

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Report

PUBLIC

Document Stage: Draft for Consultation
Project Number: 55201-001
May 2023

Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project – Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Under Nalchity Popurasava, District: Jahalakash

Package no.: CTCRP/NAL/CS/01

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of February 2022)

Currency unit	–	taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.0116
\$1.00	=	Tk85.94

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BAN	-	Bangladesh
CDTA	-	Capacity Development Technical Assistance
CTEIP	-	Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project
DDS	-	Detailed Design services
DPHE	-	Department of Public Health Engineering
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
LGED	-	Local Government Engineering Department
PAM	-	Project Administrative Management
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PAT	-	Patuakhali
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SCF	-	Strategic Climate Fund
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeters
km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter
m ³	–	micrograms per cubic meter

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2021 ends on 30 June 2021.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or Staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of ADB's website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
A.	Background	1
B.	Project Description	1
C.	Scope of Due Diligence Report	2
II.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
A.	About the Project Area	3
B.	About Subproject Component	3
C.	Location for the Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter	6
III.	LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	6
A.	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	6
IV.	FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION	7
A.	Outline of Field Work	7
B.	Public Consultations	8
V.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	9
VI.	BUDGET TO IMPLEMENT SUB PROJECT COMPONENT	12
VII.	CONCLUSIONS	12
A.	Summary and Conclusion	12
B.	Next Step	13

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: District wise Pourashavas where Project (SCTEIP) will be implemented	2
Table 2: Summary of Subproject Component	4
Table 3: Land Details of the Proposed Site	7
Table 5: Summary of Public Consultation for NalchityCyclone Shelter	8
Table 6: Budgetary Provision for Implementation of DDR	12

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location Map of Cyclone Shelter	5
Figure 2: Ground Floor Plan for the Cyclone Shelter	5
Figure 3: Location for Proposed Cyclone Shelter	6
Figure 4: Grievance Redress Process	11

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Screening Form	14
Appendix 2: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist	16
Appendix 3: ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)	17
Appendix 4: Record of Focus Group Discussion	18
Appendix 5: No Objection Certificate issued by Madrasha Committee	22
Appendix 6: Land detail Information	23
Appendix 7: Khatian	24
Appendix 8: School Committee Regulation	26

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. The ADB supported Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced on September 2014 which has been completed in June 2022. As a continuity of the project ADB extended his support to Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP) which will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal *pourashavas* (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The towns were selected based on their vulnerability, population size, density, and level of past investments. The project takes a holistic and integrated approach to urban development and will (i) provide climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, and (ii) strengthen institutional capacity, local governance, and knowledge-based public awareness, for improved urban planning and service delivery considering climate change and disaster risks. Key infrastructure investments include (i) drainage, (ii) water supply, (iii) sanitation, (iv) cyclone shelters, and (v) other municipal infrastructure including emergency access roads and bridges, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets. Investments will benefit the poor and women. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. Pourashavas are the implementing agencies of the project.

2. Coastal towns are particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change due to high levels of poverty and limited capacity of *pourashavas* (urban local governments) to invest in resilience. The *pourashavas* lack resilient infrastructure, clubbed with haphazard urbanization, lack of stormwater drains, poor solid waste management system further worsens the condition of these towns. Most of the coastal towns are situated on the riverbanks of low-lying tidal zones at an average elevation of 1.0–1.5 meters (m) from the sea level¹ and coastal flooding is a key hazard faced by these towns. Inadequate basic municipal infrastructure to respond to increasing climate risk threatens both quality of life and the economic growth of coastal towns. This calls for an integrated approach for coastal town development that promotes risk-informed planning and investment for building resilience.

B. Project Description

3. The project will be aligned with the following impacts: higher and sustainable growth trajectories achieved in the face of the various weather-related natural hazards and risk and improved livability of coastal towns². The outcome of the project will be climate and disaster resilience of coastal towns strengthened including benefiting the poor and women. The project directly supports to achieve project outcomes through three outputs.

4. **Output 1: Municipal infrastructure for resilience improved.** Municipal infrastructure will include (i) 13 elderly, women, children, and persons with disability friendly cyclone shelters; (ii) 240 kms emergency access roads including bridges and culverts which are critical for accessing emergency services; (iii) 272 kms of storm water drains constructed for improved flood control; (iv) water supply and sanitation services for unserved (or underserved) core urban areas and slum areas; (v) seven integrated solid waste management facilities; and (vi) slum improvement programs for basic service improvement implemented in each pourashava following poverty reduction action plan.

¹ Sowmen Rahman and Mohammed Ataur Rahman. Climate Extremes and Challenges to Infrastructure Development in Coastal Cities in Bangladesh. Volume 7, March 2015, Pages 96–108

² Government of Bangladesh, General Economics Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission Ministry of Planning. 2020. Making Vision 2041 a Reality – Perspective Plan of Bangladesh, 2021–2041. Dhaka.

5. **Output 2: Resilient livelihood improved.** Output 2 includes (i) livelihood training programs for diversifying the skills of poor households including women, (ii) strengthening market linkages for local economic development, (iii) inventory of productive assets of each household maintained and insured, and (iv) the Graduation Approach and Program will be adopted to ensure livelihood resilience.³

6. **Output 3: Institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness strengthened.** Output 3 includes (i) capacity of LGED and *pourashavas* strengthened to undertake climate and disaster risk assessment to inform the formulation and update urban development plans; and enforcement of development control regulations that factor in natural hazards considerations; (ii) knowledge and capacity of LGED and *pourashavas* on NbS and green solution application developed; (iii) municipal governance, and sustainable service delivery improved; and (iv) public awareness, behaviour change, and community mobilization enhanced in light of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and recent severe cyclones.

