

SIRAJGANJ ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Draft Report Annexure (Part 3)

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EQMS Consulting Limited
SIRAJGANJ
ECONOMIC ZONE
NESTING INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT

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Annex I: Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

I.1 Public Consultation and Disclosure

I.1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents all the stakeholders identified and consulted and elaborates on the main issues and concerns rose by these stakeholders during the detailed ESIA study. Stakeholders were identified during the ESIA study. Views from the general public, local leaders, surrounding institutions, communities and development partners who are interested in and/or would be potentially affected by the proposed project were consulted through interviews and public consultation meeting. The stakeholder consultations were held to ensure that interested and affected parties were informed of the project. The consultations allowed stakeholders to present their views concerning the proposed project. Recording stakeholders' views and preferences was essential to inform the identification of impacts and drawing effective mitigation measures that are presented in this report.

I.1.2 Approach and Methodology for Public Consultation& Disclosure Meeting

The approach undertaken for information disclosure and consultation involved the following key processes.

- Mapping and Identification of key stakeholders such as primary (direct project influence) and secondary (indirect project influence) stakeholders;
- Undertaking expert consultations, interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) with the respective stakeholders;
- Undertaking structured on field consultations, interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) with the respective stakeholders;
- Assessing the influence and impact of the project on these stakeholder groups;
- Summarizing of key findings and observations from the consultations; and
- Preparing a future stakeholder engagement strategy consultation plan for a more detailed assessment at a microscopic level considering the various project lifecycle phases and their implications on the stakeholder.

I.1.3 Stakeholder Assessment

A stakeholder is defined as “a person, group, or organization that has direct or indirect stake in a project/organization because it can affect or be affected by the Project or its Proponent’s actions, objectives, and policies”. Stakeholders vary in terms of degree of interest, influence and control they have over the Project or the proponent. In the present study, all the stakeholders have been primarily categorized into two categories that have been identified as:

- Primary Stakeholders: include people, groups, institutions that either have a direct influence on the project or are directly impacted (positively or adversely) by the project and its activities; and
- Secondary stakeholders: are those that have a bearing on the project and its activities by the virtue of their being closely linked or associated with the primary stakeholders and due to the influence, they have on the primary stakeholder groups.

- Apart from categorization, the stakeholders have also been classified in accordance with the level of influence they have over the project as well as their priority to the project proponent in terms of importance.
- The influence and priority have both been primarily rates as:
 - ✓ High Influence/Priority (Manage Closely): People who have high power and interest are grouped in this category. They always must be managed closely. This implies a high degree of influence of the stakeholder on the project in terms of participation and decision making or high priority for project proponent to engage that stakeholder.
 - ✓ Medium Influence/Priority (Keep Satisfied/ keep informed): People who have high power but low interest as well as who have high interest but low power should be kept satisfied or informed. This implies a moderate level of influence and participation of the stakeholder in the project as well as a priority level for project proponent to engage the stakeholder who are neither highly critical nor are insignificant in terms of influence.
 - ✓ Low Influence/Priority (Monitor with minimum effort): This implies a low degree of influence or interest of the stakeholder on the project in terms of participation and decision making or low priority for project proponent to engage that stakeholder.



Power/Interest Grid for Stakeholder Prioritization

How they are likely to feel about and react to the project, how best to engage them in the project and how best to communicate with them, are measured by getting answers of following questions;

- What financial or emotional interest do they have in the outcome of your work? Is it positive or negative?

- What motivates those most of all?
- What information do they want from the project?
- How do they want to receive information? What is the best way of communicating?
- What is their current opinion? Is it based on good information?
- Who influences their opinions generally?
- If they are not likely to be positive, what will win them around to support the project?
- What should be done to manage stakeholders' opposition?
- Who else might be influenced by stakeholders' opinions?

Stakeholders were talked directly and asked their opinions in building a successful relationship with them.

Table I 1: Stakeholder Mapping for the Project

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
Project Management				
Sirajganj Economic Zone Limited (SEZL)	Primary	SEZL is the primary project proponent own a controlling stake of 100% in the project.	Highest	- Primary project proponents; - Primary financial beneficiaries; - Responsible for all the project risks and impact liabilities; and - Responsible for establishment and operation of this project.
Project Financiers	Primary	- Financiers at the corporate and project level of SEZL for the project; - May include local and regional bank, national and international banks as well as development organization.	Highest	- Engagement is limited at the corporate management level. - Key participants in the decision making process. - Compliance to funding agencies' safeguard and other policies.
EPC Contractor/ Developers	Primary	Construct to deliver a functioning facility or asset to their clients.	Medium	- Carry out the detailed engineering design of the project; - Procure all the equipment and materials necessary; - carry out the works in accordance with the agreed scope of works and in accordance with the Contract.
External Stakeholders				

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
North West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL)	Primary	NWPGL is an enterprise of BPDB. This company was created in order to meet the prevailing demand of electricity and to solve the low voltage problem in the North West region of the country.	Medium	- Participation will increase during operation phase as BPDB is the primary authority for overseeing continual functioning of the power assets in Bangladesh; - High interests with low influence.
Pashchimanchal Gas Company Limited (PGCL)	Primary	- Wholly owned subsidiary of state controlled Petrobangla; - The main objective of this company is to distribute natural gas as a fuel through its Gas Distribution Pipeline to Household, Commercial, Industrial, and Power Plant etc. of Rajshahi Division.	Medium	- The gas supply agreement will be executed between the Project Company (yet to be formed) and PGCL; - Will provide gas supply for the Project; - Will assist the Project Company only in obtaining of necessary governmental licenses and permits; - The responsibility of design construction, commissioning and transfer of the gas pipeline from the plant to PGCL's connection point is that of the Project Company. - High interests with low influence.
Community				
Physically Displaced Households	Primary	Primarily includes households who are currently living within the proposed project site.	Medium	A total of 439 households have been identified in the proposed site of Phase-1 project. All households will lose their homestead land and

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
				immovable structures as well as need to be shifted their all movable structures before project activities started. However the affected households already been compensated for their loss of land and homestead; • As they have to shift thus displaced households will lose social ties & social capital that they have been developing since years; • High interest with low influence.
Economically Displaced Households (Farmers, Sharecroppers & Day Labours)	Primary	• Primarily includes depending households who have legal rights on agricultural land that is being acquired and do agricultural activities it; • Primarily includes depending households who don't have legal rights on agriculture land and do agricultural activities by sharecropping agreements; • Primarily includes depending households who don't have legal rights on agriculture land and earn from agriculture labours.	Medium	• 330 acre of total 415-acre acquired land is agricultural land; • Most of the agricultural land is cultivated twice in a year. Rice, Black Gram and Wheat are the most cultivated crops in this land; • Production rate of Rice is 1.1mon/decimal and that of Black Gram is 0.25mon/Decimal. Per mon market price of rice is BDT 600 and that of Black Gram is BDT 2000; • Significant numbers of farmers including landless, marginalized, small, medium and large categories

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
				are currently involved with agricultural activities in the proposed project site; • Landless farmers do sharecropping activities with the agricultural landowners based on proportional sharing conditions. Sometimes, some landless farmers get involved as day labour in agriculture activities; • Farmers (legal owners) usually get all the yields twice in a year. Sharecroppers get 1/2 Or 2/3 yields twice in a year. On the other hand, day labours earn at least 40 days from agriculture in a year; • 15-20% yields are kept for household consumptions and rests 85-80% yields are sold at market; • All Farmers (legal owners), Sharecroppers & Day labours will lose the access to the agriculture land permanently. Therefore, both income & livelihood will be impacted as the consequence of land acquisition; • High interest with low influence.

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
Common property Users	Primary	- Primarily includes the populations who use those seven Mosques for religious purposes situated inside the project boundary. - Primarily includes the school going children who go to those four schools situated in the project boundary - These religious institutions represents the social cohesion of a community which will break down - The chances of dropu out will increase due to distance of schools specially for the female students.	High	- Affected Mosques are Dakshinpara Jame Mashjid,UttarPara Jame Mashjid Maddhyapara Jame Mashjid at Chak Boyra Village, Dakshinpara Jame Mashjid & UttarPara Jame Mashjid at Khas Boroshimul Village and Bara Berakharua Hafizia Madrasha Jame Mashjid & Purbapara Jame Mashjid at Bara Berakharua Village - All the above-mentioned community people use these religious institutions and are very much concerned regarding this. - Affected Schools are Jamunabali govt. primary school, Bara Berakharua govt. primary school, Nakpata gov. primary school & Manab Mukti Academy (which is now operational). - Students from Khas Barashimul, Barashimul Panchasona, Dharma Chithalia, Chak Boyra, Baira Machhun, Fulbaria and Birhati usually come for accessing school facilities in these above-mentioned schools. - Interest & Influence High.

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
Vulnerable Households	Primary	Primarily includes those households who underlie in low yearly income and female/handicapped/ elderly person headed.	Medium	- Vulnerable households have common tendency to fail cope up with the drastic change of the existing settings. It results impoverishment of the vulnerable households. - Vulnerability can be defined by who underlies below poverty line, elderly, women and handicapped headed households. - Interest is high with low influence
Local Community	Primary	Primarily includes adjacent community to the project site.	Medium	- Improvement in infrastructure in the area - Project will bring development to the area - Increase in employment opportunities and preference in job. - Approach road will be developed near future; - Business/Economic condition will be improved; - Community will be the receptor of possible dust emission or traffic accident;

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
				- Community infrastructures and facilities will be shared by the influx of labours; - High interest with low influence;
Regulatory/Administrative Authorities & Agencies				
Dept. of Environment, Bangladesh, DoE	Primary	The Department of Environment is the primary government regulatory authority for Environmental protection in Bangladesh.	High	- Government Regulatory agency to provide Environmental Clearance (EC) to the project based on evaluation and approval of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study; - Responsible for monitoring project's Environmental compliance throughout the project lifecycle; - High influence and high interest.
Department of Agriculture	Secondary	Local governmental agency responsible for implementation of governmental agricultural activities;	Medium	- Impact on total Upazilas' agriculture land and agricultural production. - Dust may decrease the agricultural and vegetation production. - Ground water level may get depleted due to excessive ground water intake. - Interest level is high with low

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
Department of Fisheries	Secondary	Local governmental agency responsible for implementation of governmental fisheries activities	Medium	- Existing Canal should be kept as it is or indigenous fisheries supply will be reduced dramatically in the local area. - Water and fisheries may be negatively impacted by water disposal in adjacent canal. - Interest level is high with low influence.
Department of Education	Secondary	Local governmental agency responsible for implementation of governmental educational activities	Medium	- Dust and heavy vehicle may create obstacle for students for going educational institute. Thus, proper mitigation measures should be employed by the proponent - Interest high with low influence
Department of Public Health Engineering	Secondary	Local governmental agency responsible for implementation of governmental public health activities	Medium	- Accidental spillage may pollute soil as well as ground water that causes public health vulnerable. - Interest high with low influence
Political Administration				
Upazila (Sub District Level) Political	Secondary	Elected representative of people at sub-district level for a fixed tenure.	Medium	- Key linkage between the community and the project proponent - Low interest with high influence

Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
Union leaders & local representatives	Secondary	Elected representative at ward level i.e. village level for a fixed tenure.	Medium	- Plays important role in providing public opinion and sentiment on the project - Empowered to provide consent and authorization for establishment of project on behalf of the community - Low interest with high influence

Other Institutional Stakeholders Groups

Local NGOs and Community & Social Welfare Groups (CSWG)	Secondary	- Microfinance agencies, social welfare groups and charitable organizations working in the area. These are: - Social Health and Rehabilitation Program - Bandhan Samaj Unnayan Songstha - Maternity and Child Health care Center - Bangladesh Sonali Sanstha - Bangladesh Nibaran Kendra - Green Step - Dip Shetu - Palli Rakkha Sangstha - Center for Community Development Services - Development for Disadvantaged People etc. - Full list of all the NGOs of Sirajganj Sadar can be found from the following link: http://ngoab.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/	Low	- No major involvement in the project as per today - Possible inclusion during future stages of the project with respect to community welfare activities is low - Low interest with low influence
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Stakeholders	Category of stakeholder	Brief profile	Overall influence on the project	Basis of Influence Rating
		files/ngoab.portal.gov.bd/page/9f7ee9d7_37bd455c_913b_d826128d91ba/Local%20NGOs%20(41).pdf		

I.1.3.1 Information disclosure and consultation

Number of consultation exercises was conducted during this phase of ESIA preparation. The stakeholders consulted include local People, community in the vicinity of project area, local elected representatives and other external stakeholders such as government officials. The details of consultations held with issues raised or discussed and suggestions provided by the respective stakeholders are presented in below **Table I 2**.

