

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Report

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Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience
Project – Construction/ Improvement of 05 Nos.
Road under Morelganj *Pourashava*, District:
Bagerhat

Package No.: e-GP/CTCRP/MORL/RD-01

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of August 2023)

Currency unit	–	taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.01
\$1.00	=	Tk109.75

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDTA	-	Capacity Development Technical Assistance
CTCRP	-	Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project
DDS	-	Detailed Design services
DPHE	-	Department of Public Health Engineering
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
LGED	-	Local Government Engineering Department
PAM	-	Project Administration Manual
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RD	-	Roads
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SCF	-	Strategic Climate Fund
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
TLCC	-	Town Level Co-ordination Committee
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TMRESC	-	Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

°C	-	Degree Celsius
cm	-	centimeters
km	-	kilometer
m	-	meter
mm	-	Millimeter
m ²	-	square meter
M ³	-	Micrograms per cubic meter
Tk	-	taka
%	-	Percentage

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., FY 2024 ends on 30 June 2024.
- (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 will be completed on 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 storm water 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 towns.² 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) elderly people, 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

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

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.

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, behavior 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 towns is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: District-wise *Pourashavas* where Project will be Implemented

District	Town (<i>Pourashava</i>)	District	Town (<i>Pourashava</i>)
1. Barisal	1. Bakerganj	5. Bhola	1. Charfession
	2. Mehendiganj		2. Lalmohon
	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. Construction of 5 roads in Morelganj *Pourashava*, District Bagerhat is one of the proposed sub-project components of CTCRP. The proposed roads and protection work will improve connectivity of the project area and improve transportation facilities. The proposed drains will improve the drainage system of the *Pourashava*.

C. Scope of Due Diligence

9. This DDR is prepared for the proposed construction work of:

- Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting starting from Bangabondhu Chattar to Kathal Tola via Bashgari Mor and Balu Rasta Mor, Construction of 622m CC block protection work on the same road at different chainage and construction of 136m RCC Protection Work on the same road at different chainage;
- Construction of road by bitumen cement and reinforced cement concrete (RCC) starting from college road (Balu Rasta Mor to Bazar Kheya Ghat) and construction of 32m cement concrete block protection work on the same road at different chainage;
- Construction of road by RCC starting from Bazar Kheya Ghat to Bangabondhu Chattar via Kammar Potti Bridge and construction of 80m RCC protection work on the same road at different chainage;
- Construction of road by BC starting from Tomoy Chattar to Baishkhi Mor; and
- Construction of road by BC starting from Puran Thana Kheya Ghat to Fakir Bari

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.

Kather Pool via Dhalai Bridge Steel bridge.

10. This DDR is prepared for the proposed road construction/improvement in Morelganj *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.

11. 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. All construction work will be done within *Pourashava* land, no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified as the proposed land is free from any encumbrances.

12. 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 subproject. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant documents, community consultations and photographs.

13. The DDR will be further 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

14. Morelganj *Pourashava* is in Bagerhat district under Khulna Division, located in the south-western part of Bangladesh. The municipality was established in 1998. The area of Morelganj *Pourashava* is 6.00 sq km. This *Pourashava* consists of 9 wards, 6 mouzas and 12 mohollas. About 5,907 holdings with 33,216 (male 17,665 and female 15,551) population are currently living in the *Pourashava*. Average literacy rate of the *Pourashava* is 71.3%.⁴

15. The *Pourashava* has a total of 27.1km Pucca road, 1038 km kancha road, Semi-Pucca road 60.6km.⁵ There are 8 government primary schools, 6 secondary (1 govt. and 5 non govt.) 1 government college and 2 nongovernment colleges, 3 kindergartens in the *Pourashava*. The *Pourashava* also 11 public toilets, 1 post office, 45 mosques, 5 temples, 7 *Pourashava* owned ponds in Morelganj *Pourashava*.

16. One elected mayor, 9 councilors and 3 reserved female councilors are working as public representative in Morelganj *Pourashava*. Civic services include *pourau* cleanliness, street lighting, construction and repair of roads, drains, culverts. During various calamities clean water supply and various services are provided to the victims. The *Pourashava* has plans to strengthen the provision of citizen services by increasing collection of revenue by taking up income generating activities. Morelganj *Pourashava* also has plans to develop as a tourist centre with roads, sewerage modernization, construction of children's park, installation of cable cars, modernization of entertainment spots.

