



***Social  
Impact  
Assessment***  
Economic Zone,  
Sabrang, Cox's  
Bazar

June 2016

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# *List of Acronyms and Abbreviations*

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| AB      | Acquiring Body                                      |
| AIDS    | Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome                 |
| ASA     | Action for Social Advancement                       |
| BDT     | Bangladesh Taka                                     |
| BEZA    | Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority                  |
| BRAC    | Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee              |
| BSCIC   | Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation |
| BWDB    | Bangladesh Water Development Board                  |
| CCL     | Cash Compensation under Law                         |
| CPR     | Common Property Resources                           |
| DC      | District Commissioner                               |
| EA      | Executing Agencies                                  |
| EBF's   | Euro Bangla Foundations                             |
| FGD     | Focused Group Discussions                           |
| GRC     | Grievance Redress Committee                         |
| GRM     | Grievance Redress Mechanisms                        |
| GRO     | Grievance Redress Officers                          |
| HCG     | House Construction Grant                            |
| HTG     | House Transfer Grant                                |
| ICDS    | Integrated Child Development Scheme                 |
| Kms     | Kilometers  |
| LA      | Land Acquisition                                    |
| LAP     | Land Acquisition Proposal                           |
| MCW     | Mother and Child Welfare                            |
| MLD     | Million Litres Per Day                              |
| MW      | Mega Watts  |
| NCWCD   | National Council for Women and Child Development    |
| NGL     | Natural Ground Level                                |
| NGO     | Non-Governmental Organizations                      |
| No.     | Numbers   |
| PA      | Project Authority                                   |
| PD      | Project Director                                    |
| PIU     | Project Implementation Unit                         |
| PSDSP   | Private Sector Development and Support Project      |
| RP      | Resettlement Plan                                   |
| R&R     | Rehabilitation and Resettlement                     |
| RSMF    | Resettlement and Social Management Framework        |
| RV      | Replacement Value                                   |
| SCHM    | Suggestion and Complain Handling Mechanisms         |
| Sq. Kms | Square Kilometers                                   |
| STD     | Sexually Transmitted Disease                        |
| SWOT    | Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats       |
| TA      | Transition Allowance                                |
| TREE    | Training for Rural Economic Empowerment             |
| UNO     | Upazilla Nirbhaya Office                            |
| VECs    | Valuable Environmental Components                   |



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# ***1. Executive Summary***

The Government of Bangladesh has embarked on the program to develop new Economic Zones in the country, with the objective of inclusive economic growth and job creation through developments of industries. As part of the Private Sector Development and Support Project (PSDSP), supported by the World Bank, PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited (PwC) was appointed by Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) to undertake the Social Impact Assessment for the Sabrang, Cox's Bazar economic zone.

The proposed project is planned on area of 967 acres of which the Khas land constitutes 935.88 acres and 31.18 acres land belong to Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). The project site is located at approximately 8 kms from the center of Teknaf Upazila. The proposed EZ will be connected with the Marine Drive at the northern periphery which will be used for access to the EZ. The Marine drive is under construction. Highway Teknaf-Shahparirdwip Road (Z1099) runs parallel to the site at a distance of 5 Kms. It connects the National Highway N1. The site is about 210 Kms from Chittagong Railway Station and around 96 Kms from Cox's Bazar Domestic Airport.

The site is abutted by Bay of Bengal on the southern side and Western side, private owned land on its north and Khas land on its east.

The likely positive impacts with the establishment of the Economic Zone include:

- Augment the socio-economic conditions of the local residential settlements;
- It will provide impetus for economic development not only in the Sabrang, Teknaf area but also around the surroundings and would also generate employment opportunities. The employment opportunities will grow steadily resulting in more demand of skilled, educated and un-skilled people thereby increasing the standard of education in Bangladesh.
- Furthermore, it will facilitate improved access to market centers, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and offices located in Teknaf upazila.
- Aid in the development of the tourism sector in Bangladesh as well as the infusion of the financial capital resulting in the increase in contribution to the overall growth of the GDP in the country.
- The cumulative positive impacts of the project will result in increased mobility, employment generation, and above all better economic integration of the area with the major market and trade centers within and outside the districts.
- Alleviate the primary education enrolments of women and also the children to cater the requirement to work in the tourism sector and interact with the tourists.
- More opportunities for the women to educate themselves, train themselves and contribute to improve on the economic conditions of their home and community
- Providing an impetus in the demand and of sea food with the onset of the economic zone
- The onset of the EZ development shall also accelerate the completion of Marine Drive. This will help in better connectivity with major cities like Cox's Bazar and Chittagong and will boost the socio-economic conditions of the local community
- Women empowerment with the onset of training programs involving the awareness among the women population

The land demarcated for the proposed EZ is not under any use presently, thus the development of proposed EZ will not involve physical or economic displacement.

However, there is a Khal within the proposed site which is used for practicing prawn and fish culture by the local stakeholders. To protect the daily source of livelihood for the people who are dependent on the fish and prawn culture, it is proposed for the Khal to be retained.

The proposed land is devoid of any permanent structures, any Common Property Resources (CPR) and industrial and commercial setup.

## ***2. Introduction***

The Government of Bangladesh has embarked on the program to develop new Economic Zones in the country, with the objective of inclusive economic growth and job creation through developments of industries. Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) has been promulgated under the Bangladesh Economic Zones Act, 2010 to develop the Economic Zones across the country.

BEZA, after the initial site assessment, finalized to develop an Economic Zone housing hotels and resorts in the Sabrang Mouza of Teknaf Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. The economic zone envisages to focus on the development of hotels and resorts along the sea shore to promote the development of that area which in turn shall cater the socio-economic development of the local community people.

As part of the Private Sector Development and Support Project (PSDSP), supported by the World Bank, PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited (PwC) was appointed by Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) to undertake the Social Impact Assessment and for the Sabrang, Cox's Bazar economic zone.

### ***2.1. Project Description***

The economic zone is proposed to be located in the Sabrang Mouza of Upazila Teknaf at Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh, approximately 90 kms from the Cox's Bazar. The total land area demarcated for the proposed economic zone is 967 acres which includes Khas Land (878.26 acres), *khals* and ponds (57.62 acres) and land under Bangladesh Water Development Board (31.18 acres). The project site is located at approximately 8 kms from the center of Teknaf Upazila. The proposed EZ will be connected with the Marine Drive at the northern periphery which will be used for access to the EZ. The Marine drive is under construction. Highway Teknaf-Shahparirdwip Road (Z1099) runs parallel to the site at a distance of 5 Kms. It connects the National Highway N1. The site is abutted by Bay of Bengal on the southern side and Western side, private owned land on its north and *Khas* land on its east.

The proposed site area doesn't have any railway connectivity. The nearest existing railway station is Chittagong Railway Station which is at a distance of 210 Kms from the site. A new railway station has been proposed at Gundun, which is 50 Kms from the site. The proposal has already received approval from the Railway Ministry. The proposed Sabrang EZ is located about 96 km from the Cox's Bazar domestic airport. It takes around 2.5 hrs travel time via road to reach the Cox's Bazar airport. The below figure indicates the site locations, features in the vicinity and the road connectivity with the site.

**Figure 1: Site Location Map**



## **2.2. Potential Impacts**

The project site consists of 967 acres of land consisting of Khas land, land under Bangladesh Water Development Board and land under *Khals*/Pond (non-transferable *Khas* land). Of the 967 acres proposed for the project site, the Khas land constitutes 878.26 acres, khals and ponds of 57.62 acres and 31.18 acres land belong to Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). The proposed site doesn't have any privately owned land.

The proposed EZ will be connected with the Marine Drive at the northern periphery which will be used for access to the EZ. The Marine drive is under construction. The other off-site facilities includes the water requirement which is proposed to be met through the bore wells to be constructed at the project site. It is envisaged to construct 3 borewells at the project site to meet the initial estimated demand of 3 MLD. A boundary wall of height 2.1m from NGL is proposed to be constructed for the project site. Embankment of 10 kms adjacent to the River to protect the site from flooding upto +4 m from NGL is also envisaged to be undertaken. Landfilling and levelling is proposed to be undertaken at the site.

The land demarcated for the proposed EZ is not under any use presently, thus the development of proposed EZ will not involve physical or economic displacement.

However, there is a Khal within the proposed site which is used for practicing prawn and fish culture by the local stakeholders. To protect the daily source of livelihood for the people who are dependent on the fish and prawn culture, it is proposed for the Khal to be retained.