A combination of mixed methods of information disclosure and consultation process was adopted at this stage of ESIA preparation. The method selected for consultation was basically designed keeping in mind the profile of the stakeholders, type of information desired and level of engagement required. In each consultation session the consultant introduced themselves, introduced the project and the purpose of engagement with the respective stakeholder. The primary methods followed in the consultation process are:

- Key Informant Interview (KII);
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD); and
- Public Consultation Meeting (PCM).

I.1.3.1.1 Key informant interview

Details of key informant interview with major stakeholders is given below

Table I 2: Details of Key informant interview (Belkuchi Upazila)

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
31/07/2019	Department of Fisheries	1. Md. Ayub Ali, Fisheries Officer, Belkuchi Upazila, Sirajganj 2. Md. Abdul Halim, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Mehedi Hasan, Assistant Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited	• Type of fishing activity • Protected area or designated fish sanctuary within PIA (5 KM up and down stream) • Details on the key species of fishes observed in adjacent Rivers and water bodies • Critically endangered fish species • Total number of fishermen • Details of Fishing production • Amount of fish captured from the river • Commercial fish drying activity • Possible threats in fisheries as the consequence of proposed Economic Zone.	• Fishermen use traditional net, Curent net, Moshari net, Moi net and push net for fishing. • No major fishing sanctuary is in project surrounding area. • Ruhit, Katla, Mrigel, Carp, Bata, Baim, Boal, Ilish, Batashi, Bash patari, Chela are the present fish species found in the area. • Mohashol, Veda, Pangash and Chitol are the critically endangered fish species • A total of 969 registered fishermen identified and 2500 fish cultivator in Belkuchi Upazila. • About 4403.5 Metric ton fish captured is recorded in Belkuchi Upazila. • Capturing fish is dependent on the season. During the monsoon period a small group of fisherman catches about 10/12 kg fish every day which market value is BDT 1000 to 1200 per Kg. • No Commercial fish drying activities are carried out. • Heavy metal and chemical may use in the Proposed Economic Zone. Appropriate measures should be taken for not contaminating the open water bodies.

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
				Affected fishermen, who can't continue to fishing activities as the consequence of the project, should be considered for livelihood assistance for alternative income generation.
31/07/2019	Department of Agriculture	1. Kollan Proshad Paul, Agriculture Officer, Belkuchi Upazila, Sirajganj 2. Md. Abdul Halim, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Mehedi Hasan, Assistant Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited	- Possibility to encroach the agricultural land - Information on the cropping pattern in the area and agricultural practices - Number of farmer community around the proposed bridge site - Agricultural production per acre - Price of paddy and Mustard - Possible threats in Agriculture as the consequence of proposed Economic Zone.	- Yes, there is possibility to encroach the agricultural land. - Mustard-Boro Amon-Jute, Black Gram-Wheat-Jute, Black Gram-Wheat-Sesame, Grass Pea-Jute-T Amon, Black gram- Wheat- T Amon are the exiting cropping pattern in this area. - Common agricultural products are Rice, Mustard, Jute, Potato, Lentil, and Vegetables. - About 5632 registered farmers found in Rajapur Union who are actively involved in agriculture The agricultural practices in the region are a mix of both cultivating one's own land as well as sharecropping - Wage rate in agricultural labor vary from season to season 450-500 tk. - Authority should maintain proper waste management system for dumping waste and ETP must be installed.
31/07/2019	Department of Education	1. Md. Mofazzal Hossain, Assistant Education officer, Belkuchi Upazila, Sirajganj	- General educational institution information; - Possible threats in Education as the	- There are two (2) primary schools are situated within project boundary which will be relocated. - Use less noise generating machines

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
		2. Md. Abdul Halim, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Mehedi Hasan, Assistant Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited	consequence of proposed Economic Zone; • What short of awareness need to highlight during this construction phase;	• Considering not creating any dust during construction period. • Enough mask and caution sign will be required for the health and safety of the school going students. • Reduce Air and noise pollution. • Industrial solid wastes dump the safe place. • Ensure the waste water treatment. • SEZL may help by contributing in the improvement of the existing schools' facilities.

Table I 3: Details of Key informant interview (Sadar Upazila)

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
28/08/2019	Department of Fisheries	1. Md. Anwar Hossain, Senior Upazila Fisheries Officer, Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj 2. Md. Monirul Kabir, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Md. Al Mussabir Hossen, Consultant,	• Type of fishing activity • Protected area or designated fish sanctuary within PIA (5 KM up and down stream) • Details on the key species of fishes observed in adjacent Rivers and water bodies	• Fishermen use traditional Ber Net, Boro fash, Bujhri Net, Thela net, Jhaki Net, Borshi which is mostly locally named use for fishing. • No major fishing sanctuary is in project surrounding area. They have temporary protected area for the time November to March in Jamuna branch. • Ruhit, Katla, Carp, Boal, Ilish, Bash patari, Chela, Aor, Baija, Pangash, Gojar, Baghair, etc. are the present fish species found in the river area. Roui, Katla, Mrigel, Silver, Brigret, Telapia Local Shing,

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
		EQMS Consulting Limited	• Critically endangered fish species • Total number of fishermen • Details of Fishing production • Amount of fish captured from the river • Commercial fish drying activity • Possible threats in fisheries as the consequence of proposed Economic Zone.	Magur, Pabda, Gulsha, etc are cultivated in local pond. • Baghair, Gojar, and Aor are critically endangered fish species found the area. • A total of 1826 registered fishermen identified in Upazila level and 225 fishermen in Saidabad Union. • There is no fisherman community in the project area. • No demonstrated pond found in the project area. • About 4403.5 Metric ton fish captured is recorded in Belkuchi Upazila. • Capturing fish is depending on the season. During the monsoon period a small group of fisherman catches about 8/10 kg fish every day which market value is BDT 1200 to 1500 per Kg. • Monthly average income of a fisherman is Tk. 8000 to Tk. 10000 which varied in season and capturing amount of fish. • Against the demand of 9390 metric tons per year, the production of fish is sadar upazila is 9466 metric tons per year. The surplus of fish production in Sadar Upazila is 76 metric tons per year. In Saidabad union the production is 1180 metric tons per year. • Defiantly, there will be impact of industrialization on fish migration or breeding. • There are available freshwater dolphins found which observed near about six months ago at Jamuna Bridge.

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
				- Waste water need to be treated as per the Govt. law before discharging. - Water flow of the branch of Jamuna river need to be ensured for fish breeding, nursing and migration during operation period.
28/08/2019	Department of Agriculture	1. Md. Rostom Ali, Agriculture Officer, Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj 2. Md. Monirul Kabir, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Md. Al Mussabir Hossen, Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited	- Possibility to encroach the agricultural land - Information on the cropping pattern in the area and agricultural practices - Number of farmer community around the proposed bridge site - Agricultural production per acre - Price of paddy and Mustard - Possible threats in Agriculture as the consequence of proposed Economic Zone.	- Yes, there is possibility to encroach the agricultural land. - Robi, Kharif 1, Kharif 2 - Mustard- Boro_Patit, Boro-Patit-Ropa Aman, Lentil-Patit- Dhoincha, Lentil-Bona Aush-Patit, Plus-Bona Amon-Patit, Tishi-Bona Aush_patit, Wheat-Jute-Patit, Mustard-Boro-T Aman, Wheat-Jute-T Aman, Wheat-Jute-Black Gram, Vegetable-Vegetable-T Aman, Chinese Almond-Patit-Patit, Patit-Sesame-Patit, Boro-Patit-Patit, Maize-Patit-Patit, Sun flower-Patit-Patit, Lentile-Jute-Rupa Aman, Saffron-Vegetable-Rupa Aman, Potato-Jute-Rupa Aman, Ginger- Patit,-Patit, Turmeric-Patit-Patit, Fruit garden-Patit-Patit, Papaya-Patit-Patit are the exiting cropping pattern in this area. - Common agricultural products are Rice (Bona Aman, Bona Aush, Rupa Aush) Mustard, Jute, Potato, Lentil, Maize, Sesame, green chili, Turmeric, Saffron, , Chinse Almond, Corianter, Ginger. Banana, Cowan, and Vegetables. - About 77820 registered farmers found in Saidabad Upazila and 8560 farmers found in Saidabad Union who are actively involved in agriculture The

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
				agricultural practices in the region are a mix of both cultivating one's own land as well as sharecropping • about 69% populations are engaged in agricultural cultivation at Sadar and 80% in Saidabad Union. • Flood, drought, disease of paddy like Blur/Blast, are the main constrain of crop production in sadar upazila. • Wage rate in agricultural labor vary from season to season 550-600 tk. • Authority should maintain proper waste management system for dumping waste.
28/08/2019	Department of Education	1. Md. Apel Mahmud, Education officer, Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj 2. Md. Monirul Kabir, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Md. Al Mussabir Hossen, Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited	• General educational institution information; • Possible threats in Education as the consequence of proposed Economic Zone; • What short of awareness need to highlight during this construction phase;	• There are 01 primary school named Jamuna Bali Govt. Primary School, Saidabad, Sirajganj which is situated within project boundary and need to be relocated. Another academic school named Manob Mukti Academy also will be affected due to project activity. • Nearest schools are Char Saprui GPS, Belutia GPS, Purba Mohonpur GPS, Sathianpur GPS which will be affected indirectly. • During construction period there will be transportation problem to adjacent villages students for their movement. • Ambient air and noise population also will be a threat for the students. • Need proper safety protection during the construction period.

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
				• Need to spray on a time basis for controlling the dust. • Must keep all the materials and machines in safe places and need fence around the project area.
28/08/2019	Department of Forest	1. Md. Ibrahim Khalil, Assistant Conservation of Forrest, Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj 2. Md. Monirul Kabir, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Md. Al Mussabir Hossen, Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited	• Designated area for reservation • Available tree, wild species • Endangered, threatened, vulnerable species of flora & fauna	• There is no protected area around the project site; • Eucalyptus, Akashmoni, Mango, Jackfruit, Berry, Coconut, Betel nut, etc. • No available wild animal found in the project site; • Vulnerable, threatened, and endangered species are also not found around the area; • Need to prepare green belt around the project site • Social forestry program need to introduce for the green environment.
28/08/2019	Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE)	1. Md. Ahsan Habib, Sub Assistant Engineer, Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj 2. Md. Monirul Kabir, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Md. Al Mussabir Hossen, Consultant,	• Sources of drinking water • Depthless of ground water • Tube well and deep tube well • Quality of ground water • Arsenic contamination	• Shallow tube-well is the main water sources in the study area. • Average depth of the ground water is 200-280 ft. • Number of tube-well in Saidabad union is 420. • There is no deep tube-well in the study area. • Iron is the major problem in the area. • 1.72% tube-well are found arsenic contaminated. • Due to over extraction of ground water during operation period may hamper the ground water level.

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
		EQMS Consulting Limited	Impact and mitigations	- Using surface water is another good options for the SEZL instead of ground water. - Regular monitoring of ground water level by the SEZL authority. - Using WTP for recycling waste water.
29/08/2019	Department of Livestock, Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj.	1. Dr. Md. Harunur Rashid, Upazila Livestock Officer, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj. 2. Md. Abdul Halim, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited 3. Md. Monirul Kabir, Sr. Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited	- Sources of Feed for livestock - Shortage of feed for livestock - Diseases of livestock - familiarity of livestock or poultry in the study area - Percentage of people involve in this sector	- Main sources of local food are from the local company of Sirajganj. Main foods are maize field, local grass like Napier, Parra. - But, still there is a shortage of food for the livestock. - The common diseases are Anthrax, FMD, BO, HS, Ranikhet, Cholera, Pox. - Cattle and Milky are mostly familiar here rather than poultry. - Due to project activity the livestock will lose their grazing field. - Suggested for agro based industry in the proposed SEZL.
29/08/2019	Department of Fire Service and Civil Defense	1. Md. Abdul Hamim, Warehouse Inspector, Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj	- About the project and its location - Perception about the project - Preparation of any incident to combat - Obstacle to reach the project site and mitigations	- Yes, they know the project location and have concern if any incidents happen in future. - They are always ready to combat any kind of incidents. - There is no obstacle to reach the project site but road communication need to be more easiest. - Authority should install fire hydrant for their safety and two times in a year should arrange drill session for all.