B. Location of the Site

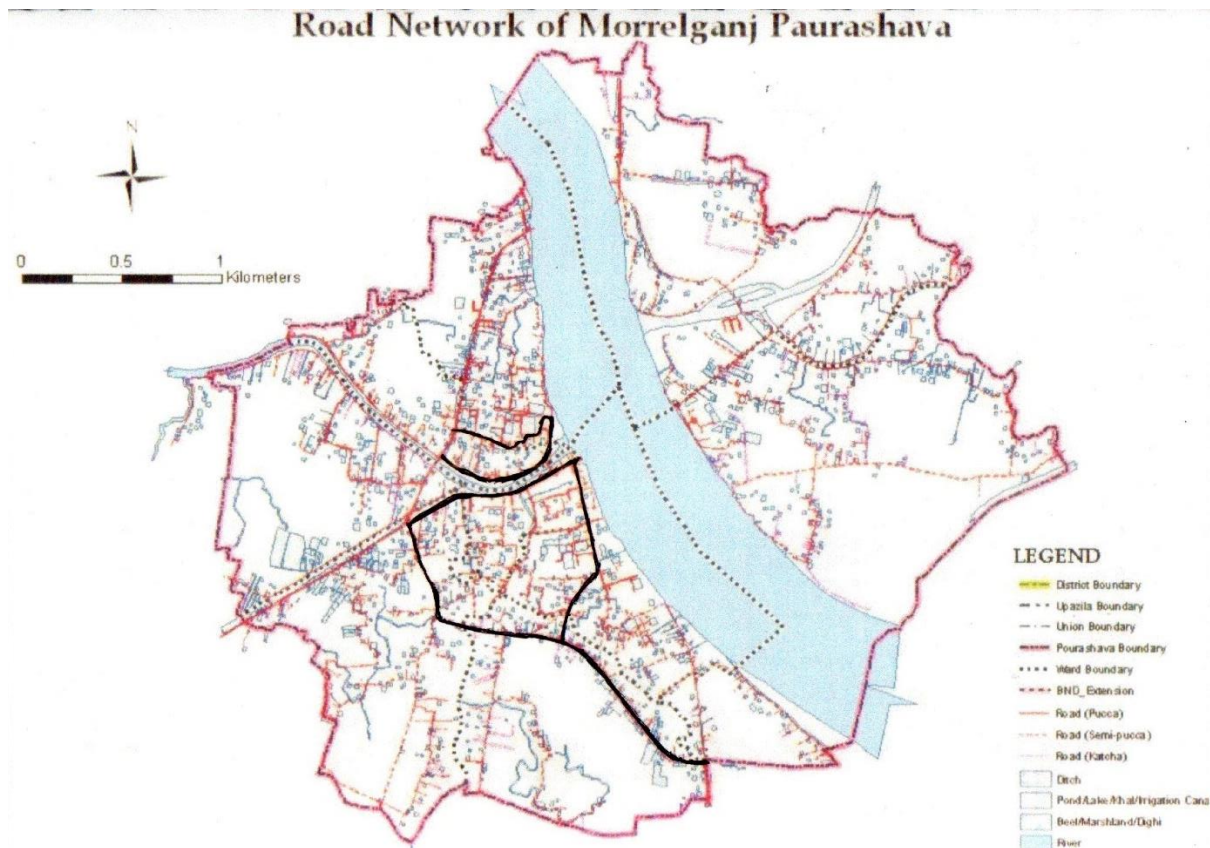
17. The proposed alignments for the roads under Morelganj *Pourashava*, District: Bagerhat are located within the *Pourashava* area, which are mostly within urban and semi

⁴ Population and Housing Census 2011, Community Report, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Information Division, Ministry of Planning.

⁵ www.morelganjpourashava.org

urban areas. Selection of roads has followed the criteria included in Volume -4 of PPTA and Appendix 1 of Project Administration Manual Table 1 according to the scoring matrices for scheme prioritization. The total length of roads is 5,445 m (BC/RCC road 8,657m and uni-block road 670 m).

Figure 1: Location of proposed selected roads to be constructed/ improved under the Project



Source: PIU Morelganj Paurashava, District: Bagerhat

III. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

18. **Proposed Site for Road:** The scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is assessed during the field visits and data collection. The project will not result into any permanent or temporary land acquisition, and no involuntary resettlement impact is envisaged, as the proposed site and development activities are within the land of existing roads. All the construction works will be undertaken for the implementation of the proposed roads are within the existing roads and within the right-of way of Paurashava owned land. All the construction works will be undertaken for implementation of the proposed selected roads. Efforts have been made by the DDS engineering team to avoid any resettlement impacts by careful design and verification of the proposals given in the feasibility study of the PPTA reports, livelihood impact will be avoided in small market area by executing work during night hours and with proper safety, executing works in a phased manner ensuring uninterrupted access to all households and business activities. As per design, the construction / improvement will not have resettlement impacts the structures (residential and commercial), and common properties

within the vicinity of the selected roads.

19. Land acquisition and resettlement not required for construction of 5 nos. of BC/RCC//Uni-Block Roads. Table 2 provides the details of the proposed roads, and figure 2 is the google map showing the road alignment.

Table 2: Details of the Proposed Roads and Details of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts

Sl. No	Name of Roads	Start and End Point (Wards Covered)	Existing Feature			Proposed			Details of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts	Remarks
			Length (m)	Width (m)	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Type		
1	RD-01. Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) Starting from Bangabondhu Chattar to Kathal Tola via Bashgari Mor & Balu Rasta Mor, Ward No.# 06.	Starting from Bangabondhu Chattar to Kathal Tola via Bashgari Mor & Balu Rasta Mor Ward No. 06	2,145	From Ch-0 to Ch-238m=W=19.5 m.	Damaged BC	2,145	From Ch-0 to Ch-238m=W=12.65m.	BC	<p>The proposed road construction/improvement works will be undertaken within the existing roads under RoW and Morelganj <i>Pourashava</i> owned land. Road widening is not required. During the field visit and assessment, the subproject will not cause impact to structures or will cause livelihood/income loss. No land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement impact is assessed.</p>	a. Construction of CC Block Protection Work Start from Bangabondhu Chattar to Kathal Tola via Bashgari Mor & Balu Rasta Mor (Ch.0+000 to 2+145), (Total Length =622.00m)
				From Ch-238 to Ch-	Damaged BC		From Ch-238 to Ch-	BC		b. Construction of- RCC Protection Work Start from Bangabondhu Chattar to Kathal Tola via Bashgari Mor & Balu Rasta Mor (Ch.0+000 to 2+145), (Total Length =136.00m)

Sl. No	Name of Roads	Start and End Point (Wards Covered)	Existing Feature			Proposed			Details of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts	Remarks
			Length (m)	Width (m)	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Type		
				500m=W=15.00m.			500m=W=10.10m.			
				From Ch-500 to Ch-1+125m=W=15.00 m	Damaged BC		From Ch-500 to Ch-1+125m=W=9.00m.	BC		
				From Ch-1+125 to Ch-2+145m=W=9.00m	Damaged BC		From Ch-1+125 to Ch-2+145m=W=6.00m	BC		
2	RD-02. Construct ion of Road by Bitumino us Carpeting (BC) & RCC Starting From College Road (Balu Rasta Mor to Bazar Kheya Ghat), Ward No.# 07 & 05.	Starting form College road (Balu Rasta Mor to Bazar Kheya Ghat) (Ch.0+000 to 0+955) Ward No. 07 & 05	955	Ch-0+000 to 0+175m=W=6.10m Ch-0+175 to 0+192m=W=6.7m Ch-0+192 to 0+295m=W=6.30m Ch-0+295 to 0+310m=W=6.8m Ch-0+310 to 0+400m=W=6.00m Ch-0+400 to 0+650m=W=9.143m Ch-0+650 to 0+955m=W=6.9	Damaged BC & RCC	955	From Ch-0 to Ch-400m=W=4.6m. From Ch-400 to Ch-955m=W=6.00	BC & RCC	The proposed road construction/improvement works will be undertaken within the existing roads under RoW and Morelganj <i>Pourashava</i> owned land. Road widening is not required. During the field visit and assessment, the subproject will not cause impact to structures or will cause livelihood/income loss. No land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement impact is assessed.	c. Construction of CC Block Protection Work on College Road (Balu Rasta Mor to Bazar Kheya Ghat), (Ch.0+000 to 0+955) (Total Length =32.00m)