7. The proposed CTCRP is to be implemented in 22 *pourashavas* or urban local bodies (ULBs). District wise location of the SCTEIP towns is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: District wise Pourashavas where Project (SCTEIP) will be implemented

District	Town (Pourashava)	District	Town (Pourashava)
1. Barisal	1. Bakerganj	5. Bhola	1. Charfassion
	2. Mehendiganj		2. Lalmohan
	3. Banaripara		3. Borhanuddin
	4. Muladi	6. Jhalokathi	4. Jhalokathi
	5. Gouranadi		5. Nalchity
2. Bagerhat	6. Bagerhat	7. Satkhira	6. Kalaroa
	7. Morelganj	8. Khulna	7. Paikgacha
3. Patuakhali	8. Patuakhali		8. Chalna (Dacope)
	9. Kuakata	9. Pirojpur	9. Swarupkathi
4. Shariatpur	10. Zanjira	10. Barguna	10. Patharghata
	11. Bhedarganj		11. Betagi

8. The multipurpose cyclone shelter at Nalchity is one of the proposed subproject components for the coastal town under the project. The cyclone shelter will provide all essential facilities; these includes: (i) separate toilets for male, female and pregnant ladies; (ii) care room for pregnant-women; (iii) water supply with deep tube-well, (iv) furniture, (v) rainwater harvesting system, (vi) septic tank and soak pit for wastewater treatment and disposal; and (vii) internal pathway.

C. Scope of Due Diligence Report

9. This due diligence report (DDR) is prepared for the proposed construction work of one multipurpose Cyclone Shelter at Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa, Ward No, 08 of Nalchity Pourashava. The report is prepared based on the available preliminary design and the Sub Project Appraisal Report (SPAR) prepared for this project and relevant sections of the Capacity Development Technical Assistance (CDTA) Report; discussions with related stakeholders and PIU/ Pourashava authorities and consultation with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) personnel.

10. A due diligence process was conducted to examine the land acquisition and resettlement issues in detail based on the preliminary design and information, aligned with

³ The graduation program originated in Bangladesh and has since been adopted in several countries as a holistic, time-bound interventions to lift households from poverty through: (i) social assistance to support immediate needs; (ii) livelihood promotion; (iii) financial inclusion; and (iv) social empowerment.

Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS), 2009. The Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa has donated the land to improve to a cyclone shelter hence, no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified as the proposed land is free from any encumbrances.

11. Any adverse impact in terms of permanent or temporary such as land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, adverse impact on livelihood, community properties or any other impact is not anticipated due to the proposed project. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant documents, community consultations and photographs.

12. The DDR will be updated and reconfirmed for final impacts following detailed design and based on detailed measurement survey (DMS). The draft DDR will be reviewed and disclosed on MLGRDC, LGED and ADB websites.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. About the Project Area

13. Spread over 24.16 sq. km, the municipal town of Nalchity is in Barisal Division. Nalchity *pourashava* is bounded by Barisal and Patuakhali and Pirojpur districts. The town has a total population of 50000. Nalchity municipality is the oldest municipality in the country. It is the 2nd municipality of Bangladesh. Nalchity Municipality was formed after Dhaka Municipality. Nalchity Municipality was formed in 1865. After a full 100 (one hundred) years in 1965, Nalchity Municipality was declared abolished. After 20 (twenty) years of dissolution, Nalchity Municipality was re-established in 1985 with the efforts of Mr. Alhaj Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the then Member of Parliament. In 1999, with the efforts of the present MP, Mr. Alhaj Amir Hussain Amur, the municipality was upgraded from C category to B category. Nalchity Pourashava located in between 22°6'40" and 22°38'26" north latitudes and between 90°19'87" and 90°11'55" east longitudes. It is bounded by Barisal and Patuakhali and Pirojpur districts. The Cyclone Shelter is 500m far from river and 1500m far from Nalchity Pourashava. Madrasa authority gives lands for improvement. Madrasah authority owns this land. The Cyclone Shelter is designed as a multipurpose functional building, whereby the shelter has been located within Madrasa compounds, refer to Subsection 5. The buildings shall accommodate persons during storm/ cyclone events, taken from the immediate local vicinity catchment area.

B. About Subproject Component

14. The subproject proposes construction of one cyclone shelter with an access road. The proposed site for construction of the Cyclone Shelter is located within the compound of Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa, Ward No, 08 of Nalchity Pourashava, the area is mostly semi-urban in nature. The site for cyclone shelter is located in 22°6'40" and 22°38'26" north latitudes and between 90°19'87" and 90°11'55" east longitudes. The Cyclone Shelter is located about 1500 meters from Suganda River, which is a high-land.

15. The multipurpose Cyclone Shelter is proposed for multi-functional purpose within the Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa compounds. School authority has donated the land for the proposed project. The buildings will accommodate about 508 persons of the nearby area during storm/ cyclonic events. The proposed cyclone shelter follows the tentative design of the LGED prototype cyclone shelter cum primary school. However, some design aspects have been adopted to make it area specific.

16. Cyclone shelters proposed in the project are likely to follow Option 1 LGED Prototype Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter. This option usually follows 3-storey building with a ground floor being open for entrance. The first floor is usually kept open but bounded with a wall for

shelter of cattle. The second floor is designed to be used for classrooms, teacher's room and separate male female toilets with spaces for pregnant women. The proposed cyclone shelters will have a designated roof plan with sloping and water storage tanks. The main staircase connects to the roof and the roof is bounded with a wall. The entire cyclone shelter cum school will be plastered with anti-salinity and dam proofing admixture. These spaces are used as shelter during cyclonic storm events. For construction of Type 1 LGED prototype multipurpose cyclone shelter, standard land requirement is 40-meter (length) x 20 meter (width), i.e., 80 square meters.

17. The existing entrance is the main road of Ward No. 8 area. This access road is pavement BC and the current condition is good. This madrasah / proposed cyclone shelter located middle of the ward. This area is mostly inhabited by low-income people.

