

# Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Report

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## **PUBLIC**

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

Package No.: e-GP/CTCRP/BAK/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 <sup>2</sup> | – | square meter               |
| mm             | – | millimeter                 |
| m <sup>3</sup> | – | 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.

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## 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 on June 2022. As a continuity of the project ADB extended this 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 level<sup>1</sup> 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 towns<sup>2</sup>. 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.

5. **Output 2: Resilient livelihood improved.** Output 2 includes (i) livelihood training programs for diversifying the skills of poor households including women, (ii) strengthening

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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.<sup>3</sup>

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 Bakerganj 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 waste water 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 Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha Ward No- 8 of Bakerganj 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 Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS), 2009. The Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha has donated the land to improve the cyclone shelter hence, no land

<sup>3</sup> 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.



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 6.25 sq. km, the municipal town of Bakergonj is in Barisal Division. Bakergonj pourashava is bordered by Rangashri Union in the north, Kalaskathi in the east, Bharpasha in the south and Rangashri and Garuria unions in the west. On the north and east side of Bakergonj pourashava is the famous Tulatali river. Bakergonj Pourashava located in between 22°32'20" north *latitudes* and between 90°20'20" east *longitudes*. It is bounded by Barisal, Patuakhali and Jhalokathi districts. Bakergonj pourashava consists of 9 wards and 4 Mouza. Most of the areas of Barisal district are surrounded by rivers and being adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, natural disasters visit the district every year. Subsequently, the inhabitants of the district suffer much from the disaster. Adding to this, climate change effect has speed up the frequency natural disaster like, cyclone, tidal surge, excessive rainfall, rising temperature, increase salinity, land slide, erosion of riverbanks, thunderstorm etc. and these are the major disaster for Barisal district. The district is more susceptible to cyclonic surges and heavy rainfalls. There are no existing cyclone shelters in Bakergonj *pourashava* that would provide refuge to the affected vulnerable population during the hazard situation. The town has a total population of 29,890.

### 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 Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha Ward No- 8 of Bakergonj Pourashava; the area is mostly semi-urban in nature. The site for cyclone shelter is located in between 22°32'20" north *latitudes* and between 90°20'20" 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 Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha compounds. Madrasha 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 Madrasha. 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 Madrasha 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 Madrasha / 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"> <li>Floor area ~ 300 Sqm, Ramp area ~50-100 Sqm</li> <li>Multiple entries including large ramp for disabled, cattle, each entry with small ramps</li> <li>Staircase to access 1<sup>st</sup> floor</li> <li>Raised platform with ramp</li> <li>Open space with columns</li> </ul> |
|         |                          |  | 1 <sup>st</sup> floor   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large Ramp from Ground floor to 1st Floor for disabled persons, cattle</li> <li>Water supply system served by two tube wells<sup>a</sup></li> <li>Large open space</li> <li>Water taps, drains</li> <li>Staircase</li> </ul>  |
|         |                          |  | 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 classrooms, 1 teacher's room, 1 storage</li> <li>1 pregnant woman/lactating mother care room</li> <li>Male-female toilet</li> <li>Water supply system served by one tube well<sup>a</sup></li> <li>Staircase</li> </ul>   |
|         |                          |  | Roof  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staircase</li> <li>1000-ltr plastic water storage tanks, Rainwater harvesting system, solar panels</li> </ul>   |
| 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. |  |