Sl. No	Name of Roads	Start and End Point (Wards Covered)	Existing Feature			Proposed			Details of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts	Remarks
			Length (m)	Width (m)	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Type		
3	RD-03. Construct ion of Road by RCC Starting From Bazar Kheya Ghat to Bangabondhu Chattar via Kammar Potti Bridge, Ward No.# 05.	Starting from Bangabondhu Chattar to Bazar Kheya Ghat via Kammar Potti Bridge Ward No. 05	938	From Ch-0 to Ch-440m & Ch-512 to Ch-938m=W=6.08 m.	Damaged BC	938	From Ch-0 to Ch-440m & Ch-512 to Ch-938m=W=4.6m.	BC& RCC	The proposed road construction/improvement works will be undertaken within the existing roads under RoW and Morelganj <i>Pourashava</i> owned land. Road widening is not required. During the field visit and assessment, the subproject will not cause impact to structures or will cause livelihood/income loss. No land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement impact is assessed.	d. Construction of- RCC Protection Work on Bazar Kheya Ghat to Bangabondhu Chattar via Kammar Potti Bridge (Ch.0+000 to 0+938), (Total Length =80.00m)
				From Ch-440 to Ch-512m=W=5.07m	Damaged BC		From Ch-440 to Ch-512m=W=3.6m	BC& RCC		

Sl. No	Name of Roads	Start and End Point (Wards Covered)	Existing Feature			Proposed			Details of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts	Remarks
			Length (m)	Width (m)	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Type		
4	RD-04. Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) Starting From Tonmoy Chattar to Baishaki Mor, Ward No.# 02.	Starting form Baishkhi Mor to Tomoy Chattar Ward No. 02	557	From Ch-0 to Ch-557m W=7.00m	Damaged BC	557	From Ch-0 to Ch-557m W=4.6m	BC	The proposed road construction/improvement works will be undertaken within the existing roads under RoW and Morelganj Pourashava owned land. Road widening is not required. During the field visit and assessment, the subproject will not cause impact to structures or will cause livelihood/income loss. No land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement impact is assessed.	
5	RD-05. Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) Starting From Puran Thana Kheya Ghat to	Starting form Puran Thana Kheya Ghat to Dhalai Bridge Steel bridge Ward No. 02	850	From Ch-0 to Ch-255m=W=7.00m	Damaged BC	850	From Ch-0 to Ch-255m=W=5.00m	BC	The proposed road construction/improvement works will be undertaken within the existing roads under RoW and Morelganj Pourashava owned land. Road widening is not required. During the field visit and assessment, the subproject will not cause impact to structures or	

Sl. No	Name of Roads	Start and End Point (Wards Covered)	Existing Feature			Proposed			Details of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts	Remarks
			Length (m)	Width (m)	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Type		
	Dhalai Bridge-Steel Bridge (Ch.0+000 to 0+850), Ward No.# 02.								will cause livelihood/income loss. No land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement impact is assessed.	
				From Ch-255 to Ch-850m=W=5.8 m	Damaged BC		From Ch-255 to 850m=W=4.00m	BC	The proposed road construction/improvement works will be undertaken within the existing roads under RoW and Morelganj Pourashava owned land. Road widening is not required. During the field visit and assessment, the subproject will not cause impact to structures or will cause livelihood/income loss. No land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement impact is assessed.	
Total						5,445m				
Note: Road improvement works will be done within the existing ROW										

Source: Detailed Project Report, July 2023.

Figure 2: Google Earth Map of Morelganj Pourashava



Source: Google Earth Pro, Image 2024

20. The contract is planned to be implemented over a period of 12 months. Detailed designs have been prepared; the DDR will be updated during design verification by the contractor, in case of any change in design or alignment. The package for the construction of the proposed road is to be implemented by post-qualified contractors under a single envelope single stage bidding process through National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures.

21. The construction schedule of roads depends on the methodology adopted for construction. The stated time period will depend on the resources put in place by the contractor. Pre-construction activities include detailed design, bidding process (Notice inviting Bids, Bid submission, evaluation and award of work to the contractor). The preconstruction activities will be completed within a 6-month period. The summarized Construction Schedule is given in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report. The general arrangement drawings including typical details, plans, cross-sectional details and long sections are also given in **Subsection 5**.

22. The project will not have any involuntary resettlement impacts on the project area, other than the short-term impacts induced during construction. The baseline data for this DDR was collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include site visits and visual inspection. The secondary sources include reports, books, maps and legal documents from various government and non-government organizations on subject matter.

23. The outcome of the CTCRP interventions will be to improve access to, and availability of, climate-disaster resilient municipal services, including (i) municipal infrastructure such as drainage, cyclone shelters, urban roads, bridges, culverts, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets, (ii) water supply, and (iii) sanitation.

24. Detailed designs were prepared; the DDR will be updated during design verification by the contractor, in case of any alignment or design change. The updated document will be submitted to ADB for clearance, prior to start of construction. The subprojects will avoid land

acquisition. There are no anticipated impacts in terms of Involuntary Resettlement or Indigenous People for the 5 selected road projects. In case of temporary physical or economic impacts are identified during construction, negotiated settlement or voluntary land donation can be also used as an alternative to land acquisition as guided in the Resettlement Framework. The project will ensure social safeguards mitigation measures according to the guidance of the Resettlement Framework of the project adhered to ADB SPS, 2009.

