

**Dhaka Southern Power Generations Limited
(DSPGL)**

[Daulatpur, Nababganj, Dhaka]

Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	5
3 SITE DESCRIPTION.....	7
5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE.....	20
5.1 Land Use pattern	20
5.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Project Area	20
5.2.1 Population	20
5.2.2 Household	20
5.2.3 Literacy	20
5.3 Utility Services in the Project Area	20
5.3.1 Sources of Drinking Water	20
5.3.2 Electricity	21
5.3.3 Health & Hygiene	21
5.3.4 Occupation and Source of Income.....	21
5.4 Ethnic and Religious composition of the Population in the Project Area	22
6. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	23
6.1 Introduction.....	23
6.2 Methodology adopted	23
7. SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	35
7.1 Land Acquisition and Displacement	35
7.2 Economic Environment	35
7.3 Community Organization and Local Institutions	36
7.4 Social services and infrastructure:.....	36
7.5 Vulnerable groups	37
7.6 Employment and Labor	37
7.8 Health and Safety:.....	37
7.9 Social Conflict	38
7.10 Life style and culture.....	38
7.11 Gender Issues	39
7.12 Other Associated Impacts.....	39
8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	40

ABBREVIATION

AECL	Adroit Environment Consultants Limited
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DOE	Department of Environment
DSPGL	Dhaka Southern Power Generations Limited
ECA	Environment Conservation Act 1995
ECR	Environment Conservation Rules 1997
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
MIM	Management Information & Monitoring
MW	megawatt
NEMAP	National Environmental Management Action Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
OP	Operation Policy
PPIDF	Private Public Infrastructure Development Facility
REB	Rural electrification Board
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Dhaka Southern Power Generations Ltd. (DSPGL) has signed Project Agreements, comprising of Implementation Agreement (IA) and Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for setting up 55MW Heavy Fuel Oil Power Project on BOO Basis at Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka. The proposed power plant is situated in the vacant land of REB. Total operation period of the project will be 15 years from the date of COD (Commercial Operation Date) under a mutual contract agreement. The authority has obtained Environmental Site Clearance Certificate from Department of Environment (DoE) vide letter No.30.26.72.4.100.060513/admin/clearance/26; Date: 30.07.2013.

Required land for the main power station and approach road (6.98 acre) has been taken from Rural Electrification Board (REB) in February 2013. REB has acquired this land in 2010 from the local people through the Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka and paid necessary compensation to the land owners at market rates following the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 (Ordinance II). Affected people expressed satisfaction with the compensation money for the acquired land. People have no further claim over the land and or on compensation amount. Approach road of the main power station has reached up to the River Dhaleshwari. This land is also taken from the REB. The total land is now encumbrance free and sand filled.

The project has 4.40 km transmission line from the project site to Hasnabad Power Station, Keraniganj. This 4.40 km transmission line follows the LGED road and RHD road. According to the DSPGL, private land will not be used for transmission line. Along the LGED road and RHD road 04 residential and 54 commercial establishments are found close to the road. But the transmission line will not affect any of these structures. Physical displacement will not be required due to the project interventions.

The affected people and other stakeholders have been consulted several times from the inception (2010). After taking possession by the DSPGL the affected people along with other stakeholders including Union Parishad, NGO, School committee and teachers, people residing beside the RHD and LGED road have been consulted by the officials of World Bank, DSPGL, IPFF and consultant (Adroit). At least 08 formal consultation meetings have been held with 122 various stakeholders. Among them 116 were male and 06 were female.

Main issues raised by the local people are as follows-

- Compensation for affected properties have adequately been paid in 2010
- Avoid displacement of the households and shops during installation of transmission line
- Compensation for structure or business in case of displacement during project implementation
- Employment opportunity for the local people in project on priority basis
- Business/ Subcontract opportunity to be facilitated in project for local businessmen
- Safer road crossing and movement of the people and cattle should ensured
- Repair maintenance of local roads by the project
- Regular health check up of the school student and project workers

- Sand filling of school field is highly appreciated by the community
- Sports instrument for school student is demanded from the project

Most of the issues have been addressed and or agreed by the project authority.

According to the known impacts of the project, the local people especially the land owners, women and vulnerable groups will not be adversely affected by the project interventions as there is no land acquisition and no displacement, either physical or economic, by the project. Installation of the transmission line will not displace or affect any of the households or other entities established beside the LGED and RHD road. Only some 83 trees are to be cut down due to transmission line. But these trees are also government owned (RHD and LGED). So, World Bank OP 4.12 does not trigger in this project and therefore resettlement action plan is not required to be prepared. There are no indigenous people in this project area and therefore World Bank OP 4.10 does not trigger here either.

The local people especially affected people and poor & vulnerable people should be preferentially employed in project civil works. The DSPGL should have policy of selecting the eligible one from a huge numbers of contestants. In this regards they can take assistance from the Local Government Institution and locally active NGOs.

1. INTRODUCTION

Social impacts are impacts of development projects or any interventions on affected or benefited human settlements. Such impacts are not only needed to be identified and measured but also need to be managed in such a way that the positive externalities are magnified and the negative ones minimized. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is predicated on the notion that development interventions have social ramifications and it is imperative that decision-makers of the concerned authorities understand the consequences of their decision before they act and the people affected and or benefited get the opportunity to participate designing the project as well as their future. Social assessment helps to make the project responsive to social development concerns. Development initiatives informed by social assessment alleviate poverty, enhance inclusion and build ownership while minimizing and compensating for adverse social impacts on the project affected people especially vulnerable and poor.

Social Impact Assessment can be defined in terms of efforts to assess or estimate, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to follow specific policy actions and specific government actions. It ensures that development interventions (i) are informed and taken into account the key relevant social issues; and (ii) incorporate a participation strategy for involving a wide range of stakeholders. The 55MW power plant project of the DSPGL has a minimum impact on the community and there is no physical displacement due to the project interventions.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Dhaka Southern Power Generations Ltd. (DSPGL) has signed Project Agreements, comprising of Implementation Agreement (IA) and Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for setting up 55MW Heavy Fuel Oil Power Project on Build Own and Operate (BOO) Basis at Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka. The proposed power plant is situated in the vacant land of REB. Total operation period of the project will be 15 years from the date of COD (Commercial Operation Date). The project components include a power plant site, approach road up to the Dhaleshwari River and 4.4 km evacuation line up to Hasnabad Power Station.

The main power station and approach road required 6.98 acre land which is procured from Rural Electrification Board (REB) in February 2013 for 15 years under a mutual contract agreement. The area was low lying mostly arable and some are wet land. DSPGL filled the project site with sand carried from Dhaleshwari River. REB has acquired this land in 2010 from the local people through the Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka and paid necessary compensation to the land owners at market rates following the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 (Ordinance II). Affected people expressed satisfaction with the compensation money for the acquired land. Compensation for the crops and other assets were also paid as per ARIPO 1982. People have no further claim over the land and or on compensation amount.

The project has 4.40 km transmission line from the project site to Hasnabad Power Station, Keraniganj. This 4.40 km transmission line follows the LGED road and RHD road. According to the DSPGL, private land will not be used for transmission line. Along the LGED road and RHD road some residential and commercial establishments are found closed to the road. But

the transmission line will not affect any of these structures. Physical displacement will not be required due to the project interventions. Only one structure is found on the proposed approach road alongside the KailailUnion road which has been constructed by a local person after cut-off date and even after starting of physical works of the project. This structure owner will not be entitled to get compensation or any resettlement assistance as per GOB or World Bank policy. Some trees are found beside the road of which about 83 trees are to be felled down due to the transmission line. These trees are also on the government land and no privately owned trees will be affected. Cropping field or standing crops will not be affected by the project interventions.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed power plant will be established at Daulatpur of NawabganjUpazila in Dhaka district, Bangladesh. The proposed site is at the south of Dhaka city on the bank of Dhaleshwari River and beside Kailail Union road. The project will be set up in the land of REB. It is closed to the KobiNazrul School and nearer to boarder of Keraniganj and SirazdikhanUpazila. Theschooland a community graveyard are situated to the north-west & north-east side of the proposed project site. The access road from the Kailail Union road to the project is in between the graveyard and the High school playground. There are agricultural lands on the West side and south side of the project area. There are some scattered settlements at the north-east, east and south east of the project area near the road side. All infrastructure facilities like electricity, labour, tele communication, etc. are available at the project site. The River Dhaleshwari situated at the North and east side to the project. The location is well communicated by both road and river ways. The site covers an area of 6.98 acres of land. The location of the project is shown in Fig 3.1. The sketch maps (not-to scale) of the project site, approach road and transmission line is presented in figure 3.2 – 3.10.