<sup>a</sup> 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

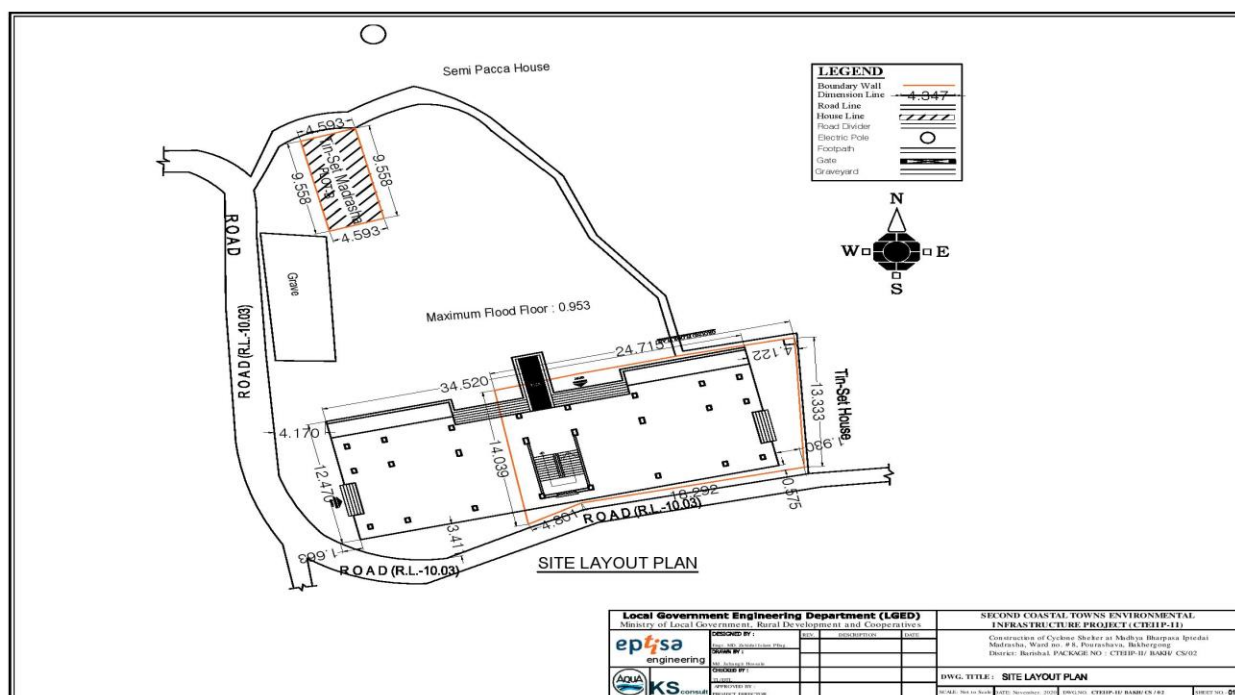
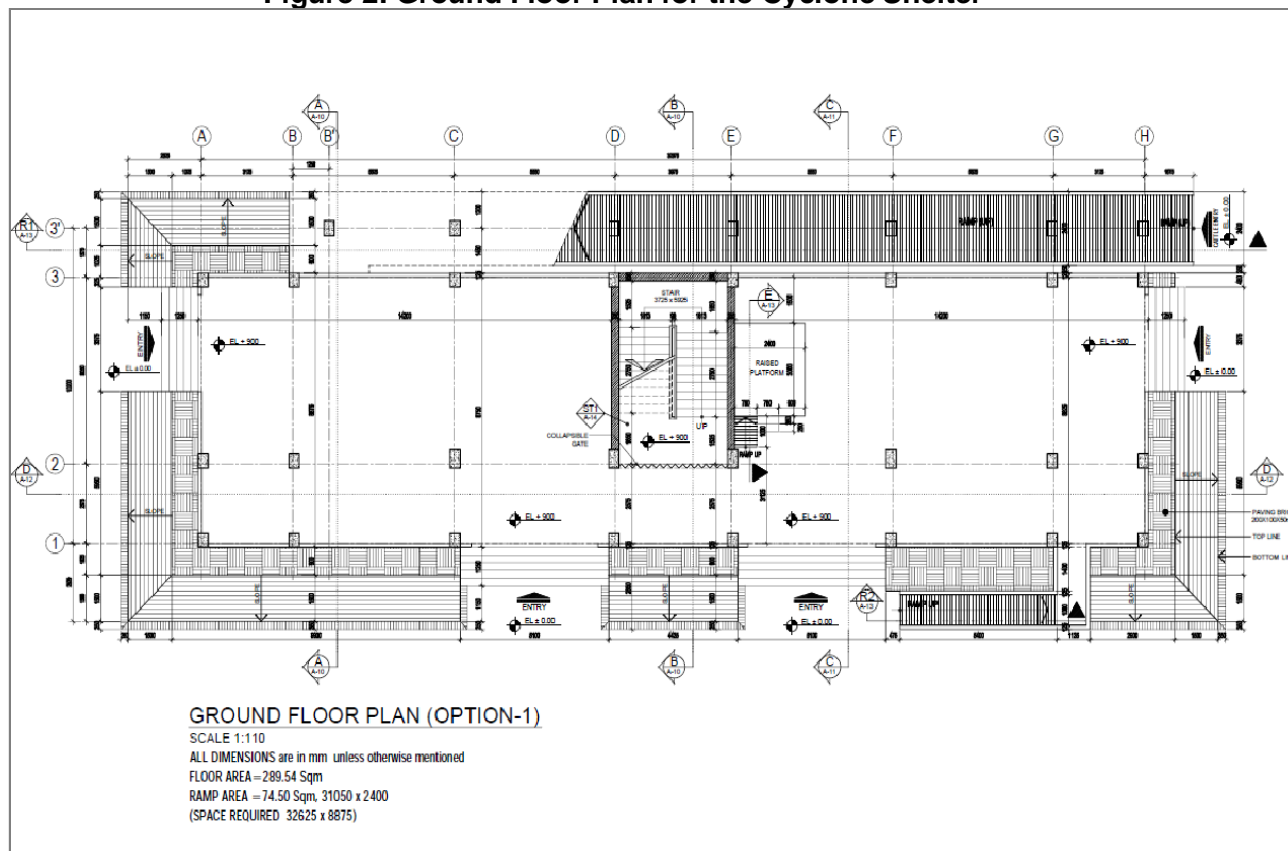