Date	Stakeholder Details	Details of participants	Issues discussed/raised	Outcomes of the Brief
			• Training regarding firefighting	

I.1.3.1.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus group Discussion (FGD) is a small, but demographically diverse group of people and whose reactions are studied especially in market research or political analysis in guided or open discussions about a proposed project or something else to determine the reactions that can be expected from a larger population. It is a form of qualitative research consisting of interviews in which groups of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards the project, service, concept, advertisement, idea or packaging. Questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk with other group members.

Discussion was held with the local people at near the proposed project site. Date, location and the number of participants of each discussion is listed in **Table I 4**. Different categories of local people were grouped and discussed with many issues to capture their perceptions. The summary of focus group discussions (FGDs) is shown in **Table I 5**.

Table I 4: Details of Focus Group Discussion (FGDS)

Sl.	Date	Location of the FGD	Participants		Category of participants
			Total	Group	
1.	30/07/2019	Khas Boro Shimul	7	Male	Local Community, Land Owners and Farmers
2.	30/07/2019	Khas Boro Shimul	8	Female	Housewife
3.	28/08/2019	Chakboyra	09	Male	Local Community, Fisherman, Senior citizen
4.	29/08/2019	Boro Berakharua	12	Male	Local Community, Fisherman, Senior citizen

Table I 5: Summary of Focus Group Discussion with Local Community, Land Users/Owners and Farmers and Housewife

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion, comments and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
General perception and awareness about the proposed project	Most of the participants are in favor of the project and have been made aware through the various surveys that have taken place.	Consultants made a clear description about the proposed project. People are aware about the project in project study area.
Perception regarding the land acquisition	Most of the participants have positive perception regarding the	All development projects require land acquisition which

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion, comments and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
	land acquisitions. Though, this land acquisition will create landlessness for the limited affected peoples but for the national development it can be considered if properly compensated.	causes land loss. But in compared to national development this loss is very negligible.
Support of local people for the proposed project	Almost everybody said that they will support the project and advised the Consultants to take precautions in the environmental and social mitigations to avoid the various impacts anticipated during the preconstruction, construction and operation stages of the project.	The Consultants informed that during the design and layout of all infrastructures all the adverse impacts have been anticipated.
Does the proposed Project create any problem with ambient air, noise quality or water quality?	Most of the Participants don't have proper knowledge regarding this issue. Few emphasized that "client should take care surrounding environment of the proposed project".	Impact of the project upon ambient air, noise quality, water quality has been assessed during EIA study.
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project? On the other hand, any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Participants requested that environmental hotspots (like school, hospital, graveyard etc.) should be avoided as much as possible. Moreover, dust suppression, noise mitigation must be considered.	Dust suppression measures and noise mitigation will be considered in the EMP.
How do other people who are not land owner/land users	Some people do sharecropping production. These people are usually landless. They don't have	-These people will be considered for the workforce

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion, comments and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
depend on the acquired land?	land but they rent this land for specific time duration to produce crop for their livelihood.	during the construction and operation period of the SEZ.
What should be done to minimize the livelihood impacts on sharecroppers and agricultural labor?	If land owners/land users lost their land, sharecroppers won't manage to cultivate on other land users/owners' land as sharecropping is incurred on the basis of personal relationship. They assumed that permanent seasonal inactivity will be happened as a result. They think that if project proponent considers employing them in the project works based on their skills or assisting them to get alternative occupations, this will help them to restore their livelihood.	Study will propose to design and implement proper livelihood restoration plan for the affected persons.
What should be done to minimize the livelihood impacts on the land users? (land users/owners, sharecroppers)	Land compensation should be compatible to market price so that land users/owners can buy land in adjacent area. Some believed that land availability is another challenge for the affected farmers. Sometimes farmers may not be able to buy land in the adjacent area; in that case it won't be possible to go miles for doing agricultural production. Moreover, sharecropper will not get any land compensation but they will be affected. So, affected persons should be given priority when job opportunity creates in the proposed project site.	Extra privileges for the affected persons in getting job respective to their skills will be proposed.

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion, comments and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
Is the proposed project going to provide better traffic system?	All the participants assumed that traffic will be increased after the proposed project starting its construction. Participants came to the consensus that better traffic system should be developed by the proponent.	Design measures such as increased number of sign board, road mark, bump etc. will be proposed to develop.
Protected areas (national parks, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites) if any	There is no such kind of protected area in proposed project construction site.	No concerns over the park, the nearest sites with terms of cultural or religious significance are far from the project area. Project is designed to avoid most of those structures.
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/unemployment/underemployment	Employment opportunity is expected to increase in the project area. Participants expected that local people might be given priority for employing in the required fields.	Job chance and employment will be enhanced and promoted once the construction is started. Will propose to pay extra priority for the local people.
Others Benefits	Most of the participants believed that infrastructural development will be accelerated. Secondly, majority also believed that basic services and business opportunity will also be increased.	
Other Negative Impacts	This proposed project will produce a large amount of waste periodically. Most of the participants believed that in absence of proper waste management plan and proper implementation, living standards of surrounding community will be hampered.	Proper waste management plan and implementation will be proposed.

I.1.3.1.3 Public Consultation Meeting (PCM)

1st Public Consultation Meeting:

The first public consultation meeting was held on 1st August 2019 at the Hall Room of Rajapur Union Parishad, Rajapur, Belkuchi, Sirajganj, which is adjacent from the project site. Prior to the notice, the project proponent prepared the invitation letter together with the notice of the meeting in Bangali language and announced to the invitees, who are villagers in Rajapur Union and relevant governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and anyone who are interested. Basically, information on the meeting was announced to the invitees 3 days in advance before the meeting by sending invitation letters to the respective invitees.

The proceedings commenced at 12:00 pm and was presided by the Samia Sobur, Chairman, Rajapur Union, Belkuchi, Sirajganj. The meeting was attended by a total of 70 people (Attendance sheet have been attached in Annex-I.2), which represent the elected representatives of Rajapur Union, non-government organization, local people including women and senior citizen, local school teachers, and local mosque imams.

Md. Abdul Halim, Senior Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited welcomed the participants in the stakeholder consultation meeting. Mr. Halim gave a brief introduction of the proposed Sirajganj Economic Zone Limited (SEZL) project. After the brief, the floor was opened for questions and suggestions from the participants. The key points raised by the stakeholders with responses provided by the project sponsor and consultant are summarized in **Table I 6**.

After the completion of this session, Ms. Samia Sobur, Chairman, Rajapur Union, Belkuchi, Sirajganj gave her concluding remarks. At the end, Ms. Sobur gave the vote of thanks to all the participants; the stakeholder consultation meeting was concluded.

2nd Public Consultation Meeting:

The 2nd Public Consultation Meeting was held on 29 August 2019 at the Manab Mukti Academy School located at Khash Baro Shimul, Bango Bondhu Bridge West sub, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj, which is located about 0.5 km away from the project site. The meeting commenced at 12:00 pm and was presided by Mr. Md. Abdul Aziz Mondol, Union Parishad Member, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj. The meeting was attended by more than 90 peoples (Attendance sheet have been attached in Annex- I.2), which represent the elected representatives (including Chairman) of Saidabad Union, non-government organization, local people, local school teacher, local mosque imams and senior citizen.

Md. Abdul Halim, Senior Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited delivered a brief introduction of the proposed Sirajganj Economic Zone Limited (SEZL) project. After the brief, the floor was opened for questions and suggestions from the participants. The key points raised by the stakeholders with responses provided by the project sponsor and consultant are summarized in **Table I 6**.

After the completion of the open discussion session, Mr. Md. Abdul Aziz Mondol, Union Parishad Member, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj delivered his concluding remarks. At the end, he gave vote of thanks to all the participants of the Public Consultation Meeting.

. Photo-documentation of 1st and 2nd Public Consultation Meetings have been presented in Annexure- I.3. Paper clippings also have been attached in Annexure- I.4.

Methodology

Prior to the notice, SEZL consulted with the union leader and was requested to conduct the consultation/meeting at the Manab Mukti Academy School where there is enough space for more than 100 persons under the shadow. The venue was selected in terms of easy accessibility from villages in and around Sirajganj Economic Zone. The project proponent published the advance newspaper notice on 28 August 2019 in two daily local newspapers named “The Daily Jamuna Probaho” for organizing the Public Consultation Meeting (Paper clippings have been attached in Annex- I.5). Beside this, miking (especially in mosque) was also done at community level.

3rd Consultation Meeting

3rd Public Consultation Meeting:

The 3rd Public Consultation Meeting was held on 28 September 2019 at Jamunabali Govt. Primary School located at Khash Baro Shimul, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj. Prior to the notice, SEZL consulted with the union leader and was requested to conduct the consultation/meeting at the school premises where there is enough space for more than 100 persons under the shadow. The venue was selected in terms of easy accessibility from villages in and around Sirajganj Economic Zone. The project proponent published the advance newspaper notice on 26 September 2019 in one daily local newspapers named “The Daily Jamuna Probaho” for organizing the Public Consultation Meeting (Paper clippings have been attached in Annex- I.5). Beside this, miking (especially in mosque) was also done at community level. The meeting commenced at 12:30 pm and was presided by Mr. Md. Abdul Aziz Mondol, Union Parishad Member, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj.

The meeting was attended by more than 150 people but they deny to sign in attendance sheet because they were afraid of doing signature repeatedly. They said that the attendees were same and in previous two consultation meeting they already signed. They also said that without paying settled remaining grant value they will not sign any document further.

Mr. Mussabir Hossen, Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited delivered a presentation to disclose the ESIA findings to the affected peoples and participants as well with a brief introduction of the proposed Sirajganj Economic Zone Limited (SEZL) project. After the presentation, the floor was opened for questions and suggestions from the participants. The key points raised by the stakeholders with responses provided by the project sponsor and consultant are summarized in **Table I 1**.

After the completion of the open discussion session Mr. Shawon Mahmud, Head of Finance, SEZL, meet the concern issues raised by the participants. Later on Brig. Gen. (Rtd.) M F Rashid, Project Director, SEZL delivered his valuable speech and thanked to all. Mr. Md. Abdul Aziz Mondol, Union Parishad Member, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj delivered his concluding remarks. At the end, he gave vote of thanks to all the participants of the Public Consultation Meeting.

Photo-documentation of 3rd Public Consultation Meetings have been presented in Annexure-I.3

Table I 6: Stakeholder Consultation Minutes (1st PCM))

Sl.	Name	Address	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Counter-measure
1	Adbur Rashid	Private Service, Rajapur Union, Belkuchi, Upazila, Sirajganj	- We are very happy to know that local people will be privileged by the all benefits of EZ. - Proper land value should be provided to the project affected landowners. Otherwise, they will be marginalized or become landless. In that case, other benefits of EZ may not solely be sufficient to restore their livelihood.	The project sponsor assured that SEZL will implement fully the proper compensation plan for the affected landowners and livelihood of the local communities.
2	Abdul Matin	Businessman, Rajapur Union, Belkuchi Upazila, Sirajganj	- The adjacent peoples may be directly affected adversely by air and water pollution. Is there any consideration to protect the local community? - Business opportunities will be increased.	The project sponsor agreed to the suggestions made and confirmed that industries will be established in accordance to the DoE regulation. Therefore, air and water pollution will be reduced to a minimum level.
3	Samia Sabur	Chairman, Rajapur Union, Belkuchi Upazila, Sirajganj	- She welcomed the project and eagerly waiting for its implementation stage of the project. - She requested to assess the affected person properly so that no one can be out of list. - She opined that proper compensation policy should apply for affected land and household owners so that they can restore their livelihood easily. - Employment opportunities should be given based on the priority of local people according to their educational qualification. If needed training and skills development programme can be initiated for the locals as well.	- The project sponsor thanked the Chairman for her suggestions and confirmed that all the mitigation measures will be taken care by the project to avoid any significant impact on the environment. - SEZL will applied proper compensation policy for the affected people. - SEZL will provide adequate opportunity to local people for employment during the construction and operation phase of the project.

Sl.	Name	Address	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Counter-measure
			• She also opined that proper firefighting system should be installed and security system should be high. • Environmental issues should be keep in regular monitoring.	

