned by the Betagi Pourashava (the legal document of land's ownership is attached as **Annexure 1**) and at present, there is a tin-shaded kitchen market with inadequate space. 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.

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 Betagi Pourashava is given as below:

1.8.1 Roads

According to the sources of the Pourashava, the Betagi Pourashava has 65 km road and footpath networks of his own 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)
01	Bituminous Carpeting Road	20.00
02	HBB road	35.00
05	Earthen Road	10.00
Total length of roads		65.0

(Source: Pourashava Data, 2018)

In addition, there are 20 km bituminous carpeting road, 35 km HBB road and 10 km earthen road. There are also 20 culverts/bridges within the Pourashava areas.

1.8.2 Drains

The Betagi Pourashava is mainly medium highland excepting some low lying strips including canals. Generally much of the Pourashava area is under agricultural area characterized by crop production. However, a significant portion of it is urbanized with scattered clusters.

The drainage network system of the Pourashava can be classified into three tiers such as primary drain and secondary drain. The primary drainage system comprises the natural khals/canals. The secondary drainage system consists of large open bricks or RCC drains, storm sewers, small canals and other structures which operate as intermediate mechanisms to deliver storm water from the tertiary drainage systems to the primary drainage system. The number of secondary drains in Betagi Pourashava is very few. The Betagi Pourashava has 1.18 km drainage network

to discharge the run-off or storm water to natural drainage system. (Source: Master Plan 2011 and Pourashava Data, 2018).

1.8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities

There is no overhead water tank and water supply pipeline in the Pourashava area.

1.8.4 Bus, Truck and Launch Terminals

There is no bus or truck terminal but there is one launch terminal.

1.8.5 Market Facilities

There is no government or Pourashava owned market in the Betagi Pourashava area.

1.8.6 Community Center

There is one community center in Betagi Pourashava but a Poura auditorium is in under construction.

1.8.7 Recreational Park, Public Library and Cinema Hall

There is no park and public library in Betagi Pourashava. There is one cinema hall in Betagi Pourashava but it is closed.

1.8.8 Street Poles and Lights

The Betagi Pourashava has 523 street poles and at present, there are 465 bulbs.

1.8.9 Slaughter House

The Betagi Pourashava has no slaughter house.

1.8.10 Solid Waste Management System

There are 10 garbage bins to temporarily dump collected solid waste from households and 1 garbage truck to carry solid waste from garbage bin to permanent dumping site. There are one fixed landfills within the Pourashava areas.

1.8.11 Fecal Sludge Management system

There is no fecal sludge treatment plant within the Pourashava area. The septic tank of the individual household is cleaned by the sweeper of the Pourashava. The fecal sludge is discharged in vacant ditches or canals which pollute the water of natural water bodies of 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 SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENT

2.1 Objective of the Study

This assessment is undertaken to complement the necessary social compliances relevant to the proposed market 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 Betagi 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.

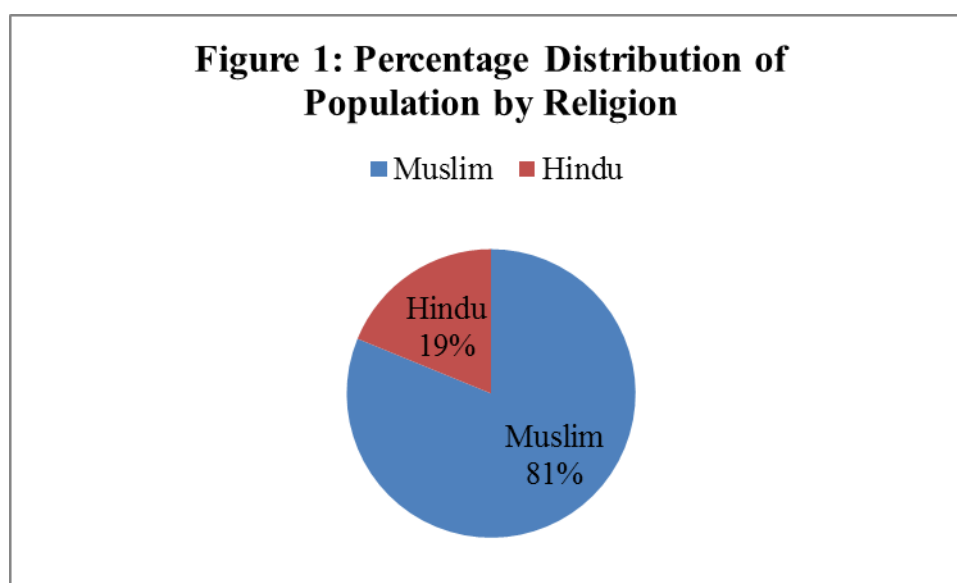
Consultative meeting with different stakeholders such as Ward Councilors, available businessmen, available local people, representatives of shop keepers adjacent to the market etc, male and female community participants has done to know their attitudes towards the proposed subproject, its impact and 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 BETAGI POURASHAVA