Figure 2: Ground Floor Plan for the Cyclone Shelter



### III. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

#### A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

20. **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 Madrasha 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.

21. All the construction works will be undertaken for implementation of the proposed cyclone shelters within the existing compound of Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha; the Madrasha authority has donated this land for the purpose of the subproject component. Detail information of land is given in below table 2.

**Table 3: Land Details of the Proposed Site**

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| District    | Barisal    |
| Pourashava  | Bakergonj  |
| Ward No     | 08         |
| Mouja Name  | Bharpasa   |
| JL No       | 46         |
| SA Khatian  | 43,88/2609 |
| Daag No.    | 582,615    |
| Land Amount | 40 decimal |

22. 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.

23. 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 September 2021.

24. The proposed site is located adjacent of Bharpasa road. No access road is required. Existing HBB road condition is good. This road own by Pourashava.

25. Construction work will be carried out in compliance with all Covid-19 safety protocols<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> [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.](#)

**Figure 3: Proposed site Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha, Ward No. 08**



#### **IV. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

##### **A. Outline of Field Work**

26. Field visit and transect walk was carried out in the subproject component location. No person or community is being affected by this project implementation. The entire population of Ward No. 8 and surrounding areas under Bakergonj *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 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.

27. 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**

28. 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 24 participants, out of which 9 (37.5% percent)

were female participants. The meeting was conducted in the presence of project authorities and the pourashava representatives.

**Table 4: Summary of Public Consultation for Bakergonj Cyclone Shelter**

| Date       | Location                            | Proposed Work                | Total No. of Participants | No. of Women Participants |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 05.05.2021 | Madhya Bharpasa<br>Madrasha, Ward 8 | Multipurpose cyclone shelter | 24                        | 9                         |

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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 the public.

32. 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.

33. 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**

34. 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.

35. **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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. **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.

39. **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

40. 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.

41. **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

42. **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:

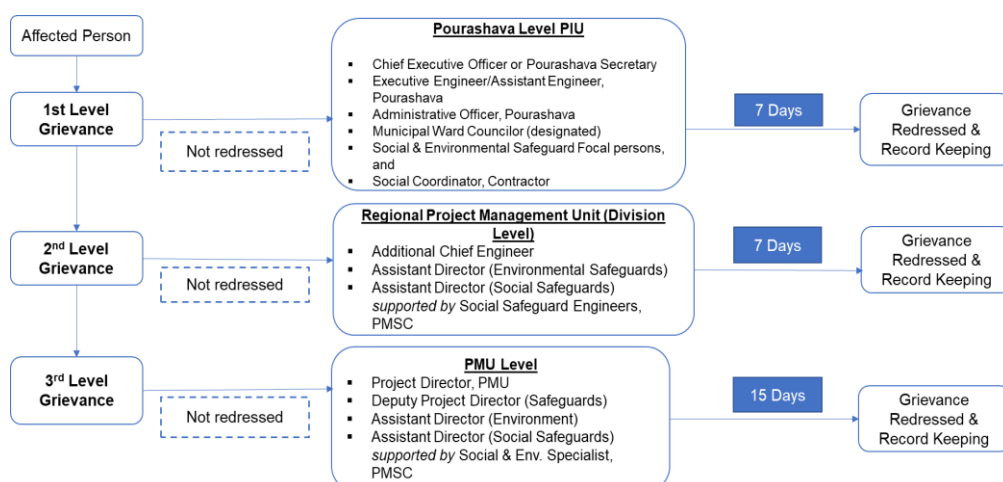
- (i) Project Director, PMU
- (ii) Deputy Project Director (Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Environment)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC

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

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. **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.