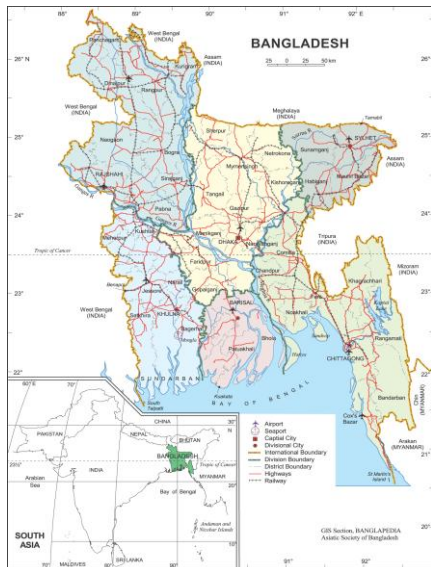


Fig: 3.1: Location of Dhaka Southern Power Generations Limited (55MW Nawabganj Power Plant)

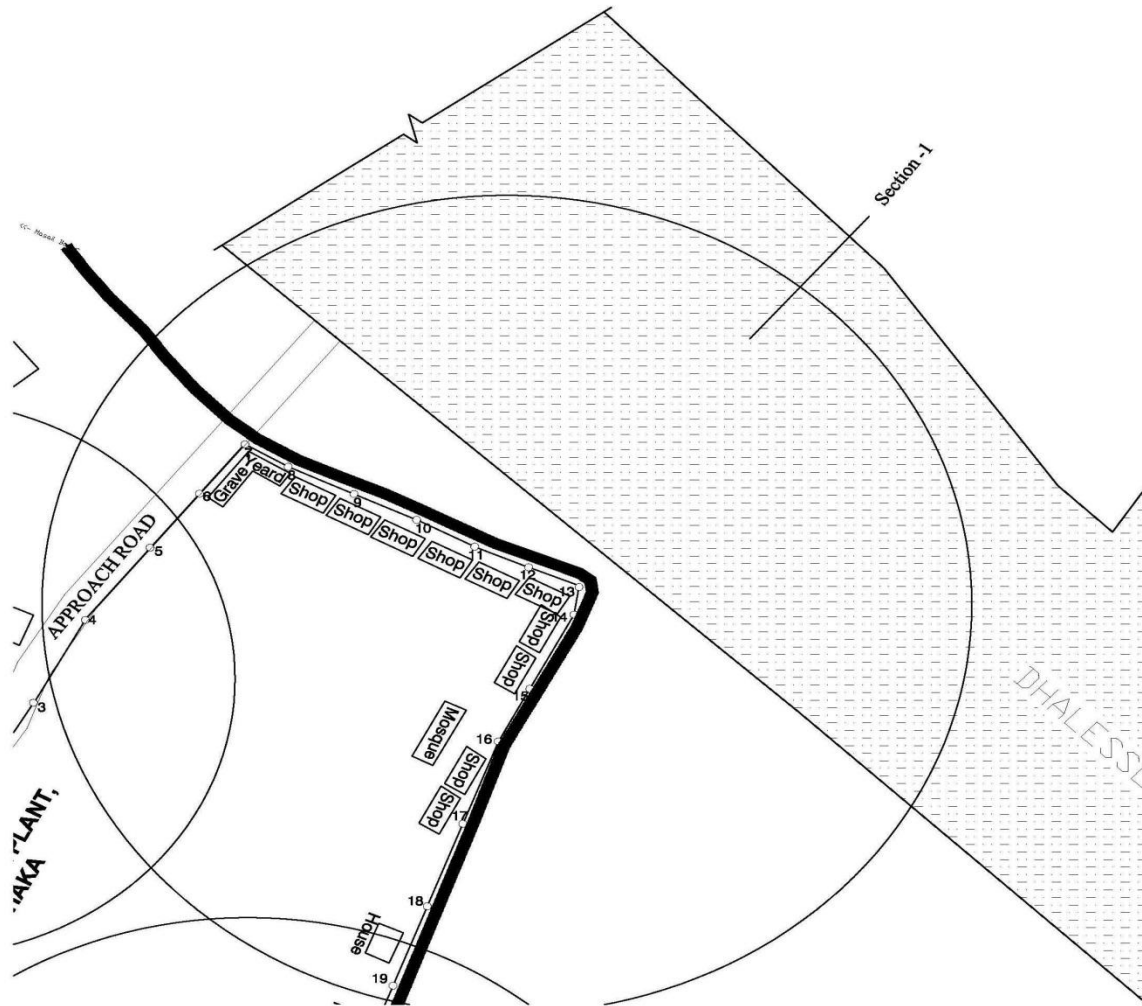


Figure 3.2: Sketch Map of the power station approach road and transmission line

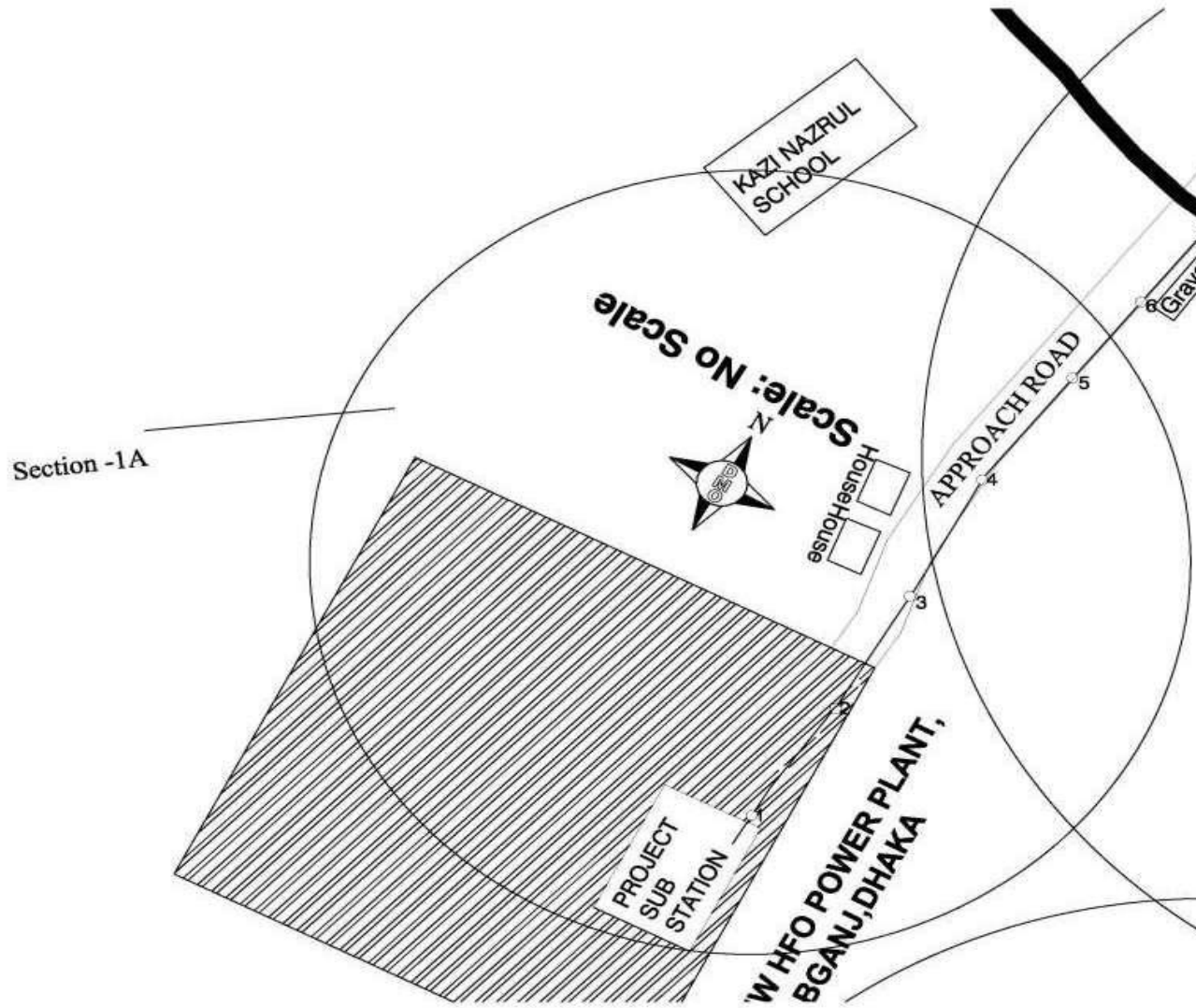


Figure 3.3: Sketch Map of the power station and approach road

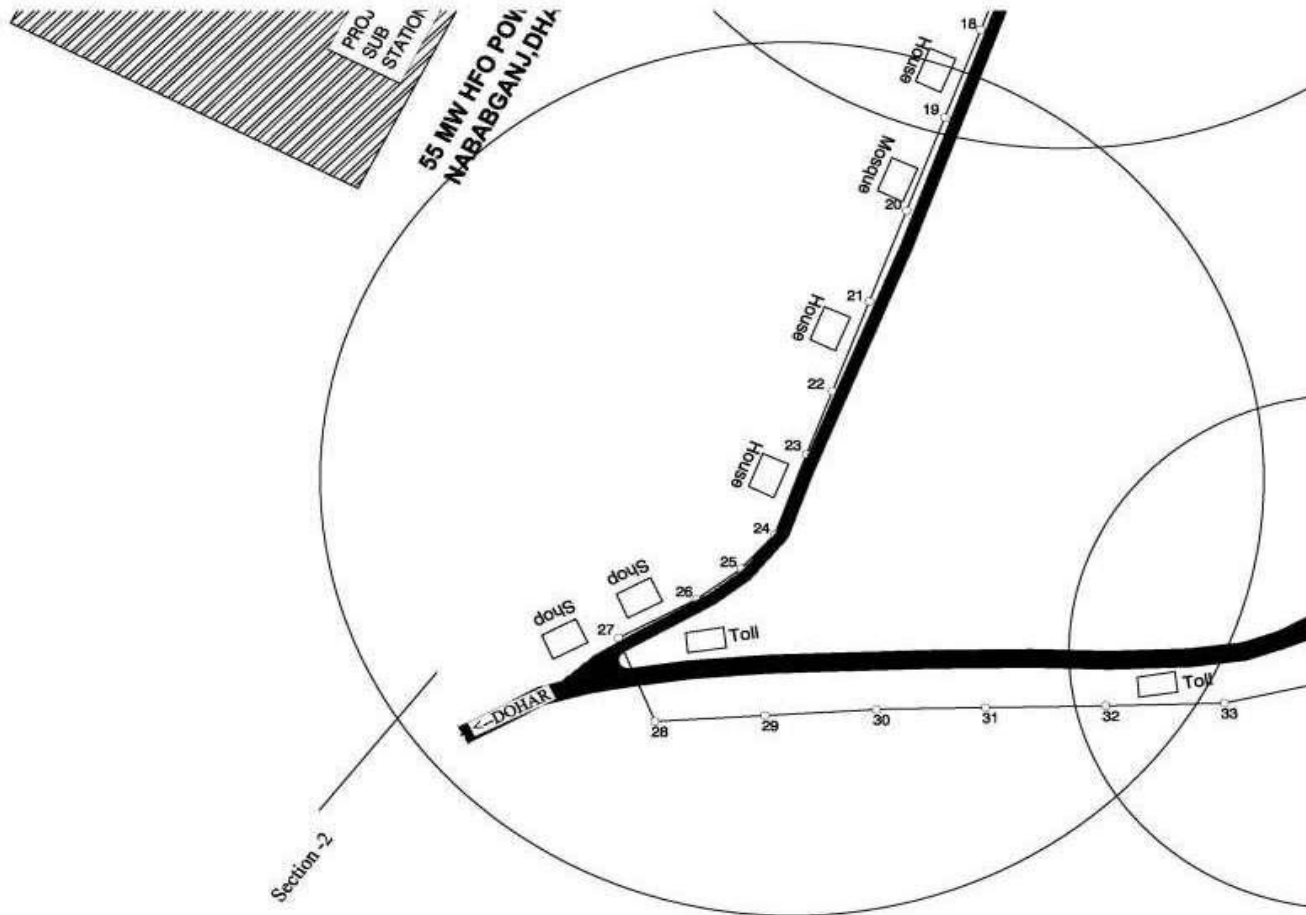


Figure 3.4: Sketch Map showing transmission line

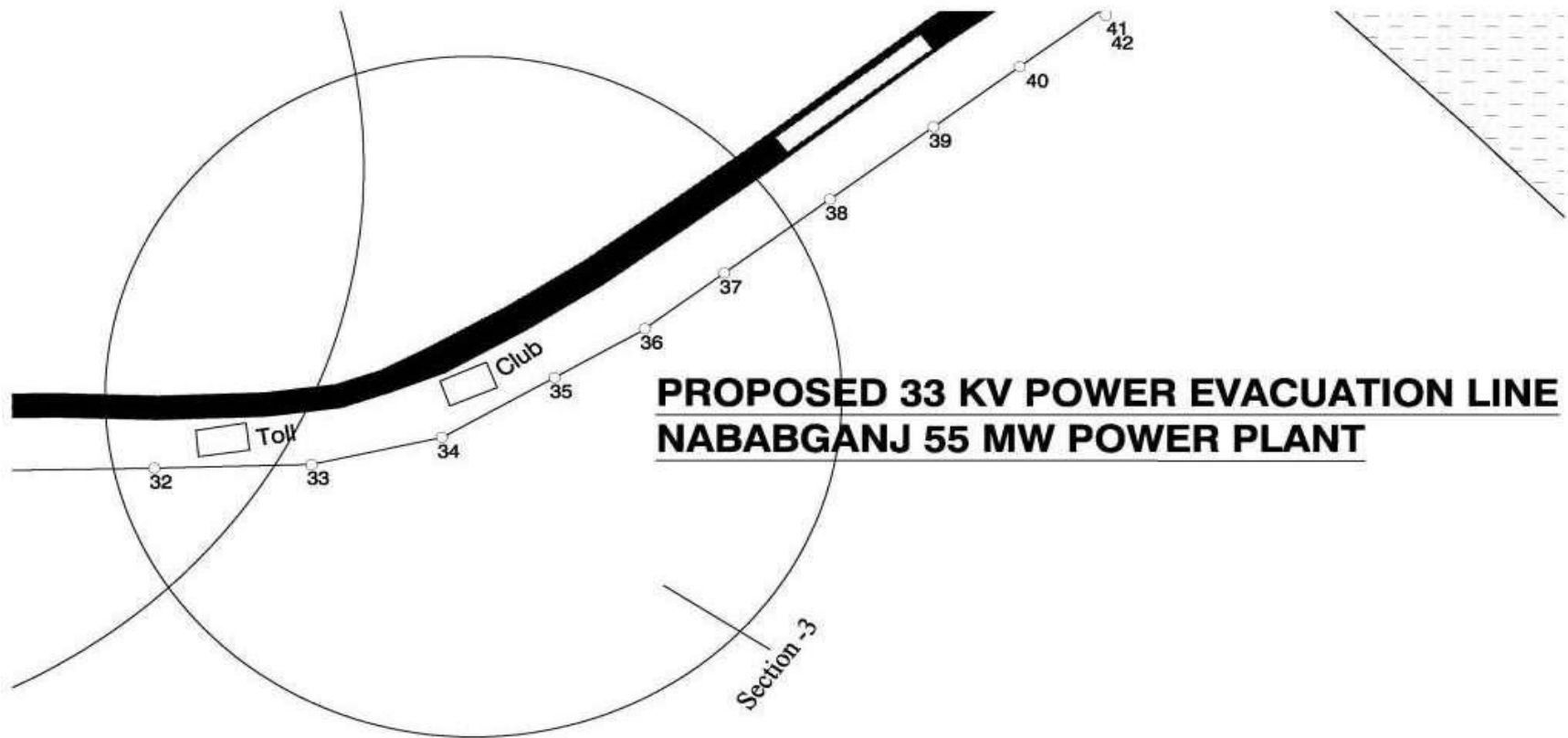


Figure 3.5: Sketch Map showing transmission line

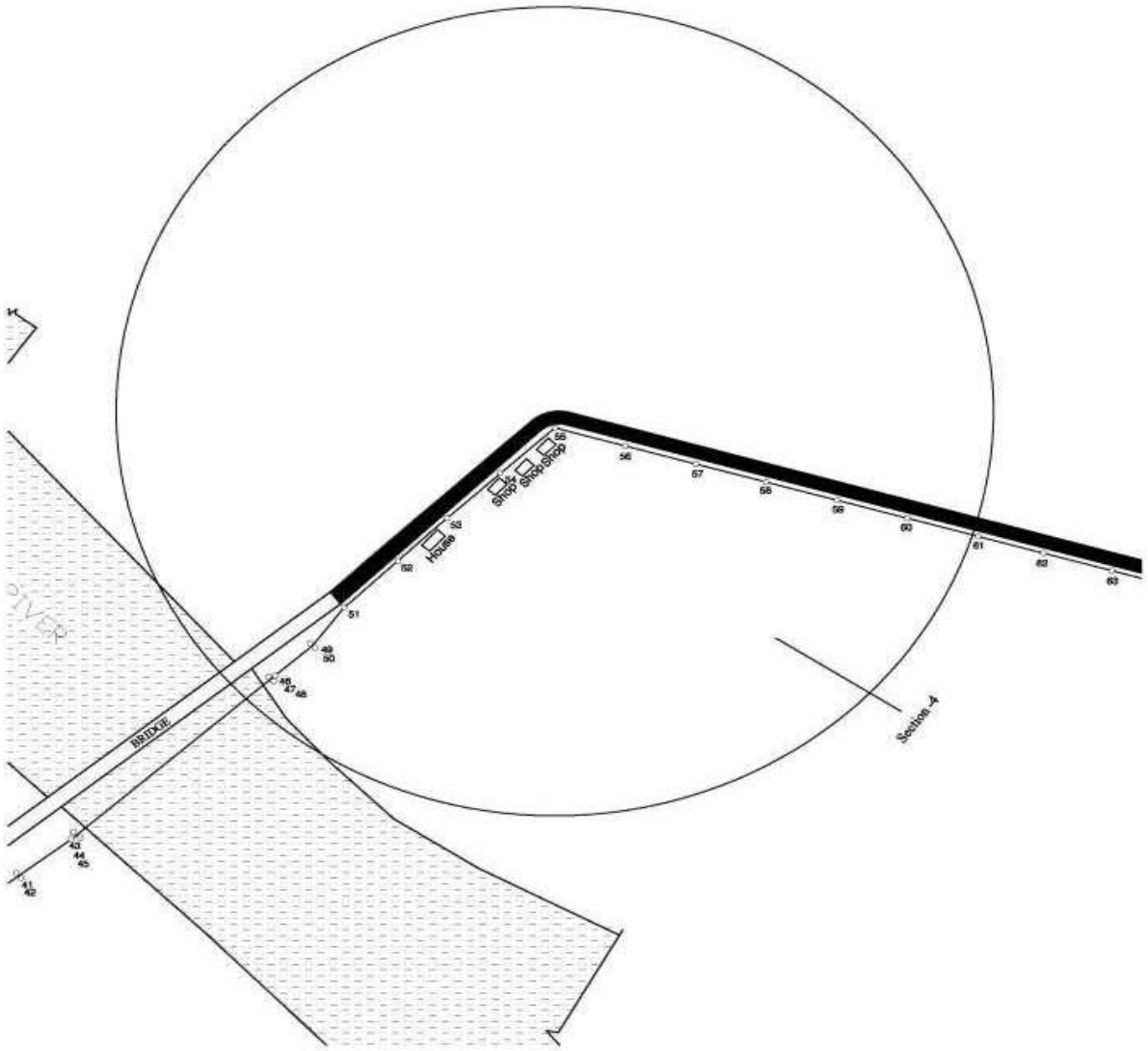


Figure 3.6: Sketch Map showing transmission line

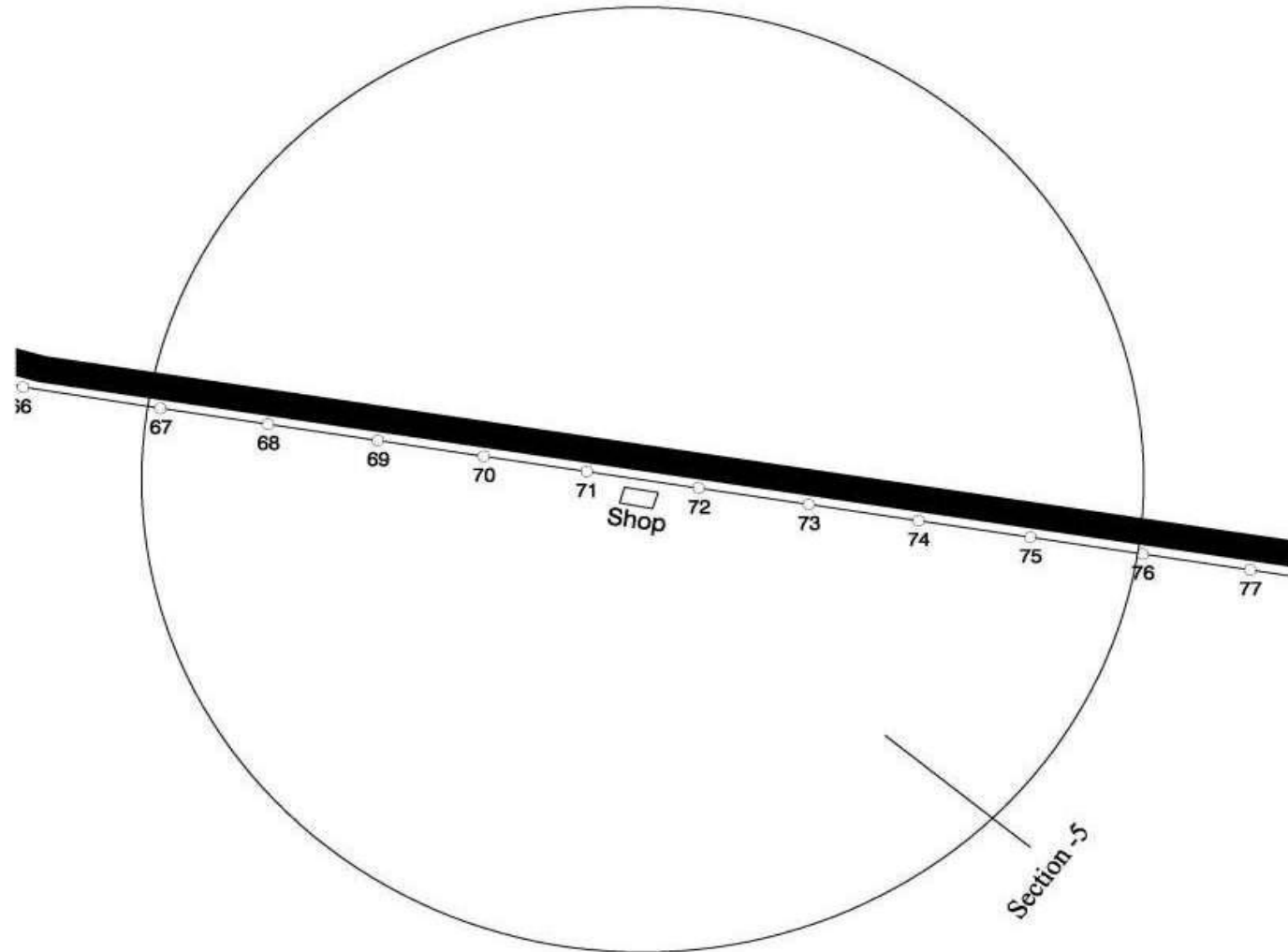


Figure 3.7: Sketch Map showing transmission line

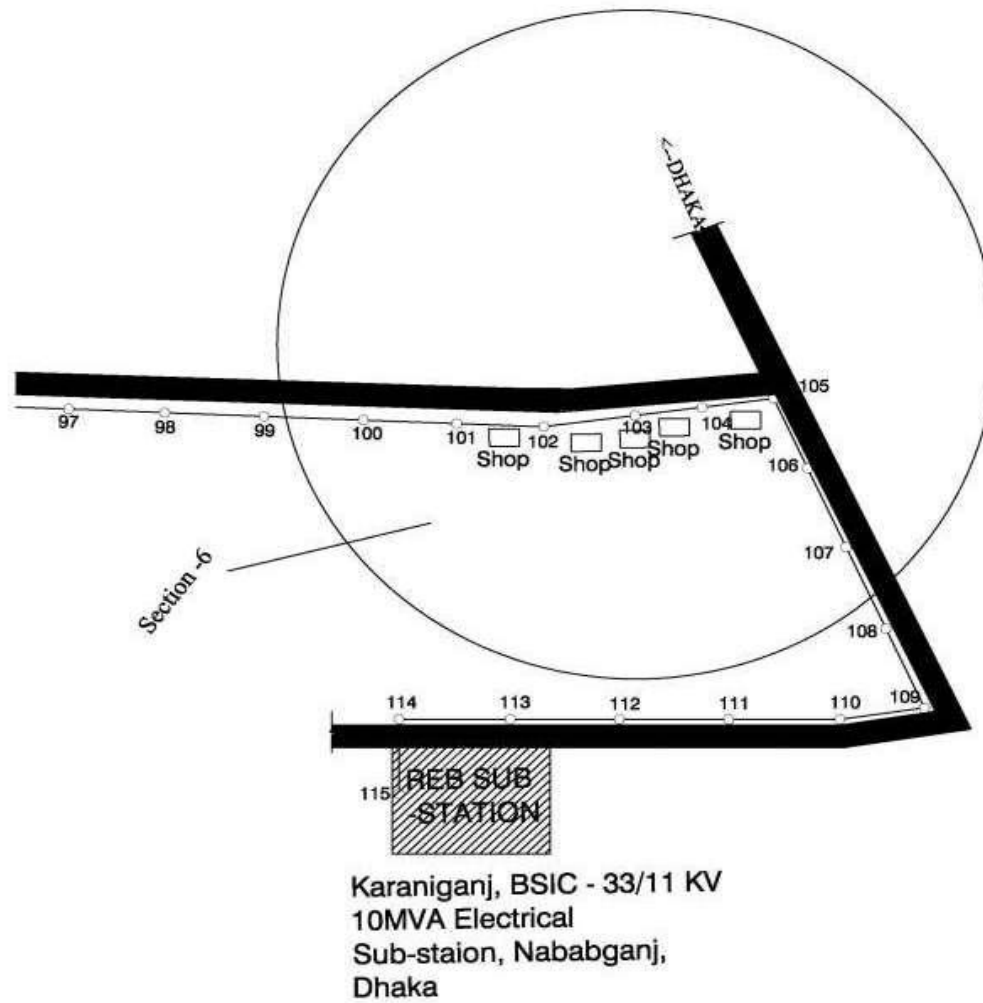


Figure 3.8: Sketch Map showing transmission line

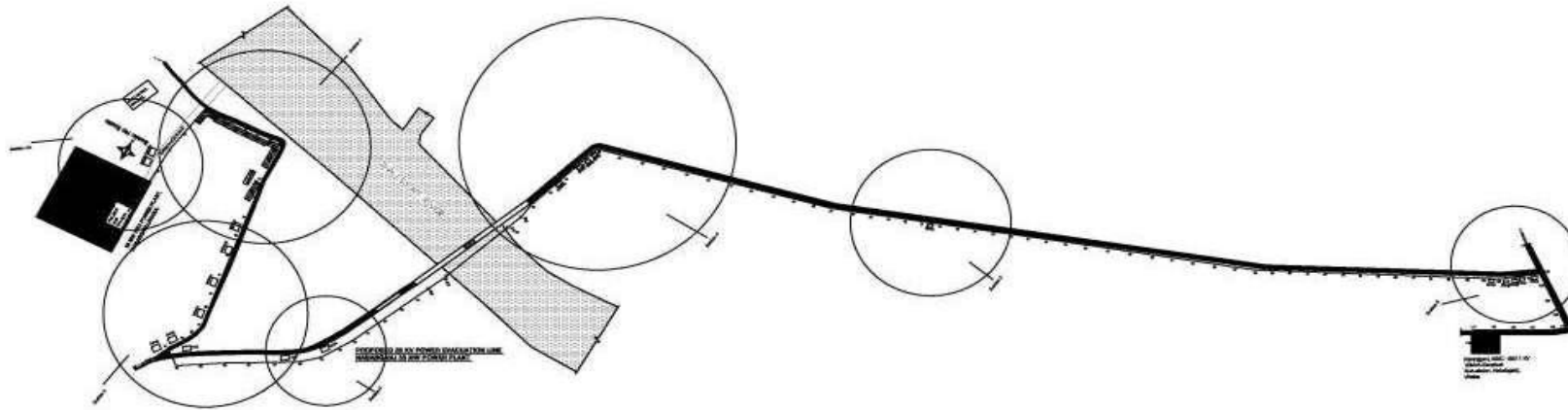


Figure 3.10: Sketch Map showing transmission line and REB Substation, Hasnabad.

The sketch maps have been drawn (not-to-scale) based on the practical situation of the field. It is seen from the sketch maps that the main power station is proposed in a vacant land but nearer to residential area of Doulatpur village. Approach road moves beside residential households and in between KobiNazrul School and a graveyard. The transmission line has been designed to be installed beside the existing road but keeping distance from the shops and residential houses constructed closed to the LGED and RHD road. It is found that about 54 commercial enterprises and 04 residential households are situated beside the existing LGED and RHD road along the 4.4 km transmission line. They are partly or fully residing on the government land. But none of these establishments will need to be demolished/displaced due to the project interventions. The equipments and vehicles of the project will run on the existing road for installation of the poles and stringing of transmission line. The households and commercial enterprises may be temporarily disturbed for a few hours during stringing and installation of the poles. But it will not affect their livelihood or even regular movement.

4. ALTERNATE ROUTE SURVEY FOR FIXATION OF ALIGNMENT

The sub-station has been proposed to be installed in REB land which has been acquired in 2010 from the local people following proper procedure i.e. through DC office as per Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 Total quantity of land is 6.98 acre including main power station and approach road. The land was mostly arable and some are low lying marshy land. Fair compensation has been paid to the land owners and per GoB rule. The amount so far paid for the land is