Table I 7: Stakeholder Consultation Minutes (2nd PCM)

1	Md. Janib Sheikh	Businessman, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj	• We welcome this project in our area. • The promises mentioned in the speech must be fulfilled.	• The project sponsor agreed to the suggestions made. It was also confirmed that all the mitigation measures will be taken care by the project to avoid any significant impact on the surroundings.
2	Md. Abdul Aziz Mondol,	Union Parishad Member, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj	• Importance should be given to the local people on employment opportunity. • Work should be done nicely according to the promise given to the people. It should not be delayed.	• The project sponsor agreed to the suggestions made.
3	Md. Fazlur Rashid	Project Director, Sirajganj Economic Zone Ltd.	• During the execution of the project, we have received lot of co-operation from the local people and elected representatives. • We are also expecting similar co-operation during the implementation of this project.	
4	Md. Nabilul Islam	Chairman, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj	• The project is good for the surrounding people, as it will generate employment and other business opportunities for the locals.	• The project sponsor thanked the Chairman and assured that the mitigation measures which will come out as part of the Environmental and Social Impact

-
- There are negative impacts on the environment, which may result in crop damage, possibility of diseases, and may also have health impacts.
 - We welcome this project; however, the project should adhere with the mitigation measures mentioned during the speech and all work should be carried out as per the law.
 - The workers that will be employed in the project execution should be skillful and expert.
-
- assessment will be fulfilled.
 - Adequate mitigation measures have already been embedded in the project design in order to mitigate environmental risks.
 - The emission and discharge standards as prescribed by the World Bank group and the Department of Environment, Government of Bangladesh will be fully complied in this project.
-

Table I 7: Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (3rd PCM))

SI	Name	Occupation and Address	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Counter-measure
1	Mr. Joynal Abedin	Farmer, Chakboyra, Saidabad Union, Sadar, Sirajganj	- They received 12,300 BDT per decimal only for land value as grant but waiting for reaming grant value for household and trees. - Without the reaming grant values, they will not move anywhere and SEZL will not be able to start the project work.	The project sponsor assured that SEZL disbursed the amount to DC office for the affected persons. It's now a matter of official process.
2	Khairul Islam	Privet Service, Fulbaria, Sirajganj	The adjacent location and peoples may be directly affected adversely environmental pollution. Is there any consideration to protect the adjacent local community?	- SEZL is also concern about this issue. They confirmed that SEZL will build wall boundary. - Air and water pollution will be reduced to a minimum level so that adjacent environment may not be polluted. - Water spray will be given continuously in the project site during the construction period. - There will be waste management system. - ETP will be used for water treatment.
3	Azad	Farmer, Chakboyra, Saidabad Union, Sadar, Sirajganj	Employment opportunities should give based on the priority of local people according to their educational qualification.	SEZL will provide adequate opportunity to local people for employment during the construction and operation phase of the project.
4	Md. Moazzem	Business, Khash Boro Shimul,	Firstly, they need the rehabilitation and then all development work will be started.	The project sponsor agreed to the suggestions made. It was also confirmed

	Hossain	Saidabad Union, Sadar, Sirajganj	• Employment opportunities need to be assured.	that they will start working simultaneously for the development of SEZL and rehabilitation for the 753 affected households.
5	Mr. Yousof	Govt. Service, Khasboro Shimul, Sirajganj	• He opined that rehabilitation should be in Sadar upazila for the affected household of Chakboayra and Borshomul.	• They informed that all social facilities and utility services will be given for all in a boundary.
6	Md. Abdul Aziz Mondol	Union Parishad Member, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj	• Rehabilitation process should be completed in phase-I. • Importance should be given to the local people on employment opportunity. • Requested for not to pollute the outside of the project site as well.	• The project sponsor agreed to the suggestions made and assured that they will be concern about that. • Adequate mitigation measures have already been embedded in the project design in order to mitigate environmental risks.
7	Jony	Business, Borshimul Panchosona, Saidabad Union, Sadar, Sirajganj	• They demanded their reaming grant value as early as possible.	
8	S M Shawon Mahmud	Head of Finance, Sirajganj Economic Zone Limited	• All the industries will be environment friendly so that environmental pollutions will not be big issue. • In phase-I 439 household will be relocated in rehabilitation area.	
9	Brig. Gen. (Rtd.) M F Rashid	Project Director, Sirajganj Economic Zone Ltd.	• They already identified 753 affected household for rehabilitation and proposed for rehabilitation area in south side of project site at Berakharua, Rajapur Union, Belkuchi	

Upazila.

- All kinds of social facilities will be given to the rehabilitation area for easy access.
 - He confirmed that initial employment opportunities have been created by engaging different work through the sub-contractor.
 - He assured that rehabilitation construction will be started along with the development of Phase-I.
 - He confirmed that two years ago the grant value for SEZL BDT 297 Core has been transferred to DC and now it's govt. official process for disbursing remaining the amount to the affected peoples.
 - During the execution of the project, he received lot of co-operation from the local people and elected representatives.
 - He is expecting co- operation during the implementation of this proposed project from local community.
-

I.2 Attendance Sheet :- Stakeholder Consultation

PCM 1st Phase – (Belkuchi Upazila)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Sirajgonj Economic Zone at Sirajgonj Sadar Upazila under Sirajgonj District

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location: বাদামার ইউনিয়ন, পাবনা জেলা, সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলা
Date: ০২-০৮-২০২০
Time: ১২:০০

Sl.	Name of Participant	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	আব্দুল হামিদ	কৃষক	০১৮১১২৩৬৩৭	
2	মোঃ নূরুল ইসলাম	কৃষক	০১৭১৮১৭৭১৫৫	
3	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৮৬৫৬৫৮৭৫৫	
4	মোঃ আবদুল মালেক	কৃষক	০১৮৫৫-৯৩৮৩২০	
5	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক		
6	মুজাম্মিল	কৃষক	০১৭০৩১৮২০৮১	
7				
8	মোঃ আলিম	✓	০১৮৫১৭০১৮৭২	
9	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭০২৭০৬০৬৫৭	
10	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭৬৬০৬৫৮২০	
11	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭২৫৫০৫৫২৬	
12	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক		
13	মোঃ আলিম	✓	০১৭০৮০৬৮২৮৫	
14	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭৭৬৫৭৮১	
15	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৮৫১৩১৮৫৭৫	
16	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭১৭৬২৫৫৭৬	
17	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭২৮-৬০৮৫০৭	
18	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭৩৩৫৫৭২৭৫	
19	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭৭১০৫৮৩৬৫	
20	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭৫৫৩৪৭৫১৩	
21	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০০৬৫২৬০৮৭৭০	
22	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭৬০০৮১০৬০৬০৬	
23	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক	০১৭১০১৬০৭৬৮	
24	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক		
25	মোঃ আলিম	কৃষক		

মোঃ আলিম
২৬/ মোঃ আলিম
২৭/ মোঃ আলিম

Sl.	Name of Participant	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
53	মাহবুব	হাফ	-	১৭/২৬
54	হুসেন হানি	হাফ	০১৭০৫১৭৭৭৭২	Jewel
55	আনওয়ার	হাফ		Aleem
56	আমর	হাফ	০১৭১১৩৫৪৫৭	আমর
57	মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	হাফ	০১৬২৪৪৫৩৫৩	Amr
58	মাহবুব হোসেন	হাফ	-	১৭/২৬
59	হাফ	হাফ	-	হাফ
60				
61	হাফ হোসেন	হাফ	০১৭৩২৭৩০২৩৮	মা: হাফ
62	মা: মোহাম্মদ	হাফ	০১৭২৭৪৭৩৩৫০	
63	হাফ হোসেন	হাফ	০১৭৩২০৭৩৭৭২	হাফ হোসেন
64	আবদুল	হাফ	০১৮৩৮১৫৭০৬	আবদুল
65	হাফ	হাফ	-	হাফ
66	হাফ	হাফ	০১৭১৭২৬৭১০	হাফ
67	মির্জা হোসেন	হাফ	-	মির্জা
68	আবদুল হাফ	হাফ	-	আবদুল
69				
70	আবদুল হাফ	হাফ	-	আবদুল হাফ
71				
72				
73				
74				
75				
76				
77				
78				
79				
80				

PCM 1st Phase (Sirajganj Sadar Upajila)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Sirajganj Economic Zone at Sirajganj Sadar Upajila under Sirajganj District

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location: Manab Mukti Academy Date: 29-08-19 Time: 12:00 PM

Sl.	Name of Participant	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	শ্রী: নূরুজ্জামান	কাজ		
2	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	কাজ		
3	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		01921873141	
4				
5				
6	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ কামরুজ্জামান		01795-905343	
7	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর		01728-248644	
8	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী		013185744	
9	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		01733547275	
10	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ কামরুজ্জামান			
11	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ কামরুজ্জামান		01726-6678	
12				
13	কামরুজ্জামান		01791265	
14				
15	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		01726-6678	
16	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম			
17	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম			
18	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		0226 0266069	
19	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		02900 018 0200	
20	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		01772 937806	
21	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		01739833232	
22				
23	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		017637960	
24	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		0171723935	
25	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম		01732124371	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Sirajgonj Economic Zone at Sirajgonj Sadar Upazila under Sirajgonj District

Sl.	Name of Participant	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
26	মি. ইমরান		01845079331	ইমরান
27	মি. ইমরান		0124004680	ইমরান
28	ইমরান			ইমরান
29	বিক্রম মন্ডল		01926-106203	বিক্রম মন্ডল
30	ইব্রাহিম ইমরান			ইব্রাহিম
31	আব্দুল মনিম		01740942316	আব্দুল মনিম
32	আব্দুল মনিম		01777606410	আব্দুল মনিম
33				
34	ইমরান ইমরান		01952564433	ইমরান
35	ইমরান			
36			01972090982	ইমরান
37	মি. আমরান		01701307684	আমরান
38	মি. ইব্রাহিম		01919-484946	ইব্রাহিম
39	আব্দুল		01823284549	আব্দুল
40	মি. ইব্রাহিম		01851604646	ইব্রাহিম
41	মি. আমরান (মনিম)		01956946744	আমরান
42	আব্দুল		01960-267336	আব্দুল
43	মি. আমরান		01824378436	আমরান
44	আব্দুল		01824378436	আব্দুল
45	মি. আমরান		01776080948	আমরান
46	মি. আমরান	দিস মন্ডল	01751-726072	আমরান
47	মি. আমরান			আমরান
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Sirajganj Economic Zone at Sirajganj Sadar Upazila under Sirajganj District

Sl.	Name of Participant	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
53	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01741060160	মোহাম্মদ
54	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	-	মোহাম্মদ
55	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	-	মোহাম্মদ
56				
57	মুজিবুর রহমান	মুজিবুর রহমান	01753927923	মুজিবুর রহমান
58	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01776788906	মোহাম্মদ আলী
59	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01728-198128	মোহাম্মদ আলী
60	MR. HAZIM	কৃষি	01874151101	MR. HAZIM
61	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	01727164413	মোহাম্মদ আলী
62	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01706-368365	মোহাম্মদ আলী
63	মুজিবুর রহমান	-	01981086792	মুজিবুর রহমান
64	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	01725-567727	মোহাম্মদ আলী
65	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01791-216067	মোহাম্মদ আলী
66	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	-	মোহাম্মদ আলী
67	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	01743308849	মোহাম্মদ আলী
68	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	-	মোহাম্মদ আলী
69	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01722535559	মোহাম্মদ আলী
70	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01703340548	মোহাম্মদ আলী
71	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	01798122367	মোহাম্মদ আলী
72	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01902253559	মোহাম্মদ আলী
73	মোহাম্মদ আলী	-	01728332092	মোহাম্মদ আলী
74	মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	01771751191	মোহাম্মদ আলী
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**FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
ATTENDANCE SHEET**

Location: শ্রীমতী সড়ক Date: 30-07-2019 Time: 11:30

Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	কামাল কায়	৬০	কৃষক		
2	মুহাম্মদ হুসেন	৩৮	কৃষক	01732736238	কামাল কায়
3	মো: আলী	৩০	প্রশাসক	01729873350	
4	মো: মুহাম্মদ	৪৫	কৃষক	01732073942	মুহাম্মদ
5	আব্দুল মালিক	৫০	কৃষক		
6					
7					
8	আব্দুল কায়	৬০	কৃষক	01783815906	আব্দুল কায়
9	মো: জহাঙ্গীর	৫৫	কৃষক		জহাঙ্গীর
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**FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
ATTENDANCE SHEET**

Location: সরাজগঞ্জ Date: ৩০/০৭/২০২০ Time: ১২:৩০

Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	সাহিত্য রায়	৪৮	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৭৭০১৬৪৪১৫	সাহিত্য রায়
2	মাহবুব হোসেন	৪৭	স্বতন্ত্র		মাহবুব হোসেন
3	মাহবুব	৩৬	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৭৫৪৭৩৭০৬৬	মাহবুব
4	মাহবুব	৪০	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৭৫৪৭৩৭০১৭	মাহবুব
5	মাহবুব	৩৬	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৭৫৪৭৩৭০১৫	মাহবুব
6	মাহবুব	৪০	"	০১৩১০৬১০০৭০	মাহবুব
7	মাহবুব	৫৫	"	০১৭৩৬৭৩৪০৭৩	মাহবুব
8	মাহবুব	৩৬		০১৭৫৪৭৩৭০১৫	মাহবুব
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PCM 2nd Phase (Sirajganj Sadar and Belkuchi)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Sirajganj Economic Zone at Sirajganj Sadar Upazila
under Sirajganj District

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location: Jamunapali govt. Primary School, Saidabad Sirajganj Date: 28 September Time: 12:30 PM

Sl.	Name of Participant	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	Bing for M.F. Rashed	PD	01670446600	[Signature]
2	S. M. Shaukatul Karim	Service	01844478105	[Signature]
3	.W			[Signature]
4	Moazzem	Business	01795905353	[Signature]
5	Barrek.	Std.	01759289882	[Signature]
6	Mr. M. R. Arif	Business	01727164415	[Signature]
7	Hazrat Mondal	Business	01731032170	[Signature]
8	Rezaul	Std.	01766177819	[Signature]
9	Yousuf	Job	01853132262	[Signature]
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I.3 Photo-Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation

PCM Phase 1 (Belkuchi Upazila)



Introductory Speech by Mr. Abdul Halim,
Senior Consultant (Social) of EQMS



Speech by Samia Sabur, Chairman, Rajapur
Union, Belkuchi, Sirajganj



Participants of Consultation Meeting



Participants opined his opinion



PCM Phase 1 (Sirajganj Sadar Upazila)



Speech by Mr. Md. Fazlur Rashid,
Project Director, Sirajganj Economic
Zone Ltd.



