

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Report

PUBLIC

Document Stage: Draft for Consultation

Project Number: 55201-001

July 2024

Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project – Construction of Cyclone Shelter at Uttarpar East Site of New Eidgha Uzibon Ward No. 01 under Banaripara *Pourashava*, District: Barisal

Package No.: e-GP/CTCRP/BANR/CS-01

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of November 2023)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CTCRP	-	Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project
DDS	-	Detailed Design Services
DPHE	-	Department of Public Health Engineering
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
LGED	-	Local Government Engineering Department
PAM	-	Project Administrative Management
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SCF	-	Strategic Climate Fund
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TMRESC	-	Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. “FY” before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2023 ends on 30 June 2023.
- (ii) In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollar.

This land acquisition and resettlement due diligence report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or Staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the “terms of use” section of ADB's website.

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

CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Project Description	1
C. Scope of Due Diligence Report	3
II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION	4
A. Location of Subproject Area	4
B. Socio-Economic Situation of People of the Subproject Area	4
C. Location of the Site	5
D. Components of Subproject	5
E. Assessment of Alternatives for the Cyclone Shelter	9
III. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	11
A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	11
B. Impact on Indigenous Peoples	12
IV. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION	13
A. Outline of Field Work	13
B. Public Consultation	13
C. Focus Group Discussion	14
D. Summary of Consultation	16
E. Future Consultation and Disclosure	16
F. Findings	17
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	18
A. Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanism	18
B. Common GRM	18
C. Grievance Redress Process	18
D. Record Keeping	21
E. Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned	21
F. Costs	21
VI. BUDGET TO IMPLEMENT SUBPROJECT COMPONENT	22
VII. CONCLUSION	23
A. Summary and Conclusion	23
B. Next Steps	23

TABLES

Table 1: The list of Pourashavas according to the districts where the project will be implemented	2
Table 2: A brief of Components of the Proposed Cyclone Shelter	6
Table 3: The details of land of the proposed site	11
Table 4: Budgetary Provision	22

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map of Banaripara Pourashava	4
Figure 2: Land Development Plan of the proposed Cyclone Shelter	7
Figure 4: Layout Plan of First Floor of the proposed Cyclone Shelter	8
Figure 5: Layout Plan of Second Floor of the proposed Cyclone Shelter	9
Figure 6: Grievance Redress Process	20

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: No Objective Certificate of Uttarpar Eidgah Committee	25
Appendix 2: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Screening Checklist	26
Appendix 3: Details of Stakeholder Meeting	29
Appendix 4: Details of Focus Group Discussion	31
Appendix 5: Sample Grievance Registration Format	33

Glossary of Local Terms

Local Terms	Definition
Abasan Prokalpa	– residential project for landless and poor people
Eidgah Math	– a place for offering prayers twice a year, for Muslims
Gorsthan	– graveyard
Khas	– land vested with government
Launch Ghat	– jetty of launch/steamer
Madrasa	– an institution for Islamic instruction

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. The ADB supported Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced on September 2014 and ended on June 2022. As a continuity of the project, ADB extended 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. The 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 Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) is the Executing Agency of the project. *Pourashavas* are the implementing agencies of the project.

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

B. Project Description

3. The project will be aligned with the following impacts: higher and sustainable growth trajectories achieved in the face of the various weather-related natural hazards and risk and improved livability of coastal 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) 25 elderly, women, children, and persons with disability friendly cyclone shelters with early warning system; (ii) 247.7 kms roads with drainage, bridges, and culverts rehabilitated or constructed for improved connectivity and access to emergency services in the event of disasters caused by natural hazards including access to cyclone shelter; (iii) climate-resilient infrastructure including 201.0 storm water drainages, at least 3 nature-based solutions, water bodies restoration, and 4 integrated waste management (IWM) developed rehabilitated or constructed for improved urban flood risk management

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

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

including; (iv) gender-responsive and socially inclusive urban public spaces improved; (vi) slum improvement program implemented; and (vi) EWCD-friendly sanitation facilities constructed for poor households. Output 1 will also support development of EWCD-friendly socio-economic infrastructures including (i) local markets; (ii) bus terminals; and (iii) other priority roads, bridges, culverts, and boat landing stations.

5. **Output 2: Resilient livelihood enhanced.** Output 2 includes: (i) climate vulnerable households covered in the graduation program in six project towns; (ii) women, including person with disabilities, reported increased skills for resilient livelihood; and (iii) inventory of productive assets of vulnerable households documented and insured. 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) risk-informed urban development plans and poverty reduction action plans of project towns submitted to *Pourashavas* council; (ii) staff of LGED and *Pourashavas* including 90% eligible women staff reported increased knowledge on climate and disaster risk assessment to inform the urban development plans and to enforce development control regulations linked with natural hazards; (iii) knowledge and capacity of LGED and *Pourashavas* staff including 90% of women staff on nature-based solutions and green solution application developed;⁴ (iv) disaster management committee on disaster preparedness measures, cyclone shelter management committees, and standing committees on women and children affairs, poverty reduction and slum improvement in project *Pourashavas* operationalized for improving municipal governance and sustainable service delivery;⁵ (v) revenues enhancement plan adopted by each project *Pourashava* to improve municipal finance systems; (vi) computerized tax records and billing systems made functional; (vii) annual gender responsive operation and maintenance (O&M) plans approved and at least 75% of the required annual budget is allocated and spent; and (viii) gender responsive urban space guidelines developed. Output 3 supports to enhance public awareness, behavior change, and community mobilization in light of emergencies such as coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and cyclone Amphan in 2020. It will also support training and capacity building of LGED and *Pourashavas* to institutionalize information technology-based remote monitoring through strengthening LGED's geographic information systems section, monitoring and evaluation unit, and project management unit.