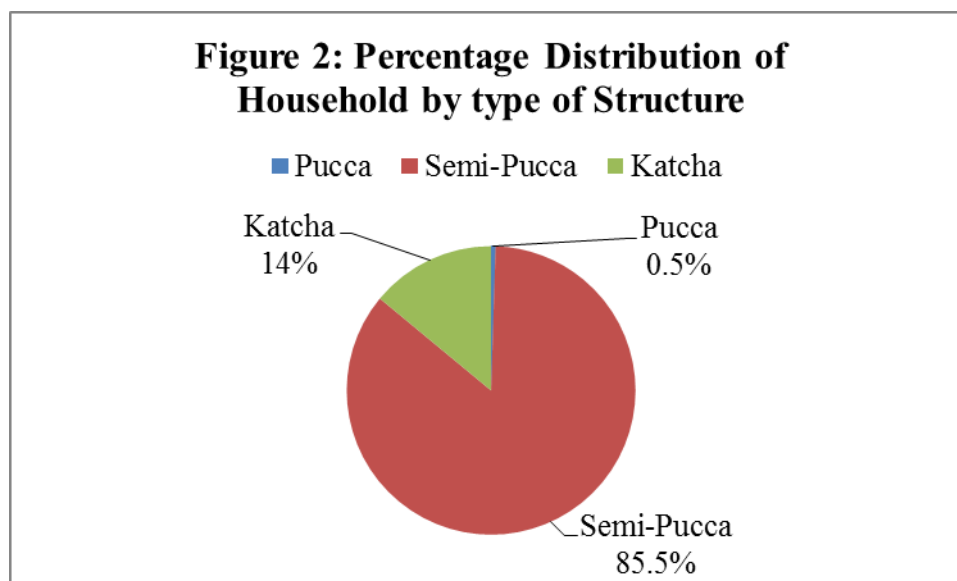
3.1 Population Status and Household Size

According to the Population and Household Census 2011, the Betagi Pourashava has 2526 households and there are 10204 people living in these households amongst which 5111 are male (50.09%) and 5093 are female (49.91%). The average size of the household is 4.0. The total area of the Pourashava is 10.75 sq. km and hence indicating that the density of the population per square kilometer is 950. The Census 2011 also reveals that most of the people in the Pourashava are Muslim. There are 8285 Muslim i.e. 81.19% of the total population, 1919 Hindu i.e. 18.82% of the total population live in the Pourashava areas. **Figure 1** shows the percentage distribution of people by religion.

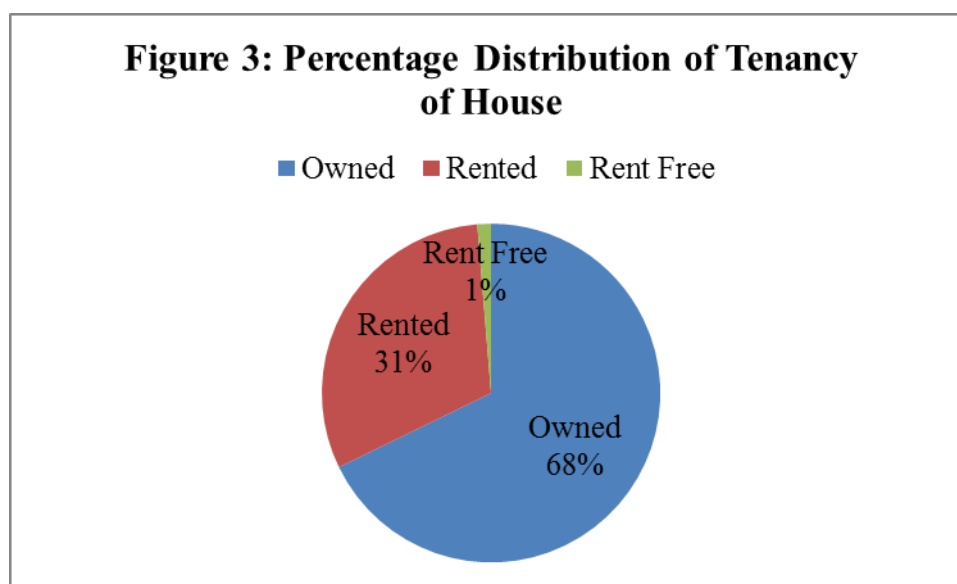


3.2 Housing and Settlement Pattern

According to the Population and Housing Census 2011, the highest percentage of general households by types of structures of the Pourashava is Semi Pucca (85.5%). The percentage of other general households by the types of structures of the Pourashava include 0.5% percent pucca households, 14.0% katcha households and 83.3% jhupri households among the non-structured households. In addition, the average household size of the Pourashava is 4.0.



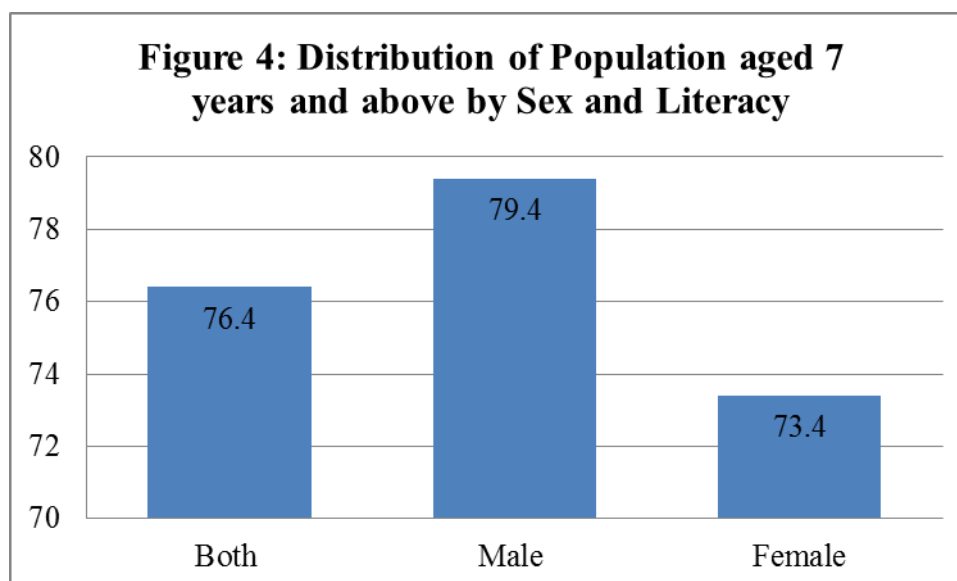
Further, the people of the Pourashava live in owned, rented and rent free houses amongst which most of the people have no houses as their own. The **Figure 3** shows that 68.0 percent people live in own house, 31 percent people live in rented house and 1 percent people live in rent free house.