adequate as expressed by the affected land owners. They have no further claims over the compensation amount. No grievance so far received from the land owners or any of the inhabitants on land acquisition, resettlement, compensation or any other social or environmental issues. Environmental clearance has been obtained accordingly from the Department of Environment for the project. So, alternative land searching was not required for the main power station.



The approach road of the main power station runs through in between play ground of the KobiNazrul School and a community graveyard and crosses Kailail Union road to reach the bank of the river Dhaleshwari. This land is also taken from the REB for 15 years. There is no residential or commercial establishment or any other entities on the approach road. Since this was a low lying area the school playground was subject to frequent flooding and water logging. The project filled the school playground so that it is now level with the approach road built for the project; and the approach road will also be very useful for the school. The project will also provide scholarships for meritorious students and health check-ups for local people. The local community is very pleased with the project regarding their support for the community. Only one structure has been constructed on the approach road, near the jetty landing, but it has been clearly established that this occurred well after the the cut-off date was declared in consultation meeting held on March 02, 2013 with the local people. In sand filling works had already been completed for the project when the house was constructed. Local people informed the project and consultants that the structure owner had done so with the express motive of collecting compensation. So the structure owner will not be entitled for compensation and any other assistance. Other alternative routes for the approach road from the project site to the river are not feasible as there are some residential and commercial structures on any of the alternatives. So, alternative alignments have not taken into account for approach road.



The transmission line follows the LGED road and RHD road avoiding displacement of residential and commercial establishments. The total length of the transmission line is 4.4 km. According to the DSPGL, the length may be shortening to 2.5 km if it doesn't follow the LGED and RHD road. But shorten alignment will cause displacement of residential and commercial establishments. The sketch maps (figure 1.2 to 1.10) above show that the transmission line doesn't affect residential or commercial structures.



The evacuation line will follow this LGED road.