The proposed land is devoid of any permanent structures, any Common Property Resources (CPR) and industrial and commercial setup. Hence the project doesn't trigger OP 4.12 "Involuntary resettlement".

Further, there are no indigenous in the project area of influence, hence the OP 4.10 is not triggered for the development of this EZ.

The proposed EZ will be connected with the Marine Drive at the northern periphery which will be used for access to the EZ. The Marine drive is under construction by Bangladesh Army from Cox's Bazar to Sabrang. The Marine drive is a linked project for the proposed EZ and the compliance of the safeguard requirements for the Marine drive needs to be assessed to determine the gaps with the WB OP requirements

The below figure represents the impact zone for the development of the proposed Economic Zone:

**Figure 3: Project Site and Influence Zone**



To evaluate the potential socio-economic impacts of the project a stakeholder mapping was undertaken to facilitate engagement mechanisms and understanding the objectives, interests, and apprehensions of key stakeholders. As part of the stakeholder mapping, a reconnaissance survey along with public consultations during the period of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> May 2016. The exercise was aimed also at identifying various social hot spots and social receptors in the project area of influence.

### **2.3. Methodology**

Social Impact assessment is undertaken to ensure that potential social impacts/concerns are recognized at an early stage of project preparation, so that these concerns can be effectively addressed during subsequent stages.

The social impact assessment for this project incorporates secondary information along with primary information gathered through reconnaissance and household survey, community consultations and focus group discussions (FGD's). The broad methodology followed by the team and the objectives in undertaking the social impact assessment are detailed below:

- To gather necessary information on existing socio-economic and cultural conditions in the project area and develop a baseline;
- Determine magnitude of (a) potential social impacts, positive as well as negative and (b) identify sensitive socio-economic cultural issues and vulnerable social groups.
- Identify key stakeholders and establish an appropriate framework for their participation in the project selection, design and implementation;
- Ensure that project objectives and incentives for change are acceptable to the range of people intended to benefit;
- Suggesting requisite feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures for each potentially significant adverse impact
- Develop capacity at the appropriate level to enable participation, resolve conflict, permit service delivery, and carry out mitigation measures, as required.
- Identification of areas which require further social analysis

The choice of methodology, sub-tasks/activities and their sequencing in respect of Social Impact Assessment has been determined by these specified objectives and is guided by the World Bank safeguard policy guideline.

### ***3. Socio – Economic Environment***

The key parameters that are required to establish a baseline socio-economic profile of population within the project's area of influence includes gender, ethnicity, social structure, employment patterns, sources of income, local tenure and property rights arrangements, use of community and natural resources. Primary information gathered from the surveys, FGD's and other stakeholder interaction along with the secondary information has been analyzed to establish the socio-economic baseline. The following sections present socio-economic profile of Teknaf Upazila and also for the project area of influence.

### 3.1. Teknaf Upazilla

Teknaf is an Upazila located in Cox's Bazar district. It forms the southernmost point in mainland Bangladesh. It is located in between 20 degrees and 23 minutes and 21 degrees and 9 minutes north latitude and in between 92 degrees and 5 minutes and 92 degrees and 23 minutes east longitude. The district is abutted by Naf River on its east and Bay of Bengal on its west and south. The below figure depicts the layout map of the Teknaf.

Figure 4: Layout Map of Teknaf



According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2011 census of Teknaf Upazila, the total population of Teknaf is 2,64,389 of which 1,33,106 are males and 1,31,283 are females. There has been substantial growth in the population of Teknaf which increased by 31.79% during the decade 2001 to 2011. The population density is 680 per km<sup>2</sup>. As per the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the literacy rate of Teknaf upazila is 26.7% with 29.7% of males and 23.6% of females being literate.

#### 3.1.1. Religion and Ethnic Minority Groups

Islam is the dominant religion followed by the people of Teknaf upazilla with Bengali as the predominant language for communication. Overall in Bangladesh, about 87% of the population are Muslims, followed by 12% Hindu, 1% Buddhist and 0.5% Christians. While in Teknaf of the total population of 2,64,389, 2,58,245 are Muslims, 2,967 are Hindus, 3,089 are Buddhist, 9 are Christians and 79 are categorized as others

The ethnic minorities in Bangladesh comprise of Khasi, The Jaintia, Chamkas, Marmas, Santals, Garos, Manipuri, Tripuri, Tanchangya and the Mros. The ethnic minorities in Bangladesh are prevalent in the regions of Chittagong Hill Tract, Sylhet) and are not found in the Teknaf upazilla. The ethnic minorities are neither present in the project area nor in the adjacent areas.

#### 3.1.2. Education

The educational system in Teknaf upazilla has improved gradually from the last 10 years. The list of educational institutes that are there in Teknaf upazilla include:

- 4 government colleges;
- 17 non-government colleges;
- 6 government high schools;
- 107 non-government high schools;
- 8 junior high schools;
- 150 Madrassas;
- 376 government primary schools;
- 235 non-government high schools;
- 22 NGO operated primary schools;
- 1 primary teacher's training institutes.

### 3.1.3. Socio- Economic Profile of the Teknaf Upazilla

The project area of influence comprises of the Teknaf Upazilla and the Sabrang Mouza where the project is proposed to be developed. The Socio-Economic profile of Teknaf upazilla is represented in the below table:

**Table 1: Socio-Economic Profile of Teknaf Upazilla**

| Indicators                      | Quantity |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Area (Sq.Kms)                   | 388.66   |
| Union/Wards (No.)               | 6        |
| Mouzas/Mahallas (No.)           | 12       |
| Villages (No.)                  | 146      |
| Households (No.)                | 46,328   |
| Population (No.)                | 2,64,389 |
| Population density (per Sq. Km) | 680      |
| Male (%)                        | 50.34    |
| Female(%)                       | 49.65    |
| Sex Ratio (Females/ 1000 males) | 101      |
| Number of Child Birth (No.)     | 9,533    |
| Literacy (7+)                   |          |
| Overall (%)                     | 26.7     |
| Males (%)                       | 29.7     |
| Females (%)                     | 23.6     |
| <b>Religious Institutions</b>   |          |
| Mosques                         | 183      |
| Temples                         | 7        |

Source: District Statistics 2011, Cox's Bazar

**Table 2: Sources of Livelihood Profile of Teknaf Upazilla**

| Indicators                         | Quantity |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Source of Livelihood (in %)</b> |          |
| Agriculture                        | 44.95    |

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Non Agricultural Labors</b>      | 6.51  |
| <b>Commerce</b>                     | 21.88 |
| <b>Transport and Communications</b> | 1.96  |
| <b>Service</b>                      | 4.27  |
| <b>Construction</b>                 | 0.79  |
| <b>Religious Services</b>           | 0.36  |
| <b>Rent and Remittance</b>          | 2.64  |
| <b>Others</b>                       | 16.82 |

Source: District Statistics 2011, Cox's Bazar

### 3.1.4. Source of Income at Teknaf

The primary source of income for the inhabitants of Teknaf upazilla include: fishing, agriculture and salt farming. The sale of fish in the local as well as markets in Dhaka, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar serves the main means of livelihood for the local people of Sabrang Maouza of Teknaf.

The cultivation of beetle leaves and *supari* and selling them in local markets and markets of Dhaka and Cox's Bazar also serves as alternate source of income.

In Sabrang mouza of Teknaf, salt production by evaporating sea water over beds on land also substantially contributes to the source of livelihood. The viability of the salt production is attributable to the high salinity of the sea water, ease of access and lengthy stretch of flat sea shore.

### 3.1.5. Demographic Details of Teknaf Upazila

The following sections presents the demographic details of the Teknaf Upazila within which falls the site where the development has been planned. The demography and the sex ratio has been compiled based on the secondary data available from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Census Data, 2011.

Demographic profile of all the unions under Teknaf Upazila is represented in the below table. As evident from the table, there are 46,328 households with a total population of 2,64,389 comprising of 1,33,106 males and 1,31,106 females with the sex ratio being 101 males for every 100 females. The average number of people per household for the Teknaf Upazila works out to be 6.0. The lower sex ratio indicates the absence of gender bias which augurs well with the planned development and the skill upgradation programmes which are planned as an integral component of the proposed project.