Speech by Mr. Md. Nabilul Islam, Chairman,
Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj



Participants of Consultation Meeting



Participants opined his opinion

PCM Phase 2 (Sirajganj Sadar and Belkuchi Upazila)



Md. Mussabir Hossen, Consultant, EQMS Consulting Limited delivering the presentation



Speech by Md. Abdul Aziz Mondol, Union Parishad Member, Saidabad Union, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila, Sirajganj



Participants of Consultation Meeting



Participants opined his opinion



Speech by Mr. Md. Fazlur Rashid, Project
Director, Sirajganj Economic Zone Ltd.

Speech by Mr. S M Shawon Mahmud, Head
of Finance, Sirajganj Economic Zone Ltd.

Paper Clippings



**SIRAJGANJ
ECONOMIC ZONE**
MEETING MANUFACTURE AND INVESTMENT

EQMS

বিশেষ বিজ্ঞপ্তি

সকলের সদয় অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, আগামী ২৯/০৮/২০১৯ইং, রোজ-বৃহস্পতিবার সিরাজগঞ্জ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চলের অন্তর্গত সয়দাবাদ ইউনিয়নের অধিবাসীদের নিয়ে প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ে ‘পরিবেশগত মতবিনিময় সভা’ এর আয়োজন করা হয়েছে। উক্ত সভায় উপস্থিত থেকে প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে আপনার সুচিন্তিত মতামত প্রদানের জন্য বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করা যাচ্ছে।

স্থান : মানব যুক্তি সংস্থা, পূণর্বাসন কেন্দ্র, বড়খাসশিমুল, সয়দাবাদ, সিরাজগঞ্জ। **সময় :** দুপুর ১২ ঘটিকা।

প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষ : সিরাজগঞ্জ ইকোনোমিক জোন লিমিটেড।

বাস্তবায়নে : ই. কিউ. এম. এস. কনসালটিং লিমিটেড
(পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠান)

মামলা দায়ের করা হয়েছে। বিস্কুট (২য় পাতায় দেখুন)

বাসিন্দা (২য় পাতায় দেখুন)



SIRAJGANJ
ECONOMIC ZONE
NESTING INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT

EQMS

বিশেষ বিজ্ঞপ্তি

সকলের সদয় অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, আগামী ২৮/০৯/২০১৯ইং, রোজ-শনিবার সিরাজগঞ্জ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চলের অন্তর্গত সয়দাবাদ এবং রাজাপুর ইউনিয়নের অধিবাসীদের নিয়ে প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ে ‘পরিবেশগত মতবিনিময় সভা’ এর আয়োজন করা হয়েছে। উক্ত সভায় উপস্থিত থেকে প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে আপনার সুচিন্তিত মতামত প্রদানের জন্য বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করা যাচ্ছে।

স্থান : যমুনাবালী সরকারী প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়, খাস বড়খাসশিমুল, সয়দাবাদ, সিরাজগঞ্জ। সময় : দুপুর ১১.৩০ ঘটিকা।

প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষ : সিরাজগঞ্জ ইকোনোমিক জোন লিমিটেড।

বাস্তবায়নে : ই. কিউ. এম. এস. কনসাল্টিং লিমিটেড
(পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠান)



I.4 Public Consultation Presentation

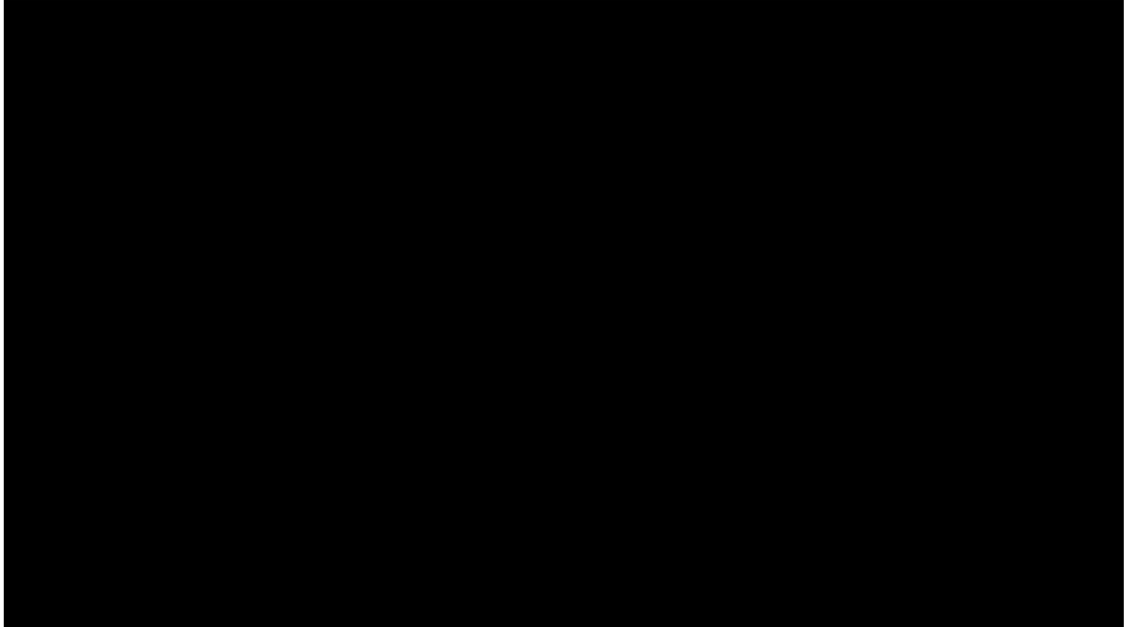


প্রস্তাবিত সিরাজগঞ্জ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল এর সামাজিক ও
পরিবেশগত প্রভাব নিরূপন বিষয়ক
মত বিনিময় সভা



আয়োজনে: ইকিউএমএস কনসালটিং লিমিটেড
২৮ সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০১৯

এক নজরে সিরাজগঞ্জ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল



প্রকল্প পটভূমি

- বাংলাদেশ সরকার সারাদেশে ১০০ টি অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল প্রতিষ্ঠা করার উদ্যোগ নিয়েছে, যার একটি সিরাজগঞ্জ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল।
- প্রাথমিকভাবে **BEZA** ভূমি অধিগ্রহণসহ যাবতীয় কাজ শুরু করে এবং পরবর্তীতে **SEZL** কতৃপক্ষের নিকট হস্তান্তর করে।
- এরই ধারাবাহিকতায় **SEZL** কতৃপক্ষ অবকাঠামো নির্মাণসহ অন্যান্য কাজ সম্পন্ন করবে।

প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবক সম্পর্কে

- ১। সিরাজগঞ্জ ইকোনোমিক জোন লিমিটেড (**SEZL**) একটি বেসরকারি উদ্যোগ যা বাংলাদেশ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল কতৃপক্ষের নিকট নিবন্ধিত।
- ২। **SEZL** মোট ৯ টি ব্যবসায়ী গ্রুপ এবং ২ জন ব্যবসায়ীর (Dr. Mohammad Kamruzzaman from Total Quality Resources and Mr. Ehsan Habib from Esquire Group) সমন্বয়ে প্রতিষ্ঠিত একটি কর্পোরেশন।

প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবক সম্পর্কে

Knit Asia Ltd.



Rising Holdings Ltd.



Mahmud Fashion



Ratul Knitwear

প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবক সম্পর্কে

S.M Holdings



Paragon Feed



Textown Ltd.

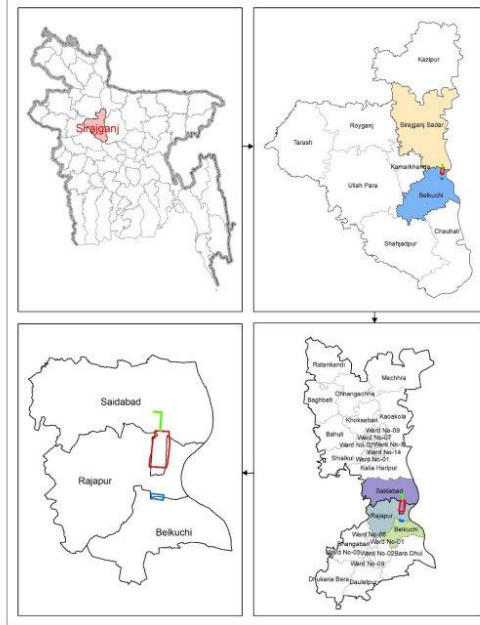


Change Bangladesh Ltd.