The equipments for stinging of the evacuation line will be moving on the road and reinforced concrete poles will be installed at 40 meters interval as per agreed design. The intervals may be less or more to avoid any adverse impacts on houses, shops and other properties by installing additional pole as per design. It is important to know future plan of the LGED and RHD regarding widening of the existing road. The concerned officials of the RHD and LGED should be consulted about this. Taking into account of future plan of the LGED and RHD the

evacuation line alignment would be fixed up keeping sufficient space, so that it will not create any obstacle for widening of the road in near future. The DSPGL ensured about their plan for discussion with the concerned officials of LGED and RHD. It is discussed that 83 trees would be fell down due to transmission line. According to the survey report of the consultant (Adroit) these trees are owned by the Government. No private or community owned (social afforestation) trees are affected by the project. Apart from these some trees may be required tuning of the branches during stinging.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Socioeconomic baseline information of the project area (NawabganjUpazila and Daulatpur Village) has been obtained from secondary sources i.e. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) data and primary data based on qualitative survey (consultation meetings, group discussion, questionnaire survey, etc.).

5.1 Land Use pattern

Total cultivable land in NawabganjUpazila is 18,208 hectares. Among them fallow land is 6272.76 hectares. Out of remaining land, single crop 47.5%, double crop 37.8% and multi cropped crop land 14.7%.

5.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Project Area

5.2.1 Population

As per Statistical office of the NawabganjUpazila, total population at NawabganjUpazila is 2,69,189 of which 49.31% are male and 50.69% are female. The project site is situated in Daulatpur village and according to the Koilail union the population of Daulatpur village is about 4200 of which about 50% is male and 50% female. Among the female population 38% are adult and 12% are under 18 years of age.

5.2.2 Household

The number of household of NawabganjUpazila is 47411. Majority of housing in this area are of pacca, semi-pacca, semi-permanent building i.e. walls made of 5 inch brick works and corrugated iron roof. In case of Daulatpur the number of household is about 1050; 38.67% of the households are pacca, 50% semi-pacca and 11.33% kacha. The homestead areas are relatively medium.

5.2.3 Literacy