7. The proposed CTCRP is to be implemented in 22 *Pourashavas* (local governments). District wise location of the CTCRP towns is summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1: The list of Pourashavas according to the districts where the project will be implemented

District	Town (Pourashava)	District	Town (Pourashava)
1. Barisal	1. Bakergan	5. Bhola	12. Charfassion
	2. Mehendigan		13. Lalmohan
	3. Banaripara		14. Borhanuddin

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.

⁴ Nature-based solutions promote actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits. (Source: IUCN (2020). Guidance for using the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions. A user-friendly framework for the verification, design and scaling up of Nature-based Solutions. First edition. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN).

⁵ A risk-informed performance-based budget allocation strategy will be adopted to promote governance-led infrastructure improvement to ensure sustainable urban services. The *pourashava* will need to fulfil a set of performance criteria to receive fund for infrastructure improvement. Performance criteria is elaborated in project administration manual (footnote 27).

District	Town (Pourashava)	District	Town (Pourashava)
	4. Muladi	6. Jhalokathi	15. Jhalokathi
	5. Gouranadi		16. Nalchity
2. Bagerhat	6. Bagerhat	7. Satkhira	17. Kalaroa
	7. Morelgan	8. Khulna	18. Paikgacha
3. Patuakhali	8. Patuakhali		19. Chalna (Dacope)
	9. Kuakata	9. Pirojpur	20. Swarupkathi
4. Shariatpur	10. Zanjira	10. Barguna	21. Patharghata
	11. Bhedarganj		22. Betagi

8. The cyclone shelter at Banaripra *Pourashava* 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 and wash rooms for male and female; (ii) room for pregnant women; (iii) First Aid room, (iv) class rooms, (v) water supply with deep tube-well, (vi) electricity supply, (vii) water tanks, (viii) septic tank and soak pit for waste water treatment and disposal; (ix) internal pathway, and (x) ramp for persons with disabilities.

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 Banaripara Uttarparh Eidgah Math, Ward number 01, Banaripara *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 Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter will be constructed in government khas land which is being used as *Eidgah Math*. The Eidgah Field Committee has agreed to construction the cyclone shelter at South-East Corner of the Field. Hence, no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified as the proposed land is free from any encumbrances. This DDR has been prepared in consistent with the provisions in the resettlement framework, which stipulates preparation of such report for any subproject assessed as **Category C**.

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 as the subproject will be constructed on government khas land. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant documents, community consultations and photographs.

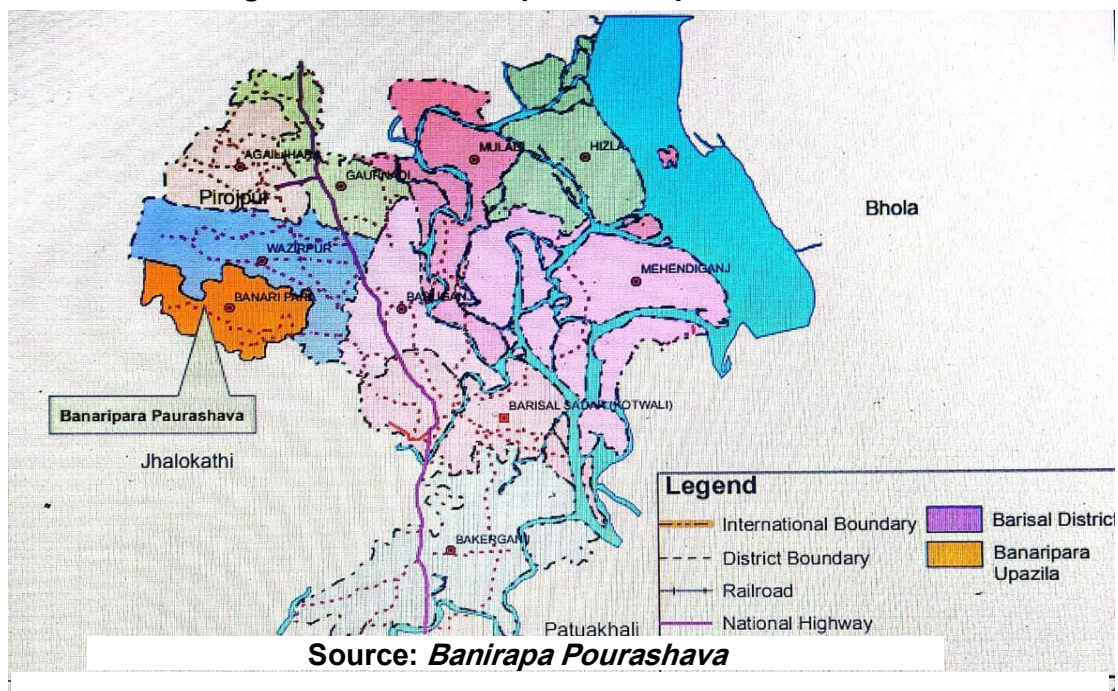
12. The DDR will be updated and reconfirmed for final impacts following detailed design and based on detailed measurement survey (DMS). The DDR will be reviewed and disclosed on MLGRDC, LGED and ADB websites.