**Table 3: Demographic profile of the Unions under Teknaf Upazila**

| Union                   | Area in Acres | Households | Population Total | Sex    |        | Sex Ratio (Male/Female)*100 |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
|                         |               |            |                  | Male   | Female |                             |
| <b>Teknaf</b>           | 25,018        | 8,467      | 47,708           | 24,076 | 23,632 | 102                         |
| <b>Baharchhara</b>      | 3783          | 4,832      | 28,805           | 14,481 | 14,324 | 101                         |
| <b>Sabrang</b>          | 16486         | 9970       | 58,358           | 29,126 | 29,232 | 100                         |
| <b>Whykong</b>          | 31,582        | 8,867      | 50,863           | 25,296 | 25,567 | 99                          |
| <b>Nhilla</b>           | 17,125        | 8,271      | 46,896           | 23,360 | 23,536 | 99                          |
| <b>St. Martins Dwip</b> | 835           | 1169       | 6,703            | 3471   | 3232   | 107                         |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Census 2011

### 3.1.6. Literacy Rate

The literacy rates in all the 6 unions in the Teknaf Upazilla, sourced from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Census 2011 ranges between 12.7% and 34.4%. The maximum difference of literacy rate between male and female was observed at St Martins Dwip Union while the minimum was noted at Whykong Union. The below table represents the union wise literacy rates in Teknaf.

**Table 4: Literacy Rates Segregated by Unions in Teknaf (Census 2011)**

| Name of the Union       | Area (Acres) | Populations |        | Literacy Rate (%) |        |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
|                         |              | Male        | Female | Male              | Female |
| <b>Teknaf</b>           | 25,018       | 24,076      | 23,632 | 34.4              | 27.9   |
| <b>Baharchhara</b>      | 3783         | 14,481      | 14,324 | 24.1              | 21.2   |
| <b>Sabrang</b>          | 16486        | 29,126      | 29,232 | 20.1              | 13.7   |
| <b>Whykong</b>          | 31,582       | 25,296      | 25,567 | 29.3              | 26.6   |
| <b>Nhilla</b>           | 17,125       | 23,360      | 23,536 | 30.6              | 26.5   |
| <b>St. Martins Dwip</b> | 835          | 3471        | 3232   | 24.1              | 12.7   |

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Census 2011*

As observed in the statistics the literacy rate for the Sabrang Union is languishing at 20.1% for males and at 13.7% for the females. The divide in the literacy rate between males and females also suggest the lower women empowerment in the region. The lower literacy rates further necessitates the allied development activities through the project such as the skill development, vocational training and awareness campaigns for enrolment in the primary education. The allied benefits through the economic zone with the proposed skill development programmes, training needs assessment will help alleviate the literacy rate in the region in line with the Bangladesh national skill development strategy.

### 3.1.7. On-Going Social Development Programmes

In Bangladesh to support the socio-economic developments, government has launched multiple programmes which benefits the people in need. The programmes has supported people of different sectors primarily the marginalized groups to get opportunities for employment and earning livelihood. The country's skills development strategy also strongly targets marginalised groups. Closely linked with other policies, including the second National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction, it emphasises varied types of training needs and recognises the importance of linking microfinance and skills development for those in rural communities

## 3.2. Direct Impact Zone

The land demarcated for the proposed EZ is not under any use presently, thus the development of proposed EZ will not involve physical or economic displacement.

However, there is a Khal within the proposed site which is used for practicing prawn and fish culture by the local stakeholders. To protect the daily source of livelihood for the people who are dependent on the fish and prawn culture, it is proposed for the Khal to be retained.

The proposed land is devoid of any permanent structures, any Common Property Resources (CPR) and industrial and commercial setup. Thus, the proposed project doesn't entail any adverse social impacts. The project area of influence has been shown in the below figure.

**Figure 5: Project Area of influence covered as part of Social Survey**



**Figure 6 Mouza Map indicating the project area as provided by the District Commissioner (DC)**



## ***4. Impact Assessment***

Though, Economic Zone development projects induce numerous positive impacts but also cause adverse social impacts in terms of loss of land assets, non-land assets and loss of livelihood particularly to the vulnerable sections of the society who are susceptible to socio-economic risks. Assessment of such impacts and development of mitigation measures during the project preparation help achieve the social acceptance of the project. The social impact assessment of the Sabrang Economic Zone development and associated off-site infrastructure development detailing the benefits, the associated negative impacts, and measures adopted to minimize the adverse social impacts are detailed below.

### ***4.1. Likely Positive Impacts***

Establishment of an economic zone in 967 acres will induce economic and social benefits to the people falling within the project influence zone i.e., local settlements in the immediate vicinity of the site. It is envisaged that the development of the Economic Zone will further bolster the growth in the area with the following benefits

- augment the socio-economic conditions of the local residential settlements;
- It will provide impetus for economic development not only in the Sabrang, Teknaf area but also around the surroundings and would also generate employment opportunities. The employment opportunities will grow steadily resulting in more demand of skilled, educated and un-skilled people thereby increasing the standard of education in Bangladesh.
- Furthermore, it will facilitate improved access to market centers, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and offices located in Teknaf upazila.
- Aid in the development of the tourism sector in Bangladesh as well as the infusion of the financial capital resulting in the increase in contribution to the overall growth of the GDP in the country.
- The cumulative positive impacts of the project will result in increased mobility, employment generation, and above all better economic integration of the area with the major market and trade centers within and outside the districts.
- Alleviate the primary education enrolments of women and also the children to cater the requirement to work in the tourism sector and interact with the tourists.
- More opportunities for the women to educate themselves, train themselves and contribute to improve on the economic conditions of their home and community
- Providing an impetus in the demand and of sea food with the onset of the economic zone
- The onset of the EZ development shall also accelerate the completion of Marine Drive. This will help in better connectivity with major cities like Cox's Bazar and Chittagong and will boost the socio-economic conditions of the local community
- Women empowerment with the onset of training programs involving the awareness among the women population

## ***4.2. Adverse Impacts***

The adverse impacts of the project have been quantified based on the reconnaissance survey carried out at site as per the improvement plan. Based on the site reconnaissance survey and discussions with BEZA and local land authority, it was noticed that:

1. No private land falls within the proposed EZ subject site. Hence no impacts because of land acquisition could be envisaged for this project site;
2. No temporary and permanent structures were found to be present within the subject site. Hence no impacts on structures are envisaged for this project site;
3. No commercial or industrial setup were found to be present within the subject site. The development of the EZ also doesn't have any impacts on the livelihood of the local settlements. Hence the project doesn't have any impacts because of the loss of livelihood.
4. The proposed site has a khal which is used for practicing prawn and fish culture by the local stakeholders. To mitigate the adverse impacts, it has been proposed to retain the khal for the settlements to continue the prawn and fish culture. Details of the impact and way to mitigate the impact has been described in sections below.

### ***4.2.1. Impact on prawn and Fish Culture***

Prawn and Fish Culture is being practiced by the local population in the khal present within the proposed site for EZ development. Inclusion of Khal for the development of the EZ might result in the loss of livelihood of the people who are practicing the fish and the prawn culture for their livelihood.

## ***4.3. Minimizing Adverse Impacts***

The social screening was undertaken on May 12<sup>th</sup> and May 13<sup>th</sup> 2016 to identify the prospective social hotspots and receptors and to assess the potential impacts of the project and the associated facilities. The screening was aimed at minimizing the impacts at the project conceptualization stage by incorporating the mitigation measures at the design stage. The only social impact that was identified was the loss of livelihood for the people associated with the prawn and fish culture practicing in the khal located in the project site. In order to mitigate the impacts, the Khal will be retained for the local stakeholders to continue with their practice of prawn culture and pisciculture.

## ***4.4. Impacts due to the type of industries planned for the EZ***

It is anticipated that the proposed EZ will comprise of the tourism industry. The establishment of the tourism sector is strongest driver for global trade and prosperity. As tourism is predominantly labour intensive industry, with relatively low skill requirement, it is anticipated that the tourism sector will augur to the employment of women and youth without advanced trainings on the skill development. Also, most of the activities would be part time which will be used to supplement income from other activities. Thus the establishment of the EZ will improve the socio-economic conditions of the stakeholders and will also provide women with the first entry into formal-sector employment.

## ***4.5. Impact on poverty reduction***

Based on the Statistical Yearbook Bangladesh 2010, 25.1% of the people were lower poverty line. Out of that, 27.2% are from rural background and 15.6% are from urban background.

Though establishment of the Economic Zone is expected to provide additional employment opportunities, it needs to be ensured that the priority to be given to the people who are local residential settlements in the project influence area.