B. Impacts on Indigenous Peoples/TMRESC

25. According to ADB Safeguard Categories, Projects are classified into the following four categories in terms of indigenous people:

- (i) **Category A.** A proposed project is likely to have significant impacts on indigenous peoples. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), including assessment of social impacts, is required;
- (ii) **Category B.** A proposed project is likely to have limited impacts on indigenous peoples. An IPP, including assessment of social impacts, is required;
- (iii) **Category C.** A proposed project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous peoples. No further action is required; and
- (iv) **Category FI.** A proposed project involves the investment of ADB funds to or through a financial intermediary. The financial intermediary must apply and maintain an environmental and social management system, unless all of the financial intermediary's business activities unlikely to have impacts on indigenous peoples.

26. There are no Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities' (TMRESC) present in the Morelganj *Pourashava*, hence no impact on Indigenous peoples (IPs) is assessed. All the proposed construction activities will be done within the right of way and along the existing road routes, on Government land. Therefore, no Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be needed for this sub-project. No direct or indirect impacts on the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or natural or cultural resources or territories of TMRESC are anticipated.

IV. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Outline of the Field Work

27. The DDR was prepared in consultation with the local stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held by involving related stakeholders. Consultations have been made with the people of the locality along with the *Pourashava* personnel and related authorities. Public consultation with the stakeholders has been conducted to understand the local issues and public views, concerns and suggestions including the possible impact for the project intervention. The issues like, awareness and extent of the project and development components, benefits of project as well as community, labour availability in the project area or requirement of outside labour involvement, local disturbances due to project construction work, any drainage problem, drinking water problem, and any sensitive area nearby the project road sites.

28. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, and also the communities from the selected road sites and the nearby project areas. None of the community members opposed the sub-project.

B. Public Consultation

29. Public participation and community consultation have been taken as an integral part of the social assessment process of the project. The consultations served as tools to inform and

educate stakeholders about the proposed actions, both before and after development decisions were made. This process helped identify the impacts and problems associated with the project, as well as address the needs and concerns of the broader community. It has been confirmed that the proposed subproject will not entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts, based on the assessment and consultation conducted in the field.

30. This participatory process helped foster community acceptance to change and enabled the participation of the local people in the decision making process. Initial public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project.

31. As part of the project consultations, efforts were made to consult with the public as well as a number of local authorities, to determine their thoughts, opinions and feedback on the impact of the proposed construction/improvement of the selected roads. Information and comments collected from the public early in the study process were of use.

32. Different stakeholders were consulted to give them the opportunity to express their views and concerns. As part of the process, they were also provided with relevant and sufficient information on the project prior to its start - up. These stakeholders include the central and local authorities, as well as the population so as to determine their thoughts, opinions and feedback on the impact of the project. The main groups of stakeholders met are: Local authorities, Community People and Schools, Colleges, Mosque, Madrassa and cooperative leaders. During the consultative process, beside the local authorities and ordinary population (potential road users), other related roadside users cum organizations were also invited to attend the consultation meetings.

33. During these consultations, the project explained to the communities about the project, its benefits, social and environmental impacts. The participants were encouraged to be open and make known their concerns and claims. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected upcoming activities, social economic information, and environmental information. The salient features of the meetings are presented below: (i) create awareness of the project; and to obtain stakeholders responses, feedback and concerns on the project. After the presentations, the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments, and queries. The concerns of the communities were addressed during the meeting in which the local participants expressed repeatedly their main concerns as follows road connectivity and access issues, prospects of jobs and income generating activities; and potential disruption to road users and public access during construction phase.

34. Comments or questions raised by stakeholders were responded to. The consultant explained that positive and negative impacts of the project on people and the environment will be analyzed such as air pollution, dust, influx of people, employment. All the participants confirmed that they appreciate the Project. The project received high degree of acceptability, which will boost local economy due to improved climate change resilient designs, road access and assured durability.

35. The data obtained from public consultation and views as well as concerns from different stakeholders are given in details in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of the Public Consultation

01	Question	What is the construction plan of the proposed Roads?
	Answer	Ten roads will be constructed under construction package e-GP/CTCRP/BAGR/RD-01 of Morelganj <i>Pourashava</i> .
02	Question	Who is responsible for construction and operations?
	Answer	<i>Pourashava</i> will play role as implementing agency in construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed roads in the <i>Pourashava</i> area
03	Question	Who will <i>Pourashava</i> support cost for major maintenance?
	Answer	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
04	Question	What will be the criteria for labour recruitment during construction?
	Answer	This largely depends on the types of job and will be assessed on a case to case basis by the contractor according to needs.
05	Question	Priority for jobs should also consider women; women can do the same work.
	Answer	Priority will include women and there will not be any discrimination.
06	Question	Raised the issue of employment, he suggested that the local people should be the first ones to be employed in the project.
	Answer	The consultant team explained that local people will be employed accordingly to job requirement.
07	Question	Wishes to speed up the project?
	Answer	It was explained that implementation will take place immediately after the rainy season.
08	Question	The construction creates lot of dust and noise, is there any increase anticipated.
	Answer	The increase in dust and noise will be at construction site and all mitigation measures will be put in place by the contractor

C. Focus Group Discussions

36. As part of the impact assessment, the consultants conducted through FGD with selected group. Focus groups are useful in obtaining a particular kind of information that would be difficult to obtain using other methodologies. A focus group typically can be defined as a group of people who possess certain characteristics and provide information of a qualitative nature in a focused discussion. FGD provides the opportunity to stimulate discussions and interaction between small groups of people from a similar sociocultural background. This enables the consultants to have a diversity of ideas related to the topic.

37. Further Public consultations through FGD were conducted for the proposed roads on 21 January 2024 at the existing roads and protection works with 55 local people (Male-49 and Female-06). The objective of the FGD's was to further appraise the stakeholders about the current progress of the subproject and to reiterate environmental and social impacts of the proposed subproject and safeguards to mitigate the same. Comments or questions raised by the group were discussed until they were satisfied with the level of information provided.