According to the Banglapedia the study area has an average literacy rate of 54.4%.The literacy rate among the town people is 63.1% and in Doulatpur village it is less than 50%. Literacy rate among the male and female population in the study area is 56.4% and 52.6% respectively.

5.3 Utility Services in the Project Area

5.3.1 Sources of Drinking Water

Tube well is the main source of drinking water for the people in the study area. Only district headquarters and some Upazila headquarters are provided with piped water supplied from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). Safe drinking water is not available to many of the households of the area. These residents depend on wells, pond as their source of drinking water.

5.3.2 Electricity

Electricity in rural Bangladesh is still a relatively scarce commodity, which many households cannot afford even if available at their locality. But in case of Daulatpur village about 85% of the households in the project area has the electricity facility provided by REB.

5.3.3 Health & Hygiene

District Hospitals and Upazila Health Complexes are located at each district and Upazila of the project area. There are also a large number of private clinics located in each district town, which are within a few kilometers from the project area. But such kinds of health facilities are totally unavailable in Daulatpur village where the site is situated. About 38.69 % of the people uses sanitary toilets in the study area while 44.1% use slab latrine. Only 55.9% of the population uses katcha or other types of latrine. Moreover, 5.41% of households do not have latrine facilities. The hygiene condition of the study area is better/worse than other areas of the country.

5.3.4 Occupation and Source of Income of Population

As in other parts of the country, the majority of the population (22.10%) in Nawabganj Upazila is engaged in agriculture followed by services including transport, handloom, etc. (18.54%), agricultural laborers (13.27%), business (12.20%), industries and other daily wages (4.5%), Weaving (4.37%) and fishing (2.90%). Traditionally the people of the project area are engaged in various types of business. Due to changing of the economic trend the people are being engaged in agriculture, service in the industries and self employment. In Daulatpur village, 35% people are engaged in agriculture & 22% agricultural laborers; 11% people are wage laborers and about 12% of service holders are found. About 5% of the population is engaged in fishing. Apart from these about 9% of the people are working as expatriate (immigrant) mostly in European countries and 6% is in some other professions. Fig 4.15 is presents the occupation in Daulatpur.