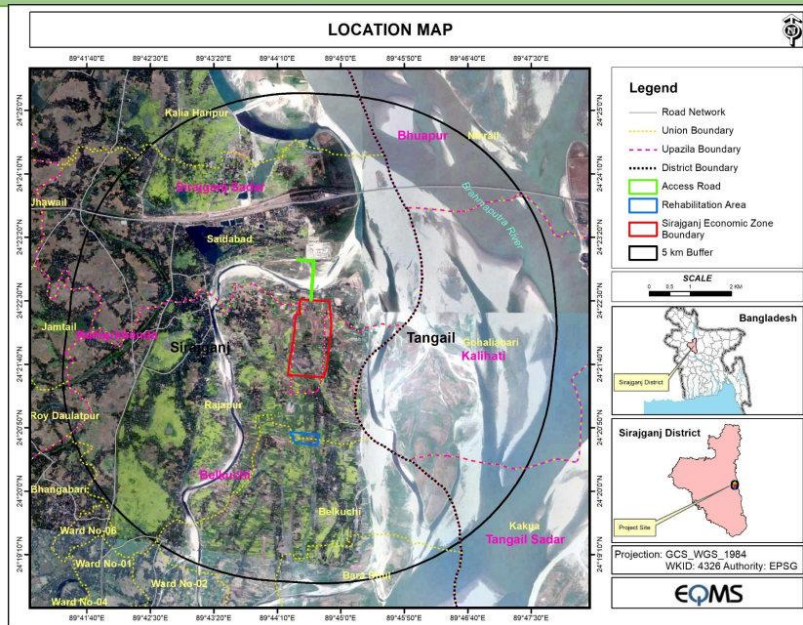


Manami Fashions

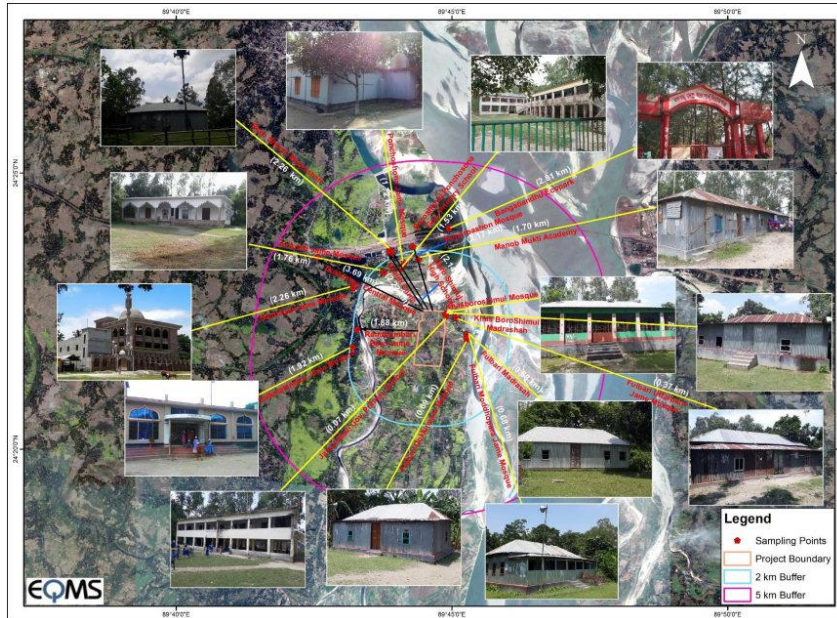
প্রকল্পের অবস্থান



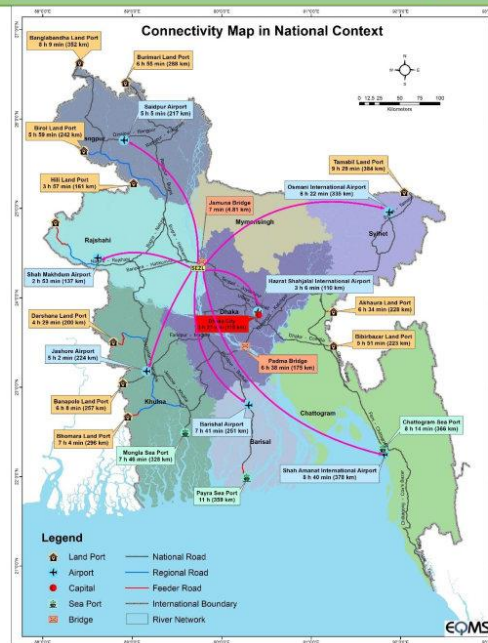
আকাশ থেকে দৃশ্যমান: প্রকল্পের অবস্থান



বিশেষ বিশেষ পারিপার্শ্বিক



যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা



প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে

□ অফসাইট ফ্যাসিলিটি

- ১। ৪১৫ একর ভূমি ভরাট
- ২। বাউণ্ডারি দেয়াল নির্মাণ
- ৩। সংযোগ সড়ক
- ৪। পাওয়ার সাপ্লাই
- ৫। গ্যাস সাপ্লাই
- ৬। নদীর সংরক্ষণ
- ৭। অতিরিক্ত পানির ড্রেনেজ সিস্টেম

□ অনসাইট ফ্যাসিলিটি

- ১। অভ্যন্তরীণ রাস্তা ও ফুটপাথ
- ২। বৃষ্টির পানির ড্রেনেজ
- ৩। পানি সরবরাহ ব্যবস্থা
- ৪। পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন ব্যবস্থা
- ৫। সড়ক বাতি ও বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ
- ৬। টেলিকম সংযোগ
- ৭। পানি ও অন্যান্য বর্জ্য বিশুদ্ধকরন প্ল্যান্ট
- ৮। শুকনো বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা

বিশেষ বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো

বৈশিষ্ট্য	বিস্তারিত
ভূমির প্রয়োজ্যতা	৪১৫ একর
পানির প্রয়োজ্যতা	প্রতিদিন ৭ মিলিয়ন লিটার
প্রয়োজ্য প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস	200-1500 psi প্রেসার
বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ	৩১৫ মেগাওয়াট
প্রয়োজ্য বৈদ্যুতিক লোড	৪৪ এম ভি এ
কর্মসংস্থান	২ লক্ষাধিক (প্রায়)
প্রকল্পের খরচ	৭৪৫৪ মিলিয়ন টাকা

প্রকল্প সূচি

- ৩৬ মাসের মধ্যে নির্মাণ কাজ শেষ হবে।
- ২০২২ সালের মধ্যে অপারেশন শুরু করার পরিকল্পনা রয়েছে।

পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক প্রভাব

□ ইতিবাচক প্রভাব

- ১। স্থানীয় মানুষের জন্য কর্মসংস্থান এর সুযোগ
- ২। অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন

□ পরিবেশগত প্রভাব

- ১। নির্মাণ কার্যক্রমের কারণে শব্দ ও ধূলা
- ২। অপারেশন সময়ে বায়বীয় নির্গমন
- ৩। মাটি দূষণের সম্ভাবনা
- ৪। পানি দূষণের সম্ভাবনা

□ সামাজিক প্রভাব

- ১। স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের স্বাস্থ্য ও নিরাপত্তার উপর প্রভাব
- ২। শ্রম অভিবাসনের জন্য স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের উপর প্রভাব
- ৩। গাড়ির সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি ও যানজট সমস্যা

পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক প্রভাব

□ বীজ পরিবেশ এর উপর প্রভাব

- ১। জলজ ও স্থলজ উদ্ভিদের উপর প্রভাব
- ২। জলজ ও স্থলজ প্রাণীর উপর প্রভাব
- ৩। অণুজীবের উপর প্রভাব

পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক প্রভাব

□ সামাজিক প্রভাব

- ১। ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ
- ২। পুনর্বাসন বিষয়ক সমস্যা
- ৩। গাছপালা কাটা
- ৪। সম্পত্তি ও সম্পদের উপর প্রভাব
- ৫। কর্মসংস্থান এর উপর প্রভাব
- ৬। স্বাস্থ্য ও সুরক্ষার ঝুঁকি
- ৭। কর্মজীবী মানুষের প্রবাহ
- ৮। জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্ব বৃদ্ধি

পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা

□ প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ এর উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।

- ১। বায়ুর উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ২। পানির উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ৩। মাটির উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ৪। শব্দের প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ৫। বালির উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ৬। জলবায়ুর উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ৭। ভূপ্রকৃতির উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।

পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা

□ বৈবজ পরিবেশ এর উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।

- ১। জলজ ও স্থলজ উদ্ভিদের উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ২। জলজ ও স্থলজ প্রাণীর উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।
- ৩। অণুজীবের উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা।

পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা

□ সামাজিক প্রভাব উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

১। ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ এর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

২। পুনর্বাসন বিষয়ক সমস্যা প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

৩। গাছপালা কাটার প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

৪। সম্পত্তি ও সম্পদের উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

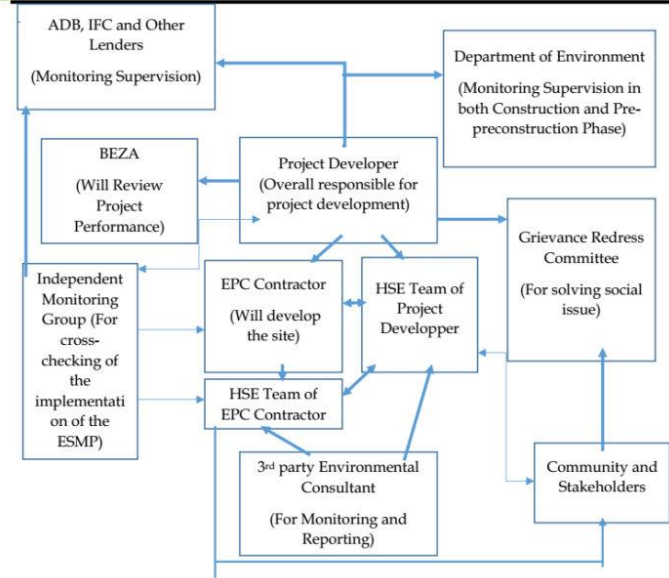
৫। কর্মসংস্থান এর উপর প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

৬। স্বাস্থ্য ও সুরক্ষার ঝুঁকি প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

৭। কর্মজীবী মানুষের প্রবাহের প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

৮। জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্ব বৃদ্ধির প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

ESMP বাস্তবায়ন



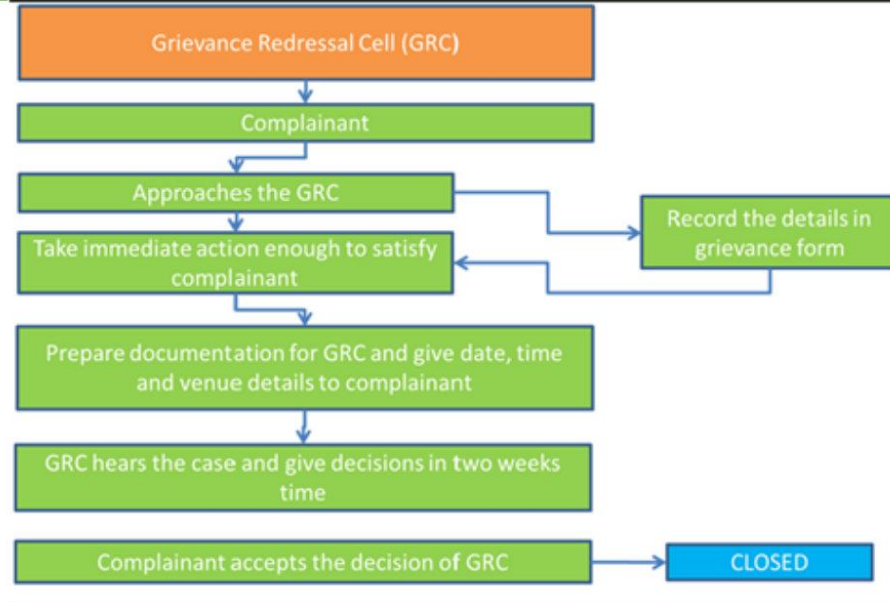
পরামর্শ এবং প্রকাশ (১ম পর্যায়)



পরামর্শ এবং প্রকাশ (১ম পর্যায়)



অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি



প্রকল্পের উপকারিতা

- ১। স্থানীয় মানুষের জন্য কর্মসংস্থান এর সুযোগ
- ২। অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন
- ৩। ব্যবসায় এর সুযোগ
- ৪। শিল্প উন্নয়ন
- ৫। শিক্ষা, সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি উন্নয়নে সহায়তা

প্রশ্ন ও পরামর্শ



Annex J: Grievance Redress Mechanism

J.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The implementation of an infrastructural project is a complex time and labour intensive process involving multitude of lifecycle phases and processes. Over the duration of the project, it encounters numerous instances of conflicts, allegation and dissatisfaction within the working and associated human capital and their interactions. Some of these issues could be related to compensation payment, improper estimation of affected assets, failure to fulfil commitments, poor management of construction activities, accidents due to inappropriate planning of vehicle movement, and cultural conflicts between migrant workers and local communities etc. amongst others. Most of the conflicts and allegations may not appear to be of serious nature but if not managed appropriately from the beginning may snowball into a bigger issue.

In order to manage these risks, an internal mechanism is required to be in place where the aggrieved party/s can lodge their complaints and get it amicably settled prior to approaching the formal mode of solution available to them i.e. access to legal system through courts. In order to provide a formal forum to the aggrieved parties to deal with issues arising out of project, it is proposed that a joint grievance redress mechanism be instituted for both environmental and social related issues.

The proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed for the Project in order to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations, negotiation and mutual settlement. Such a mechanism is important as it is expected that most cases, if not all, would be resolved amicably; and the process, as a whole, will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation. However, the options of legal recourse will not be restricted in any way by the project proponent.

J.1.1 Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The basic objective of the GRM shall be to provide an accessible mechanism to the affected people, community or any stakeholder(s) having stake in the project to raise their issues and grievances as well as concerns. The Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) shall be an officially recognized “non-judicial” body that will seek to resolve non-judicial disputes arising out of various matters related to the implementation of the ESMP, as well as other aspects of the project, as may deemed fit to be raised before the GRC.

The fundamental objective of GRM is to resolve any social (including labour, contractor, community amongst others) and environmental related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of project related work activities. The other important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability towards the stakeholders.

J.1.2 Composition of GRC

Keeping into context that the project is mostly void of any significant impact, it is suggested to have only one single level of grievance redress mechanism or agency for the project. This agency shall be called as the Grievance Redress Cell (GRC).

The GRC will be driven internally by the Project Company and shall have the following representation to ensure fair and timely solution to the grievances:

- Site personnel serving as the EHS/Community relations officer shall also serve as the Grievance Officer. The Project Company's EHS Officer can take this role and responsibility;
- Senior Representative on behalf of the Project Company and part of the site level project management team. In most cases, this individual shall be of an authority not lower than the "*Site Manager*". However in cases where the site manager is not available, this role may be deputed to his immediate deputy or any individual with that level of authority;
- Any other concerned person with decision making authority in relevance to the grievance or aggrieved party. For e.g. Senior contractor personnel as a part of the GRC in case of a contractor labour dispute or issue;
- There would be an external member nominated by the local District Administration to be part of the GRC. The nominated member may be an elected member from the Union Parishad or a senior administrative officer of the district.