The establishment of the tourism sector is strongest driver for global trade and prosperity. It is recommended to ensure the employment of local people in tourism enterprises, goods and services provided to tourists, or the running of small and community-based enterprises, etc, having positive impacts on reducing poverty. Further, as tourism is predominantly labour intensive industry, with relatively low skill requirement, it is anticipated that the tourism sector will augur to the employment of women and youth. Also, most of the activities would be part time which will be used to supplement income from other activities.

The increased interactions with the tourists and the local residents will ensure intangible benefits such as increased awareness of cultural, environmental, and economic issues and values, on both sides, to mutual benefits from improved local investment in infrastructure.

It is also anticipated that EZ will ensure better road, rail connectivity, markets, hotel, better restaurants, dispensaries, hospitals etc within the project site and also in Teknaf, which eventually will provide alternate means of livelihood to the local stakeholders.

The additional employment opportunities also increases the demand for various goods and services such as housing, education, health and transport. This in turn has multiplier effects on income and employment.

However, the tourism sector is influenced by the economic, socio-political events which impact the willingness to travel.

Thus, for the economic zone to have substantial impact on the alleviation of poverty, it is essential for BEZA to emphasis on two key challenges:

- Engaging private sector businesses, including sizeable operations and investors as well as small and micro businesses to deliver more benefits to the poor, through employment practices, local linkages and pro-poor tourism activities and products, as well as to be more competitive.
- Ensuring that the EZ developer to be both competitive and sustainable, addressing issues of resource management and the relationship between tourism and other economic sectors.

Thus it is anticipated that the establishment of the Economic Zone will aid in the employment generation at regional level thereby improving the level of poverty within the locality.

## **4.6. Impact on women**

As detailed in the socio-economic profile, the women in the Teknaf Upazilla are not empowered, with negligible role in decision making and low literacy rates.

Thus the development of economic zone need to support women economic empowerment along three dimensions—fair employment and working conditions for female employees, equal access to opportunities for professional advancement, and investment opportunities for female entrepreneurs.

It is anticipated that the development of EZ will provide women with the first entry into formal-sector employment, and, as such, they offer a unique opportunity to empower women by providing economic opportunity outside of the informal sector.

Further, as tourism is predominantly labour intensive industry, with relatively low skill requirement, it is anticipated that the tourism sector will augur to the employment of women and youth. Also, most of the activities would be part time which will be used to supplement income from other activities.

Increasing women's economic empowerment in tourism EZ can have significant impacts on economic development and poverty reduction in the area of influence. Enhanced economic participation by women, currently underrepresented in the formal labor force as evident in the socio-economic profile, can contribute to overall economic growth. When women are free to seek an education or work outside the home, they become more able to contribute to their own development and that of their families, communities, and societies. In particular, greater gender equality in education and income can enhance a woman's decision-making power within the household and increase the social mobility. Also, the onset of women employment will result in the cascading social and economic benefits for gender inclusion in the workforce.

With the increase in the role of decision making, literature studies have indicated that women tend to allocate significant portion of the income towards children's education thereby also alleviating the literacy rate in the Teknaf region which is currently very low.

At national level, the increased women empowerment through increased and improved formal employment opportunities, higher income levels, and economic independence—can contribute to national economic development and poverty reduction by increasing the number of household income earners.

However, the prevalent cultural norms and expectations about a woman's role in society may limit women's opportunities to gain formal employment and advancement. Women's advancement is also often constrained by limited access to education and to training on basic life skills as well as technical job skills. Additionally, female workers are vulnerable to a myriad of health issues, exacerbated by a lack of health awareness and a lack of access to health services. Lack of access to quality and affordable child care is another major concern for women in zone workforces.

To overcome sociocultural barriers, it is recommended that BEZA during the project implementation should conduct community outreach to encourage women's employment in zones. Lack of access to education and skills training can be addressed through training programs that targets girls and in training programs that target women as beneficiaries. Training on basic life skills can help improve the work environment and female workers' job performance and prepare women for professional advancement opportunities more effectively.

#### ***4.7. Impact due to migration and internal migration***

It is anticipated that both during the construction and operation of the Economic Zone will result in migration of the workers. The influx of the migration is expected to result in the following impacts:

- Influx of migrants will impact the socio-economic status of the region and the demand on the housing. This might result in the increased rentals.
- The migration of workers will impact the cultural heritage of the area of influence and will lead to cultural diversity. The cultural diversity will result in fractionalization and social conflicts
- migrant inflows may lead to high crowding-out losses for local stakeholders on the labor market (and subsequent wage formation)
- influx of migrants might increase the cost of living in the area and also might affect socio-economic condition of the area by impacting public services, demography of the area and aesthetic quality of the community

Internal migration can be broadly defined as movement of population from one Upazilla to another with an aim to change the place of residency.

With the establishment of the economic zone, there will be a likelihood for the migration of people from other economically backward areas for employment opportunities. The migration will have a strong correlation with the urbanization.

Further, the nexus between the migration and the economic development has been internationally debated. Rural-urban migration results from the search for perceived or real opportunities as a consequence of rural-urban inequality in wealth. This inequality and/or urban bias in development according to research findings over the years results from the overwhelming concentration of wealth, assets, purchasing capacity, economic activities, and variety of services in the urban centres as well as the continued neglect and degradation of rural environments or areas

Consequently, the effects of migration in the rural places of origin of migrants may be manifest in two ways. First, the migrants send remittances to their households and these remittance-receiving households use the remittances for livelihood needs. Secondly, these the migrants initiate various rural developmental projects such as vocational training, construction of schools etc for development needs in their rural areas of origin.

A combination of these rural community projects executed by the rural-urban migrants and the uses of remittances by rural remittance-receiving households will improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural areas.

However, as younger people are more likely to migrate from the economically backward areas seeking employment opportunities in the Economic Zone, the internal migration will exacerbate the problem of the demographic change.

It is also probable that the migration will increase the encumbrance of household management responsibilities for the females; as in most cases it is only the male members who migrate and the females remain at their households in rural areas with their children.

## **4.8. Impacts on the people in the adjacent area**

The development of an economic zone will impact the population in the adjoining areas considered as project influence area. The following section highlights the impacts that could be anticipated in adjacent area because of the construction and operational phases of the EZ.

### *Cultural Impacts and Impacts on Heritage*

It is envisaged that influx of migrants with culturally diverse background will impact the cost of living in the area and also might affect socio-economic condition of the area by impacting public services, demography of the area and aesthetic quality of the community. The development of the EZ will also transform the economy to the services economy thereby impacting the custom of the adjacent areas.

### *Impacts on the safety and security of the people in adjacent areas*

Impacts on the safety and security of the people residing in the adjacent areas with the influx of people as well as from the tourists from different religion, background is also foreseen with the establishment of the Economic Zone. It is recommended to increase the security with frequent security patrolling and female security officers

### *Impacts on the environment*

The establishment of the Economic Zones will impact on groundwater, surfacewater and air in the adjacent locations and areas. Over withdrawal of groundwater can cause water issues at adjacent areas as they all might tap the same aquifer. The vehicular movement during the construction and operation phase will cause significant impacts on the local air quality and noise.

## 4.9. Impacts because of the Off-Site Infrastructures

As discussed the off-site infrastructures associated with the development of the economic zone shall include:

1. Approach Road: The site doesn't need an additional construction of an approach road. Marine Drive which is getting constructed is right adjacent to the proposed site location is proposed to be used as the approach road. Thus there will be no impacts associated with the construction of the approach road.
2. Embankment: is proposed to provide embankment for a length of 10.00 km around the site. The top level shall be aligned along with existing marine drive. i.e. +4 m from NGL. The embankments shall be constructed over stretches of land which are owned by BEZA. Embankments will also help in preventing the area and locality from flooding during monsoons when it rains heavily.
3. The water requirement is proposed to be met through the bore wells to be constructed at the project site.

Thus the off-site infrastructure will not involve any adverse social impacts

## 4.10. Inference

Overall the impact on land and assets is insignificant. The proposed development doesn't encompass any privately owned land and neither the developmental site has any households and commercial units. There are no CPRs within the entire area of 967 acres.

## 4.11. SWOT Analysis

Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats that can be perceived with this project has been elucidated in the table below.