47. **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.

48. **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 SUBPROJECT COMPONENT

49. A budget is included in this due diligence for implementation of the subproject component, 'Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter' under Bakergonj *pourashava*. The budget will include (i) cost for shifting the Madrasha 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 Madrasha 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.<sup>5</sup> The budget is outlined in Table 5.

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

**Table 5: Budgetary Provision for Implementation of DDR**

| <b>Item Description</b>   | <b>Unit</b> | <b>Rate (BDT)</b> | <b>Total Amount (BDT)</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Cost of shifting Madrasha 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 Madrasha 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               |
| <b>Sub-total</b>  |             |                   | <b>8,00,000.00</b>        |
| Contingency @ 20%   |             |                   | 1,60,000.00               |
| <b>Grand total</b>  |             |                   | <b>9,60,000.00</b>        |

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS**

### **A. Summary and Conclusion**

50. The proposed infrastructure improvements for the construction of the cyclone shelter within the compound of Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha, will not change the present land use pattern.

51. 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.

52. The location of the proposed cyclone shelter at Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha, 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 Madrasha location at ward number 08 is suitable due to its distance from the river and approach road.

53. 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.

54. 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**

55. 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 Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha committee for construction of the multipurpose cyclone shelter. Additionally, the project will obtain NOC from Madrasha 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.

56. 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.

**Figure 5: Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha Ward No- 8**



## Appendix 1: Record of Focus Group Discussion

**Name of the component:** Cyclone Shelter

**Location:** Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha **Ward No- 8**

**Number of Participants=**24 ;( Male- 15 and Female- 09)

**Date:** 5 May 2021

**Time:** 12.00 pm

**Conducted by:** Md.Sohidul Islam

**Designation:** Assistant Engineer Bakerganj 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 CTCRP 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.

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

The local people male and women equally interested for 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

### Summary of Public Consultation





| Date      | Place / Location                    | Participants (with sex disaggregated data) | Key issues raised by the participants  | Response by Project Proponent   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 5/12/2020 | Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha Ward No- 8 | Total: 24<br>Male: 15<br>Female: 09        | What is the construction plan of the proposed cyclone shelters   | It will be three storied building with required facilities for women and children   |
|           |                                     |  | Who will be responsible for construction and operations  | <i>Pourashava</i> will execute the construction work and Madrasha authority will be responsible for operation and maintenance of the proposed cyclone shelter.  |
|           |                                     |  | How will <i>Pourashava</i> support cost for major maintenance  | This is the responsibility of the <i>Pourashava</i> to manage required fund for repair and maintenance, as well as logistics during disaster period for realizing development objective of this project |
|           |                                     |  | What will be the criteria for labour recruitment during construction?  | This largely depends on the types of job and will be assessed on a case-to-case basis by the contractor according to needs.   |
|           |                                     |  | Happy for this project, as it comes to solve the problem of shelter during storms  | Accepted thankfully   |
|           |                                     |  | How does this project help vulnerable people, people with disabilities?  | The layout has provided separate space for male, female and pregnant women including separate toilet. Ramp access to ground floor is provided to take care of people with disabilities.                 |
|           |                                     |  | Priority for jobs should also consider women; women can do the same work.  | Priority will include women and there will not be any discrimination in daily wages.  |
|           |                                     |  | Raised the issue of employment, he suggested that the local people should be the first ones to be employed in the project. | The consultant team explained that local people will be employed accordingly to job requirement.  |
|           |                                     |  | Wishes to speed up the project   | It was explained that implementation will take place immediately after the rainy season after getting all necessary clearance from the authority.   |
|           |                                     |  | The construction creates lot of dust and noise, is there any increase anticipated.   | The increase in dust and noise at construction site will be mitigated by the contractor through project IEE.  |





## Appendix 2: No Objection Certificate

মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উলীন হাওলাদার ইথেনেদারী মন্ত্রাল  
চনাং ওয়াত, বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা, বরিশাল।