II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Location of Subproject Area

13. Banaripara *Pourashava* is located in Banaripara Upazilla about 29 km from district headquarters of Barishal which is in the southern part of Bangladesh. It is located between 22°45' and 22°52' north latitudes and between 90°02' and 90°13' east longitudes. It is bounded on the North and on the East by Wazirpur Upazila, on the South by Nesarabad Upazila of Pirojpur Zila and Jhalakati Sadar Upazila of Jhalakati Zila and on the West by Nazirpur Upazila of Pirojpur Zila. Banaripara Paurashava occupies an area of 2.09 sq. km. (including 0.23 sq. km. extension area). It consists of 09 Wards and 02 mauzas. The *Pourashava* was established in 22 July 1990. There is a river named Sandhya which is located at the Western part of the *Pourashava*. There are two big canals, one is gone through the middle of *Pourashava* covering the Eastern periphery and the other is at the Northern part. Both canals are connected with Sandhya River.

Figure 1: Location map of Banaripara Pourashava



B. Socio-Economic Situation of People of the Subproject Area

14. In Banaripara *Pourashava*, about 46.7% and 34.4% households concentrated in the potential core area and fringe area. This indicates that Banaripara is semi-urbanized area where mainly commercial development concentrated on core area, influential or affluent people live in the potential core area and the urban poor those are always likely to live in fringe area. The educational status of an area is the major determinant of society building. As per BBS 2011, in Banaripara *Pourashava* the literacy rate is about 88.5% where the national level the literacy rate is about 51.8%. It is seen that almost all the wards have similarity in occupation, and small business is dominant in every ward. 3.2% of the people are unemployed (Socio Economic Survey, 2010). Most of the households (76.7%) own their house by inheritance whereas about 13.3% of the households purchased their house. Considering other assets, it has been observed that according to BBS 2001, about 28.7% households have own agricultural lands. There are different types of income groups of

people living at Banaripara *Pourashava* area. About 39.3% of the households' incomes are within the range of Tk 5001.00 – Tk.10, 000.00 per month. Further, 18.5% of the household have income per month Tk. 2500.00 – Tk. 5000.00; 24.4% Tk. 10,001.00 - Tk. 15,000.00 and 3.6% Tk. 15,001.00 – Tk. 20,000.00.

15. Climatic and disaster condition of the *Pourashava* is very rough. The *Pourashava* including the Banaripara Upazila has affected by the several major natural disasters. The periods of those disasters are 1998, 2000, 2004, 2007 and 2008. The government's efforts towards rehabilitating people following the natural disaster have been notably limited.⁶

C. Location of the Site

16. The proposed site for the construction of the Cyclone Shelter is at the south-east corner of Eidgah Field of Banaripara Uttarparh under Ward number 01 of Banaripara *Pourashava*. It is bounded on the South by 4m width RCC road and residence of people having semi-pucca tin-shed houses, on the North by Eidgah Field and residence of people having semi-pucca tin-shed houses, on the East by residence of people having semi-pacca tin-shed houses, and on the West by 3m width BC road, fellow land and Sandhya River. At the South-West corner and West side of bitumen concrete road, there are Muslim Gorsthan, Begum Fazilatunnesa Nurani Haphezia Madrasa, Lillah Boarding and Etim Khana Complex, and Launch Ghat. One of the largest Abasan Prokalpa of Bangladesh Government is situated within 500m at the North side of the proposed site. The surrounding area of the proposed site is mostly inhabited by medium and low-income people. The total area of the Eidgah Field is 1890.76 m² of which the allocated area for the proposed site is 673.71 m².

17. The GPS Coordinates of the Eidgah Field is given below:

- (i) East-South corner of the Eidgha Field:
Latitude : N= 22°47'18.24"
Longitude : E= 90°9'21.24"
- (ii) East-North corner of the Eidgha Field:
Latitude : N= 22°47'18.96"
Longitude : E= 90°9'21.96"
- (iii) West-South corner of the Eidgha Field:
Latitude : N= 22°47'18.6"
Longitude : E= 90°9'20.5"
- (iv) West-North corner of the Eidgha Field:
Latitude : N= 22°47'19.52"
Longitude : E= 90°9'20.52"

D. Components of Subproject

18. The multipurpose Cyclone Shelter is proposed for multi-functional purpose within the Eidgah Field compound. The Eidgah Math Committee has agreed to construct the cyclone shelter at the south-east corner of the Field. The Cyclone Shelter will accommodate about 540 persons of the nearby area during storm/ cyclone. The floor-wise accommodation capacity of people is given below in Table 2. The design of the cyclone shelter indicates that the accommodation capacity of people at the first floor and the second floor is 274 persons and 266 persons respectively resulted the total capacity of 540 people. The proposed cyclone shelter follows the tentative design of the LGED prototype cyclone shelter cum primary school. However, some design aspects have been adopted to make it area specific.

⁶ Banaripara Pourashava Master Plan 2011-2031.

19. The Cyclone Shelter follows 3-storeyed building prototype with an open ground floor which can be used for public gathering, functions and refuge for cattle (if any) during excessive storm events. The first floor will be accessible from the ground floor through a staircase. A ramp from the ground will be included for access to person with disabilities. The second floor is designed to be used for classrooms, teacher's room, First Aid room cum Doctor's room, room for pregnant women and separate male and female toilets. The proposed cyclone shelters will have a designated roof plan for serving as a rainwater harvesting system and will be the location for two water storage tanks, and solar panels. The main staircase connects to the roof and the roof is bounded with a wall. These spaces are used as shelter during cyclonic storm events.