18. The scopes of work for the proposed cyclone shelter and access road are shown in table below.

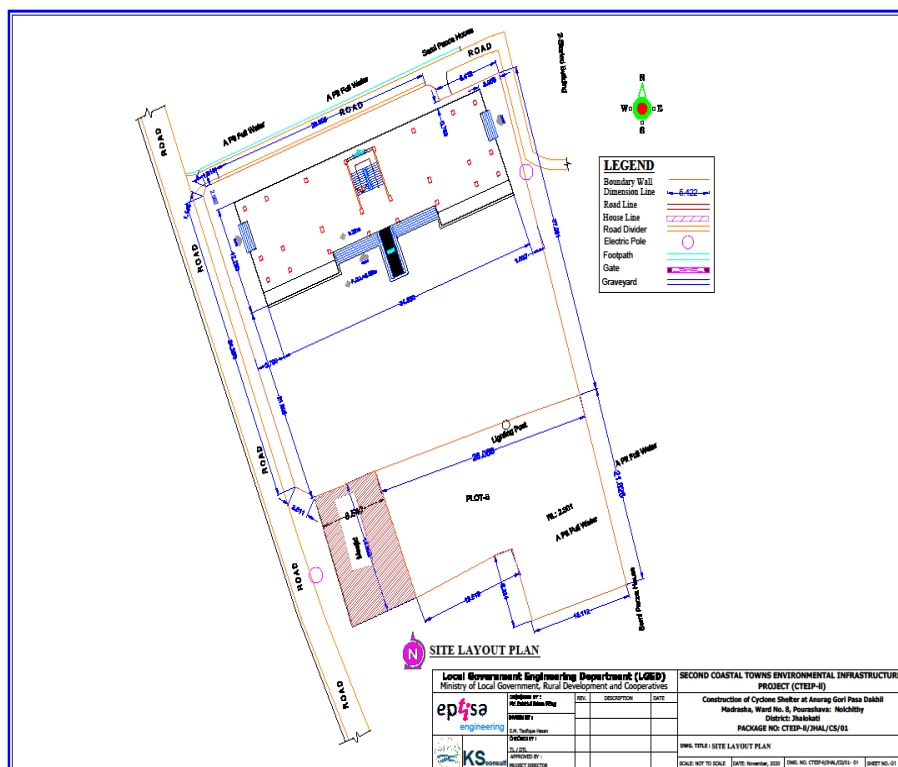
Table 2: Summary of Subproject Component

Sl. No.	Component	Purpose	Specification	
01	Cyclone Shelter Building	To serve as an emergency shelter of the community people during cyclones or extreme weather events	Ground Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floor area ~ 300 Sqm, Ramp area ~50-100 Sqm • Multiple entries including large ramp for disabled, cattle, each entry with small ramps • Staircase to access 1st floor • Raised platform with ramp • Open space with columns
			1 st floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Ramp from Ground floor to 1st Floor for disabled persons, cattle • Water supply system served by two tube wells^a • Large open space • Water taps, drains • Staircase
			2 nd floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 classrooms, 1 teacher's room, 1 storage • 1 pregnant woman/lactating mother care room • Male-female toilet • Water supply system served by one tube well^a • Staircase
			Roof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staircase • 1000-ltr plastic water storage tanks, Rainwater harvesting system, solar panels
2	Access/ Entrance Road	To serve as access from main road to the cyclone shelter site.	This is an existing entrance road that will be rehabilitated as part of the subproject. The length is about less than 20 meters that connects the main road to the proposed cyclone shelter building.	

^a Tubewells will be installed within the vicinity of the cyclone shelter lot. Per design, the tubewells will be installed or drilled to a depth where ground water quality is free from or at least in compliance with the standard for arsenic parameter.

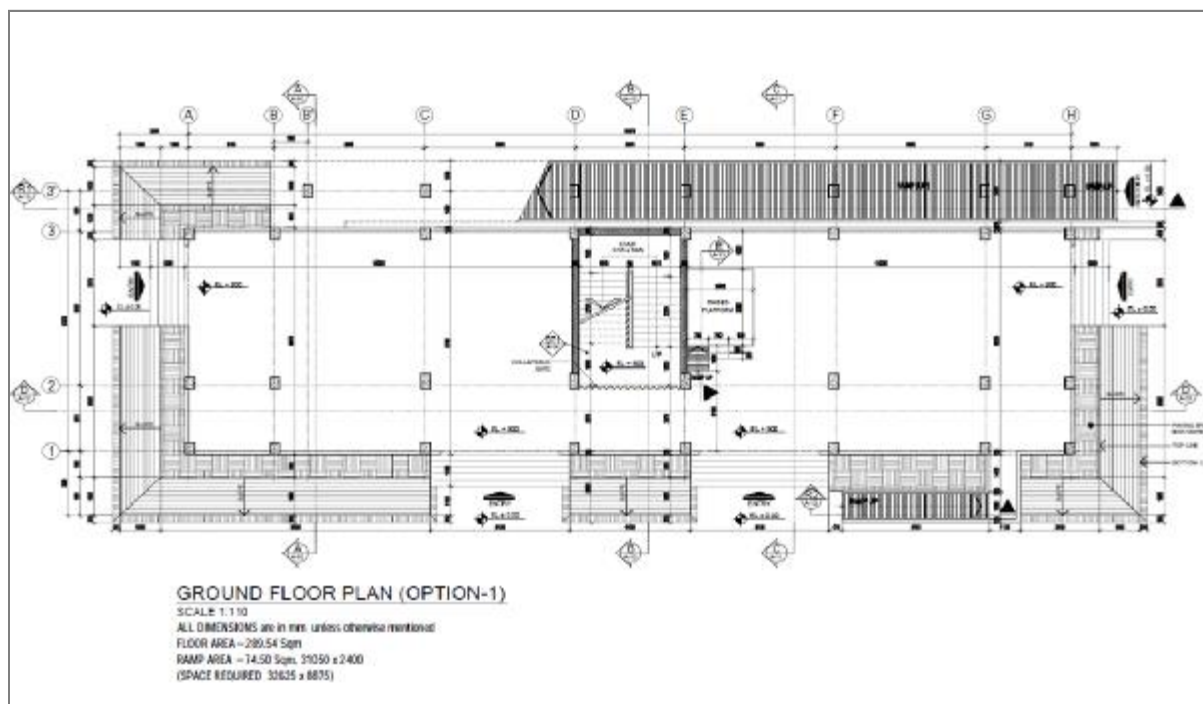
19. The layout plan of the cyclone shelter and the drawing of the ground floor plan of the multipurpose cyclone shelter is given in Figure 1 and 2.