38. Key issues discussed were similar to those already voiced during the community consultation meetings and included:

- (i) Community benefits realized as a result of the road schemes;
- (ii) Resettlement and social issues and mitigation measures according to Resettlement Framework prepared and approved by ADB and government Bangladesh for this project;
- (iii) Participation of local community during the construction phase;
- (iv) Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for realizing desired outcome;
- (v) Potential social and economic impacts of the proposed road construction/improvement;
- (vi) Awareness of the local community about the proposed roads;
- (vii) Opinion of the local people about its need;
- (viii) Community support and participation;
- (ix) Construction and maintenance of the roads; and
- (x) Participation of local people for construction and maintenance.

D. Summary of Discussions

39. The present condition of the roads is quite bad, and need to be improved for smooth transportation system. Local people expressed their deep interest for development of the selected roads under the Project. People requested *Pourashava* to improve their roads and

also told that if any structures need to be moved or trees need to be cut for the improvement of the roads, they will do so voluntarily. The *Pourashava* officials assured the people that they will provide them with any help they need. The people appreciated ADB's Resettlement Policy for eligibility criteria, entitlement for compensation and resettlement assistance, as well as the provisions of the approved Resettlement Framework for the project.

40. The roads schemes will improve socioeconomic conditions of the local people through creating more opportunity of income and employment, as well as exploiting local resources for boosting local productions.

41. Refer to **Figure 3** for the Photographs Plates of the FGD held at the respective road sites. Refer to **Appendix 3** minutes of Focus Group Discussion.

Figure 3: FGD held at Selected Road Sites



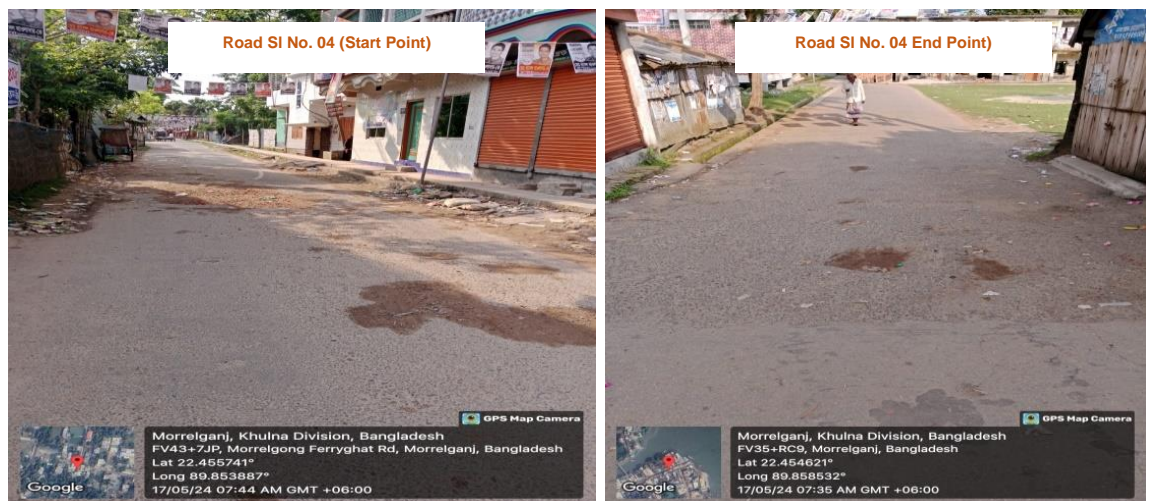




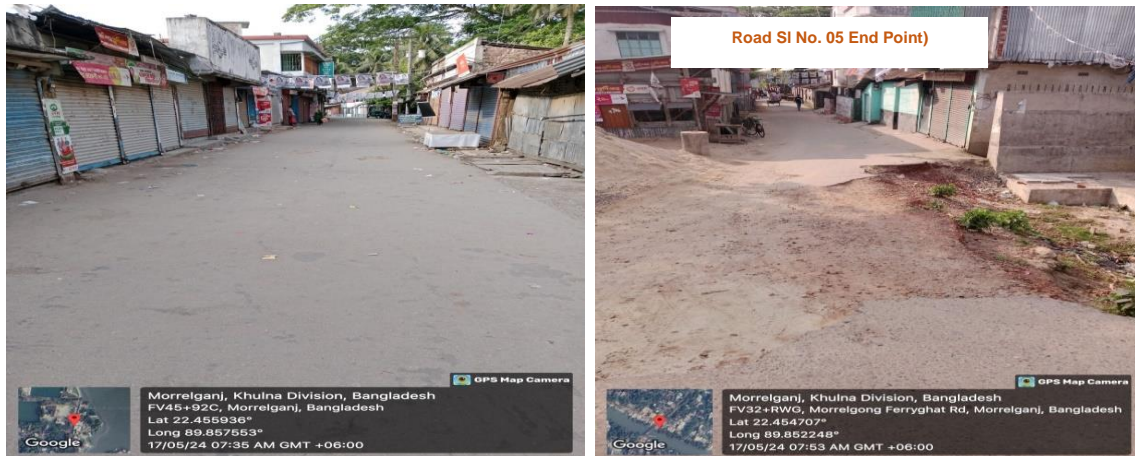
42. Photographs of the existing roads to be improved are presented below

Figure 4: Existing Condition of the Selected Roads





Road SI No. 05 (Start Point)



E. Future Consultation and Disclosure

43. This DDR and other relevant documents will be made available at public locations in the *Pourashava* and posted on the websites of executing agencies and ADB. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during the project implementation, to ensure stakeholders participate fully in project execution, as well as to implement comprehensive information, education, and communication plan.

44. The public consultation and disclosure program, with all interested stakeholders and affected parties, will remain a continuous process throughout the project implementation, and shall include the following:

- (i) **Consultations during construction phase:** (a) public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started; and (b) smaller scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring and evaluation.
- (ii) Consultation during post-construction phase: small-scale consultations and focus group discussions to understand the impacts of the constructed roads on the community, time savings, access improvement, externalities (if any) etc., and document any feedback received, for the project completion report
- (iii) **Project information disclosure:** (a) public information campaigns (via newspaper, flyers, and media) to explain the project to the wider city population and prepare them for disruptions they may experience once construction is underway; (b) public disclosure meetings at key project stages to inform the public of progress and future plans, and to provide copies of summary documents in local language; (c) formal disclosure of completed project reports by making copies available at convenient locations in the study areas, and informing the public of their availability; and (d) providing a mechanism through which comments can be made.