20. The key components of work for the proposed cyclone shelter are shown in Table 2 as below:

Table 2: A brief of Components of the Proposed Cyclone Shelter

Component	Description/Provisions	Total / Usable Area/ Capacity
Ground Floor	Open space with columns Multiple entries with large ramp at the front entry Staircase to access first floor. Raised platform SS railing all around the floor	Total area: 421.93 m ² Railing height: 1.06 m
First Floor	Staircase to the second floor Classrooms (3 classrooms and 1 teacher's room) Wide veranda Toilets (2 toilets and one washroom on one side for male, and 3 toilets (with one isolated toilet for pregnant women) and one washroom for women on the other side. 2 Bain points at North side Room for pregnant women First aid room.	Total area: 291.86 m ² Usable space: 232.84 m ² Capacity: 274 people
Second floor	Four rooms (4 classrooms) Wide veranda Staircase to rooftop Toilets (3 toilets and one washroom on one side for male, and three toilets and one washroom for women on the other side) 4 basin points (2 at North side and 2 at South side)	Total area: 291.86 m ² Usable space: 231.95 m ² Capacity: 266 people
Rooftop	Rainwater harvesting system (including 2 units of water storage tanks)	Total area: 330.15 m ² Size of each water tank: 6.75 m ³
Water supply	Deep tube wells including pumping system (2 units)	
Sewerage System	Two-chambered septic tank	Total volume: 24 m ³
Power Supply	Rural electrification network Solar panels	Size of Solar panel: 5m x 3m
Connecting road	RCC road	Length of road: 54m