A grieved party shall register their grievances with the GRC. The GRC shall be empowered to take a decision which is to be considered final and binding on the Project Company. However, the decision of the GRC is not binding on the aggrieved person and he or she may take the grievance to the administrative setup in case any grievance channel is available at that level or take a legal course, in case not satisfied with the outcome of GRC decision.

A grievance form is presented below and hard copies of both English and Bangla will be made available at the SEZ project office when the construction and operation period will be started.

Name of the Complainant:	
Address	
Date	
Time	
Contact Details: Telephone/ Cell phone number e-mail:	
Details of the Grievances (Please describe the problems, how, when, where, how many times it happened etc.)	

Signature of the Complainant: Or Thumb Impression of the Complainant	
--	--

J.1.3 Functional Premises of GRC for Grievance Redress

The GRC meetings will be held in the Project site office and the same will be widely publicised in project area for the knowledge of general public. The key responsibilities of GRC are as follows

- Review, consider and resolve grievances related to social and environmental aspects received by the Project Company Field Office having the GRC;
- Entertain grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation;
- Resolve grievances within a period of two weeks at the GRC level and communication of the resolution to the aggrieved party;
- The GRC shall not engage in any review of the legal standing of an “awardee” nor shall deal with any matters pending in the court of law;
- Arrive at decisions through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of Environmental Management Plan, Corporate EHS and Social Policies or any such documents of relevance of that matter;
- In case the grievance relates to environmental monitoring results or engineering matters, the GRC will validate the information available to it, as provided by the Project Company’s Project management team/ environmental monitoring team. However, GRC will not be in a position to question the validity of the data provided to it. The GRC team shall meet at least twice a month for review of grievances registered and the resolution vetted out to the concerned parties. The frequency of meeting may increase or decrease depending on the number grievances received;
- If needed, may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues, dispute or other relevant matters.

J.1.4 Disclosure of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

Some of the important points regarding disclosure of the grievance redress mechanism are:

- The grievance redress process shall be disclosed and the procedures mentioned therein shall be properly disseminated to the identified stakeholders.
- The Project Company shall integrate it as a part of the training programme especially those conducted for self-employees and those of the contractors. For the rest of the stakeholders including the community, it can be displayed at

important places such as town centres, at site gates and on the website.

- The disclosure and the display shall clearly mention the name and designation of the grievance redress officials, office location and their respective contact numbers.

GRM procedures and operational rules will be publicized widely through community meetings and pamphlets in the local language (Bangla) so that people are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redress.

J.1.5 Grievance Reporting Procedure under GRM

An aggrieved person, a group of persons or a community will be able to file grievances without any fear and intimidation. The grievances can be submitted in either in writing or may be submitted orally/ telephonically to the GRC; the whole purpose is to make the GRM easily accessible to the affected population. Once the complaint is received, acknowledgement of the same will be made to the complainant, and tentative date of hearing may be communicated to him/her in advance. The complainant may be represented by him/her or appointed agent for hearing of grievance. The decision made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned person/group/community in writing. If dissatisfied, with the decision of the GRC, the person/ group/community may register the grievance at the administrative level in case there are necessary channels for the same.

J.1.6 Grievance Redress Process of GRC

The grievance redress procedure will include the stepwise procedure, to deal with any grievance that comes for redress before the GRC. A schematic representation of the grievance

redress procedure to be followed by the Project Company is being shown below in

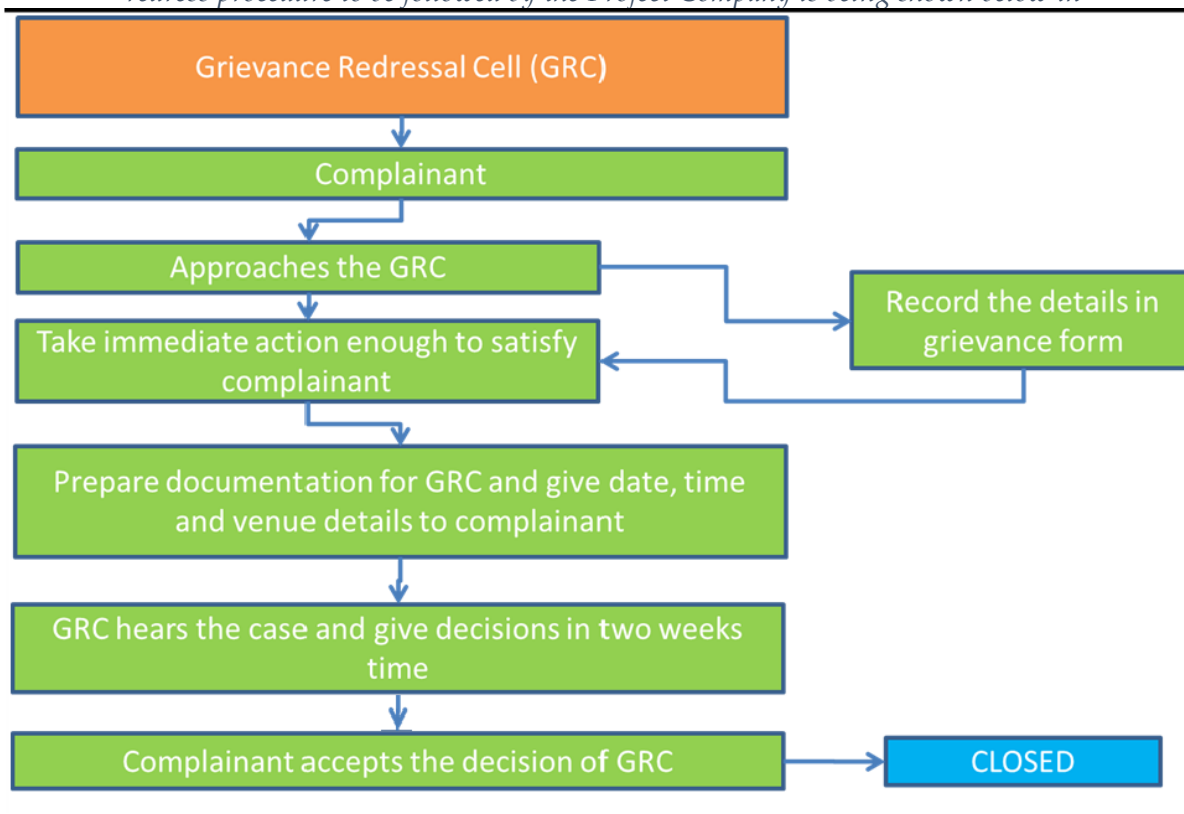


Figure J 1.

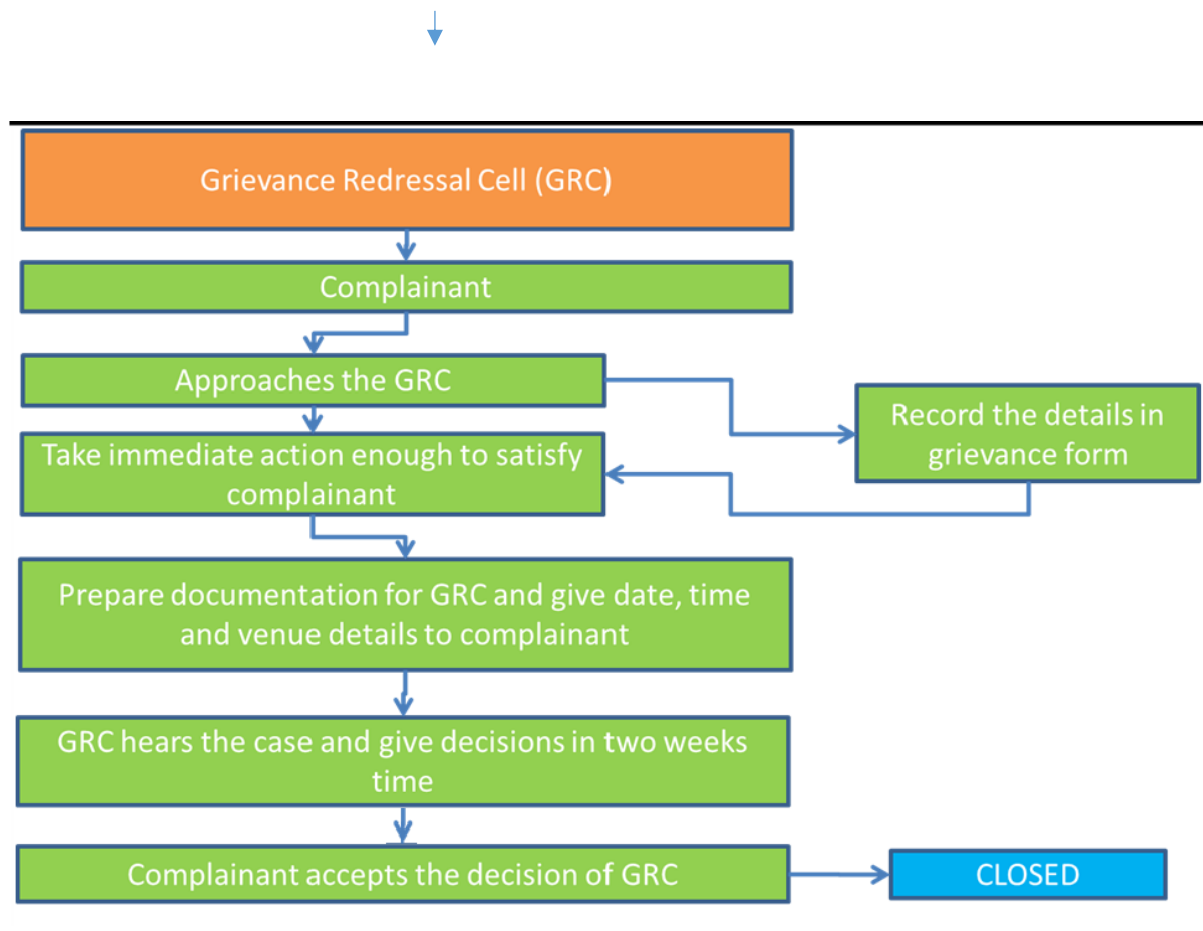


Figure J 1: Grievance Redress Process for the Project

Grievances primarily related to any serious event such as accidents involving the community, labour related major disputes such as non-payment of wages or work related injuries or fatalities, major intrusion of project on any community resource, and other issues for which the aggrieved party in his or her free will wants to register a grievance or complaint.

The process followed will follow the following steps:

- On receipt of complaint the GRC shall give an acknowledgement to the complainant with date, time and venue of hearing of his/her grievance.
- The GRC shall prepare a brief note on the grievance for discussion on scheduled date. On the given date, the GRC shall hear the complainant and give its decision. A written copy of decision shall be provided to the complainant. If the complainant is satisfied with the decision, an acknowledgement of same shall be obtained from him on the decision copy and the case shall be closed.
- While every effort shall be made to resolve the complaint amicably, if the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of GRC's decision, he or she can opt for any grievance redress forum available at the administrative level or any other arbitration mechanism with mutual agreement. If these alternative mechanisms of resolution of conflict fails, then the aggrieved person may take legal recourse. However, every effort shall be made to resolve the case amicably.

without resorting to legal course of action. While the process continues, a proper documentation of the records shall be maintained by the project company, pertaining to each of the grievance in a proper grievance register or record.

J.1.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

Like the other project components, GRM shall be monitored to ensure that the stakeholders are having no or limited issues with the project and in case there are concerns, they are being adequately addressed as per the mandate. In order to keep track on the effectiveness of GRM, it is the responsibility of the Project Company's Environment and Social team to compile and maintain database on grievances for periodic review. The mechanism shall be based on two components, internal monitoring and reporting and external monitoring and reporting which shall run simultaneously. Mostly this shall be aligned with simultaneous process monitoring rather than doing it separately all the time.

J.1.8 Budgeting

The Project Company's administration shall ensure adequate budgeting and resource allocation for implementing the grievance redress mechanism.