F. Findings

45. In this subproject intervention, no impacts whether full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and economic displacements are assessed.

46. The construction will be done in systematic manner according to the set work plan of the Contractor and employees would not be removed from the site during whole implementation period.

47. The proposed project does not have any adverse impact on the status of women and/or

girls or to widen gender inequality.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

48. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been 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 Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP) shows that the system is effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner. The arrangements under CTCRP is appropriately adjusted to accommodate the change in institutional arrangements under CTCRP.

49. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the 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.

50. Across the *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.

51. 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 a complaints register that will be kept in *Pourashava* offices. Appendix 4 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 redressed on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

52. **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.

53. **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 councilor 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); and
- (v) EHS Supervisor/Social Coordinator, Contractor.

54. 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 Tribes, TMRESC, in subproject towns (example: Kuakata), the grievance redress team must have representation of the affected MRESC, the chief of the TMRESC group as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and/or an NGO working with TMRESC.

55. **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) 14; and
- (iv) Assistant Director (Gender) supported by Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC

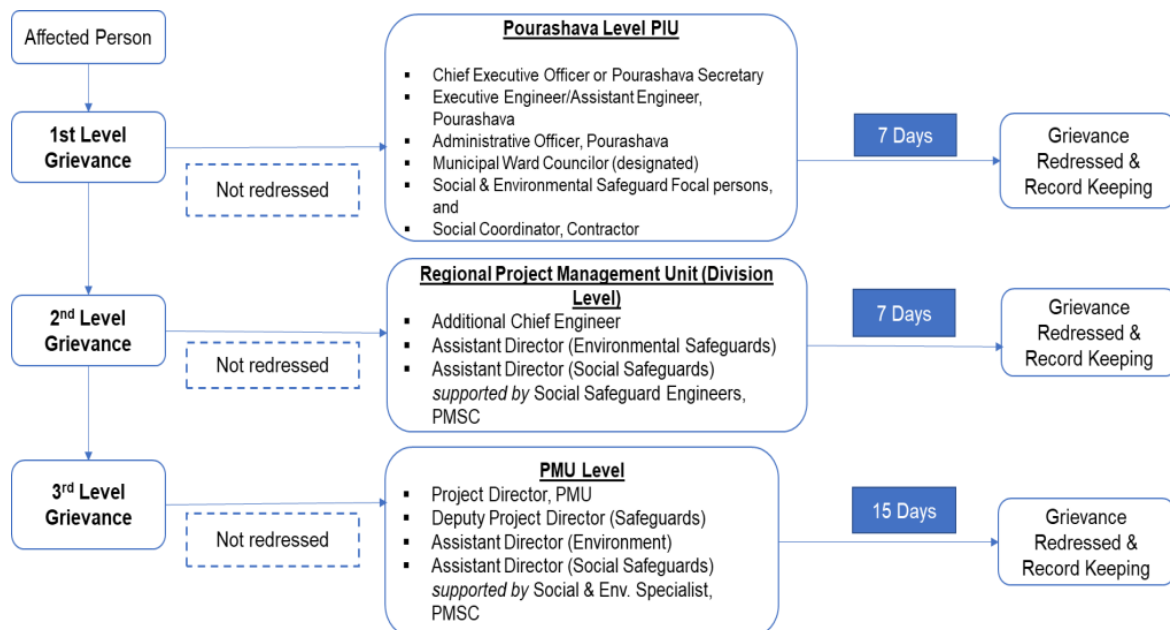
56. **3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at RPMU level will be brought up to the PMU level. The RPMU safeguards team will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU level grievance redress team, that will be headed by the Project Director and 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); and
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) supported by Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC.

57. The grievance redress process is represented in **Figure 5**.

58. 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.

59. 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 5: 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 TMRESC are assessed, the PIU-level grievance redress committee (GRC)/team will have representation of the affected TMRESC.

60. **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.

61. **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.

62. **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, TMRESC 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

63. A budget is included in this due diligence for implementation of the subproject component, 'Construction of 5 nos. RRC roads' under Morelganj *Pourashava*. The budget will include (i) conducting detailed measurement survey in case of design or alignment changes at design verification stage, (ii) consultation and grievance redress cost, and (iii) contingency provision. The budget is outlined in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Budgetary Provision for Implementation of DDR

Item Description	Unit	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
DMS Survey for DDR updating	lumpsum		1,50,000.00
Consultation	lumpsum		1.50,000.00
Grievance Redress			1.50,000.00
Sub-total			4,50,000.00
Contingency (20%)	lumpsum		90,000.00
Grand total			5,40,000.00

VII. CONSULTATIONS

A. Summary and Conclusion

64. It is concluded from the due diligence exercise that the proposed infrastructure improvements which include construction/improvement of the 5 nos. roads, totalling 5,445m in Morelganj *Pourashava*, District: Bagerhat will not incur resettlement impacts. No person will incur loss of income due to the project intervention. However, in case any claims or complaints are submitted during the construction period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established, and mitigation measures will be adopted as per the approved EMP. This will enhance the provision of timely and sensible hearings and facilitate solutions.

65. This information has been disseminated during the public consultations with stakeholders including local personnel who have attended the public consultation sessions. During public consultation, recommendations were drawn including: i) involve local communities in all stages of project planning and development, ii) establish permanent communication between project initiators and local authorities, iii) setup a grievance redress mechanism which will publicized through *Pourashava* level coordination committee and monitoring register and iv) during construction, local people including women shall be given first priority in the employment of skilled and unskilled labour.

66. There is no involuntary resettlement involved in this sub-project, therefore preparation of a resettlement plan is not required with respect to the involuntary resettlement impact. Hence, this due diligence report has been prepared for documentation and official record. This report summarizes the assessment of project impact and outcome with reference to the relevant maps, drawings and related documents. Hence, the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples screening checklist are prepared and appended in **Appendix 1 and 2**.