21. The layout plans of different floors of the cyclone shelter are given as below:

Figure 2: Land Development Plan of the proposed Cyclone Shelter

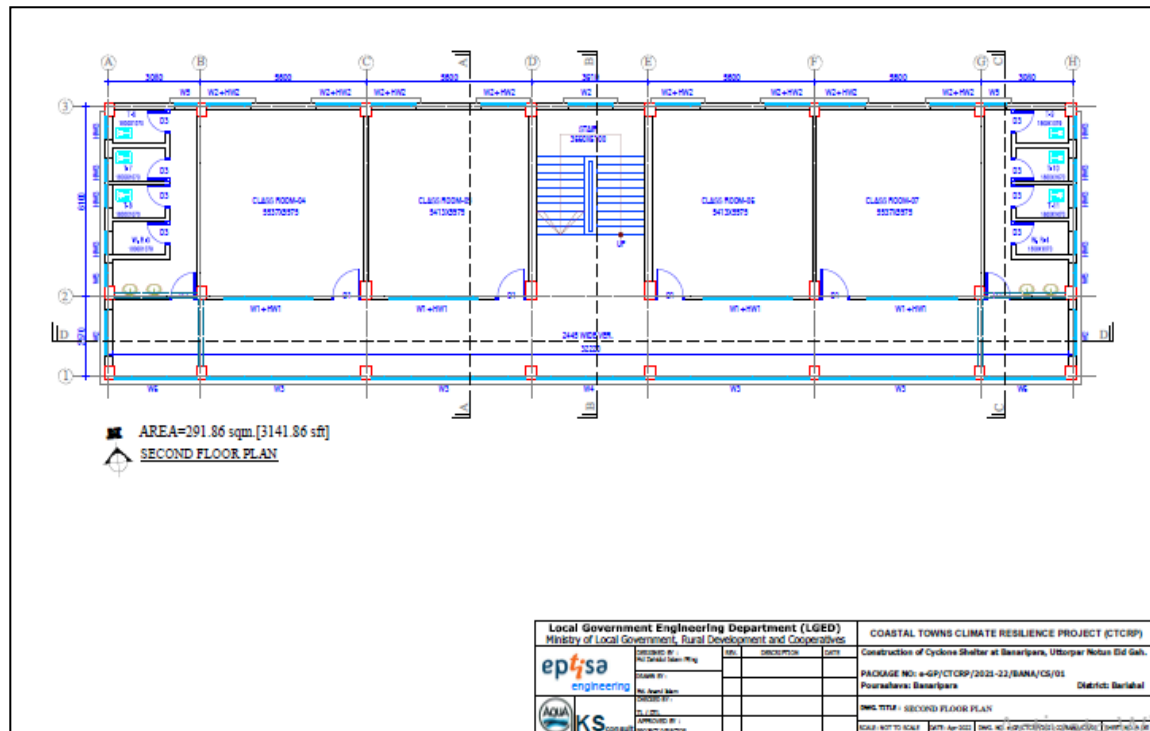


Figure 3: Layout Plan of Ground Floor of the Proposed Cyclone Shelter

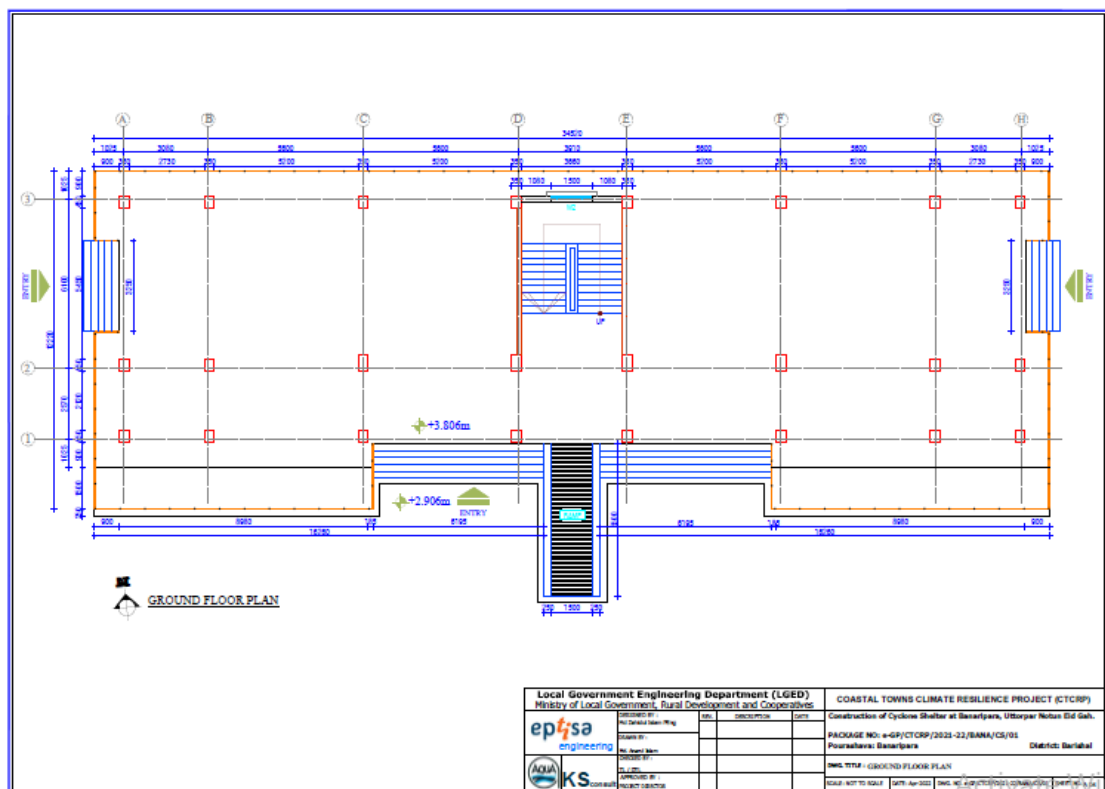


Figure 3: Layout Plan of First Floor of the proposed Cyclone Shelter

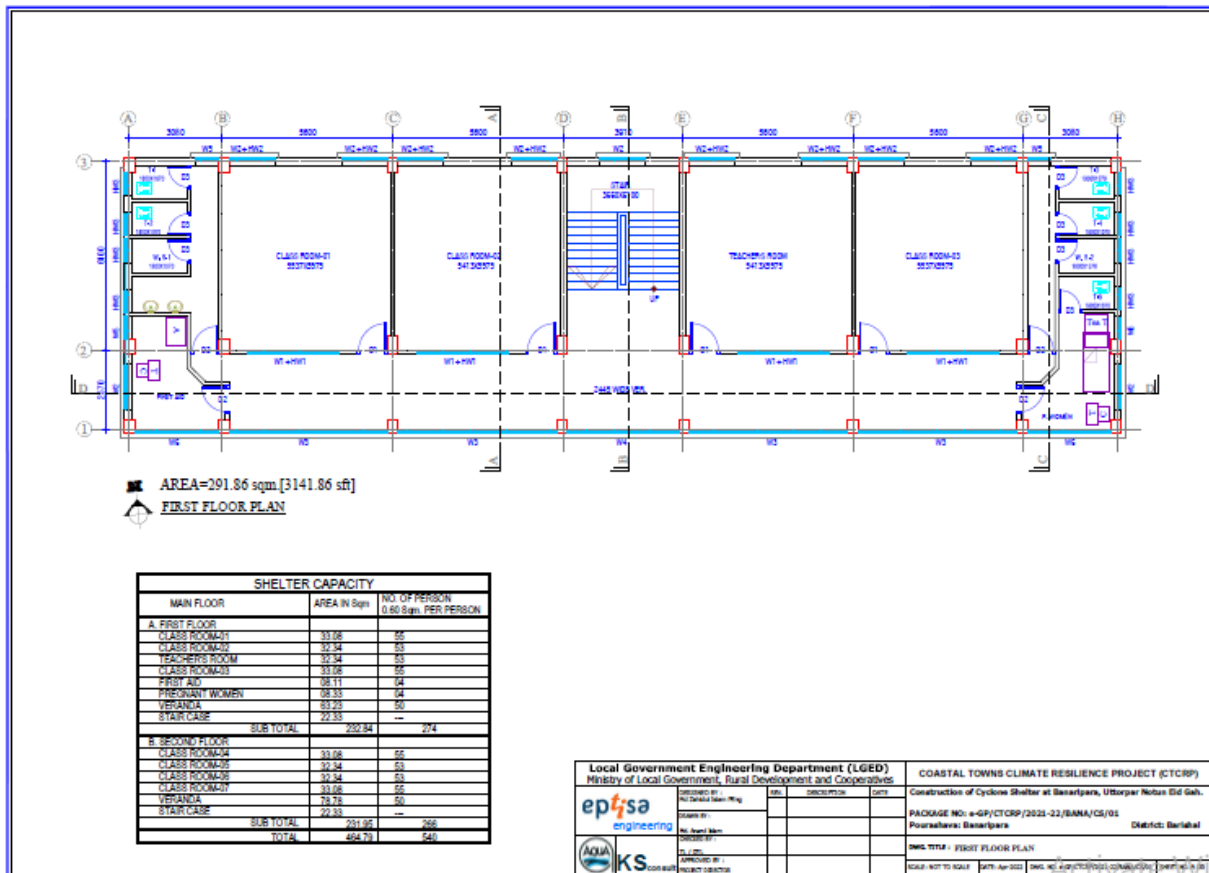
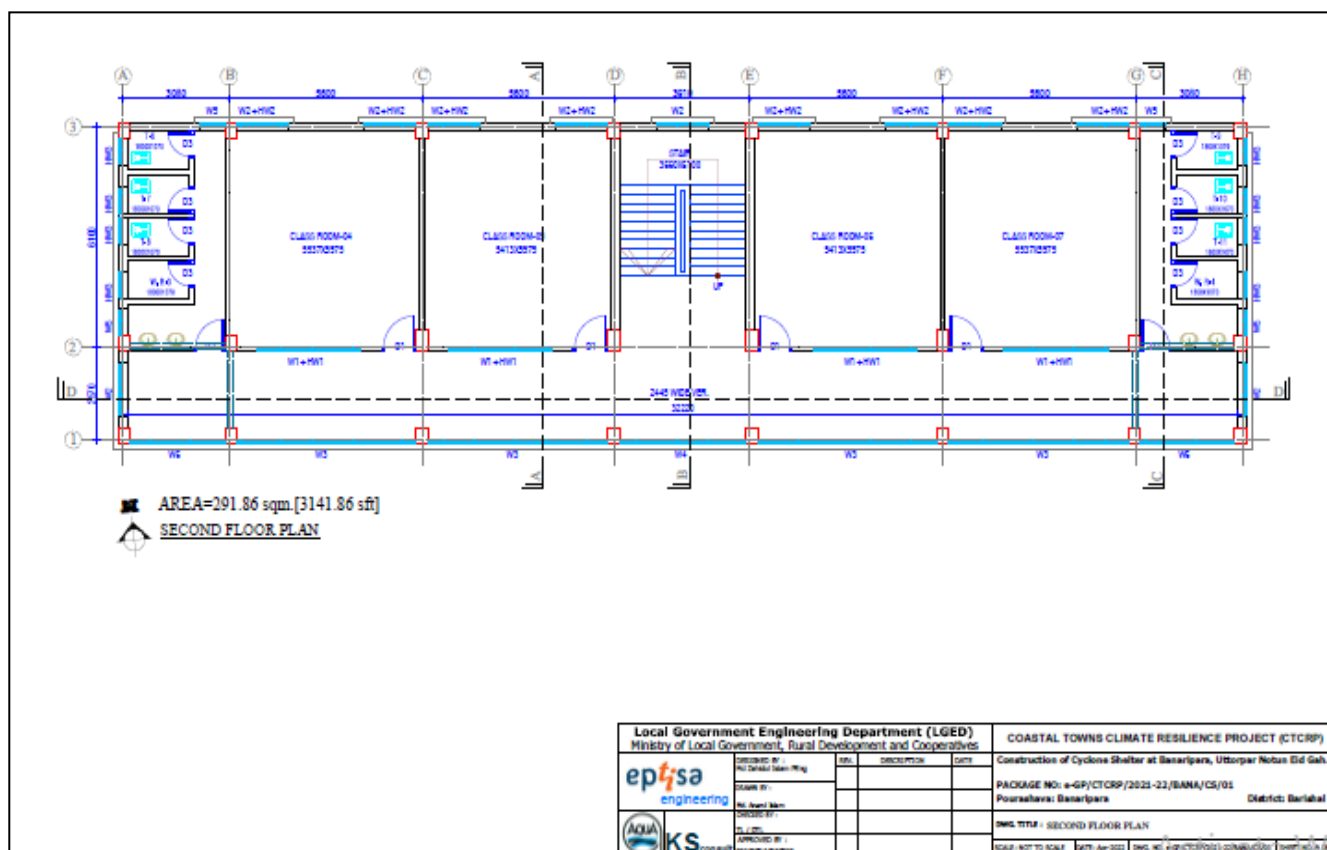


Figure 4: Layout Plan of Second Floor of the proposed Cyclone Shelter



E. Assessment of Alternatives for the Cyclone Shelter

22. Three alternative sites were considered for finalizing the site of Cyclone Shelter. Site-specific consultations were held at each of the sites and field visits undertaken to determine site suitability:

- (i) **Alternate 1:** The proposed site was not selected as it was too close to the river.
- (ii) **Alternate 2:** The proposed site land is not sufficient for construction of this project.
- (iii) **Alternative 3:** This site is located at the South-East corner of the *Eidgah Field* of Banaripara Uttarparh under Ward number 01 of Banaripara Pourashava. The Eidgah Committee has agreed to construct cyclone shelter at one corner of the Eidgah Math. It is a large vacant khas land and have adequate space for constructing the cyclone shelter. The construction of cyclone shelter will not hamper the events of Eidgah Field. The site is close to the Bangladesh government's Abasan Prokalpa where poor people are living. The inhabitants of proposed site are also poor and there is no nearby cyclone shelter in this area to take shelter during storm or cyclone. In addition, there is no academic institution of this area and the cyclone shelter will be used as school (either general or technical). The construction of the cyclone shelter will not hamper the daily functioning of the people. Thus, the site is selected for the construction of the Cyclone Shelter. **Picture 1** shows the condition of proposed site for cyclone shelter.