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 76.4 percent. The **Figure 4** shows that the literacy rate among the male is 79.4 percent and the female is 73.4 percent which slightly below from the male counterpart. However, the literacy rate is higher than the national average of the country.



3.4 Educational and Cultural Institutions

There are three colleges, four madrasa, two high schools, and six primary schools in Pourashava areas which are providing educational supports and services to the inhabitants in Pourashava areas which are providing educational supports and services to the inhabitants in Pourashava areas.

3.5 Land use, Income and Employment Pattern

According to the Master Plan of the Pourashava, the major land use of the Betagi Pourashava goes to agriculture purpose and it is 37% of the total land. The second highest land use is peripheral areas and occupying 20.54% of the total areas.

3.6 Economic System

The economy of Batagi is predominantly agricultural. 58.63% of total households are engaged in farms that produce varieties of crops namely local and HYV rice, wheat, vegetables, cash crops, spices, pulses and others. Fish of different varieties are abundant in this Upzila. More varieties of fish are caught from river, channels and creeks and paddy fields during rainy season. Hilsha, a popular fish of the country, is abundantly available in the district. Catching fish is an important source of income to the fishermen of this district. . (Source: District Statistics 2011)

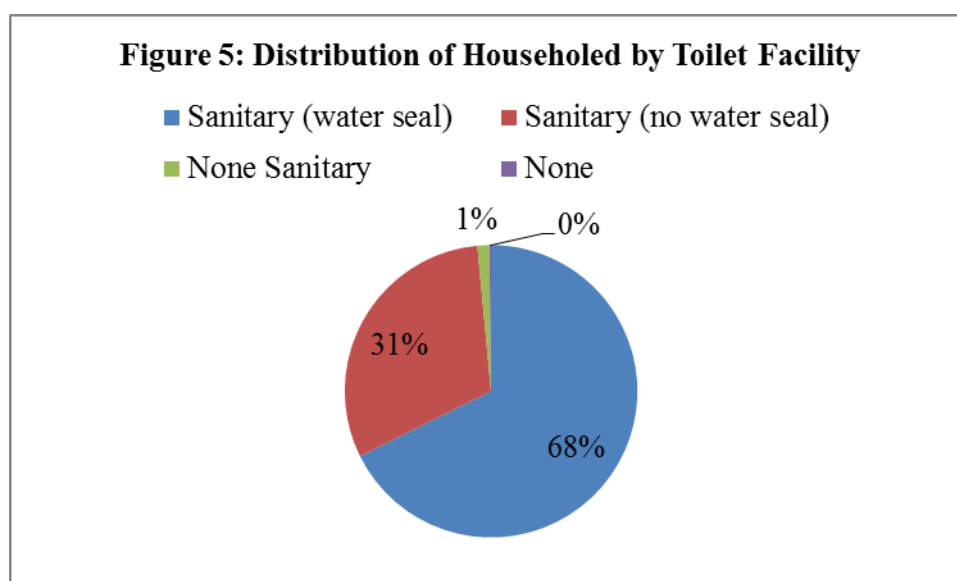
3.7 Archeological, Historical and Religious Institutions

No remarkable archeological or historically important structure and protected areas are reported in the subproject site. There are also 40 mosques, 3 eidgahs, 26 temples, one Pura mahashasans, 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 government Hospital, 1 private clinic by 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 Betagi 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 68 percent households have sanitary latrine with water seal, 31 percent households have sanitary latrine with no water seal, 1 percent households have non-sanitary latrine and 0.2 percent households have no latrine. No hanging latrine is observed within the Pourashava areas.

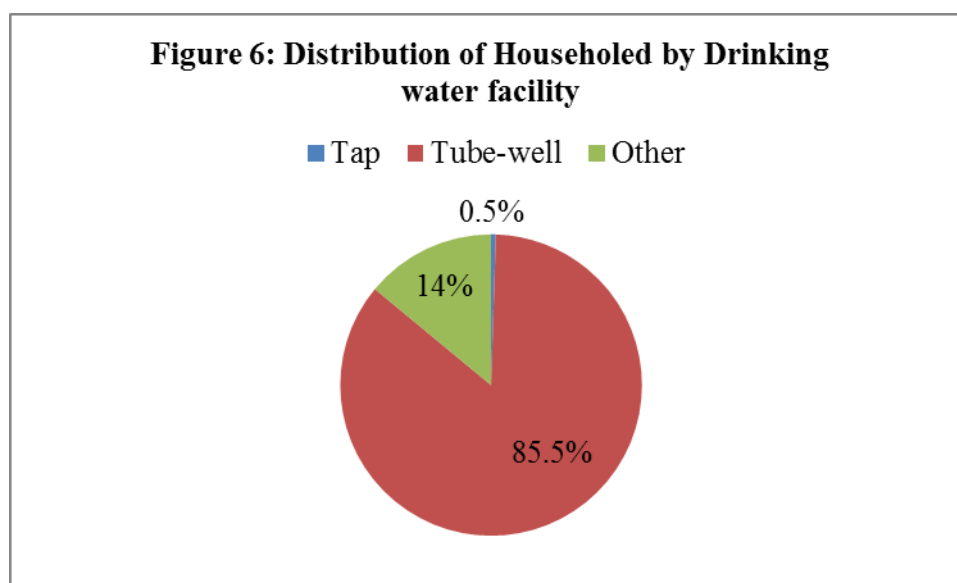


In addition, the Pourashava has been providing sanitation facilities for mass citizens within Pourashava areas. There are 20 public toilets in the Pourashava. (Pourashava data, 2018)