**Table 5. SWOT Analysis for the EZ development**

| Parameters               | Strengths   | Weaknesses  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Approach Road            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At present, the construction of the Marine Drive is in progress. With the finalization of the final stretch of Marine Drive, make the site immediate adjacent with the Marine Drive. The site will be very well connected with Cox's Bazar.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The highway (Teknaf-Shahparirdwip (Z1009)), runs parallel and adjacent to the site. There are 4 approach roads from the existing highway to the site. The roads are mostly village roads</li> </ul>  |
| Water availability       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water requirement is proposed to be met through the bore wells and supply water.</li> <li>• The water supply will be provided through the borewells at the site.</li> </ul>  |   |
| Landfilling Requirements |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed site is located on the shore of Bay of Bengal and the depth of waterlogging in the proposed site is around 5-6 ft during monsoon season. Therefore, Landfilling of depth 8-10 feet needs to be undertaken.</li> <li>• Landfilling shall leads to cost implications before the commencement of the development works.</li> </ul> |

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Resettlement issues       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed project does not entail resettlement and replacement issues.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.</li> </ul>   |
| Loss of income/livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed site is not under any use with no commercial or business related activities being undertaken. Hence there won't be any loss of livelihood</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Parameters</b>         | <b>Opportunities</b>  | <b>Threats</b>  |
| Road connectivity         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed site is located in Teknaf upzila, which is located 90 km away from Cox's Bazar.</li> <li>The road distance between the centre of Teknaf upzila and the proposed site is about 5 kms.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed site at present s not connected by a fully constructed road.</li> <li>The highway Marine Drive running parallel to the World's longest beach from Cox's Bazar to Bangladesh south eastern most tip is under construction. The highway runs adjacent and parallel to the site</li> </ul> |
| Rail connectivity         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new railway station has been proposed at Gundun, which is approximately 50 Kms from the site. The proposal has already received approval from the railway ministry</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The whole district of Cox's Bazar doesn't have any railway connectivity.</li> <li>Nearest existing railway station is Chittagong Railway Station, which is at 210 Kms</li> </ul>   |
| Air connectivity          |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cox's Bazar domestic airport is at a distance of 96 Kms from the proposed EZ.</li> <li>National Highway N1 connects the proposed EZ to Teknaf and Teknaf-Shahparirdwip Road is the main access to the proposed EZ.</li> </ul>  |
| Power connection          | <p>The proposed site has access to the following substations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teknaf sub-station (10MW capacity) is located at a distance of 7 Kms from the proposed EZ.</li> </ul>                                      |   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Existing industrial ecosystem   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no existing industrial set-up at Teknaf.</li> <li>• The source of livelihood for the residential settlements in Sabrang region is through salt production and from pisciculture and prawn culture.</li> </ul>  |
| Proximity to major cities   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nearest city to Teknaf is Cox's Bazar which is at approximately 90 Kms from the proposed EZ location</li> </ul>   |   |
| Availability of educational institutions in the nearby areas to supply quality manpower | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teknaf has 4 government colleges, 17 non-governmental colleges, 6 governmental high schools, 107 non-governmental high schools, 8 junior high schools, 150 madrasahs, 376 government primary schools, 235 non-government primary schools, 22 NGO operated primary schools and 1 primary teacher's training institute</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, there are no international standard educational facilities and technology institutions in this area.</li> </ul>   |
| Availability of medical facilities  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teknaf union has 1 government hospital while Nhillia union has a government dispensary</li> <li>• Teknaf has 2 private dispensaries where doctors' visits twice a week</li> </ul>   | For quality healthcare facility, people have to commute to Chittagong city.   |
| Availability of good residential facility and quality lifestyle in the nearby areas     |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no accommodation facility available in the vicinity of the proposed EZ</li> <li>• However there are good resorts, star hotels and budget hotels available at Cox's Bazar and St Martin's Island which are located at around 90 Kms and 20 Kms respectively from the site</li> </ul> |

# **5. Stakeholder Consultations**

## **5.1. Stakeholders identified in the project's area of influence**

The stakeholders identified in the project comprise of project displaced / impacted people, project beneficiaries, executing agency, especially the officials in BEZA and Upazilla office.

## **5.2. Scope of consultation and issues discussed**

The objective of the consultations was to disseminate information about the project and understand their concerns and opinions. The process was aimed at enabling the stakeholders to make informed decisions. The public consultation being a two way process was used as a tool in ensuring peoples' participation in project planning and implementation. All the consultation meetings were organised with free and prior information to all the stakeholders.

Dissemination of the information by means of Focused Group Discussions (FGD) is an important method of involving various stakeholders particularly, local community with reference to the proposed development initiatives. It provides a platform to participants to express their views, concerns and apprehensions that might affect them positively or negatively. The effectiveness of participation and consultation is directly related to the degree of involvement by the the local community and integration of outcome of consultations wherever feasible in the proposed development initiatives. Detailed planning is required to ensure that local community, interested groups, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations; local government, line departments, etc are consulted regularly, frequently and purposefully during different stages of the project including project preparation.

Public information and consultation was carried out after the survey stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations. The consultation process ensured that the local community and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted.

The purpose of consultations was to inform people about the project, take note of their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to make meaningful choices. Consultation will be carried out during the implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the project as well. Concerns, views and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations have been presented in the following sections. The outcomes of consultations have been shared with design team so as to integrate the concerns and suggestions of the stakeholders in the project design wherever feasible. Concerns expressed by the participants covered compensation for private land, loss of livelihood, etc. The local leaders were found actively involved in all the consultation meetings.

The first step in developing plans for consultation and participation is to identify the primary and secondary stakeholders. Information sharing is the first principle of participation.

In accordance with the guidelines of OP 4.12, during the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- Ascertain the views of all the stakeholders with reference to project activities and understand their concerns to facilitate the minimization of the impacts;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic status of the nearby residential settlements to understand the economic situations and enable effective planning and implementation;

- Understand the present environmental, water, food, health and sanitation, transport and communication related challenges;
- Examine the opinion of the stakeholders for identification of the overall developmental goals and benefits due to the project's activities

### 5.2.1. Objectives

The main objective of the consultation process is to maximise the benefits from the project and to minimise negative impacts of the project. Apart from the intended objective to enhance the positive impacts and to mitigate the negative impacts, the consultation process is also aimed to:

- Promote public awareness and improve understanding of the potential impacts of proposed projects;
- Identify alternative sites or designs, and mitigation measures;
- Solicit the views of affected communities / individuals on environmental and social problems;
- Improve environmental and social soundness;
- Clarify values and trade-offs associated with the different alternatives;
- Identify contentious local issues which might jeopardise the implementation of the project;
- Establish transparent procedures for carrying out proposed works;
- Create accountability and sense of local ownership during project implementation.

### 5.2.2. Levels of Consultations

The public consultations in the form of local and focused group discussions were carried out during the period from 12<sup>th</sup> May till 15<sup>th</sup> May 2016. The extent of likely adverse impacts was one of the major criteria for deciding the locations of public consultations. Types of consultations done with various participants using various tools including, interviews with government officials, individual consultations, key informant interviews, focus group discussion, stakeholder consultations, etc, are presented in below table:

**Table 6: Types of Consultations**

| Level             | Type  | Key Participants  |
|-------------------|---|---|
| <b>Individual</b> | Local level Consultation                                  | People along the project area   |
| <b>Individual</b> | Sample Door to Door Personal interactions                 | People within project area of influence who may or may not be directly impacted |
| <b>Group</b>      | Interactions and meetings conducted at government offices | Local government stakeholders were consulted.                                   |

### 5.3. Methodology Adopted

Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders were used during project preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions, Individual Consultations etc. to understand the socio-economic profile of the community and the affected families, questionnaires were designed and information was collected from the individuals on one-to-one basis. The key informants during the project preparation phase included both individuals and groups vis-à-vis:

- Local voluntary organizations Government agencies and departments such as local revenue authority
- Other project stakeholders belonging to the vulnerable group;
- Residential People residing in settlements in close proximity to the project site.

The strategy adopted for carrying out Focused Group Discussions was two prone i.e. to:

- Disseminate information of the project and obtain the opinions and preferences of the stakeholders; and
- Involve the stakeholders in decision-making.

The dissemination process and the type of information shared with the stakeholders during consultations are described below:

- Information dissemination focused on the proposed establishment of an EZ which could result in improved livelihood, better employment opportunities and development in the standard of living for the villagers at close proximity to the project site.
- Villagers residing within the project area of influence and the stakeholders were consulted to inform them about the proposed development of the EZ, resultant impacts and possible socio-cultural conflict (if any) .
- People were requested to gather at common places which included a common point in village easily accessible by many or group of households. The FGDs were conducted at several locations within the village so as to maximize the ease of access to the local residents;
- During these consultations phases, detailed discussions in local language and also in the form of pamphlets were also used to explain proposed improvement and possible social impacts in the concerned villages.