Figure 1: Location Map of Cyclone Shelter



Source: Project Management Unit and Detail Design Consultants

Figure 2: Ground Floor Plan for the Cyclone Shelter



C. Location for the Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter

20. The proposed multipurpose cyclone shelter at ward number 8 of Nalchity *pourashava*. The site is at a Uddbodhon Secondary School. The alternate site is about 1500 m from the river; the Secondary school is functional and there are about 400-500 students attending the school. The Madrasha is in 8no ward area. The Madrasha is functional since 1985. This is the only academic institute for secondary education in this ward.

Figure 3: Location for Proposed Cyclone Shelter



III. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

21. **Proposed Site for Cyclone Shelter.** The scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is assessed during the field visits. The project will not result in any permanent or temporary land acquisition, and no involuntary resettlement impact is envisaged, as the proposed site and development activities are within the vacant land of School compound. Due to the proposed work at the Madrasha, there will be no permanent or temporary impact on the existing structures as represented in Figure 1.

22. All the construction works will be undertaken for implementation of the proposed cyclone shelters within the existing compound of Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil

Madrasha; the Madrasha authority has donated this land for the purpose of the subproject component. Detailed information of land is given in below Table 2.

Table 3: Land Details of the Proposed Site

District	Jhalokathi
Pourashava	Nalchity
Ward No	08
Mouja Name	Kisnokathi,
JL No	121
SA Khatian	193,196,154
Daag No.	526,526,525

23. As per available records, verifications and site visits were conducted, there is no physical or economic, temporary or permanent, involuntary resettlement impact observed in the sub project location. Local community will be benefited during cyclonic events. Similarly, no land or asset acquisition is necessitated in this subproject component as the entire land has been donated by the Madrasha authority for the proposed construction work. The no objection and land details submitted by Madrasha authority is provided in Appendix 2. The approximate area required for the proposed multipurpose cyclone shelter is about 80 sq. m.

24. The siting of the cyclone shelter building is laid in such a way so that it does not interfere with the activities of the Madrasha and other buildings; it is easily approachable by the people through road. Site reconnaissance visit was undertaken in February 2022.

25. The proposed site is located in 8no ward. No access road is required. The existing BC Road condition is good.

26. Construction work will be carried out in compliance with all Covid-19 safety protocols⁴ to ensure face mask for everyone in work area, use of sanitizer, and maintaining of minimum distance of one meter for Covid-19 protection or minimum virus infection.

27. It is proposed that during construction of the new cyclone shelter no structure will be impacted or temporarily shifted; so it will not impacted school daily activity.

28. The project proponent has to obtain no objection certificate (NOC) from the Madrasha committee for construction of the multipurpose cyclone shelter.

29. This DDR will be updated based on final design and site selection for construction of the multipurpose cyclone shelter. A provisional cost is included in the report for implementation of the subproject component.

IV. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Outline of Field Work

30. Field visit and transect walk was carried out in the subproject component location. No person or community is being adversely affected by this project implementation. The entire population of Ward No. 8 and surrounding areas under Nalchity *Pourashava* area will be benefited due to the cyclone shelter during natural hazards. No land acquisition is required for this project. Thus, no physical or economical displacement (temporary or permanent) is assessed. No common property resources will be affected. Also, vulnerable groups such as

⁴ [ADB/PPFD. Guidance Note to Staff in Providing Advice to Borrowers/EAs on the effect of the Coronavirus outbreak on Procurement Operations. 24 February 2020.](#)

the poor, women and their children, person with disability, the elderly, scheduled tribes, other ethnic groups and non-titleholder will not be adversely impacted. Consultation meetings were conducted with local community, key informants of Madarasa by project team members to collect information and conduct a due diligence for the subproject.

31. Consultations were conducted with key stakeholders and community members in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environmental and social considerations. These consultations helped in identifying the felt needs concerns and apprehensions of the communities related to the project and their priorities. Consultation was held with community members and the officials regarding the project component. Project team members mentioned that the construction work will be undertaken in such a way that there will be no harm to anybody during the construction work.

B. Public Consultations

32. Public consultation meetings were held with the key stakeholders, Madrasha authority and community people in line with the ADB's requirements pertaining to environmental, economic and social considerations (Appendix 1) were conducted. More community level consultations could not be held due to pandemic restrictions. Consultation with locals, key stakeholders helped in identifying the felt needs and apprehensions related to the project and their priorities. The summary of public consultation held is represented in Table 4; the meeting was attended by total 31 participants, out of which 12 (38.71% percent) were female participants. The meeting was conducted in presence of project authorities and the pourashava representatives.

Table 4: Summary of Public Consultation for Nalchity Cyclone Shelter

Date	Location	Proposed Work	Total No. of Participants	No. of Women Participants
04.12.2020	Nalchity Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa, Ward 8	Multipurpose cyclone shelter and access road	15	00
02.11.2022	Nalchity Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa, Ward 8	Multipurpose cyclone shelter	16	12

33. The local people have expressed their greater interest for this cyclone shelter for their safety during disaster period and using this facility for education purpose. They have also assured that they will provide required support in construction, operations and maintenance of this cyclone shelter. *Pourashava* management and local community will be responsible for providing required services for construction, operation and maintenance of cyclone shelter. The services/uses of cyclone shelter will result in saving lives of local people and reduce damage to their properties that caused due to irregular disaster in this coastal area.

34. During the group discussion, it has been clearly mentioned that the construction work will be undertaken in such a way that there will be no harm caused to any person due to project execution activity. Construction work for the cyclone shelter will be carried out during the vacation period of the children, such that their academic session is not disturbed. Project outcomes and benefits were explained to the stakeholders. During the consultation, community people were explained in detail regarding the proposed developments of the plot under the ADB project. All the participants confirmed their extended support for the success of the project. In total 55 people have been consulted among which 38 were male participants and 17 were female participants those who resides in the area adjacent to the proposed plot.

35. Public information campaigns to explain the project details to a wider population will be conducted throughout project lifecycle. Public disclosure meetings will be conducted at

key project stages to appraise community members. Prior to start of construction, the PIU will issue notification on the start date of implementation in local newspapers. A notice board showing the details of the project will be displayed at the construction sites for the information of public.