3.9 Water Supply Situation

The people of the Pourashava mostly collect drinking water from tube-well and other water supply system. According to the sources of Pourashava, there is no deep tube well and overhead tank by the Pourashava. According to the Population and Household Census 2011, the most of

the people (85.5%) of the Pourashava collect drinking water from tube wells while 14% of the people collect drinking water from other source and 0.5 % of the population from tap. **Figure 6**, given as below, shows the percentage distribution of general households by sources of drinking water.



3.10 Drainage system

The drainage network system of the Pourashava can be classified into three tiers such as primary drain and secondary drain. The primary drainage system comprises the natural khals/canals. The secondary drainage system consists of large open bricks or RCC drains, storm sewers, small canals and other structures which operate as intermediate mechanisms to deliver storm water from the tertiary drainage systems to the primary drainage system. The number of secondary drains in Betagi Pourashava is very few. The Betagi Pourashava has 1.18 km drainage network to discharge the run-off or storm water to natural drainage system. (Source: Master Plan 2011 and Pourashava Data, 2018)

3.11 Solid Waste Management

The solid waste management system consists of waste generation and storage, collection and final disposal. There are one landfills of the Pourashava to dump the solid waste being collected from the commercial and residential areas of the Pourashava. There are 1 garbage trucks, of the Pourashava for carrying and disposing generated solid waste and fecal sludge. The cleaners collected household waste by vans and primarily deposit in garbage bins, and then transport

these solid wastes by garbage trucks and deposit on the landfills. (Source: Pourashava Data, 2018)

3.12 Mode of Transportation, Road Network and Traffic Volume

According to the Master Plan and Pourashava sources, the Betagi Pourashava contains road and water way. There is one Launch Terminal at the north-western side of the Pourashava and about one kilometer (km) far from the Pourashava Office. The water way has mainly connected Betagi Pourashava with Barguna, Barisal and Dhaka City. According to the Pourashava sources, the length of the total road of the Pourashava is 65 km amongst which 20 km is bituminous carpeting road, 35 km is herringbone bond road and 10 km earthen road. Besides this the Pourashava has 20 bridges/culverts. Both motorized and non-motorized vehicles are operated in all the roads of the Pourashava. According to key informant interviews (KII) and Pourashava sources, both motorized and non-motorized vehicles carries passengers and goods within and out of Pourashava. (Source: Betagi Pourashava, 2018)

3.13 Land acquisition and resettlement

The land of the subproject site is legally owned by Betagi Pourashava. Hence, land acquisition is not required.

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.

3.15 Economic Benefits

There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood of the people living and/or running their business within the markets and at the surrounding areas of the subproject. Eventually, the proposed Market 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 Super Market by easing the access to both wholesale and retail shops at one point and buying and selling different agro-products are being produced at the household level, and enhancing the land value of the surrounding areas.

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 Super Market 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.

3.17 Social Safeguards 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 required for the subproject entirely belongs to the Betagi Pourashava. Total area of the proposed Poura Super Market is 966.54 sqm. There is no human settlement within the areas of the Market. No tribal people or household has been living either in market areas or at adjacent areas. So, the issue of addressing tribal people is absent here.

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 Supper Market were identified in consultation with the Mayor and officials of Betagi Pourashava, local elites, representatives of business associations, and community people etc who are involved directly and indirectly with management and being benefited from the market.

Table 3-1: shows a list of stakeholders.

Table 3-1: List of stakeholders and anticipated benefits of stakeholders

Level of consultation	How they become Stakeholders	Benefit	Level of Influence and Interest
Ward Councilors	The market will create easy scope and opportunity to serve the citizens of the Municipality. Play key role in making decision and management of market	Fulfill the requirements of the citizen and show the commitments to the voters.	High
Officials	Find out the shorter distance to go to market and less time to travel to get necessary commodities	Less time to travel from starting place to market. Further it will be safety measure for the people.	Medium

Community people	Visit the market area frequently and can purchase required goods within short time and travelling short distance.	Safety of the people to travel. Employment opportunity at the market. Easy access to the transport facilities.	High
House wives	Visit the market for purchasing required household goods	Safety of the people to travel Can get all daily necessity household goods at one market	High
Labor	Get easy access to support the customer to carry their goods at particular place.	Earn wages through carrying out the goods. Safety access and reduce the travelling / labor cost.	Medium
Business men/traders	Easy access to sell and buy the products.	Business opportunity will increase and mobility of people will also increase.	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 community level shows some concerns as given below:

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

The above-mentioned concerns might be mitigated using the approach shown in the **Table 3-2** as given below:

Table 3-2: Concerns on gender and mitigation measures

SL No.	Likely Negative Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility
1.	Inequitable access to improved infrastructure (might not get allocation of shop within the market) Street vendor women's livelihoods might be affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate shops to woman traders at good location (front row) of market complex. Keep open space at the developed market premises for street vendor women and farming women. 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava
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"> Engage competent Women Ward Councilor speaking for women and working for them to participate in the subproject selection, designing, implementation and participatory M&E 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava
3.	ULBs may lack information, awareness and expertise to take up implement subprojects specially beneficial to women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impart awareness training for both elected representatives and employees (executives) Impart more detailed training for the executives and staff. 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava
4.	Wage discrimination during construction work and operational stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make conditionality in the bidding document to ensure equal wage for equal work Ensure compliance by close supervision by the ULB with the assistance of consultant as required Activate GRC in this regard hearing complaints and resolving them 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava
5.	Improper Toilet Facilities at the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper consultation with women at the designing and implementation stage; Proper cleanliness, management and operational and maintenance of toilets; Separate toilets for women at 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava

		every floor of the market; ▪ Woman care-taker for women area toilets	
6.	Eve teasing and sexual abuse	▪ Woman-friendly design and implementation ▪ Proper supervision by ULB with the engagement of woman group and elected women in management committee. ▪ Proper lighting and women security staff.	PIU of Betagi Pourashava
7.	Absence of movement facilities for disable people at the terminal premises	▪ Disable friendly design and implementation; ▪ Involvement of disable people in the management committee, if possible; ▪ Provision of ramp for the movement of the disable people;	PIU of Betagi Pourashava and Kitchen cum Municipal market Management Committee

SECTION 4: SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Social Safeguard Assessment Using Screening Format

The social safeguard assessment of proposed Supper Market, 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 3** and **Annexure 4** 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. The multi-storied Market at this place will create more scope of businesses and trades using the same place of 3-storied Market and facilitate to meet the growing demand of the general people for necessary grocery. They also identified that no people would be affected by the implementation of subproject as there is no settlement within the proposed area.
- (ii) **Land requirements and ownership:** The proposed subproject will be implemented at the site owned by the Pourashava. Hence, no additional land will be required. In addition, the proposed land is owned by the Betagi Pourashava. Thus, the issue of land acquisition is absent here.
- (iii) **Current use of proposed land and potential impacts:** 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.

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 temporary boundary wall or fence to protect the safety of shopkeepers and customers to be visited at different surrounding commercial establishments against unwanted dispersal of construction materials.

(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 Betagi Pourashava and local elites.

One consultative meeting was organized at community level through the participation of concern Counselor of Betagi Pourashava, local leaders, community elites and representatives of business men and traders surrounding the Market. 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. 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 doing business at the area. 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. 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**.



Picture 7: Participants of FGD with female group

The **key informant interviews** were done with local elites and Betagi 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 adjacent shops to buy their daily household goods.

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 Betagi Pourashava authority so that he/she can give priority to employ local labor.

- (ii) **Security of women at the community level and market premises:** There is a possibility that 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 addition, women might be harassed at market with male counterpart by eve teasing and sexual abuse.

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 market should be adequate by installing CCTV camera and deploying security guards.

- (iii) **Generation of employment opportunity of local people during operation of market:** The construction of Supper Market will create employment opportunity for more local people as different kinds of shops and more shops will be installed within the market at different floors. It will have a positive impact 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 Market and recruiting them as salesman. 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) **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.

- (v) **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.

- (vi) **Special facilities for disable people:** Disable people are integral part of our society and they will have the need to buy goods from the market. They may face problem in entering into the market and buy goods.

In order to mitigate the problem, especial facilities should be available at the Kitchen market in terms of arrangement of ramp for easy movement at the market.

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 Betagi 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 Betagi 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)

Betagi 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 Betagi Pourashava. The grievance box will be set up at construction site to receive

complaints. The grievance response focal point will be available at the Betagi 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 Betagi 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:

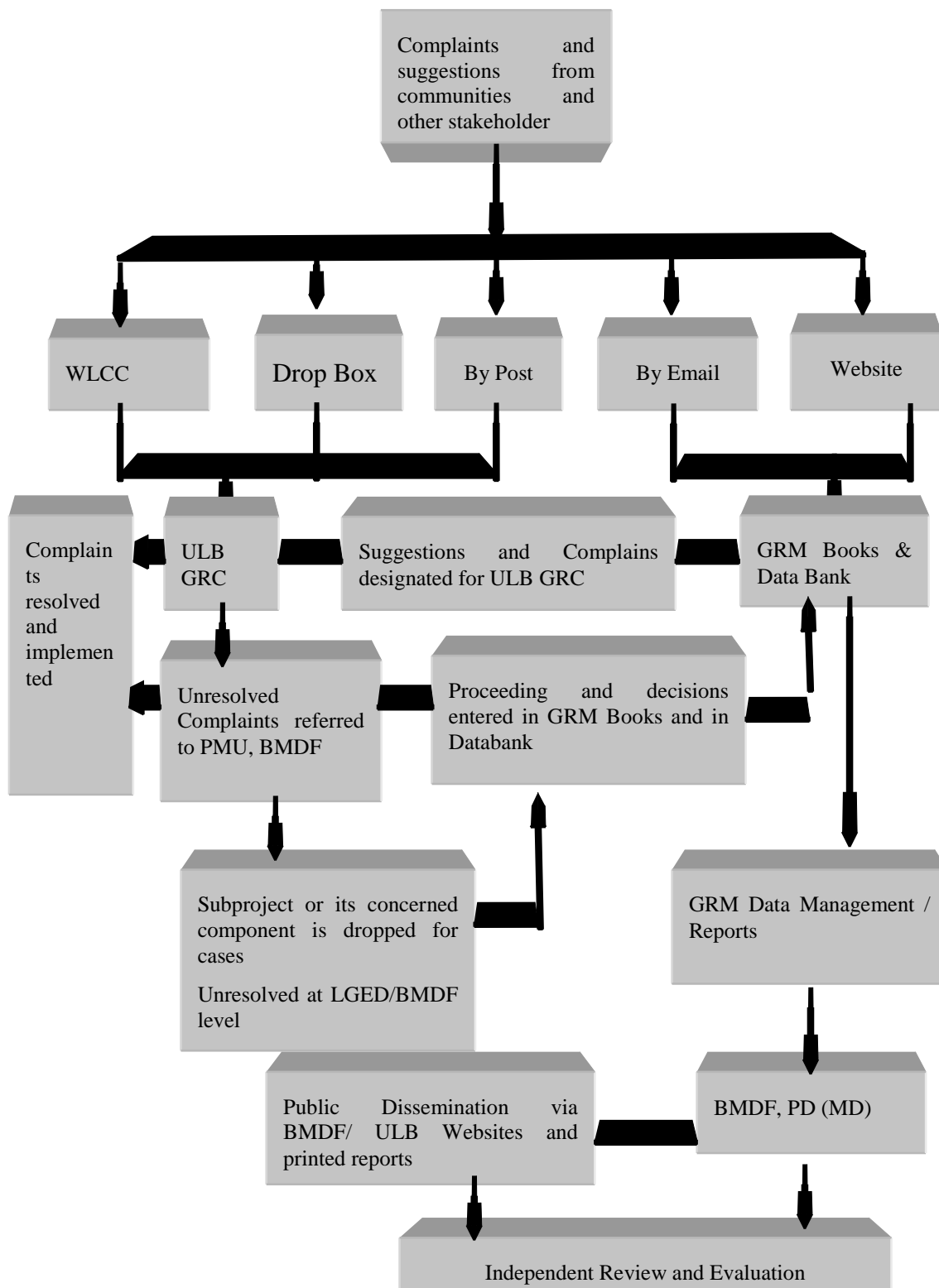
Chairman	: ULB Mayor
Member-Secretary	: Head of the Engineering Section of ULB
Member	: Representative from local administration
	: Teacher from a local educational institution
	: Representative of a local NGO
	: Representative of civil society
	: Female ward councilor (of respective area)

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

It is to be noted that If the appellant is still not satisfied, he or she has the right to take the case to the public courts. Betagi 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 Betagi Pourashava. The Betagi 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 Poura Supper Market 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.

Betagi Pourashava authority will ensure the labor rights. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Betagi Pourashava will monitor the labor management issues with the assistance of Contractor. PIU of Betagi 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 Betagi Pourashava was organized by the PMU of BMDF to build the capability of PIU of Betagi Pourashava. The Consultant, hired by the Betagi 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 Betagi 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 market. 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. Betagi Pourashava is the legal owner of the site and no additional land acquisition is required for the bus terminal.

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 Pura Supper Market.

Table 5-1: Social management plan matrix

Issues/ Impacts identified	Proposed mitigation measures to be taken	Responsibility	Timeframe
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 at the community level and market 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 market premises.	Contractor and PIU of Betagi Pourashava	During construction and operational period
Generation of employment	Prepare a list of interested and capable people giving emphasis on local people during allocation of shops within the Kitchen cum Municipal market complex. Recruit eligible persons giving emphasis on local people as salesman and supporting staff for different services at the Kitchen cum Municipal market.	PIU of Betagi 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 Kitchen cum Municipal	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	During planning, design, construction and

	market.		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 market at operational stage.</p>	PIU of Betagi 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 Betagi 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 Betagi Pourashava	During construction period
Facilities for disable people	Ensure the proper facilities for disable people in the design of Kitchen cum Municipal market and its effective implementation.	PIU of Betagi 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, representative of super market management committee, and assigned staff of Betagi Pourashava authority. The PIU of Betagi 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 Betagi Pourashava will be responsible for internal monitoring of the social management actions. He or she will monitor the subproject activities and provide report to Betagi 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 Betagi 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">▪ Total number of labors employed▪ Ratio of local and external labor	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	Once in a month
Security of women at the community level and market premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of cases related to visit of labor to the community happened.▪ Numbers of sides of labor shed where construction wall/fence are constructed.▪ Number of cases of eve teasing and sexual harassment reported.	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	Once in a month
Generation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of local people got	PIU of Betagi	Once in a

employment	<p>opportunity to employ as salesman and service staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total number of people got allocation of shop in the Kitchen cum Municipal market complex. ▪ Number of local people got allocation of shop in the Kitchen cum Municipal market complex. 	Pourashava	month
Gender and vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of women got allocation of shop in the Kitchen cum Municipal market complex. ▪ Number of other vulnerable group members got allocation of shop in the Kitchen cum Municipal market complex. 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	Once in a month
Parking of traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whether or not, proper traffic control and management system is functional. 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	Once in a month
Construction work at night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whether or not, construction activities are going on at night. 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	Once in a month
Quality of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of event happened in checking the quality of work ▪ Number of community people are involved in checking the quality of work 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	Once in a month
Facilities for disable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of ramp constructed for the movement of disable people. 	PIU of Betagi Pourashava	Once in a month

6.5 Reporting

Betagi 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 employment opportunity, ease to access as situated at the center of the town and opportunity for business or income generating activities at the Market. It will also help to increase the revenue generation of the Betagi Pourashava. However, community people raised some community related issues that might be happened during construction work and operational phase of the Poura Supper Market. 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 construction of Poura Supper Market is positive as well as they have some recommendations to minimize the social impacts of the market 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 market:

- 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.
- 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 Kitchen cum Municipal market.
- 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 market should have adequate provision for friendly movement and amenities for the disable people.