### 5.3.1. Specific Consultations

In addition to the local/village level meetings, consultations were organized at specific locations; - critical stretches along and outside the proposed locations within and outside the proposed area for the EZ developments. At these locations, FGDs were also organized.

#### Discussions with Upazila and Union Level Officials

The officials of the Teknaf Upazila office and Teknaf Union office were also appraised about the details of the project, the location of the proposed area, the advantages and impacts the local stakeholders along with if any or limited impacts on the residential settlements within close proximity of the subject site could face with the onset of the EZ development.

### 5.3.2. Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Analyses revealed that the stakeholders were aware of the project, supportive and enthusiastic about the proposed project and promised to ensure support during execution of the project. District, Upazila and Union level authorities were consulted. The land records collected from the Union office, Teknaf indicate that of the total 967 acres demarcated for the project site, 878.26 acres of land is under Khas Land, 57.62 acres of land is under *khal*s and ponds and 31.18 acres of land is under Bangladesh Water Development Board . The stakeholder analysis for the project is presented in below table

**Table 7: Stakeholder Analysis**

| Stakeholder Category | Relevant Stakeholders  | Characteristics (Social, location, size, organizational capacity) | Interests in terms of support / opposition | Influence (H-High, M - Medium, L- Low) |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Government</b>    | Land Acquisition Officer, District Collector's Office, of the district i.e. Cox's Bazar District | Cox's Bazar   | Positive with assurance of full support.   | High                                   |

|  |   |   |  |                |
|--|---|---|--|----------------|
|  | Representative of Upazila office (Teknaf) and Union Office (Teknaf) | Teknaf Upazila and Union office                                   |  |                |
|  | Teknaf Upazila Nirbhaya Officer and Teknaf Upazila Chairman         | Teknaf Upazila Parishad office and Teknaf Upazila Nirbhaya Office | Positive with assurance of full support. Assured for providing any legal support that might require to facilitate this project   | High           |
| <b>Stakeholders in the project area of influence</b> | Jallbhai Association, Sabrang                                       | At the project site   | Jallbhai association is the fishermen association in Monderdel village. The association was enthusiastic on the establishment of the tourism EZ in the region as it would increase the demand of fishes due to the influx of the tourists in the region.   | Medium         |
|  | women, elderly persons  | Dispersed across the project area of influence                    | Largely Supportive   | Medium         |
| <b>Other External / internal stakeholders</b>        | Off-site residential settlements within the project influence area  | Mondardel Village (Ward-01, 02 and 03)                            | Largely positive as the stakeholders perceive that the proposed EZ will increase mobility, employment generation, and above all better economic integration of the area with the major market and trade centers within and outside the districts. The integration of the area with larger major markets will also favor the existing business and provide with new employment opportunities. | Low and Medium |

## 5.4. Details of Consultations

Detailed consultations in the form of Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) carried out at different locations within the residential settlements in close proximity to the project site. The main aim of the FGDs was to understand the general perception about the project and note suggestions from participants. The details of the Focused Group Discussions are presented in below table.

Information collected during consultation has been shared with environmental and technical team. Suggestion obtained from people and their representatives have been analyzed based on technical and

economic feasibility. The timely and valuable suggestions wherever possible have been incorporated in the final design.

**Table 8: Stakeholder Consultations**

| Location                   | Date       | Participants | Issues Raised   | Suggestion form Participants  | Mitigation Measures  |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|--|
| Project Site               | 13/05/2016 | 7            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the proposed EZ will provide employment opportunities for the nearby people and their children</li> <li>Proposed trainings to the local villagers to inculcate the skills required for working in the EZ.</li> <li>The Khal shall be retained and pisciculture shall be allowed to be practiced.</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>employment opportunities shall be provided at both the construction phase and operation phase;</li> <li>Impart education and vocational training to local stakeholders. This will help in honing the skills requisite for employment at the proposed Economic Zone.</li> </ul>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Trainings shall be provided under the training programs that will be planned as part of the developing the EZ</li> <li>3. The Khal shall be retained. Provisions shall be made for the local villagers to practice pisciculture applying latest technologies.</li> <li>4. Employment opportunities within the EZ shall be provided to the local people commensurate with their skills.</li> </ol>  |
| MondarDel Village Ward -01 | 14/05/2016 | 10           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on the Khal currently being used for prawn culture.</li> <li>Effect of an economic zone on the standards of living of the people in their village</li> <li>Whether there are some prerequisites for the training programs or is it open for all</li> <li>Is there any way to reduce the pollution caused by the EZ on sea water.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The khal should be retained.</li> <li>The local stakeholders should be prioritized for employment in the Economic Zone</li> <li>Training shall be provided to the people within the project area of influence in fields most commonly practiced in that locality like pisciculture, fishing and salt production to enhance their skills.</li> <li>Minimize the extent of contamination of the sea water which provide daily livelihood and business to many in the local residential settlements.</li> </ul> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Design shall be adjusted in such a way so that the Khal is retained.</li> <li>2. Provision for employment opportunities for the people within the project area of influence, will be prioritized;</li> <li>3. Trainings on advanced pisciculture shall be provided to local stakeholders.</li> <li>4. Provisions for safety and security for women from the tourists shall be of utmost importance to the EZ operator. There will be zero tolerance on any violations. Police patrolling with appropriate lights and guards shall be ensured.</li> </ol> |

|   |            |    |   |   |  |
|---|------------|----|---|---|--|
|   |            |    |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures should be taken for the safety and security of women both from the tourists and also the influx of the workers during the construction and operation phase.</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b>MondarDel Village Ward-02</b>                                      | 14/05/2016 | 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities for the people who are settled in near villages within the project influence area</li> <li>Provisions for the safety of the residents during the construction period</li> <li>Provision of residential quarters for the workforce to minimize the social and economic impacts on the local settlements. Absence of the designated quarters for the influx migrants will increase the demand of the local housing to migrants, affecting the rentals.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide accommodations for employees and their family members within walking distance of the EZ.</li> <li>Ensure that the residential areas in the vicinity don't face safety issues during the construction.</li> </ul>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities commensurate with the skill of the person concerned and their interest will be provided.</li> <li>The safety standards will be made part of the contract of the agency executing the construction work.</li> <li>Labor camps will be provided for construction workforce.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Upazila Parishad Chairman and Upazila Nirbhaya Officer, Teknaf</b> | 14/05/2016 | 4  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Upazila Parishad Chairman extended full support for this project.</li> <li>Details on the water requirement for the EZ and source of was enquired</li> <li>The EZ should be developed considering the opportunities for local people staying in the Teknaf and Nhilla Union</li> <li>As the construction work might be undertaken during the night, the security measures for women during night shift should be ensured.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority for employment should be for the people residing in the Teknaf and Nhilla union.</li> <li>Stakeholders shall be well informed in advance about the next phases of the developments.</li> <li>The authorities should be updated on the status of the development of the EZ.</li> <li>Specially appointed night guards should be ensured for the security.</li> </ul> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stakeholders shall be timely informed about the project developments</li> <li>Employment opportunities commensurate with the skill of the local villagers will be provided.</li> <li>Provision of the security will be of outmost significance for the EZ. Round the clock security guard will be provided for the EZ.</li> <li>The total water requirement for the site will be around 3 MLD which will be fulfilled through 3 borewells envisaged to be constructed in the project site.</li> </ol> |

|   |   |                                      |  |   |   |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jalbhai Association<br/>Sabrang, Teknaf</b></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">13/05/2016</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">8</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize the release of polluted sewage water to the sea as the polluted water will impact the ecology of the fishes and other marine organisms</li> <li>• The use of the sea front for the tourism will reduce the accessibility of the area for venturing into the sea for fishing</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If possible provide the opportunity for their fishermen to enroll themselves for the training programs the EZ is going to provide</li> </ul> | <p>1- As suggested, officials from EZ shall be vigilant of the impacts on surface water. The EMP which shall be developed to minimize the adverse impacts, shall be implemented diligently</p> <p>2- Training programs shall be open to all. Fishermen and other workers shall be provided equal opportunities for the training program</p> <p>3. The mouza map and the proposed demarcated area was discussed in detail with the association. It was explained that the sea front being envisaged for the EZ currently is not being used by the fisherman for venturing into the sea. Thus the proposed EZ will not impact the available area for the fishermen.</p> |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|

## 5.5. Consultation outcomes

Though the stakeholders consulted were enthusiastic on the project they were apprehensive regarding the impacts on the prawn culture practices. The stakeholders expressed that the development of the Economic Zone will bring social and economic development in the region providing permanent source of income for the local youths and people residing in close by settlements. There is paucity of employment opportunities and health facilities in the region and villagers tend to travel long distances to Dhaka and Chittagong for better medical facilities which is affecting overall social and economic development. Pisciculture, salt production and fishing are the main economic activity being practiced in Sabrang area.