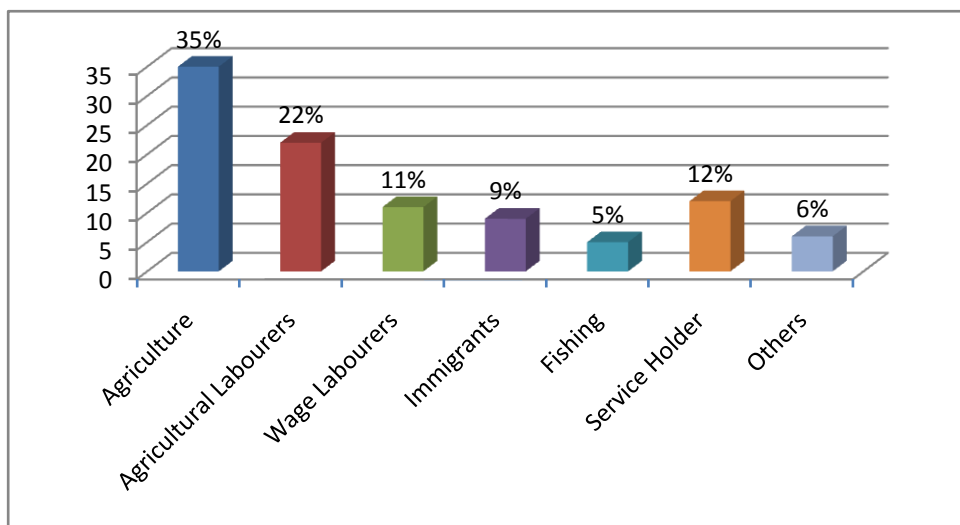


Fig 4.15: Occupation stats in Daulatpur

5.4 Ethnic and Religious composition of the Population in the Project Area

The majority of the population in the NawabganjUpazila is Muslim (>77%) followed by Hindus (20.74%), Christian (2.04%), Buddhist (0.01%) and others 0.01%. In Daulatpur about 85% of the population is Muslim, about 10% of the population is Hindu and rest of the population is Buddhist & Christian. There are no indigenous people in the project area and therefore World Bank OP 4.10 does not trigger in this project.

6. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

6.1 Introduction

A series of consultation meetings were held with the project affected persons and other stakeholders since 2010 during land acquisition and compensation payment process. People were involved in project planning and designing. Perception of the people were sought during consultation meeting on their practical experience about the course of the river, breaching of the embankment, tidal surge, and above all attitudes towards the project were considered during preparation of the project documents. Land acquisition, compensation assessment and delivery, updating of papers, process of compensation payment, etc. were discussed in 2010 during land acquisition process. During implementation of the project in 2013 people were again consulted individually and in groups following participatory approach particularly during conducting survey for preparation of this ESIA and other project documents.

6.2 Methodology adopted

Participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA), consultation meeting, focused group discussion, personal contact and questionnaire survey were done with project affected and other stakeholders in the project influenced area. Transect walk, social networking, mobility mapping, etc. present and future livelihood opportunities, etc. were discussed in the PRA and consultation meeting. Various occupational groups irrespective of occupation and gender were attended the meeting. The affected land owners farmers, fishermen, wage laborers and other categories of people having stakes in the project were consulted in different levels. These meetings were arranged by verbal notice and advertisement in the daily newspapers. The advertisement was published in the two national daily newspapers in Bangla and English.

6.3 Stakeholders Consulted

In the consultation process for ESIA, following key stakeholders were consulted:

- Local communities, Men, women and local elders attended meetings.
- Local Government & NGO representatives

Meetings with stakeholders consisted of community consultation meetings, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews with men and limited focus-group discussions with women. Location of the meetings, issues discussed, outcomes and people's suggestions/expectations are described in this sections. There were seven stakeholder meetings organized at project site since 02.03.2013 to date.

6.4 Stakeholder Concerns and Recommendations

The findings of the Community consultations are given in *Table 6.1 and 6.2*. All these have been addressed in various sections of the ESIA, and the mitigation plans have been incorporated into the EMP and SMP. The participants consider the construction of power

plant as a welcome relief, because most of the day they do not get the power supply due to power shortage. The summary of the various stakeholder consultations is given below. They have extended their support to the project preparation for easy and smooth installation of the power station.

Table 6.1: Participants in the Stakeholder Consultation meeting

Date and Location	Methods of consultation	Number of participants	Issues discussed	Outcome of the meetings
02.03.2013 Nearby DSPGL Plant	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	36 (male) local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - Project boundary probable route of evacuation line is disseminated - Potential impacts and mitigation measures - land ownership and compensation payment status - Grievances of the people on land or compensation - Cut of date for enlisting affected properties is March 02, 2013 - Opportunities and benefit of the people due to the project - Roles and responsibilities of the project authority as well as local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of the project goals and objectives • Nature and timeline of the project is known to everyone • Cut-off date is declared and known to local people • People are aware of their potential opportunities/ benefits from the project • People are known about project boundary including main power station, approach road and route of evacuation line.
04.08.2013 Kailail union and Galimpur, Nawabganj	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	05 (male) Kalail UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - Project boundary probable route of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Institution (LGI) is aware of the project goals and objectives and Nature and timeline of the project

**Social Impact Assessment of the Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited
At Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka**

Date and Location	Methods of consultation	Number of participants	Issues discussed	Outcome of the meetings
			evacuation line is disseminated - Potential impacts and mitigation measures - Cut of date for enlisting affected properties is March 02, 2013 - Opportunities and benefit of the people due to the project - Roles and responsibilities of the project authority as well as local people and Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut-off date is declared and known to them • LGI is aware of their role in the project implementation • Project territory and evacuation line route is known to the LGI
	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	03 (male) ASA (NGO)	- Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - Project boundary probable route of evacuation line is disseminated - Potential impacts and mitigation measures - Cut of date for enlisting affected properties is March 02, 2013 - Opportunities and benefit or risks of program implementation of the NGOs due to the project. - Roles and responsibilities of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally active NGOs are aware of the project goals and objectives and Nature and timeline of the project • Cut-off date is declared and known to them • NGOs may take livelihood and income restoration, health, education program with local and migrated people • Project territory and evacuation line route is known to the LGI

**Social Impact Assessment of the Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited
At Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka**

Date and Location	Methods of consultation	Number of participants	Issues discussed	Outcome of the meetings
			the project authority as well as local people and locally active NGOs	
06.11.2013 Nearby DSPGL Plant	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	26 (male) local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - Project boundary probable route of evacuation line is disseminated - Potential impacts and mitigation measures - land ownership and compensation payment status - Grievances of the people on land or compensation - Cut of date for enlisting affected properties is March 02, 2013 - Opportunities and benefit of the people due to the project - Roles and responsibilities of the project authority as well as local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of the project goals and objectives • Nature and timeline of the project is known to everyone • Cut-off date is declared and known to local people • People are aware of their potential opportunities/ benefits from the project • People are known about project boundary including main power station, approach road and route of evacuation line.
19.11.2013 KobiNazrul School	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	18 (Male 16, Female 2) Teacher and Governing body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - Project boundary probable route of evacuation line is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School committee and teachers are aware of the project goals and objectives • Nature and timeline of the project , potential

**Social Impact Assessment of the Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited
At Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka**

Date and Location	Methods of consultation	Number of participants	Issues discussed	Outcome of the meetings
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disseminated - Potential impacts and mitigation measures - Sand filling in school playground - Necessary measures for safer road crossing of the students - Cut of date for enlisting affected properties is March 02, 2013 - Regular health check-up for the student - Opportunities and benefit of the people due to the project - Roles and responsibilities of the project authority as well as local people and school authority 	<p>impacts and mitigation measures are known to everyone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut-off date is declared and known to all • School authority is aware of the role of project in development of the playground and regular health check-up of the student • People are known about project boundary including main power station, approach road and route of evacuation line.
06.12. 2013 Power plant site	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	08 (male) Local people including affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - Project boundary probable route of evacuation line is disseminated - Potential impacts and mitigation measures - Employment generation for the people in project - Non-eligibility of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and timeline of the project , potential impacts and mitigation measures are known to everyone • It was known to everyone that no one will be paid compensation for structure constructed after cut-off date • People is known that they will get

**Social Impact Assessment of the Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited
At Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka**

Date and Location	Methods of consultation	Number of participants	Issues discussed	Outcome of the meetings
			compensation for structure constructed after cut- off date. - Opportunities and benefit of the people due to the project - Roles and responsibilities of the project authority as well as local people and school authority - Work and business opportunity in project for the local people especially affected people	preferential employment in project • People are known about project boundary including main power station, approach road and route of evacuation line.
10.12.2013 Gowalkhali village	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	13 Local people (Male 09, Female 04)	- Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - About the possibilities of hampering their normal life style during the construction of power evacuation line. - Provision of compensation and resettlement in case of displacement - The opportunities of any kind of damage situations during construction period and the compensation details. - Potential impacts and mitigation measures	• People are aware of the project goals and objectives • Nature and timeline of the project , potential impacts and mitigation measures are known to everyone • It was known to everyone that no one will be paid compensation for structure if it is not affected or displaced due to the project. • Daily movement will not be seriously disturbed by installation of evacuation line • People is known