36. Public participation will be generated through use of various methods, such as, stakeholder consultation meetings, FGDs with different groups (including women), key informant interviews etc. It is also expected to offer a platform to the community people in to (i) know about the program, and (ii) express their opinion regarding priorities and concerns related to the project.

37. During public consultation following recommendations were provided: i) involve local communities in all stages of project planning and development, ii) establish permanent communication between project initiators and local authorities, iii) setup grievance redress mechanism which will function through *pourashava* level co-ordination committee and a monitoring register will be kept, and iv) during construction, local people including women should be given first priority in the employment of skilled and unskilled labour.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

38. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) shows that the system is effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner. The arrangements under CTEIP is appropriately adjusted to accommodate the change in institutional arrangements under CTCRP.

39. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the resettlement plans (RPs), RSECPs and IEEs will follow the GRM described below, which is developed in consultation with key stakeholders. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

40. Across *Pourashava* public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The project implementation unit (PIU) under the guidance of Assistant Director RPMU will conduct *pourashava*-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements and will work with the PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

41. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, WhatsApp or by writing in complaints register that will be kept in *pourashava* offices. **Appendix 5** has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The Assistant Directors from project management unit (PMU), RPMU and Project

Implementation Unit (PIU) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

42. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Social Coordinator, Contractor and Social Safeguard and Environment Specialist from the project management and supervision consultants (PMSC) on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguards assistant, contractors, PMU safeguards officer, PMSC environmental and social safeguards specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

43. **1st Level Grievance, Pourashava Level PIU.** The contractors, PIU Safeguard and Gender Focal person can immediately resolve issues on-site or at *pourashava* level in consultation with each other with the support of Administrative Officer of *Pourashava*, designated municipal ward councillor and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (WLCC) will be sought if required for resolution of the issue, by any one or all of them jointly. The first level grievance redress team will comprise of the following members:

- (i) Chief Executive Officer or in his absence *Pourashava* Secretary
- (ii) Executive Engineer, *Pourashava* (Safeguard and Gender Focal person)
- (iii) Administrative Officer, *Pourashava*
- (iv) Municipal Ward Councilor (designated)
- (v) EHS Supervisor/Social Coordinator, Contractor

44. The town-level grievance redress team shall have at least one women member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of affected persons, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings. In case of any impacts on small ethnic communities (SECs), in subproject towns (example: Kuakata), the grievance redress team must have representation of the affected SECs, the chief of the SEC group as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and/or an NGO working with SECs.

45. **2nd Level Grievance, RPMU, Division Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at PIU level will be brought up to the RPMU level. Second level grievance redress team headed by the Deputy Project Director, RPMU supported by the Assistant Directors (environment, social safeguard and gender) and Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC will attempt to resolve the grievance /complaint within 7 days. At the RPMU level, the composition of 2nd level grievance redress team will be as follows:

- (i) Deputy Project Director
- (ii) Assistant Director (Environmental Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC

46. **3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at RPMU level will be brought up to the PMU level. The RPMU safeguards team will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU level grievance redress team, that will be headed by the Project Director and will have Deputy Project Director, social safeguard, environment safeguards and gender Assistant Directors and PMSC, who will resolve the complaints/grievances within 15 days. The PMU level grievance team will comprise of:

- (i) Project Director, PMU
- (ii) Deputy Project Director (Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Environment)

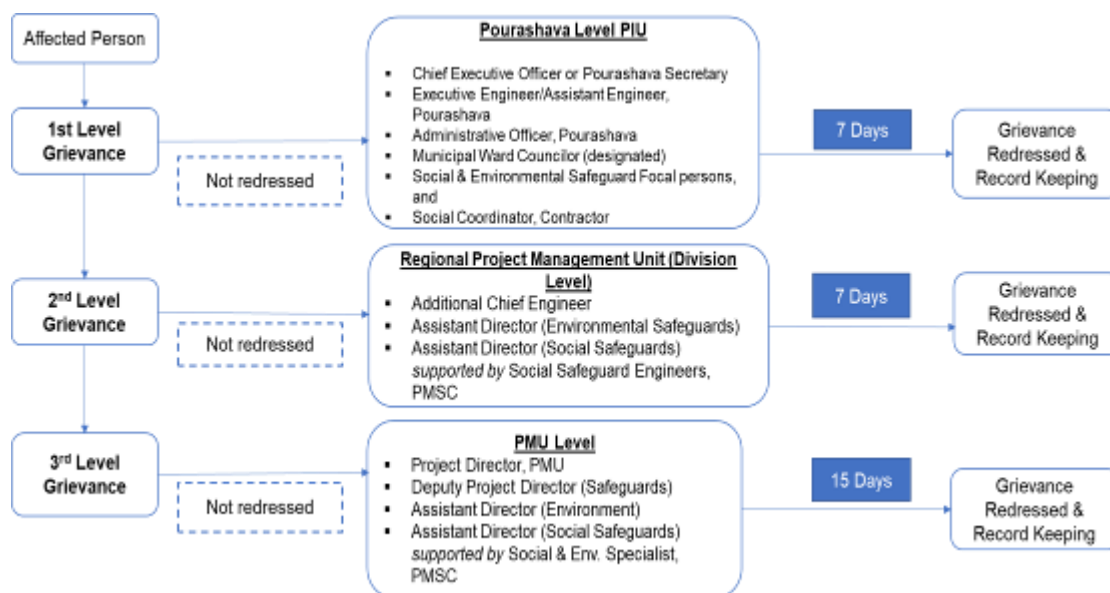
- (iv) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC

47. The grievance redress process is represented in Figure 1.

48. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

49. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person makes a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or BRM. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Process



GRC = grievance redressal committee; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management and supervision consultants; PMU = project management unit

Note: In case of project towns where impacts to SEC are assessed, the PIU-level grievance redress committee/team will have representation of the affected SECs.