The community perceives that the project will help in providing sustained employment opportunities, means of livelihood, better service facilities, and better conveyance. Apprehensions raised by the community for the Khal which serves as the source of prawn culture.

Further, the analysis of the key positive impacts, apprehensions and perceived negative impacts and the suggestions/recommendations as documented during stakeholder consultations are detailed in below table.

**Table 9: Positive Impacts perceived by the Stakeholders**

| Positive impacts perceived by the stakeholders  |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in direct and indirect employment opportunities for both the genders</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of enhanced basic amenities</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate improved access to market centers, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and offices located in Teknaf Upazila and in major cities such as Dhaka and Chittagong.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The setting up of a resort or a hotel will attract more tourists and it would invariably result in higher demand of sea food. Thus, with the influx of the tourists will boost the demand for fishes and thereby improve the socio-economic status of the local people</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As perceived by the stakeholders, the literacy rate of the community is very low. The establishment of the economic zone will increase the onus on the primary education in the region thereby increasing the literacy rate. The stakeholders perceive that the interaction with the tourists necessitate the requirement of the primary education.</li> </ul> |

The negative impacts perceived by the stakeholders are provided in below table.

**Table 10: Negative Impacts perceived by the Stakeholders**

| Negative impacts perceived by the stakeholders  |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The influx of the migrants will impact the socio-economic status of the region and the demand on the housing. This might result in the increased rentals.</li> </ul> |

**Table 11: Stakeholder Consultations**

| Multiple stakeholder consultations and FGDs undertaken as part of the project     |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) being conducted with the fishermen</b></p> |  |

**Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) being conducted with the people residing within the project area of influence**



**Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) being conducted with the people from neighbouring villages at project Site**



**Stakeholder consultation being conducted at the site area with the Union, Upazila and member of registry office.**



**Stakeholder consultation being conducted with the Upazila Nirbhaya Officer, Teknaf at his office.**



**Stakeholder consultation being conducted with Land Acquisition Officer, District Comissioner's Office, Cox's Bazar.**



**Stakeholder consultation being conducted with the Executive Engineer of Bangladesh Water Development Board, Cox's Bazar.**



**Stakeholder consultation being conducted with the Jaalbhai Associations (the fishermen association).**



**Stakeholder consultation being conducted with the Upazila Parishad Chairman, Teknaf at his office**



**Door to door consultations conducted at various locations within and around the project site**





## 6. Livelihood restoration and income generation strategy

Being a Private Sector Development Support project, it is pertinent that the project includes income restoration mechanisms at planning stage itself.

It is crucial for any income restoration measures that their inherent content should be aimed at long term sustainability.

The project will provide income generation opportunities by way of skill development training and linkage with the on-going government schemes.

### 6.1. Skill Mapping

The stakeholder interactions indicated the desire of the stakeholders, to be trained in pisciculture. Skill development options linked to the resource base of the area and availability of market shall be discussed with the local stakeholders to ascertain their preferences to select certain skill development training.

#### 6.1.1. Benefits of the Occupational Groups due to EZ

The challenges as well as the benefits that people from various occupational sectors can experience from the set-up of the EZ is elucidated in table below.

**Table 12. Challenges and Benefits anticipated for the Occupational Groups**

| Occupational Groups | Challenges | Benefits   |
|---------------------|------------|--|
| Unemployed youth    |            | <p>Tourism is predominantly labour intensive industry, with relatively low skill requirement, it is anticipated that the tourism sector will augur to the employment of youth. Also, most of the activities would be part time which will be used to supplement income from other activities.</p> <p>The increased interactions with the tourists and the local residents will ensure intangible benefits such as increased awareness of cultural, environmental, and economic issues and values, on both sides, to mutual benefits from improved local investment in infrastructure.</p> <p>The development of the EZ will impact social capital development of the region through three broad channels mainly: employment generation, Skill formation and Export promotion</p> |
| Housewives          |            | <p>Development of EZ will provide women with the first entry into formal-sector employment, and, as such, they offer a unique opportunity to empower women by providing economic opportunity outside of the informal sector.</p> <p>Increasing women's economic empowerment in Sabrang EZ can have significant impacts on economic development and poverty reduction in the area of influence. Enhanced</p>  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>economic participation by women, currently underrepresented in the formal labor force as evident in the socio-economic profile, can contribute to overall economic growth. When women are free to seek an education or work outside the home, they become more able to contribute to their own development and that of their families, communities, and societies. In particular, greater gender equality in education and income can enhance a woman's decision-making power within the household and increase the social mobility. Also, the onset of women employment will result in the cascading social and economic benefits for gender inclusion in the workforce.</p> <p>With the increase in the role of decision making, literature studies have indicated that women tend to allocate significant portion of the income towards children's education thereby also alleviating the literacy rate in the Sabrang and eventually Teknaf region which is currently very low.</p> |
|--|--|--|

## 6.2. Measures to Enhance Livelihood options

Some measures are proposed below for enhancing the livelihood options for the stakeholders in the Sabrang region:

- BEZA will evaluate the possibility to impart vocational training to the people residing in Sabrang region through collaborating with institutions like *Department of Youth Developments, Euro-Bangla Foundations (EBFs), Dhaka Ahsania Mission*, etc to provide dedicated trainings in the required fields of pisciculture, prawn culture. Organizations like Department of Youth Development and Euro-Bangla Foundations have dedicated teams which can actually mobilize to the project area to provide trainings on latest technologies to make pisciculture productive, economically viable and sustainable. Organizations like Dhaka Ahsania Mission can provide social trainings to women to minimize the bias and to make them more socially independent. Organizations like TREE program aims to systematically identify employment and income generating opportunities at the community level, design and deliver appropriate training programs with local public and private training providers; and provide the necessary post-training support, for example, facilitating access to markets and credit. By linking training directly to community-determined economic opportunities, TREE programs ensure that skills delivered are relevant. In the project affected communities where formal training institutions do not exist, arrangements for mobile training may bring in teachers and equipment to identify appropriate levels of training, design curricula and deliver training locally. This can serve as one measure to strengthen training delivery by formal institutions through development of new training programs that meet local demands.
- Wherever possible, the project will try to match the skills of impacted persons to work during construction and facilitate the contractors awarded the development works to employ both skilled and unskilled labour among people living in the project area of influence. If the skills are inadequate but the individuals are in dire need of a means of income for the household, the project will facilitate with the contractor on-the-job training for interested stakeholders.

- Furthermore, during the implementation of the project, skills training and job opportunities could be offered locally, in order to secure livelihoods benefits of the project to low income families, as only landowners will benefit from the expected increase in land values following provision of services.
- Organizations like *Bangladesh NGO Foundations* shall be collaborated to provide training on advanced levels of pisciculture, fishing and salt production.

## ***7. Citizen Engagement***

Citizen Engagement will be based on participatory approach and will be undertaken via multiple modes like conducting satisfaction surveys, focused discussions, hotlines and SMS/online feedback.

Stakeholders Consultations have already been initiated with due consideration of adequate representation of various impacted groups and specially inclusion of women groups, local people in project area of influence, officials of BEZA, Union office etc. During consultations, the interests of stakeholders, their concerns, conflict of interests and VECs were identified through participatory approach.

The approach for Citizen Engagement will involve the following considerations:

- Inputs from Citizens shall be collected, recorded and reported;
- Outcomes of stakeholder's consultations shall be tracked and documented periodically by project implementation unit;
- Citizens shall be involved in the major decision-making processes and events;
- Feedback of Citizens shall be collected periodically on effectiveness, inclusiveness, quality, delivery time, transaction costs, and targeting, as well as on resource utilization or engagement processes;
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism shall be implemented to address grievance of the citizens;
- Hotlines and SMS/online feedback system shall be implemented to address issues or to get suggestions from the citizens.