Sample Budget fromate for GRM

Sl. No	Name of Activity	Activity Details	Unit/ Batch/ Days	Unit Cost (Tk)	Total Amount (Tk)	
1	Hold one or more GRC meeting every month along with APs					
	Hold one or more GRC meeting every month along with AP's	20 Participants /meeting (Approx)	12 meeting			
	Snacks	Snacks for 20 Participants. 30tk/20, Total # of meeting=12 and Total # of Participants= 240	240	30	7200	
	Logistics	Register Khata, Note pad, Pen, Printing Materials, VIPP Card, Poster Paper, Marker etc ; 500/ Meeting	12	500	6000	
	Conveyance for Participants/ Honorium	200tk/ person for 10 person/meeting	120	200	24000	
	Report Bindings and Visualization	Annual Report			5000	
Total Cost (Tk)					42,200	

J.1.9 Resources Required for GRM Implementation

Adequate resources should be allocated for an effective implementation of GRM. Adequate resources here refer to people, system, time and associated financial resources. In order to incorporate the responsibility of designing, implementing and monitoring the grievance mechanism, the senior management should be involved in

the process. For a grievance mechanism to function effectively, it is important to establish a governance structure and assign responsibilities for the mechanism's implementation.

J.1.10 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting are requisite tools of measuring the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, the efficient use of resources, determining broad trends and acknowledging recurring problems so that they can be resolved before they reach to a higher level of contention. All grievances registered have to be recorded, documented and updated regularly. The site management or Grievance Officer is responsible of discharging this responsibility and he should be able to produce this document whenever any audits take place. All minutes of meetings with stakeholders, complainants and Grievance Committee are to be recorded and documented regularly for reference purposes. In addition, through the process of monitoring and the reports produced thereafter, assurance of continual improvement is guaranteed.

J.1.11 Contact Details for the Grievances

The project is currently in the process of finalising the key contracts including those for engineering procurement and construction with the selected contractor. After the commencement of construction, the GRC will duly form a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC). The possibility of including an external member nominated by the local District Administration to be part of the GRC will also be explored. The nominated member may be an elected member from the Union Parishad or a senior administrative officer of the district. In the interim period, any grievances may be addressed to:

Name: S M Shawon Mahmud

Designation: Head of Finance and accounts

Address: House-351 Road- 27, Mohakhali DOHS, Dhaka-1206

Email:

Mobile: +88-01844478105

From formation of the GRC to commencement of construction, can be directly addressed to the Commercial Head, of the SEZ.

Annex K: Emergency Response Plan

Emergencies can be categorized into three broad levels on the basis of seriousness and response requirements, namely:

a) Level 1: This is an emergency or an accident, which:

- can be effectively and safely managed, and contained within the site, location or installation by the available resources; and
- has no impact outside the site, location or installation.

b) Level 2: This is an emergency or an accident, which:

- cannot be effectively and safely managed or contained at the location or installation by available resource and additional support is alerted or required;
- is having or has the potential to have an effect beyond the site, location or installation and where external support of mutual aid partner may be involved; and
- is likely to be danger to life, the environment or to industrial assets or reputation.

c) Level 3: This is an emergency or an incident with off-site impact which could be catastrophic and is likely to affect the population, property and environment inside and outside the installation, and management and control is done by district administration. Although the Level-III emergency falls under the purview of District Authority but till they step in, it should be responsibility of the unit to manage the emergency.

Level 1 and Level 2 shall normally be grouped as on-site emergency and Level 3 as off-site emergency. In order to address any level of emergency situation, the EPC contractor must develop emergency response plan (ERP) during the construction stage of the project.

The ERP should ensure:

- Emergency Response Team (ERT) of the EPC contractor as initial responder in case of any on-site and/or off-site emergency caused due to the project related activities;
- Provide mutual aid in case of any emergency arising due to other construction/operations within the SEZ Complex as well as any off-site facility;
- The local fire, police and district administration, emergency medical services, the public health authorities, collectively referred to as the External Emergency Response Team (EERT).

The EPC contractor will provide and sustain the required technical, human and financial resources for quick response during the construction phase of the project. Roles and responsibilities in case of any emergency incident response are presented in Table K1.

Table K 1: Roles and Responsibilities in Emergency Incident Response

Sl.	Entity	Responsibility
1.	Emergency Response Team (ERT)	• Immediate response to the emergency • Prepare the emergency site to facilitate the response action, e.g. Vacating, clearing, restricting, etc. • Communicate/ alert the EERT

	• When necessary and requested by the EERT, lends support/ aids during the EERT's response operations. • Provide mutual aid in case of any emergency arises in the surrounding area/s or construction site.
2. EPC Contractor Resources	• Provide and sustain the people, equipment, tools and funds necessary to ensure Subproject's quick response to emergency situations. • Maintain good communication lines with the EERT to ensure prompt help response and adequate protection, by keeping them informed of Subproject progress.
3. External Emergency Response Team (EERT)	• Provide support to the ERT based on communication received from ERT for Level 1 and Level 2 type emergencies. • Immediate action in case of Level 3 type emergency/accident. • Co-ordination with different agencies.

The ERT will be led by the senior EPC Contractor Engineer (designated ERT Lead) on-site with a suitably trained site supervisor or junior engineer as deputy. Trained first-aiders and security personnel will be the core members of the ERT. The EPC contractor will ensure that ERT members are physically, technically and psychologically fit for their emergency response roles and responsibilities. Prior to the mobilization of civil works, the EPC contractor, through its Construction Manager, ERT-Lead, will meet with the ultimate response institutions to discuss the overall construction process, including, but not limited to:

- Project site, laydown areas, construction staff camp areas, temporary areas to be used for transportation of heavy lifts, etc., located within the project site and outside;
- construction time frame and phasing;
- any special construction techniques and equipment that will be used;
- any hazardous materials that will be brought to and stored in the construction premise and details on their applications and handling/management system;
- the Contractor's Emergency Management Plan; and
- names and contact details of the ERT members

The objective of this meeting is to provide the ultimate response institutions the context for:

- their comments on the adequacy of the respective Emergency Management Plans;
- their own assessment of what types, likely magnitude and likely incidence rate of potential hazards are anticipated; and
- the arrangements for coordination and collaboration with district administration and external agencies working on emergency response and disaster management.

To ensure effective emergency response, prior to mobilization of civil works, the EPC Contractor will:

- set up the ERT;
- set up all support equipment and facilities in working condition;
- decided with the EERT;
- conducted proper training of ERT members, and encouraged and trained volunteers from the work force;
- conducted orientation to all construction workers on the emergency response procedures and facilities, particularly evacuation procedures, evacuation routes, evacuation assembly points, and self-first response, among others; and
- conducted drills for different possible situations.

To sustain effective emergency response throughout the Project implementation an adequate budget shall be provided to sustain the capabilities and efficiency of the emergency response mechanism, the emergency response equipment, tools, facilities and supplies. Drills and reminders will take place regularly, the former at least every two months and the latter at least every month.

Alert Procedures:

Means of communicating, reporting and alerting an emergency may be any combination of the following:

- audible alarm (siren, bell or gong);
- visual alarm (blinking/rotating red light or orange safety flag);
- telephone (landline);
- mobile phone;
- two-way radio; and
- public address system/loud speakers.

Some rules relative to communicating/alerting will be:

- i. Whoever detects an emergency first shall immediately:
 - call the attention of other people in the emergency site,
 - sound the nearest alarm, and/or
 - report/communicate the emergency to the ERT
- ii. Only the ERT-Lead and, if ERT-Lead is not available, the Deputy ERT Lead are authorized to communicate with the EERT. Exceptional cases to this rule may be necessary and should be defined in the Emergency Management Plans.
- iii. When communicating/alerting an emergency to the EERT, it is important to provide them with at least:
 - the type of emergency;
 - correct location of the emergency;
 - estimated magnitude of the situation;
 - time it happened;
 - in case of a spill, which hazardous substance spilled; and
 - in case of fire and explosion, what caused it.

Such details would allow the EERT to prepare for the appropriate response actions. For an effective reporting/alerting of an emergency:

- i. The names and contact details of the relevant persons and institutions should be readily available in, or near to, all forms of communication equipment, and strategically posted (at legible size) in all Subproject sites and vehicles:
 - Most relevant construction/operations staffs namely, the ERTL, Deputy ERTL, first-aiders, supervising engineers, foremen
 - EERT institutions/organisations
 - Concerned Union authority/ies.
- ii. Project site and activity areas outside (such as laydown area, construction workers camp, temporary jetty, water intake structure area, etc.) should have good access to any combination of audible and visual alarms, landline phones, mobile phones and two-way radio communication always.
- iii. Contractor's construction vehicles should also be equipped with the appropriate communication facilities.

Emergency Response Situations

The following tables suggest general procedures that will be refined in the final EMP during detailed design, and described in more detail in the Emergency Management Plans of the EPC Contractor.

Table K 2: Evacuation Procedures

Sl.	Procedure	Remarks
1.	Move out as quickly as possible as a group, but avoid panic.	• All workers/staff, sub-contractors, site visitors to move out, guided by the ERT.
2.	Evacuation through the directed evacuation route	• The evacuation shall have been determined fast by the ERT-Lead/Deputy ERT-Lead and immediately communicated to ERT members.
3.	Keep moving until everyone is safely away from the emergency site and its influence area.	• A restricted area must be established outside the emergency site, all to stay beyond the restricted area.
4.	Once outside, conduct head counts.	• Foremen to do head counts of their subgroups; ERT-Lead/Deputy ERT-Lead of the ERT
5.	Report missing persons to EERT immediately.	• ERT-Lead/Deputy ERT-Lead to communicate with the EERT.
6.	Assist the injured in evacuation and hand them over to the ERT first-aiders or EERT medical group	• ERT to manage injured persons to ensure proper handling.

Sl.	Procedure	Remarks
7.	If injury warrants special care, DO NOT MOVE them, unless necessary and instructed/directed by the EERT.	• ERT-Lead/Deputy ERT-Lead communicates with EERT to get instructions/directions in handling the injured.

Table K 3: Response Procedure during Medical Emergency

Sl.	Procedure	Remarks
1.	Administer First Aid regardless of severity immediately.	Fundamentals when giving First Aid: • Safety first of both the rescuer and the victim. • Do not move an injured person unless: • victim is exposed to more danger when left where they are, e.g., during fire, chemical spill • it would be impossible for EERT to aid victims in their locations, e.g., under a collapsed structure • instructed or directed by the EERT. First AID to be conducted only by a person who has been properly trained in giving First Aid.
2.	Call the EERT emergency medical services and/or nearest hospital.	ERT-Lead/Deputy ERT-Lead or authorized on-site emergency communicator
3.	Facilitate leading the EERT to the emergency site.	ERTL/Deputy ERTL to instruct: • An ERT member on-site to meet EERT in access road/strategic location. He/she shall hold orange safety flag to get their attention and lead them to site. • Other ERT members to clear access road for smooth passage of the EERT.
4.	If applicable, vacate site and influence area at once, restrict site, suspend work until further notice.	• Foremen to do head counts of their subgroups; ERT-Lead/Deputy ERT-Lead of the ERT

Table K 4: Response Procedure during Medical Emergency

Sl..	Procedure	Remarks
1.	Alert a fire situation	Whoever detects the fire shall immediately: • call the attention of other people in the site, • sound the nearest alarm, and/or • Foreman or any ERT member among the construction sub-group contacts the fire department (in this case it should be agreed on that it is alright for any ERT member in the sub-group to alert the fire department) • report/ communicate the emergency to the ERTL/Deputy ERTL.
2.	Stop all activities/ operations and evacuate.	All (non-ERT) workers/staff sub-contractors, site visitors and concerned public to move out to safe grounds following the evacuation procedure.
3.	Activate ERT to contain fire/control fire from spreading.	Guided by the training they undertook, ERT members assigned to mitigate the fire shall assess their own safety situation first before attempting to control fire spread.
4.	Call the nearest fire and police stations and, if applicable, emergency medical services.	When alerting the EERT, ERTL will give the location, cause of fire, estimated fire alarm rating, any injuries.
5.	Facilitate leading the EERT to the emergency site.	ERT-Lead/Deputy ERT-Lead to instruct: • an ERT member to meet the EERT in the access road or strategic location and lead them to the site. He/she shall hold the orange safety flag to get their attention and lead them to the site. • some ERT members to stop traffic in, and clear, the access road to facilitate passage of the EERT.
6.	ERT to vacate the site as soon as their safety is assessed as in danger.	• Follow appropriate evacuation procedure.

Some of the guidance framework management plans for (a) pollution prevention, (b) waste management, (c) traffic management, (d) emergency response, and (e) stakeholder engagement, applicable for the site preparation and construction activities have been presented in Annex O. These management plans are prepared to provide guidance to the EPC Contractor and the Project Company/ SEZ on expected content and requirement from the detailed management plans and associated procedures/ checklists.