**Social Impact Assessment of the Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited
At Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka**

Date and Location	Methods of consultation	Number of participants	Issues discussed	Outcome of the meetings
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment generation for the people in project - Non-eligibility of compensation for structure constructed after cut- off date. - Opportunities and benefit of the people due to the project 	<p>that they will get preferential employment in project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are known that any damage by the project will be compensated
10.12.2013 Gowalkhali bazar	Open discussion, personal contact, question answer session	13 (Male) businessmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals and objectives of the project - Nature and timeline of the project - About the possibilities of hampering their business during the construction of power evacuation line. - Provision of compensation and resettlement in case of affecting or displacement of business - The opportunities of any kind of damage situations during construction period and the compensation details. - Potential impacts and mitigation measures - Employment generation for the people in project - Non-eligibility of compensation for structure constructed after cut- off date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of the project goals and objectives • Nature and timeline of the project , potential impacts and mitigation measures are known to everyone • It was known to everyone that no one will be paid compensation for structure if it is not affected or displaced due to the project. • Daily movement will not be seriously disturbed by installation of evacuation line • People is known that they will get preferential employment in project • People are known that any damage by the project will be compensated

Table 6.2: Concerns Raised by the Communities during Stakeholder Consultations

Sl. No.	Issues	Concern Raised by the Community	Expectation/ Recommendation and suggested mitigation measures of the Community
01	Compensation for affected properties	Compensation for the land has been paid at market rates. Expressed happiness about the arte but complained over compensation payment mechanism. They had to spend money to middlemen or someone get the compensation from DC office	Compensation payment procedure should be more fair and transparent. If possible it is to be paid by the requiring body directly at site.
02	Avoiding displacement of the households and shops	Displacement didn't take place in main power station and approach road as the land was vacant. Displacement should be avoided in transmission line alignment	Transmission line is to be installed keeping the households and shops free from displacement. If displacement occurs, pay adequate compensation.
03	Compensation for structure or business in case of displacement during project implementation	Now the transmission line has planned to install without affecting/displacing houses or shops. But if it is affected or displaced during installation of the power evacuation line then how it would be compensated.	If any of the structure used for residential or commercial purposes are affected or displaced due to the project interventions during implementation, the affected people will be entitled for compensation as per World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12). The Project Authority (DSPGL) will be responsible to pay this compensation.
04	Employment opportunity in project	Provision of preferential employment as semi-skilled and unskilled worker for the local people especially affected people in the project.	Local people especially affected people is to be preferentially employed in project.
05	Business/ Subcontract opportunity in project	Opportunities for the local supplier/ businessmen in getting subcontract for supplying of laborers/ commodities in the project.	Local businessmen and suppliers should get preference to supply laborers or commodities in the project.
06	Safer road crossing and movement of the people and	Restriction of livestock grazing and accidental killings of people and livestock especially the	Grazing and vegetation areas should be protected and speed of vehicles should be limited to avoid accidents of the people

**Social Impact Assessment of the Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited
At Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka**

Sl. No.	Issues	Concern Raised by the Community	Expectation/ Recommendation and suggested mitigation measures of the Community
	cattle	student of the school	and cattle. Necessary awareness program on safer road crossing/movement is to be arranged. Necessary signs/ marks on the cross roads/ sections are to be displayed.
07	Repair of local roads	Existing road may be damaged by construction activity	Project authority should repair the local roads in a regular basis
08	Health check up	Provision of health check-up of school student and laborers	DSPGL should arrange health check-up for school students in a regular basis. Health check-up for the laborers of the DSPGL should also be done regularly so that local people cannot be contaminated with any epidemic diseases from the workers.
09	Sand filling of school field	School field was low and marshy, DSPGL has done the sand filling the school field and raised the level adequate enough enable the student to play in the field	The school authority & local community thanked to the DSPGL authority for this activity and assured to extend their co-operation in future
10	Sports instrument for school	School doesn't have enough sports instrument for the students	DSPGL assures that they will supply the sports instrument to the school at regular basis



Public Consultations at project site on March 02, 2013

**Social Impact Assessment of the Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited
At Daulatpur, Nawabganj, Dhaka**

Consultation at Daulatpur with Yahia Khan Thandu and others at Kailail Union Member



Consultation with Ibrahim Miah Branch Manager, ASA at Galimpur, Nawabganj



Consultation meeting on November 06, 2013 at project site after Circular in Daily Newspaper



Consultation meeting on November 19, 2013 with KobiNazrul School teacher and Governing Body



Discussion with affected people and other stakeholders on December 06, 2013 at project site



Meeting with people residing and operating business beside proposed transmission line

Circular in the Newspaper

The Daily Star DHAKA MONDAY NOVEMBER 4, 2013

**NOTICE FOR
PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING**

A Public Consultation Meeting will be held as a part of preparation of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) at proposed Power Plant Site at Doulotpur, Kailail, Nowabgonj, Dhaka on 6th Novemember, 2013, Wednesday at 12:00 Noon.

Your kind participation will be highly appreciated.

Authority
Dhaka Southern Power Generations Ltd.

মত বিনিময় সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এই মর্মে সর্বসাধারণের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে পরিবেশগত সমীক্ষা প্রতিবেদন (ই আই এ) প্রনয়নের অংশ হিসেবে আগামী ৬ই নভেম্বর, রোজ বুধবার, দুপুর ১২ ঘটিকার সময় দৌলতপুর, কৈলাইল, নবাবগঞ্জ এ প্রস্তাবিত পাওয়ার প্লান্ট সাইটে এক মতবিনিময় সভার আয়োজন করা হয়েছে।

উক্ত সভায় আপনাদের সকলের অংশগ্রহন একান্ত কাম্য।

কর্তৃপক্ষ

ঢাকা সাউদার্ন পাওয়ার জেনারেশন লিমিটেড

7. SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The types of social issues and possible impacts associated with a project can vary considerably depending on the nature of the project, its size, location and stages of the project cycle. The following issues provide an overview of the impact may be faced during construction and maintenance of the DSPGL 55MW power plant project at Nawabganj, Dhaka. The impacts may be considered as intended and unintended following the nature and perspective of the impacts.

7.1 Land Acquisition and Displacement

Impact:

It is known that the project is being implemented on the previously acquired land by Rural Electrification Board (REB). The land was acquired and compensation duly paid to the land owners by the REB through DC office Dhaka in 2010 at the then market rates. Total 6.98 acres of land for main power plant and approach road has been handed over to the DSPGL for 15 years by the REB on particular terms and condition agreed by both the parties. All of the cases have been settled and paid compensation. No grievances or claims are pending. For transmission line the DSPGL will follow the LGED and RHD road to reach Hasnabad Power station (4.40 km away from DSPGL power station). The transmission line will be installed on government land and no private land acquisition or physical displacement will take place as per alignment survey and report of the DSPGL. Only 83 trees are to be felled down and some are to be tuned during installation of the transmission line. According to the survey result these trees are owned by the GoB; non are private property.

Mitigation measures:

If any of the households or shops get affected during construction of the project components the DSPGL will arrange payment of compensation and assistance as per decision of the Grievance Redress Committee described in ESIA. As land acquisition and displacement didn't take place in the project, so preparation of Resettlement Action Plan is not required. Advanced notification will be given to all people living near the transmission line route before stringing and pole construction activities commence. The contractor must be fully aware of this SIA and must abide by it in order to not cause any impacts unanticipated at this time. The route has to be adhered to very carefully so as to avoid impacts on households and shops. If any unanticipated impacts do occur during actual implementation, this has to be reported, assessed and compensated/mitigated for before civil works can continue.

7.2 Economic Environment

Impact:

The project will generate work opportunities for the local people directly or indirectly and even temporarily. Besides, some backward linkage institutions will be established such as labor Supply Company, contractors, food Supply Company, etc, considering changes in the structure of the local economy including opening of a new market for products and services, increased demand for consumer goods, and inflation of local prices due to population influx during construction of the project components.

According to the DSPGL, about 300 employees will be working in the project during construction phase of which mostly will be residing in the camp situation at site. Opportunities of local goods and services may not be sufficient to provide required support to the huge quantity of laborers. Local businessmen will make available vegetables, fruits and other necessary goods in the local market.

Mitigation measures:

It is known that people is mainly depend on agriculture and business. Equitable access to work opportunities for all groups of people i.e. local, in-migrated, poor, vulnerable, should be ensured. The local community should be preferred in getting employment in the civil works. The local people will have to be benefited by the project directly or indirectly.

7.3 Community Organization and Local Institutions

Impact:

The local government institutions (LGIs) and regulatory structures have vital role in the project implementation and maintenance for their own safety and development. Demands from the local people will be placed towards local government since they are supposed to play role in implementation in collaboration with the project authority.

Mitigation Measures:

Competent 'solution oriented local NGOs' and the LGIs may play role to help articulate/negotiate or act as 'honest broker' on behalf of communities. The NGO may disburse soft loan to the people who want to do business with the project authority. Religious and Political institutions play important role in the society. They should be consulted in decision making process in terms of operation and maintenance of the project so that none can destroy/damage project equipment during and after installation power station and transmission line. Because limited local involvement in decision making process causing legitimacy problems in which long term stability and sustainability of the project will be difficult to achieve.