Picture 1: Site of the proposed Cyclone Shelter at Ward no. 01 of Banaripara Pourashava

III. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

23. The scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is assessed during the field visits. The subproject will not result in any permanent or temporary land acquisition, and no involuntary resettlement impact is envisaged, as the proposed cyclone shelter site and development activities are within the large vacant Eidgah's land. The large vacant land is being used as Eidgah Field, and the Eidgah Field Committee has agreed to construct the cyclone shelter at the South-East corner of the Field for the benefit of the people and it will not hamper their gathering for prayer during Eid festival. The evidence of consent of Eidgha Field Committee is given in **Appendix 1**. Due to the proposed work at the Eidgah Field, there will be no permanent or temporary impact on any structures of people.

24. All the construction works will be undertaken for the implementation of the proposed cyclone shelter is within the Eidgah Field. The detailed information of available land is given in Table 3 as below:

Table 3: The details of land of the proposed site

District	Barishal
Upazilla	Banaripara
Paurashava	Banaripara
Ward Number	01
Name of Mouza	Banaripara
J. L. Number	42
RS Khanitan Number	01
RS Plot Number	194
Total Area of Eidgha Field (Square meter)	1890.76 m ²
Area for proposed cyclone shelter (Square meter)	673.71 m ²

25. The contract is planned to be implemented over a period of 18 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 construction of the proposed Cyclone Shelter is to be implemented by post-qualified contractors under a single envelope single stage bidding process through National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures.

26. The subproject is not likely to have any social impact on the project area, other than the short-term impacts during the construction phase. The baseline data for this DDR is 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.

27. The impacts are assessed based on preliminary design and standard methodology for the review, field visit data collection and impact assessment. The Bangladesh National Acts, Legislation and Laws are consulted with a view to ensuring compliance with the relevant requirements.

28. 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 subproject will not require any land acquisition and no indigenous people is living in the proposed site. Therefore, there is no anticipated adverse impact in terms of Involuntary Resettlement or Indigenous People for the sub-project. However, the project will ensure social safeguards mitigation measures according to the guidance of the Resettlement Framework of the project adhered to ADB SPS, 2009, if required.

B. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

29. There are no Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities' (TMRESC) living in the proposed site of Banaripara Pourashava. All the proposed construction activities will be done on Government khas land. Therefore, no Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be needed for this subproject. No direct or indirect impacts on the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or natural or cultural resources of TMRESC are anticipated. Refer to **Appendix 2** Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples screening including Involuntary Resettlement categorization.

IV. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Outline of Field Work

30. The DDR is prepared in consultation with the related stakeholders including women who are the inhabitants of Banaripara *Pourashava* and focus group discussion (FGD) with women who are residing beside the proposed cyclone shelter. The consultation meetings are held by involving related stakeholders and community leaders along with *Pourashava* personnels at *Pourashava*. The FGD is held by involving women at proposed site. Public consultation with the stakeholders is conducted to understand the local issues and public views including the possible impact of the subproject. The meeting with stakeholders and FGD is organized at *Pourashava* Office and proposed site.

31. During the consultative meeting, the participants are briefed about the technical details of project and project implementation cycle; project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; labor availability in the project area or requirement of outside labor involvement, local disturbances due to project construction work, environmental and social safeguards, gender inclusion, community participation aspects built into the project, grievance redress mechanism etc. The FGD is conducted to collect the specific concerns and opinions of women, girls and persons with disabilities on the proposed sub-project. None of the community people opposed the subproject.

B. Public Consultation

32. Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of the social assessment process of the subproject. Public consultation is used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed actions both before and after the development decisions are made. It assists in the identification of the benefits, impacts or problems associated with the project as well as whether there is any land acquisition and affected peoples' issues, their needs and mitigation measures.

33. This participatory process helped in reducing the public resistance 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.

34. Consultation meeting helped to establish that there is no impact of subproject on the community in terms of loss of livelihood, displacement of structures or resettlement due to this project's activities. Information about the construction of cyclone shelter has been disseminated to the participants. The participants are aware of the construction of cyclone shelter. During the consultation meeting, the participants expressed that the project would have no impact on the community in terms of loss of livelihood, displacement of structures or resettlement due to the project activities, rather it would be beneficial for them during heavy storm or cyclone. The project interventions will not create any obstacles in their daily life activities. Rather they will extend all kinds of cooperation, if required.

35. One consultation meeting was conducted with related stakeholders and community leaders at *Pourashava* Office. A total of 15 participants including both male and female attended at the meeting. All the participants suggested starting construction work as early as possible. The participants stated that they will not face any problem due to construction work. However, they suggested to ensure the utilization of the cyclone shelter all the year round to avoid anti-social gathering or activities at the cyclone shelter. The participants' information along with photographs and attendance sheets is given in **Appendix 3** as evidence of consultative meeting with stakeholders and local leaders.

36. The key opinions and concerns raised by the participants during consultation meeting with relevant stakeholders are as follows:

Date and Place of Consultation/Meetings	# of Participants			Discussions Points/Concerns Raised
	Male	Female	Total	
January 22, 2024 Meeting room of <i>Pourashava, Ward No.6</i>	10	05	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants are happy to have a cyclone shelter as there is no nearby cyclone shelter in this area and many poor and low-income people live in the area. There is no negative impact of the cyclone shelter on the community rather it will serve as life-saving structure for the community people during the cyclone or storm. If the cyclone shelter is not properly used all the year round, it might be a gathering place for addicted people and anti-social activities might occur here. <i>Pourashava</i> should use the cyclone shelter as general education or technical education school where the poor children and youth of the Government's 'Abasan Prokalpa' and local community could read. The cyclone shelter must have the medical treatment facilities with doctor and nurse for sick people and pregnant women during the time of cyclone, sufficient sanitation facilities for women and accessible facility for persons with disabilities. The cyclone shelter must have all time electricity supply. If possible, generator could be available along with solar panel as solar panel might not work during day-long heavy rain with strong wind. Priority will be given to employ local skilled and unskilled labor including women during the construction of the cyclone shelter.
January 22 Uttarpar New Eidgah	-	36	36	
	10 (19.61%)	41 (80.39%)	51	