B. Next Steps

67. The DDR will be updated during design verification by the contractor; in case of any design or alignment change. Any change in site or design at design verification stage will be assessed afresh for land acquisition, involuntary resettlement impacts. The following information will be included in the updated social safeguards document:

- (i) During design verification, if there is any design or alignment change and any involuntary resettlement impact is identified for such change, a resettlement plan will be prepared in accordance with the project Resettlement Framework and submitted to ADB for approval prior to contract award;
- (ii) Copies of land ownership records and/or mouza maps depicting the roads will be included;
- (iii) Formal and informal consultations will be carried out including, but not limited to: FGDs, public meetings, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews. An intensive information dissemination campaign will be conducted.

Emphasis should be given to more consultations with female members of the community and appraise them about the proposed roads including the road linking. The updated DDR will include details of such consultations.

Appendix 1: Involuntary of Resettlement Screening Form

Date: 30 July 2023

A. Project Data Country/Project No./Project : Country: Bangladesh Title ADB No.: 55201-001 Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP) Subproject: e-GP/CTCRP/MORL/RD-01			
B. Involuntary Resettlement Category <div style="text-align: right;">[X] New [] Re categorization — Previous</div> Category []			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
C. Comments There is no involuntary resettlement involved in this sub-project. Therefore, preparation of a RP is not required as it is Category “C” with respect to the involuntary resettlement impacts for the construction/ improvement of the following selected road schemes of Morelganj <i>Pourashava</i> , District Bagerhat.			
(i) RD-01. Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) Starting form Bangabondhu Chattar to Kathal Tola via Bashgari Mor & Balu Rasta Mor (Ch.0+000 to 2+145m), Ward No.# 06 a) Construction of 622m CC Block Protection Work on the same road at different chainage of Ward No.# 06 b) Construction of 136m RCC Protection Work on the same road at different chainage of Ward No.# 06			
(ii) RD-02. Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) & RCC Starting form College road (Balu Rasta Mor to Bazar Kheya Ghat) (Ch.0+000 to 0+955), Ward No.#07 & 05			
(iii) Construction of 32m CC Block Protection Work on the same road at different RD-03. Construction of Road by RCC Starting from Bazar Kheya Ghat to Bangabondhu Chattar via Kammar Potti Bridge a) Construction of 80m RCC Protection Work on the same road at different chainage of Ward No.# 05.			
(iv) RD-04. Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) Starting form Tomoy Chattar to Baishkhi Mor. (Ch.0+000 to 0+557m), Ward No.# 02			
RD-05. Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) Starting form Puran Thana Kheya Ghat to Fakir Bari Kather Pool via Dhalai Bridge Steel bridge (Ch.0+000 to 0+850m), Ward No.# Refer to Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist below.			

Involuntary of Resettlement Impacts Screening

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		All the construction works of the proposed roads are within the existing roads and within the right-of way of Morelganj <i>Pourashava</i> . The subproject will not result in any permanent or temporary land acquisition, and no involuntary resettlement impact is envisaged, .
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		
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? [--] No [--] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____ Not applicable.				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [--] No [--] Yes Not applicable.				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [--] No [--] Yes Not applicable.				

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

Appendix 2: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCENS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOW N	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, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities) or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		No		There are no Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities' (TMRESC) present in the Morelganj Pourashava. No TMRESC/Indigenous peoples is assessed.
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?				Not applicable
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				Not applicable
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				Not applicable
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				Not applicable
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				Not applicable
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				Not applicable
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?				Not applicable
B. Identification of Potential Impacts		No		
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				
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		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as		No		

ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements Will the project activities include:				
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		

Appendix 3: Minutes of Focus Group Discussion
FGD for: Contract Package No. e-GP/CTCRP/MORL/RD/01

Date & Time	Venue	No. of Participants	No. of Women Participants	No. of Male Participants
27 March 2024	Baishakhi More	32	6	26
27 March 2024	Bangabandhu Chattar	31	8	24
Total		63	14	50
Conducted by: Akbar Hossain, Social Safeguards Expert				

Discussion Made on FGD: CTCRP Social Safeguard Expert conducted a FGD session on 27 March 2024. Participants including the surveyor of Morelganj *Pourashava*, respective Ward Councillor, local elites, people of various occupations from different locations of the proposed project area were attended in the FGD session and express views, concerns and suggestions on the proposed road to be constructed.

The Social Safeguards Expert of CTCRP discussed on the following issues during the FGDs session-

A. Social Safeguard Issues:

1. Position of land and trees and its ownership
2. Construction of road and roadside drainage system, cyclone shelter, water supply, sanitation, and other municipal infrastructures includes: access roads, bridges, solid waste management plant, bus terminal, slum improvements, boat landing/ ferry ghats, markets/growth centres, etc.;
3. Community support for constructing these schemes;
4. Benefits from these infrastructures' establishments by the community Workers Health and Safety; and
5. Disseminate information about proposed project implementation.

B. Emergency and Gender Development Issues:

5. Advise to the Contractors to engage women workers with same wage during the construction period and the contractor will deliver the safeguard equipment such as gloves, apron, sanitizer and ensure safe drinking water, workers' shed equal and separate facility for men and women at project site;
6. Orientation/training session to be conducted for women groups/ workers/ women headed households to understand of women rights, interrelationship between environment, sanitation, solid waste management, health and safety and hygiene (facility) and its use;
7. Advance Emergency Warning System
8. Community Mobilization Facilitator must monitor contractor's assignments for Gender development issues. Proper documentation as per LGED reporting format; and
9. CMF must arrange gender awareness raising meetings with the TLCCs members at project /Ward level (a minimum 2 such meetings in a week)- as per LGED guideline/manual.

A total number of 55 local participants from different groups and locations were attended the FGDs session. During the question and answer session, the local stakeholders expected that the entitled persons would not be harassment unnecessarily during compensation payment.

Recommendation and suggestions of local stakeholders are as follows: Road Schemes:

- The local stakeholders will be happy if the proposed road communication is improved;
- Affected persons will be compensated if found to be eligible during project implementation according to the project's resettlement framework
- The local stakeholders will be elated if the road communication is improved in the near future by the *Pourashava*;
- The local stakeholders requested to engage local unskilled labours during the construction period; and
- The local stakeholders advised to complete the construction works during the dry season.