বিষয়: অ. ২০২১ বি: মন্ত্রাল সভার কার্যবিবরণী

সভা নং-০১

স্থান: মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উলীন হাওলাদার ইথেনেদারী মন্ত্রাল কার্যালয়।

তারিখ: ২০-০৩-২০২১ খ্রিঃ

সময়: দুপুর

সময়: সকাল ১০.৩০ ঘটিকা।

সভাপতি: জনাব আর মন্ত্রাল হাওলাদার

মধ্য ভরপাশা, বাকেরগঞ্জ, বরিশাল।

“সভায় উপস্থিত সদস্যদের বিবরণ নিম্নে প্রদত্ত হলো”

| ক্রমিক<br>নং | নাম ও ঠিকানা   | পদবী           | স্বাক্ষর             | মহুলা |
|--------------|--|----------------|----------------------|-------|
| ০১           | আর মন্ত্রাল হাওলাদার, চনাং ওয়াত বাকেরগঞ্জ<br>পৌরসভা | সভাপতি         | আর মন্ত্রাল হাওলাদার |       |
| ০২           | আবদুল্লাহ আলী, চনাং ওয়াত বাকেরগঞ্জ<br>পৌরসভা        | সহ-সভাপতি      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী        |       |
| ০৩           | আবু ইউসুফ হাওলাদার, চনাং ওয়াত বাকেরগঞ্জ<br>পৌরসভা   | সাধারণ সম্পাদক | আবু ইউসুফ হাওলাদার   |       |
| ০৪           | আবু শাহী হাওলাদার, চনাং ওয়াত বাকেরগঞ্জ<br>পৌরসভা    | কার্যাবহ       | আবু শাহী             |       |
| ০৫           | আবু বহমান হাওলাদার, চনাং ওয়াত বাকেরগঞ্জ<br>পৌরসভা   | সদস্য          | আবু বহমান হাওলাদার   |       |

আবু শাহী-০১ঃ মন্ত্রালার অধীনে সাইটসেন্টার নির্মাণ সম্পর্কে তথ্যাদান ও সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ।

তথ্যাদান-০১ঃ সভাপতি মহোদয়ের অনুমতিক্রমে সাধারণ সম্পাদক জনাব আবু ইউসুফ হাওলাদার সভায় উপস্থিত সকল সদস্যদের মাধ্যমে জানান যে, বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভার সম্মানিত মেয়র মহোদয় জনাবের মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উলীন হাওলাদার ইথেনেদারী মন্ত্রালার ভাষণে এএ এলাকার আশেপাশের নিরাপত্তার জন্য ১টি সাইটসেন্টার নির্মাণের সিদ্ধান্ত নির্ধারণ করেছেন। আরো সভায় এ মন্ত্রালার সিন্ডিকেট একটি প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন এবং প্রতিবেদন তৈরি করেছেন। প্রকল্প যদি বহুতলা ১টি সাইটসেন্টার নির্মিত হয় তাহলে এলাকায় যন্ত্রাণের সময় এলাকাবাসীর নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত হবে এবং এলাকার প্রকল্প-ক্রেতার মালিক শিফা প্রদত্ত হবে। এ বিষয়ে তথ্যাদান করা সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করা হবে। সাধারণ সম্পাদকের প্রস্তাবের উপর বিচারিত তথ্যাদান হয় এবং মন্ত্রালার তত্ত্বাবধীন অধীনে মেয়র মহোদয় এএ নং ভরপাশা-৪৩, বাকেরগঞ্জ নং ৪৩, সাস নং-৫৮৩ জমি ২২ শতাংশ এবং ভরপাশা মোকদা এস এ ১৮/২৬৩৬ প্রতিয়নে ৬১৫ নং দাগ নং ১৮ শতাংশ অর্থাৎ মোট জমি ৪৩ শতাংশ জমির ওপর সাইটসেন্টার নির্মাণের বিষয়ে সকলই একমত প্রকাশ করেন।



## মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উদ্দীন হাওলাদার ইবতেদায়ী মাদ্রাসা

৮নং ওয়ার্ড, বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা, বাকেরগঞ্জ, বরিশাল।

### প্রত্যয়ন পত্র

বিষয় :- মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উদ্দীন হাওলাদার ইবতেদায়ী মাদ্রাসার জমিদে CTEAP প্রকল্পের আওতায়  
বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা কর্তৃক সাইক্লোন সেন্টার নির্মানে অনাংশিত নাম প্রসঙ্গে।