## ***8. Gender plan***

The socio economic profile of the Teknaf Upazilla reveal significant gender gap in literacy, sex ratio, work force participation and access to basic facilities. Low awareness level coupled with insignificant role in decision making at household and community level further poses constraints for women and other vulnerable groups to access the opportunities created by the project equitably.

Like many other infrastructure projects, this project is also likely to have differential impact on women and other vulnerable groups. It is therefore important to assess status of project affected women, their potential impacts, and accordingly, design an appropriate strategy.

### ***8.1. Potential Project Impacts on Women***

Group consultations with women brought their specific concerns about the impact on the security during the construction and operation phase. The construction of the tourism focused economic zone will alleviate the demand for the freshwater seafood which will provide additional monetary gain. It is also perceived that the tourism industry will provide additional employment opportunities as administrative staff in the hotels and resorts.

### ***8.2. Women Involvement in Development Process***

The participation of women in the project has been envisaged from the project. Also, the following points will be considered:

- In the project preparation stage, participation of women was made possible during survey and consultation.
- The executing agency will take pro-active initiatives so that women are properly consulted and also invited to participate in group-based activities to gain access to the resources.
- Women's participation shall also be ensured for monitoring and evaluation activities.
- The assistances to be provided to women as a vulnerable group should create alternative livelihood for them to ensure their sustainable socio-economic upliftment.
- Monitoring of project inputs concerning benefit to women will invite their participation that will make the process more transparent to them. Women shall be encouraged to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions shall be noted for taking necessary actions for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation from women.

#### **Involvement of Women in Construction Activities**

A limited number of high-skilled labour forces will be required for the construction activities. These skilled labour forces are mainly involved in machinery and equipments during construction work. Most of these workers are regular employee with the civil contractor and work with the contractor on a long term basis. The requirement of un-skilled labour forces will be sourced from the settlements in the vicinity. Labour camps will be provided during the construction phase to house the working population. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, provisions will be made for the welfare of women and children, in particular during the construction work.

#### **Provisions for Women in Construction Camp**

- **Temporary Housing** - Families of labourers /workers shall be provided suitable accommodation during the construction work at labour camp site. The size of the room shall be as per the standard. In case of non-availability of standards, a design for the same will be prepared by the contractor. The design will be duly approved by the construction supervision consultant. Rooms for such families will be constructed as per the approved design.
- **Health Centre** - Health problems of the workers shall be taken care of by providing basic healthcare' facilities through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health centre shall have at least a visiting doctor to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses and critical cases. The health centre should have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for treating mothers and children in the camp. Apart from this, the health centre shall provide with regular vaccinations required for children.
- **Day Crèche Facilities** - It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children at the construction site. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women who can leave behind their children in such crèche and work for the day in the construction activities.
- **Scheduling of Construction Works** - Owing to the demand of a fast construction work it is expected that a 24 hours- long work schedule would be in operation. Women shall be exempted from night shifts.
- **Education Facilities** - The construction workers are mainly mobile groups of people. They are found to move from one place to another taking along their families with them. Thus there is a need for educating their children at the place of their work. Day crèche facilities will be extended with primary educational facilities.
- **Measures for Controlling STD and AIDS** – Influx of migrant workers usually dominate the labour force of construction camps which increases the risk of spreading sexually transmitted diseases. It will be ensured that the stakeholders are made aware of the STD's through awareness campaigns.

### **Involvement of Women in Operation Activities**

The project will provide employment opportunities during the operation phase for women in the project area of influence. Staff residential quarters will be provided for the workers and their families at the project site. The design of these quarters will be duly approved as per the design requirements.

Health center will be provided to the workers having at least a visiting doctor to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses and critical cases. The health centre should have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for treating mothers and children in the camp. Apart from this, the health centre shall provide with regular vaccinations required for children.

Women shall be exempted from night shifts and Day crèche facilities shall also be provided for the working women to leave their children in crèche during work time. The crèche should be provided with at least a trained ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) worker with 'ayahs' to look after the children.

### **8.3. Training needs assessment**

Executing Agency (EA) will ensure that stakeholders like the people residing within the project area of influence receive training in desired trades. The EA will facilitate training by suitable agency or a professional and competent outside agency.

There are many eminent NGOs and Developmental Policies that can be used as a tool for empowering the women population. Few of the organizations, conventions and committees that can be coordinated with during the training phases for not only to aid the development skill set of a women but for also making them more self-dependent are:

1. **Women Developmental Programme:** National Women Organization is implementing Women Developmental Program in 64 districts and 50 upazillas. During training phase; camps, representatives from National Women Organization can be requested to provide the necessary developmental tips to the women populations who are majorly bound my household chores.
2. **Bangladesh Shishu Academy:** It was founded in 1976, four years after the liberation. The aim of this academy is to augment the socio-economic and mental growth of a girl child from the beginning. Forty Four (44) focal points have been nominated with the view to coordinating the women development activity in various ministries and organization. The management body of the proposed EZ can coordinate with any of these centers to conduct various women developmental activities.
3. **National Council for Women and Child Development (NCWCD):** 50 member association NCWCD has been formed with PM in the chair for review of the socio-economic development of women at National level, policy making and implementation of developmental programs.
4. **Child and Women Abuse Prevention:** An inter-ministerial committee with district and upazilla level bodies aiming at prevention of abuse prevention has been promuglated. Members of these committee can also be coordinated with the training programs to make the women much more self-dependent.

The following NGOs in Bangladesh primarily aimed at women empowerment can be consulted especially to provide interest specific skill set to women :

1. Department of Youth Development
2. Euro-Bangla Foundations (EBFs)
3. Dhaka Ahsania Missions
4. Bangladesh NGO Foundations
5. BRAC Foundations
6. Caritas
7. ASA
8. World Vision
9. Samaj Parivartan Kendra
10. Country Mission
11. Grameen Bank
12. Vikrampur Ain Sahajya Sangstha

These all are set of organizations and NGOs which participates actively especially to empower the specific skill set of a women. BEZA can collaborate with these organizations to provide necessary set of trainings to women and to aid them to develop their skills. Bangladesh NGO Foundations is a conglomerate of many NGOs that works on skill development of women. Imparting education and knowledge, skill development and trainings related to first aid, firefighting, better family planning and AIDS awareness are among the specializations of Bangladesh NGO Foundations.

## ***9. Grievance Redressal Mechanism***

BEZA will establish the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the project site to address grievance and complaints brought by the local stakeholders. The GRM will deal with the case that the Human Resources department in the individual enterprises could not resolve, or resolved in manners not acceptable to the aggrieved person. The GRM will formulate a set of principles to ensure full transparency of the hearing and fairness in the decision-making process and constitute an EZ level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to actually deal with the grievances and complaints. The GRM will however not pre-empt a worker's right to go to the courts of law.

### ***9.1. GRC and the Redress Process***

The GRM will be managed by Grievance Redress Officers (GROs). The Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and the Deputy Commissioner (DC) will be the GRO at the Upazila and District levels respectively. The Project Director (PD) will act as the GRO at the central level. Members of BEZA as discussed will be part of this committee. Apart from BEZA members, local upazilla land officer, local union land officer, male and female representatives from the affected population shall also be members of GRC.

- BEZA will hold the hearing within a week of receiving the complaint, keep detailed records of complaints, hearing and decision-acceptance and rejection, with reasons;
- If the decision made at this level is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, GRC will refer the case to the BEZA headquarters with details of the complaint and minutes of the hearing at the EZ level. BEZA will review the case and send its decision within 4 weeks or earlier;
- If the decision at any level is accepted by the aggrieved person, it will be binding on the enterprise where the perpetrator is employed.

The GRC at the EZ level will establish a simple computerized system to record the complaints, information on the complaints and perpetrators with names of the enterprises they are employed in, acceptance/rejection of the complaints by GRC/BEZA headquarters and the reason thereof, follow – up information that might be sought for periodic review of the EZ developmental activities.

### ***9.2. Information Campaign***

Attention of the stakeholders will be invited to the proposed redressal system for a quick, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims for enhanced compensation. They will also be advised to get their records of rights updated. All possible efforts will be put forth to motivate the affected landowners and structure owners for a voluntary and amicable settlement of their claims outside the court. Most of the issues will be settled out of court as far as possible. Handouts will be distributed among all the affected persons highlighting the prospects of amicable settlement of dispute in question, outside the court, speedy and at lesser expense along with the timetable of inquiries and spots inspections of the committee. Besides, public announcements will be made in affected areas. Press notes will be released in local newspapers to aid publicity.