50. **Record keeping.** Records will be kept by PIU of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of the incident and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, municipal office, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

51. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each town and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

52. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at town-level; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Any transportation costs incurred by affected persons or their representatives (e.g., CBOs, SEC representative/NGOs) to attend GRC meetings will be reimbursed by the concerned PIU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

VI. BUDGET TO IMPLEMENT SUB PROJECT COMPONENT

53. A budget is included in this due diligence for implementation of the subproject component, 'Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter' under Nalchity *pourashava*. The budget will include (i) cost for shifting the school and back to the original place (if the cyclone shelter is constructed at the alternate site at municipal ward number 08), (ii) provisional sum for renting alternate premise for shifting the school for 12 months, (iii) conducting detail measurement survey, (iv) consultation and grievance redress cost, and (v) contingency provision amounting of about 20% of the total cost.⁵ The budget is outlined in Table 6.

Table 5: Budgetary Provision for Implementation of DDR

Item Description	Unit	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
Cost of shifting school to an temporary location and back to its original place	LS	2,00,000	2,00,000.00
Provisional sum for renting alternate premise for shifting the school for 12 months @ BDT	12 months	25,000	3,00,000.00
DMS Survey for DDR updating	LS		1,50,000.00
Consultation, Grievance Redress	LS		1,50,000.00
Sub-total			8,00,000.00
Contingency @ 20%			1,60,000.00
Grand total			9,60,000.00

VII. CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary and Conclusion

54. The proposed infrastructure improvements for the construction of the cyclone shelter within the compound of Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa will not change the present land use pattern.

55. Due to project intervention, there will be no compensation requirements, no loss of income of any person or any asset, either privately or publicly owned. However, in case any claims or complaints are submitted during the construction period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established, and mitigation measures will be adopted as per the approved EMP. This will enhance provision of timely and sensible hearings and facilitate solutions.

56. The location of the proposed cyclone shelter at Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa, Ward No. 08 has been assessed as being a viable solution for providing a reliable protection facility to the nearby populous during extreme storm events. Alternatively, the

⁵ The estimated costs are conservative and will be confirmed during detailed project preparation at the time of updating the DDR.

school location at ward number 08 is suitable due to its distance from the river and approach road.

57. There is no land acquisition and resettlement related issues as the entire work is proposed on vacant land parcel donated by the Madrasha authority. All development works will be carried out within the compound of the Madrasha and no additional land will be required.

58. Detailed measurement surveys will be conducted during and after finalization of the detailed design. In case any involuntary resettlement impacts identified, this due diligence report will be updated accordingly including the revision of project impact category and will be submitted to ADB for approval before start of civil works.

B. Next Step

59. The DDR will be updated during detailed design and detail measurement survey. Any change in site or alignments during detailed design will be assessed afresh for land acquisition, involuntary resettlement impacts. The following information will be included in the updated DDR:

- (i) During the DMS, if any involuntary resettlement impact is identified, a resettlement plan would be prepared.
- (ii) For rehabilitation of access road, the project will obtain no objection/approval from the Madrasha authority and updated to the DDR document before start of construction work.
- (iii) The project proponent has to obtain no objection certificate (NOC) from the Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa committee for construction of the multipurpose cyclone shelter. Additionally, the project will obtain NOC from school managing committee.
- (iv) The project proponent will approve the DDR budget.
- (v) Google earth map of the alternate location of the cyclone shelter will be updated to the DDR.
- (vi) Formal and informal consultations will be carried out including, but not limited to: focus group discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews. Intensive information dissemination campaign will be conducted. The updated DDR will include details of such consultations.

Appendix 1: Screening Form

Date: ____/____/2020

A. Project Data	
Country/Project	: Country: Bangladesh
No./Project Title	ADB No.: (No. to be designated)
	Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement Project (CTEIP-II)
	Subproject: CTEIP/NAL/CS/01
B. Involuntary Resettlement Category	
[] New [] Recategorization — Previous Category []	
C. Comments	
<p>No unavoidable dislocation or involuntary resettlement of persons affected by the subproject will take place as a result of the construction of the Cyclone Shelter at the site of Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa of Nalchity Pourashava</p> <p>Refer to Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist below.</p>	

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				Not applicable
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				Not applicable
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		School Institutional and religious status will not change
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		
Information on Displaced Persons:				Not Applicable
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [-] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____				[--] No [-]
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?] Yes				[--] No [--]
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? -] Yes				[--] No [-]

Appendix 2: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCENS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities) or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		No		There is no socio-cultural groups present in this area
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		No		No anthropological researches/studies in the project area
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		No		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		No		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		No		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		No		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		No		No person is socially or economically marginalized And disempowered.
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		No		
B. Identification of Potential Impacts		No		
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		No		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		No		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		No		No the project will not affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		No		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>		No		
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		No		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		No		No IR/IP issues are triggered
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		No		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		No		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		No		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples: Science project location there is no indigenous people so no Positive/Negative impact are not found.

Appendix 3: ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

The important elements of ADB's resettlement policy are as follows:

- (i) Compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income;
- (ii) Assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and
- (iii) Assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Affected persons need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- (v) Affected persons are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) Affected persons are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (viii) Affected persons are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of encroachers.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those without legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (x) The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

Appendix 4: Record of Focus Group Discussion

Name of the component: Cyclone Shelter

Location: Nalchity Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa

Number of Participants=31 ;(Male- 19 and Female- 12)

Date: 4 December 2020 & 2-11-23

Time: 12.00 pm & 10.00 am

Conducted by: SAE Nalchity Pourashava

Issues discussed.

- Opinions of local people for construction of cyclone shelter at this place;
- Ownership of land and conditions for offering land for cyclone shelter
- Resettlement and Environmental issues
- Support of local community for constructions and maintenance;

Summary of FGD

The community people, representatives and concerned officials of the Pourashava are quite aware about CTEIP and Cyclone Shelters to be constructed under this project. During feasibility phase FGD and Public consultations were conducted with the representatives, officials and community people for site selection and construction of cyclone shelter at the proposed location.

The cyclone shelter will be constructed on the Madrasha land. This land is free for construction except some unauthorised family. The Pourashava & Madrasha management will replace trees for environmental protection and producing more fruits in this land.