এই মর্মে প্রত্যয়ন করা করা যাউতেছে যে বিত্ত ১০.০৫.২০২১ ইং তারিখে মাসিক সভার সিদ্ধান্ত মোতাবেক মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উদ্দীন হাওলাদার ইবতেদায়ী মাদ্রাসার কমপ্লেক্সের মৌজা দাখল নং- ভরপাশা-৪৬, খতিয়ান নং-৪৩, দাগ নং-৫৮২ জমি ২২ শতাংশ এবং ভরপাশা মৌজা এস এ ৮০০/২৬০৯ খতিয়ানে ৬১৫ নং দাগে নং ১৮ শতাংশ অর্থাৎ মোট জমি ৪০ শতাংশ জমির উপর বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা উদ্যোগে CTEAP প্রকল্পের আওতায় একটি সাইক্লোন সেন্টার নির্মান করিতে মাদ্রাসার কর্মিতির কোন আপত্তি নেই। এই বিষয়ে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য মেয়র বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা সহ সংশ্লিষ্টদের অনুরোধ করা য়েছে।

(মাঃ ইকবাল হাওলাদার)

(মাঃ ইকবাল হাওলাদার)

সাধারণ সম্পাদক

মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উদ্দীন হাওলাদার ইবতেদায়ী মাদ্রাসা  
৮নং ওয়ার্ড, বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা, বরিশাল।

(মাঃ মাসেক হাওলাদার)

(মাঃ মাসেক হাওলাদার)

সভাপতি

মধ্য ভরপাশা মোনতাজ উদ্দীন হাওলাদার ইবতেদায়ী মাদ্রাসা  
৮নং ওয়ার্ড, বাকেরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা, বরিশাল।

### Appendix 3: Sample Grievance Registration Format

The \_\_\_\_\_Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing \*(CONFIDENTIAL)\* above your name. Thank you.

|   |  |                              |                    |            |  |
|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|
| <b>Date</b>   |  | <b>Place of registration</b> |                    |            |  |
| <b>Contact Information/Personal Details</b>   |  |                              |                    |            |  |
| <b>Name</b>   |  | <b>Gender</b>                | * Male<br>* Female | <b>Age</b> |  |
| <b>Home Address</b>   |  |                              |                    |            |  |
| <b>Place</b>  |  |                              |                    |            |  |
| <b>Phone no.</b>  |  |                              |                    |            |  |
| <b>E-mail</b>   |  |                              |                    |            |  |
| <b>Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question</b> Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below: |  |                              |                    |            |  |
| If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:  |  |                              |                    |            |  |
| <b>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</b>                                    |  |                              |                    |            |  |

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Registered by:</b> (Name of Official registering grievance)              |           |
| <b>Mode of communication:</b><br>Note/Letter<br>E-mail<br>Verbal/Telephonic |           |
| <b>Reviewed by:</b> (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)    |           |
| <b>Action Taken:</b>  |           |
| <b>Whether Action Taken Disclosed:</b>                                      | Yes<br>No |
| <b>Means of Disclosure:</b>   |           |
| <b>Grievance Related to Project Component / Modalities of Financing:</b>    |           |

### Appendix 4: Screening Form

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2006

#### A. Project Data

Country/Project No./Project : Country: Bangladesh  
 Title ADB No.: (No. to be designated)  
 Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project  
 (SCTEIP-II)  
 Subproject: CTEIP/BAK/CS/01

#### C. Comments

**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 Madhya Bharpasa Madrasha Ward No- 8 of Bakerganj Pourashava

Refer to Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist below.

### Appendix 5: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening

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

### Appendix 6: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

| KEY CONCENS<br>(Please provide elaborations on the<br>Remarks column)   | YES | NO | NOT<br>KNOWN | Remarks   |
|---|-----|----|--------------|---|
| <b>A. Indigenous Peoples Identification</b>   |     |    |              |   |
| 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 |              |   |
| 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 |              |   |
| 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>B. Identification of Potential Impacts</b>   |     | 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 |              |   |
| <b>C. Identification of Special Requirements</b><br><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 |              |   |
| 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 |              | This land is used by the Madrasha authority                                 |

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

## **Appendix 7: 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.