- Women and children friendly facilities especially water supply and sanitation facilities, breastfeeding corner and recreational facilities for the children should be available at the market premises.
- Adequate facilities should be available in the market areas for solid waste management and keeping the premises hygienic and environment friendly.
- The security of market premises should be ensured by installing camera and deploying security guard.
- A complaint box should be installed at the market premises to collect the complaint and feedback on market management from customers and others.
- The grievance should be redressed properly as per GRM of BMDF.

REFERENCES

1. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011. Community Report: Barguna.
2. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. District Statistics 2011: Barguna.
3. Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund. Social Management Framework, 2017.
4. Betagi Pourashava Data, 2018.
5. Betagi Pourashava. Master Plan of Betagi Pourashava, 2011.
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barguna_District#Climate, dated on 30 September 2018.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Legal document of the land's ownership

Annexure 2: Form I: Sscreening format for social safeguards issues

A. Identification

1. Name of ULB: Betagi Pourashava Ward/Mahalla: Ward # 07	District: Barguna Upazila: Betagi																				
2. Subproject Name: Construction of 3-storied Betagi Poura Super Market																					
3. Project Component: The key components of the subproject are as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3-storied building having three-storied foundation; - Space for shops and official activities; - Separate toilets, urinals and washing basins for both male and female; - Septic tank for fecal sludge and reserve tank to waste water; and - Top slab solar panel; 																					
4. Brief description of the physical works: The proposed subproject named “Construction of 3-storied Betagi Poura Super Market”. It is situated at Poura Stall at Betagi Bazar area under the Ward No. 07 of Betagi Pourashava and at the northern side of the Pourashava. The coordinate of the location of the Poura Super Market is 22°25'02.1" N and 90°09'53.5" E. The size of each floor is 1115.25 sqm. The detail facilities of each floor are given as below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.</th> <th>Floor</th> <th>Use of each floor</th> <th>Floor Area in sqm</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>Ground</td> <td>Main entry lobby, Drop off area, Stair, Fire stair, Shops, Corridor, Male and female toilet, Disable toilet, Garbage collection point and other utilities.</td> <td>218.64</td> <td>Shop area: 64.26 sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>First</td> <td>Shops, Stair, Fire stair, Corridor, Male and Female toilet.</td> <td>192.68</td> <td>Shop area: 78.67 sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Total</td> <td>411.32</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sl.	Floor	Use of each floor	Floor Area in sqm	Remarks	01	Ground	Main entry lobby, Drop off area, Stair, Fire stair, Shops, Corridor, Male and female toilet, Disable toilet, Garbage collection point and other utilities.	218.64	Shop area: 64.26 sqm	02	First	Shops, Stair, Fire stair, Corridor, Male and Female toilet.	192.68	Shop area: 78.67 sqm	Total			411.32	
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02	First	Shops, Stair, Fire stair, Corridor, Male and Female toilet.	192.68	Shop area: 78.67 sqm																	
Total			411.32																		
In addition, there will be solar panel, overhead water tank and control room at the top.																					
5. Screening Date(s): 6.9.2018																					
B. Participation in Screening																					
6. Names of <u>Consultants' representatives</u> who screened the subproject: (i) Goutam Kumar Sharma																					
7. Names of ULB <u>officials</u> participated in screening: (i) Jashim Uddin, Assistant Engineer (ii) Birun Krisna Karmaker, Panel Mayor																					

[] 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:

[] Other Uses (Mention): Being used as Kitchen market No. of Users:

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: 32

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: Habibur Rahman Designation: Work Assistant.....

Signature: Date: 06.09.2018.....

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

Reviewed by: Jashim Uddin, Assistant Engineer.....

Signature: Date: ...06.09.2018.....

Annexure 3: List of participants attended in social screening exercise

Annexure 4: List of participants attended at stakeholders' meeting

Name of subproject: 3-storied betagi pawa super market

Package number:

Name of ULB: Betagi Pawatliava

Name of district: Barguna

Name of place: Market Land Area

Date: 27/09/2018

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
01	শ্রী: প্রিয়ানুর রহমান মল্লিক	M	সরকারি	0171264037	[Signature]
02	শ্রী: কামরুজ্জামান মল্লিক	M	স্বাধীন	0175874130	[Signature]
03	শ্রী: বশীম উদ্দিন	M	স্বাধীন	0175388229	[Signature]
04	শ্রী: মুহাম্মদ সিকদার	M	স্বাধীন	01731016242	[Signature]
05	শ্রী: ওয়াহিদ হান	M	স্বাধীন		[Signature]
06	ব্রজেন চন্দ্র বসু	M	স্বাধীন	0176667611	[Signature]
07	রুবিনা আক্তার খুন্সি	F	N/A	01718623403	[Signature]
08	আলমগীর কবির	M	স্বাধীন	01714284174	[Signature]
09	আ/৬ না/৬/১	F	স্বাধীন		[Signature]
10	মহিমা	F	II		[Signature]
11	মুহাম্মদ	M	স্বাধীন		[Signature]
12	আলমগীর হোসেন	M	স্বাধীন	017139544	[Signature]
13	মিজেন আল হোসেন	M	স্বাধীন	01752841674	[Signature]
14	মাহিমা বেগম	F	স্বাধীন	0174922184	[Signature]
15	মিমা	M	স্বাধীন		[Signature]

Name of subproject: 3-Storey Betagi povera super market

Package number:

Name of ULB: Betagi povera

Name of district: Bargarua

Name of place: Market Land Area

Date: 27/09/2018

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
01	জানিয়া আবিজু হুসন জাহিদ		মহিলা	0171265658	জানিয়া
02	মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01781227855	মাহদিয়া
03	মিসেস আবিজু বেগম		মহিলা	01259492220	মিসেস
04	বকরুল কাম কাদা		পুরুষ	02900626	বকরুল
05	মোঃ মোঃ রাহিম সিদ্দিক		পুরুষ	01718265971	রাহিম
06	মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01712436490	মাহদিয়া
07	মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01719566521	মাহদিয়া
08	মোঃ মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01717184200	মাহদিয়া
09	মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01710024486	মাহদিয়া
10	মোঃ জাহিদ বিজয়	পুরুষ	পুরুষ	01760778956	জাহিদ
11	মোঃ মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা		মাহদিয়া
12	মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01777374517	মাহদিয়া
13	মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01749271859	মাহদিয়া
14	মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	01714234939	মাহদিয়া
15	মোঃ মাহদিয়া বেগম		মহিলা	02906466066	মাহদিয়া

Name of subproject: 3-Storeyed Betagi pauras separ Market

Package number:

Name of ULB: Betagi paurashava

Name of district: Barguna

Name of place: Market Land Area

Date: 27/09/2018

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
01	শ্রী অরুণ কলিতা		শ্রীমতী	০১৭২২৬২৮৫	Arun
02	শ্রী হুমায়ুন		মহোদয়	০১৭৯৯৫৭১	Humayun
03	মো: আমিনুল ইসলাম		মহোদয়	০১৭৯৮০২৯৫৭	Amirul
04	শ্রী মল্লিক			০১৭৬৬৬৭৮১৭৭	Mallik
05	মহোদয় রায়			০০৭৭২৩৬২২৬৬৭৬	Mahodoy
06	মিঃ রুমি রহমান মিল্লি			০১২২২০১৬০৭২	Rumi
07	মো: নোদীল মিল্লি		মহোদয়	০১৭৩৭২৬১২	Nodil
08	মো: হুমায়ুন রায়			০১৭৭০৭০১৭	Humayun
09	মো: হুমায়ুন কলিতা		মহোদয়	০১৭২১০৫৫৬৭৪	Humayun
10	মো: রুমি		মহোদয়	০১২৩৭৭৬০১৮০	Rumi
11	মো: রুমি কলিতা				Rumi
12					
13					
14					
15					

Annexure 5: List of participant attended in FGD with male group

Name of subproject: 3-storied Betagi paura Saper Market

Package number:

Name of ULB: Betagi paurashava

Name of district: Barguna

Name of place: Market land Area

Date: 27/09/2018

Level of participants: Community people (Male group)

Attendance of Community People in FGD

Sl No.	Name	Gender	Social status	Contact number	Signature/LTI
01	আবুল কালাম খান	M	স্বাধীন	01712655588	
02	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম	M	স্বাধীন	01710021486	
03	শ্রী. জিহাদুল ইসলাম	M	স্বাধীন	01712640547	
04	আবুল কালাম খান	M	স্বাধীন	01714204174	
05	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম	M	স্বাধীন	01735666	
06	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম	M	স্বাধীন	01712644718	
07	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম	Male	স্বাধীন	0176078956	
08	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম		স্বাধীন	01222016047	
09	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম	M	স্বাধীন	01721055674	
10	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম		স্বাধীন	0290646006	
11	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম		স্বাধীন	01714234939	
12	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম	M	স্বাধীন	01718304298	
13	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম	M	স্বাধীন	0171243648	
14	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম		স্বাধীন	01742625488	
15	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম		স্বাধীন	01758745002	
16	শ্রী. হাফিজুল ইসলাম		স্বাধীন	01928220312	

Annexure 6: List of participant attended in FGD with female group

Name of subproject: 3-Storeyed Betagi pauria super market

Package number:

Name of ULB: Betagi paurashava

Name of district: Barquna

Name of place: Market Land Area

Date: 27/09/2018

Level of participants: Community People (Female group)

Attendance of Community People in FGD

SI No.	Name	Gender	Social status	Contact number	Signature/LTI
01	সিদ্দিক আহম্মদ বেগম		ফার্ম সীলার	০১৪৬৭৭২২২০	সিদ্দিক
02	ফাতেমা বেগম		কুচি বিলাল	০১৭৪১৭৭৪৫৫	ফাতেমা
03	সুধা		গৃহিণী		
04	আলমিয়া বেগম		কল্যাণী ফার্ম সীলার	০১৭৩৭৫৪৭০	আলমিয়া
05	রবিনা আক্তার খান্নি		NGO ফার্ম সীলার	০১৭৪৬২৩৪০৩	রবিনা
06	আলমিয়া হান্নিকা বেগম		গৃহিণী	০১৭৩৭৫৪৭০	আলমিয়া
07	আলমিয়া হান্নিকা বেগম		গৃহিণী	০১৭৪১০২৪৭৭	হান্নিকা
08	আলমিয়া হান্নিকা বেগম		"	০১৭৪১০২৪৭৭	হান্নিকা
09	আলমিয়া হান্নিকা বেগম		"	০১৭৪১০২৪৭৭	হান্নিকা
10	আলমিয়া হান্নিকা বেগম		গৃহিণী		আলমিয়া
11	আলমিয়া হান্নিকা বেগম		গৃহিণী		আলমিয়া
12	আলমিয়া হান্নিকা বেগম			০১৭৪১০২৪৭৭	আলমিয়া
13	সিদ্দিক আহম্মদ বেগম			০১৭৪১০২৪৭৭	সিদ্দিক
14					
15					