7.4 Social services and infrastructure:

Impact:

People of the Daulatpur village and surrounded areas usually move to Upazila and Capital City for treatment and other necessary purposes. Road and river ways are good to move anywhere they like. Implementation of the project will cause movement of heavy equipments which may cause damage of the local road. KobiNazrul School attracts student from at least 7 villages of Nawabganj, Sirajdikhan and KeraniganjUpazila. Implementation of the power station project will cause in-migration of some officials in the locality and obviously this will have an extra pressure on the school.

Mitigation Measures:

Project authority should repair/maintain local roads on regular basis. Additional class rooms may be required. It is known that the project has filled the play ground of the school by their own. If required, the project should donate to construct extra class rooms for more students

due to the project implementation. The project influenced area is fully covered by supply of electricity. But people demanded benefit-sharing from the project, if possible.

7.5 Vulnerable groups

Impact:

It is known that implementation of the project will cause population influx which usually will lead to price hike of necessary commodities in the local market. The poor and vulnerable people will suffer from high price of goods. Their income level may not support them to lead even simple life. Their standard of living may be worse off if their income level is not increased.

Mitigation measures:

The project will deploy local people as semi-skilled or un-skilled workers in the project construction phase, especially the project affected people and poor & vulnerable people. Deployment as worker of the eligible members of the vulnerable households may enhance their income level and uphold standard of living.

7.6 Employment and Labor

Impact:

There is existing labor laws in the country mentioning all issues relating to labor deployment, health safety etc. Following IFC guide lines, international labor organization (ILO) convention and GOB laws laborers are to be treated. Deployment of children in harmful working environment is strictly prohibited by law in Bangladesh. It is to be maintained in the work place and supply chain. People will be in competition for getting job as unemployment is a major issue in Bangladesh. Some of them will be local and some will come from other areas.

Mitigation measures:

Preferential employment for the project affected persons is to be considered during implementation of the project. In this regards, the project authority may take help of the local administration, LGI and NGOs to select laborers among many of the applicants. The employed laborers should have freedom of association/ labor contracting society for collective bargaining with the contractor and project authority.

7.8 Health and Safety:

Impacts:

Health and safety issues of the laborers during working period are to be given priority. Awareness of the employees on Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)/ HIV/AIDS is an important issues. Contractor will establish construction camps, residential areas, and other necessary establishments where people from various districts and culture will work together. This may create demand of the sex partners from the locality or from anywhere. It may eventually promote sexual abuse and may turn in to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and finally HIV/AIDS.

Mitigation measures:

Preventive measures as well as awareness training and learning on STDs and HIV/AIDS are required. Occupational health and safety issues are also to be ensured in the work place by providing personal protective equipments (PPE) such as helmet, gloves, safety boot, goggles, etc. along with training and awareness of the laborers to use these at work stations.

7.9 Social Conflict

Impact:

Skilled employees will be deployed in the project mainly from outsiders and unskilled work will be done by the both local and in-migrated laborers. The local people have some expectations from the project authority regarding employment generation for them, sub-contracting or such type of business, adequate compensation for lost assets, development of the area, etc. In that circumstances a conflict between these two groups may take place.

Mitigation Measures:

Local power structure (Union Parishad) has been handling this issue brilliantly in Bangladesh. Union Parishad is to be consulted during any unrst though this is highly unlikely..It is suggested to provide preferential employment for the local people. The authority would consider this issue. To avoid any kind of unrest local employees and in-migrated employees should get equal treatment in all aspects.

7.10 Life style and culture

Impact:

People now mainly depend on agriculture and business in the project influenced area and some are on fishing, wage laboring, etc. Implementation of the project will create some income opportunities of the people in the project influenced area. This may lead to change their traditional livelihood and promote to do job and more business related activities. Different types of people will be living in the project area during implementation such as businessmen, contractor, employees, etc. In that circumstances sexual harassment may take place in the local community. Employees and other people associated with the project may be target of the drug smuggler and they may be drug abused. Social and cultural problem due to population influx may be occurred in the project influenced area for the short term. Some pressure will be on housing facilities, civic amenities, recreational facilities, social and cultural institutions, etc. for the time being.

Mitigation Measures:

The Union Parishad and local community should be aware of it and should try to protect such harassment. Besides, locally active NGOs and relevant government agencies may undertake social awareness program, training on HIV/AIDS to the employees, etc, for safety of the people. Police and other law enforcing agencies should play important role in protecting drugs smuggling and use. Social awareness is a vital issue in this regards.

In some times labor unrest may take place within project area that causes delay of the project implementation. This generally takes place if the laborers are not paid their dues in time and facilities that required are not up to the mark. The project authority should take care of it and execute clauses of the contract agreement with the contractor properly especially regarding labor payment, labor shed, toilet and drinking water facilities etc.

7.11 Gender Issues

Impact

According to the primary and secondary information of the project area, women are mostly housewife and they do work in kitchen gardening, poultry rearing in small scale by taking micro-credit from the NGOs. Traditionally women of Bangladesh are engaged in household chores without income/honorarium. Taking care of the children, cooking, collecting firewood, and some similar types of works are main responsibilities of the women. Implementation of the project may create obstacle for easy movement of the female especially in surrounded area of main project site. Implementation of the project will create work opportunity for the poor women in the project like cooking, earth carrying, slope turfing, tree plantation, etc. They will be able to support their family that will promote economic development. Female may have also risk of being sexually harassed at work station or on the way.

Mitigation Measures:

Women workers should have peaceful working environment, separate labor shed and toilet facilities, beast feeding corner, etc at work stations. Discrimination among the male and female workers would be eliminated. Male and female workers and officials should get equal opportunities at work site. Female laborers should have right to form separate labor contracting society for collective bargaining with the contractor or project authority.

7.12 Other Associated Impacts

The project will create wider scope for the local people to mix with other people to be employed in the project construction work. In this way their interpersonal communication will increase.

As social being people has to interact with other people/communities. Implementation of the project will create scope of social mobility, interaction among the people and communities through some social customs such as marriage, membership of different society, club, etc.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The project is being implemented on previously acquired land (6.98 Acre) at Daulatpur of NawabganjUpazila under Dhaka district. The land was acquired in 2010 by REB through DC office and paid compensation to all affected people at market price following Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Ordinance 1982. The land was taken over by the REB and then handed over to Dhaka Southern Power Generation Limited (DPGL) in February 2013 for 15 years with a view to install 55 MW oil fired power plant. The 6.98 acres land includes main power station and approach road up to the River Dhaleshwari. The land is encumbrance free and now ready to start construction. Sand filling in the main power plant area and approach road has been done. The 4.40 km long transmission line will be installed beside the LGED road and RHD to up to HsanabadREB power station (Keraniganj), Dhaka. This transmission line will also not affect any residential or commercial structure or any entities throughout the 4.40 km alignment as per design of the DSPGL. Only 83 Government owned trees may be cut down or tuned due to stinging and installation of pole. The interval between two poles is 40 meter which may be flexible to avoid any adverse impacts on the properties. Extra pole may be used to avoid or minimized impacts. Series of consultation meetings were held with the affected people and other stakeholders since 2010. After taking over land by the DSPGL, At least 07 meetings have been held with affected people, School teacher and governing body, Local Government Institution and NGO, business community and residential households. People are aware of the project goals and objectives, their roles and responsibilities, potentials impact and mitigation measures. Livelihood will not be affected by any of the project interventions. Taking into account of the field situation and impacts, preparation of resettlement action plan (RAP) is not required for this project. But any adverse impacts found during implementation of the project would be mitigated as per World Bank OP 4.12.

Recommendations:

- i. The transmission line (4.40 km) is following the LGED and RHD road. Widening of the road in future may be troublesome if the poles are very close to the existing pavement. The concerned officials of the LGED and RHD should be consulted immediately by the DSPGL regarding their future plan of widening of the road. The poles should be installed keeping sufficient space from the existing road.
- ii. Other utilities such as mobile telephone cable, etc. might be installed beside the road. So such issues are to be settled with the concerned authority before starting of the pole installation.
- iii. Local people especially affected people, women, vulnerable should get work opportunity in project on priority basis
- iv. People especially who are residing or dealing in beside the road would be consulted during installation of transmission line.

- v. Any adverse impacts on the people would be avoided during project implementation.
- vi. It would be ensured that any unanticipated impacts during project implementation would be carefully looked into and pay compensation/ resettlement benefits as per World Bank OP 4.12
- vii. According to the survey conducted by the Consultant (Adroit) , affected 83 trees are owned by Government. If any of the trees found other than government owned during project implementation, the trees owner(s) would be paid compensation as per World Bank OP 4.12.
- viii. Women are to be deployed in civil works (where feasible) and necessary facilities are to be provided as per standard labor law.
- ix. All of the employees are to be trained/ aware of the STD/HIV/AIDS and necessary protective measures including condom promotion and awareness program to be taken by the DSPGL/Sub-contractor.
- x. Accident records (if there is any) due to the project works would be maintained in the camp office and project office.