The photo on FGD conduction and attendance are attached separately.

2.14 Photographs of FGD Session:



Attached Attendance Sheet of FGD

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Morrelgony Package Name: e-GP/CTCRP/MORL/RD-0.Place/Venue: Baishakhi More Date: 27 March 2024

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	এম.এম. মনিরুল রক	সহকারী	01791678338	
2	সো. আশু মণি	ইন্সপেক্টর	01715836168	
3	সো. আমলা মণি	সহকারী	01781282150	
4	সো. মনিরুল হক	সহকারী	01271608046	
5	সো. নূর	ইন্সপেক্টর	02982266792	
6	সো. বিদ্যুৎ	সহকারী	02928966666	
7	সো. আমলা মণি	সহকারী	02969660902	
8	মি. মুন	সহকারী	01955262146	
9	সো. মনিরুল হক	UDA	01978862101	
10	মি. মুন	tax collector	01724265248	
11	মি. মুন	Licence Inspector	01724265248	
12	মি. মুন	tax collector	01718653578	
13	সো. মনিরুল হক	সহকারী	01914775731	
14	সো. মনিরুল হক	সহকারী	01926346132	
15	সো. মনিরুল হক	"	01799372423	
16	সো. মনিরুল হক	"	01717632471	

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Morrelgonj Package Name: e-GP/CTCRP/MORLIRD-01

Place/Venue: Baishakhi More Date: 27 March, 2024

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
17	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন মাসুদ	মুদ্র	০১৭০৬০৮২৭২৩	হুমায়ুন
18	শ্রী. ফিরাক মাসুদ	মুদ্র	০১৭১৩৭৫১৩৭৫	ফিরাক
19	হুমায়ুন	১	০১৮২৫৭৫৭৫০	হুমায়ুন
20	শ্রী. মাসুদ	১	০১৭২৩৫৮৩৮৫৮	মাসুদ
21	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	১	০১৭২৬০৭৭৩৭	হুমায়ুন
22	শ্রী. মাসুদ	১	০১৭১৭৮৭৫১৭	মাসুদ
23	শ্রী. লিমন শা.	১	০১৭৮২৫৭৮১৬৭	লিমন
24	শ্রী. আবু শানিচ	১	০১৬২৭৭৫৩৩৭০	আবু শানিচ
25	শ্রী. মাসুদ মাসুদ শা.	১	০১৭৫০৭৭৭২৫২	মাসুদ
26	শ্রী. মাসুদ মাসুদ	১	০১৭১২৩৭৭৭৫৮	মাসুদ
27	শ্রী. মাসুদ মাসুদ	১	০১৮২৫৫৭৭৭৭৫	মাসুদ
28	শ্রী. মাসুদ মাসুদ	১	০১৭৫০৭৭০৮৫২	মাসুদ
29	শ্রী. মাসুদ মাসুদ	১	০১৭০৫৬২৭২১৩	মাসুদ
30	শ্রী. মাসুদ শা.	১	০১৩০৭৩৭৩৭৫৩	মাসুদ
31	শ্রী. মাসুদ মাসুদ	১	০১৭২২১৫৫০৩৬	মাসুদ
32	শ্রী. মাসুদ মাসুদ	১	০১৭২৭৭৮১৩৭৭	মাসুদ

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Morrelgori Package Name: CTGPI/CTCRP/MORL/RD-01

Place/Venue: Bangabandhy Chatter Date: 27 March, 2024

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	শ্রী. নীলি গিয়া গুপ্তা	সহকারী	01998521815	নীলি গুপ্তা
2	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ কামিল	সহকারী	01751714667	মো. কামিল
3	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হা. হা.	সহকারী	01912645661	মো. হা. হা.
4	শ্রী. মিলন	সহকারী	01717316 01717317847	মিলন
5	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01924199208	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
6	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	সহকারী	01924199208	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
7	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	সহকারী	01912316357	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
8	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01953834912	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
9	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01770339714	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
10	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01721584402	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
11	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01714514627	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
12	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01947554112	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
13	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01926254419	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
14	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01721193167	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
15	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	হ	01732022294	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
16				

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Morrelgonj Package Name: E/GP/CTCRP/MORL/RD-01

Place/Venue: Bangakandhu Chottas Date: 27 March, 2024

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
16	শ্রী. অমল কুমার	অধ্যক্ষ	০১৭২৫৫৩১১৭	
17	শ্রী. বাবুল আলম	গৃহস্থ	০১৭০৩-৬৭৪৫৭২	
18	শ্রী. আমিনুল ইসলাম	"	০১৭৭৫৫০৫৬২৫	শ্রী. আমিনুল ইসলাম
19	শ্রী. মাসুম হোসেন	"	০১৭৭২০৬৭৫৬৭	
20	শ্রী. হিমুজ	"	০১৭৫২৫৭৭৭২৬	
21	শ্রী. হিমুজ	"	০১৭৫২৭২৬০১৫	
22	শ্রী. মালিক	"	০১৭১৭৫৫৭৬৭২	
23	শ্রী. আমিন	"		শ্রী. আমিন
24	শ্রী. মল্লিক	"	০১৭১৬৭০৮৫৭৩	মল্লিক
25	শ্রী. মল্লিক	"	০১৭২০৬৬০৭৪৬	
26	শ্রী. আমিনুল ইসলাম	"	০১৭২২৭১২৭৬৮	
27	শ্রী. মল্লিক	"	০১৭২৫৩০৫৮১৩	শ্রী. মল্লিক
28	শ্রী. আমিন	"	০১৭২০৭৬৬২৩৩	শ্রী. আমিন
29	শ্রী. মল্লিক	"	০১৭৩৩১৮৭২০২	শ্রী. মল্লিক
30	শ্রী. মল্লিক	"	০১৭৬৬২২৭৮৫০	
31	শ্রী. মল্লিক	"	০১৮৭০৭০৭১২৬	

Appendix 4: 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.

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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