The Madrasha management and students expressed their great interest to build up this proposed cyclone shelter in this land, because they will use it as classroom in most of the time except disaster period.

The local people male and women equally interested in construction of the cyclone shelter at this place. During disaster people will have easy access to this shelter. The community as a whole will support construction of cyclone shelter and provide maintenance service on

Photo of FGD: Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa





2-22-20 20

- ୦/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01736390105 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୧/ ନାମ: ଆନନ୍ଦା - 01725589717 - ଆନନ୍ଦା
 ୨/ ନାମ: ଶିଳ୍ପା - 01741703505 - ଶିଳ୍ପା
 ୩/ ନାମ: ସମାଜିକ - 01758044582 - ସମାଜିକ
 ୪/ ନାମ: ଆନନ୍ଦା - 01302353683 - ଆନନ୍ଦା
 ୫/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01745154055 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୬/ ନାମ: ଶିଳ୍ପା - 01751235088 - ଶିଳ୍ପା
 ୭/ ନାମ: ସମାଜିକ - 01310209597 - ସମାଜିକ
 ୮/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01718412750 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୯/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01723971063 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୧୦/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01736006833 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୧୧/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01721088536 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୧୨/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01716-221260 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୧୩/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - 01777544888 - ଶାନ୍ତିସା
 ୧୪/ ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତିସା - M Ram

ফর্ম নং-০৪

Cyclone section

Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP)

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

Place:
Conducted by:

Date:
Time:

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Cell Phone	Signature
১/	তারেক		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২/	আবদুল		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৩/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৪/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৫/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৬/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৭/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৮/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৯/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১০/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১১/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১২/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৩/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৪/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৫/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৬/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৭/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৮/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৯/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২০/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২১/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২২/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২৩/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২৪/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২৫/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২৬/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২৭/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২৮/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
২৯/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৩০/	আবু সাঈদ		০১৭১১১১১১১১	

Appendix 5: No Objection Certificate issued by Madrasha Committee

৭৮৬

অনুরাগ গৌরীপাশা আল-হাসান দাখিল মাদ্রাসা

ANURAG GOWRIPASHA AL-HASAN DAKHIL MADRASHA

[স্থাপিত : ১৯৮৫ ইং]

ডাকঘর : অনুরাগ,
উপজেলা : নলছিটি,
জেলা : ঝালকাঠী।

P.O. : Anurag
Upazilla : Nalchiti,
Dist. : Jhalakati.

স্মারক নং -

তারিখ -

নো অবজেকশন সার্টিফিকেট

এই মর্মে প্রত্যয়ন করা, যাচ্ছে যে, ঝালকাঠী জেলাধীন নলছিটি উপজেলার অন্তর্গত অনুরাগ গৌরীপাশা আল হাসান দাখিল মাদ্রাসাটি ১৯৮৫ ইং সনে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়ে অধ্যাবদি সুনামের সাথে পাঠদান করে আসছে। অত্র মাদ্রাসায় ইবতেদায়ী ১ম শ্রেণি থেকে দাখিল ১০ম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত মোট শিক্ষার্থীর সংখ্যা প্রায় ৫৩০ (পাঁচশত ত্রিশ) জন। অত্র মাদ্রাসার খেলার মাঠের উত্তর-পশ্চিম প্রান্তে ঘূর্ণিঝর ও জলোচ্ছাসের সময় মাদ্রাসার বৃহত্তর স্বার্থে ও জনকল্যানের কথা বিবেচনা করে সাইক্লোন শেল্টার নির্মিত হলে আমাদের কোনো আপত্তি থাকবে না।

সুপার

[Signature]

১/৩/২২

অনুরাগ গৌরীপাশা আল-হাসান
দাখিল মাদ্রাসা।

সভাপতি

[Signature]

আবদুল্লাহ আল মামুন
সভাপতি
অনুরাগ গৌরীপাশা আল হাসান
দাখিল মাদ্রাসা
নলছিটি, ঝালকাঠী।

Transcription: It is hereby declared by the School Authority that, during storm / cyclone, the Multipurpose Cyclone Centre; proposed at Anurag Gauripasa Al Hasan Dakhil Madrasa under Nalchity Municipality under "Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement Project (CTCRP)" will be made available for the use of common people as an emergency shelter. The Madrasa Authority will not have any objection for the reason.

Appendix 6: Land detail Information

অনুরাগ গৌরীপাশা আল-হাসান দাখিল মাদরাসা ANURAG GOWRIPASHA AL-HASAN DAKHIL MADRASHA

[স্থাপিত : ১৯৮৫ইং]

ডাকঘর : অনুরাগ,
উপজেলা : নলছিটি,
জেলা : ঝালকাঠি।

মাদরাসার কোড নং- ১৬৫৯০
EIN : No. 10 18 57
প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রধানের মোবাইল : ০১৭১৬-১৩৩৪৭৩

P.O.: Anurag
Upazila : Nalchiti
Dist.: Jhalakati.

তারিখ: ৬/৭/২২.....

স্মারক স্মরণে,

মেয়র মহোদয়
নলছিটি পৌরসভা
জেলাঃ ঝালকাঠি।

বিষয়ঃ নলছিটি পৌরসভার ৮নং ওয়ার্ডের অনুরাগ গৌরীপাশা আল হাসান দাখিল মাদ্রাসার জমির
তথ্য প্রেরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

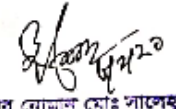
জনাব,

যথাবিহীত সম্মান প্রদর্শন পূর্বক বিনীত নিবেদন এই যে, আপনার দপ্তরের নির্দেশ মোতাবেক
অত্র মাদ্রাসার জমির তথ্য নিম্নে পেশ করা হলো।

মৌজাঃ	জেএলঃ	খতিয়ানঃ	দাগঃ
অনুরাগ	১২১	১৯৩	৫২৬
অনুরাগ	১২১	১৯৬	৫২৬
অনুরাগ	১২১	১৫৪	৫২৫

অতএব, জনাবের কাছে আবেদন এই যে, আপনার চাহিদা মোতাবেক অত্র মাদ্রাসার জমির
তথ্য গ্রহণ করা হয় তার বিহীত ব্যবস্থা দানে জনাবের মর্জি হয়।

তারিখঃ



আবু মোমেন মোঃ সালেহ
সুপারিনটেন্ডেন্ট
অনুরাগ গৌরীপাশা আল হাসান দাখিল মাদ্রাসা
নলছিটি, ঝালকাঠি।
মোবঃ ০১৭১৬-১৩৩৪৭৩

Appendix 7: Khatian

বাংলাদেশ করম নং - ৫৪৩

জেলা বাকসঙ্গ

মোজা ৩৩ নং



খতিয়ান নং - ৩৯৫

থানা নন্দীডি

জে.এল.নং ৩২৩

রেঃ সার্ভে নং _____

মালিক, অকৃষি প্রজা বা ইজারাদারের নাম ও ঠিকানা	অংশ	রাজস্ব/ বাজনা		ধারামতে ধার্য রাজস্ব যে তারিখ হইতে আমলে আসিবে	মন্তব্য	অত্র বক্তের শ্রেণি বিশেষ নিয়ম ও অনুমান
		টাকা	পয়সা			
<p>সাহেব - - -</p> <p>সিঃ আবুল হোসেন</p> <p>১৯০০-২০০০ সালের ৫৬৬ (১১) টম নং নামসমূহ মোঃ জোদুনার হিচ ২৭/১০/৮৬ ২০০০ তারিখের নুতুন মোজাবেক সরকারি মালিক সাহেবর ছবি নাম ও স্বাক্ষর হইতে ১৯১০ চন্দ্রাব্দে ১০ কাতাংম সানি কঠম হইয়া অনুবাদ মোঃ হামের সম্পাদক. অনুবাদ জমিদারানা দান হাঃ দান দাখিল সাঃ দান ক্রি নামে সেক্টর স্থাপন</p>	৩	৩১৫	১	৮		
<p>মুদ্রাঃ আবুল হাঃ</p> <p>২৭/১০/৮৬ ২০০০</p> <p>মহাক্ষমত মোঃ জোদুনা (অঃ প্রঃ)</p> <p>নন্দীডি, জাঃ নন্দীডি</p>						

..... ধারামতে কোটি বা পরিবর্তন

রায়, মোকদ্দমা নং এবং সন

Appendix 8: School Committee Regulation

রেজুলেশন বহি মিটিং নং ০৩/২২

প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম আবু বাকর জাহিদা স্কুল আবু হামজা মাঃ আব্দুল্লাহ
 মিটিং-এর স্থান সাদুল হার আলফিম হাউস
 তারিখ ০৮/০৩/২২ রোজ মোমেন সময় ৮:০০ ঘটিকা

উপস্থিত সভ্যগণের নাম	স্বাক্ষর
০১ আবদুল্লাহ আল হামজা	
০২ আবু মোমেন মোঃ আল হার	
০৩ মোঃ সনিব আলি	
০৪ মোঃ হান্নিফ আল	হান্নিফ আল
০৫ আবু হামজা আল	আবু হামজা আল
০৬ মোঃ আজিজ আল	মোঃ আজিজ আল
০৭ মোঃ মোস্তাফা আল	
০৮ মোঃ সানি আল	মোঃ সানি

: আলোচ্য বিষয়:

০১ বিসত্ব সভার মন্তব্য পাঠ্যপুস্তকাদি ,
 ০২ অর্থ সাহায্যের পাঠ্যপুস্তকাদি-সহায়তা দ্বারা
 অনুমতি প্রদান করা।
 ০৩ সমাপ্তি।

অনু ০৮/০৩/২০২২ ইং তারিখ গোত্র
 মোমেন আল ৮:০০ ঘটিকা সময় আব্দুল্লাহ

রেজুলিউশন বহি

অধিক কক্ষে প্রকৃত আনুষ্ঠিত হয়, সভায় সভাপতি
জনাব আবদুল্লাহ আন মালিকি সাহেব সভাপতি-
আপন ঘরম ফেরেন,

সভাপতি সাহেব উল্লিখিত সকল সদস্য স্বন্দকে
স্বাগত জানাইয়া সভায় কাজ আরম্ভ করেন,
উক্ত সভায় ৮নং ওয়ার্ডের বাসিন্দাদের আত্মীয়স্বজনগণ
সভার সভাপতি ও উক্ত বাসিন্দাদের বিদ্যুৎসাহী
জনাব মোঃ মনির আলীকে নলছিটি পৌর সভার
পক্ষ থেকে অনুগ্রহ জীবিপাখা আন হযান দাখিল
করানোর অনুরোধ উক্ত-পশ্চিম প্রান্তে বর্তমান
নং-মেলের স্থাপনের প্রস্তাব দেন, উল্লিখিত সভায়
সভাপতি সাহেব নলছিটি পৌর সভার দায়িত্ব
সেখানে বসেন যে, মাদ্রাসার স্থানটি সাহেব ও জন
ফলদায়ক কথা বিবেচনা করে আইজেক্সন মেলের
নিম্নান করা যেত পারে।

অতঃপর বিস্তারিত আলোচনায় সভাপতি মহোদয়
বক্তৃত্বের সম্মান অর্জন করেন এবং বক্তব্য
কাল নিম্নলিখিত সিদ্ধান্তে সম্মত হয়।

- ক) সমস্ত আইজেক্সন মেলের নিম্নান মেলের বক্তে
হয়।
- খ) আইজেক্সন মেলের দি স্থাপিত হতে মাদ্রাসার
উক্ত-পশ্চিম প্রান্তে,
- গ) আইজেক্সন মেলের দি মেলের মাদ্রাসার
স্থাপিত।

অতঃপর অন্য কোন আলোচনা না থাকায়
সভাপতি সাহেব মাদ্রাসার উন্নয়ন জাল
স্থাপন জাল দান জরিপা সভায় সমাপ্তি
প্রদান করেন।

স্বাক্ষর ১৯১২

আবদুল্লাহ আল মালিক
সভাপতি
অনুগ্রহ পৌরপাখা আন হযান
দাখিল মাদ্রাসা
নলছিটি, বালকালী।