C. Focus Group Discussion

37. One Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted at the sites of the proposed cyclone shelter with women, girls and persons with disabilities. The objective of the FGD was to further appraise the community people and women about the technical details of the subproject and to reiterate the environmental and social impacts of the proposed subproject and safeguards to mitigate the same. The comments or questions raised by the group were discussed until they were satisfied with the level of information provided. A total of 36 female was present. Participants' information of FGD along with photographs and attendance sheets is given in **Appendix 4** as evidence of FGD with local people and women.

38. The key issues discussed during the FGD with women are given as below:
- (i) **Any social impact:** No people and structure will be affected as the cyclone shelter will be constructed at vacant khas land. Thus, there is no issue of displacement and loss of livelihood. Thus, no social impact is anticipated.
 - (ii) **Duration of construction:** The duration of construction work will be 18 months.
 - (iii) **Prayer space or not:** No separate space for prayer.
 - (iv) **Separate sanitation facilities:** There will be sufficient and separate sanitation facilities for male and female.
 - (v) **Safe drinking water supply:** Two deep tube wells will be installed with pumping facilities at the premises of cyclone shelter.
 - (vi) **Provision of hand mike or not:** There is no provision of hand mike at the cyclone shelter.
 - (vii) **Provision of TV or not:** There is not provision of TV at the cyclone shelter.
 - (viii) **Temporary individual cooking facilities or not:** No individual and temporary cooking facilities is available at the Cyclone Shelter.
 - (ix) **Durability and quality of work:** The *Pourashava* Authority will monitor the work all time to ensure the durability and quality of work.
 - (x) **Dust and noise:** Measures will be taken to minimize the dust and noise.
 - (xi) **Engagement of local labor:** The contractor will be informed to engage local labor as per their skill. The local female labor will be given high priority for the construction works and the contractor will be guided to ensure it.
 - (xii) **Access to cyclone shelter by persons with disabilities:** A ramp will be constructed from ground to first floor for the accessibility of persons with disabilities.
 - (xiii) **Provision of doctor during cyclone and delivery room for pregnant women:** There is a provision for first aid room, Doctor's room and delivery room for pregnant women at the cyclone shelter.
 - (xiv) **Grievance related to construction work:** There will be a grievance redress cell at the *pourashava* and a complaint box will be set up there. Any people could drop his/her complain in the complaint box. People can also inform his/her complaint through mobile and e-mail. The grievance redress cell will address the complaint as promptly as possible.
39. The key opinions and recommendation of participants of FGD are given as below:
- (i) The participants are happy to have 3-storeyed cyclone shelter in their community.
 - (ii) The participants opined to take necessary precaution to avoid any theft at the cyclone shelter during cyclone or heavy storm.
 - (iii) The participants gave emphasis to engage female labors as there are many female labors in the *Pourashava*. If local labor is engaged, they will work more carefully and properly.
 - (iv) The participants opined that there will be no such social problems if it is required to deploy outside labor.
 - (v) The participants opined to ensure separate accommodation of male and female in the cyclone shelter.
 - (vi) The participants gave high importance to ensure doctor at cyclone shelter during the cyclone.
 - (vii) The participants opined to create a provision for arranging social events at the cyclone shelter especially at the ground floor.
 - (viii) The participants opined to complete the work in short time and before the cyclone season.

D. Summary of Consultation

40. The proposed cyclone shelter will be constructed at the vacant khas land and no people is living in this land. Thus, there is no issue of land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and have no impact on the surrounding communities. The stakeholders and local inhabitants expressed their deep interest for construction of cyclone shelter which will ensure their safe place during the cyclone or heavy storm. The community people requested the *Pourashava* to start the construction work within short time and complete it before the cyclone season. The stakeholders and community people proposed the *Pourashava* to start a school (general or technical) for the children and youth of poor people who are living in adjacent areas especially in government's "Abasan Prokalpa". The women participants gave emphasis on delivery facility at the cyclone shelter, separate accommodation and sanitation facilities for male and female. It was suggested to the *Pourashava* officials to ensure the utilization of cyclone shelter all the year round to avoid gathering of addicted people in the cyclone shelter. The *Pourashava* officials assured the people that they will address their problems or complains, if any, as quick as possible. The community people appreciated ADB's Safeguard Policy.

E. Future Consultation and Disclosure

41. This Due Diligence Report 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.

42. 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 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

43. This subproject has no involuntary resettlement impacts on the community whether full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and economic displacements or loss of livelihood/income. No people or structure will be affected due to this subproject.

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

45. The proposed subproject has no adverse impact on the status of women and/or girls or any other vulnerable persons to widen gender inequality or any other type of inequality.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanism

46. 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 are appropriately adjusted to accommodate the change in institutional arrangements under CTCRP.

B. Common GRM

47. A common GRM is 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.

48. 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.

49. 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 complaint 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 redressed on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

C. Grievance Redress Process

50. 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.

51. **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

52. The Pourashava-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, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities' (TMRESC), in subproject Pourashavas, 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.

53. **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

54. **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:

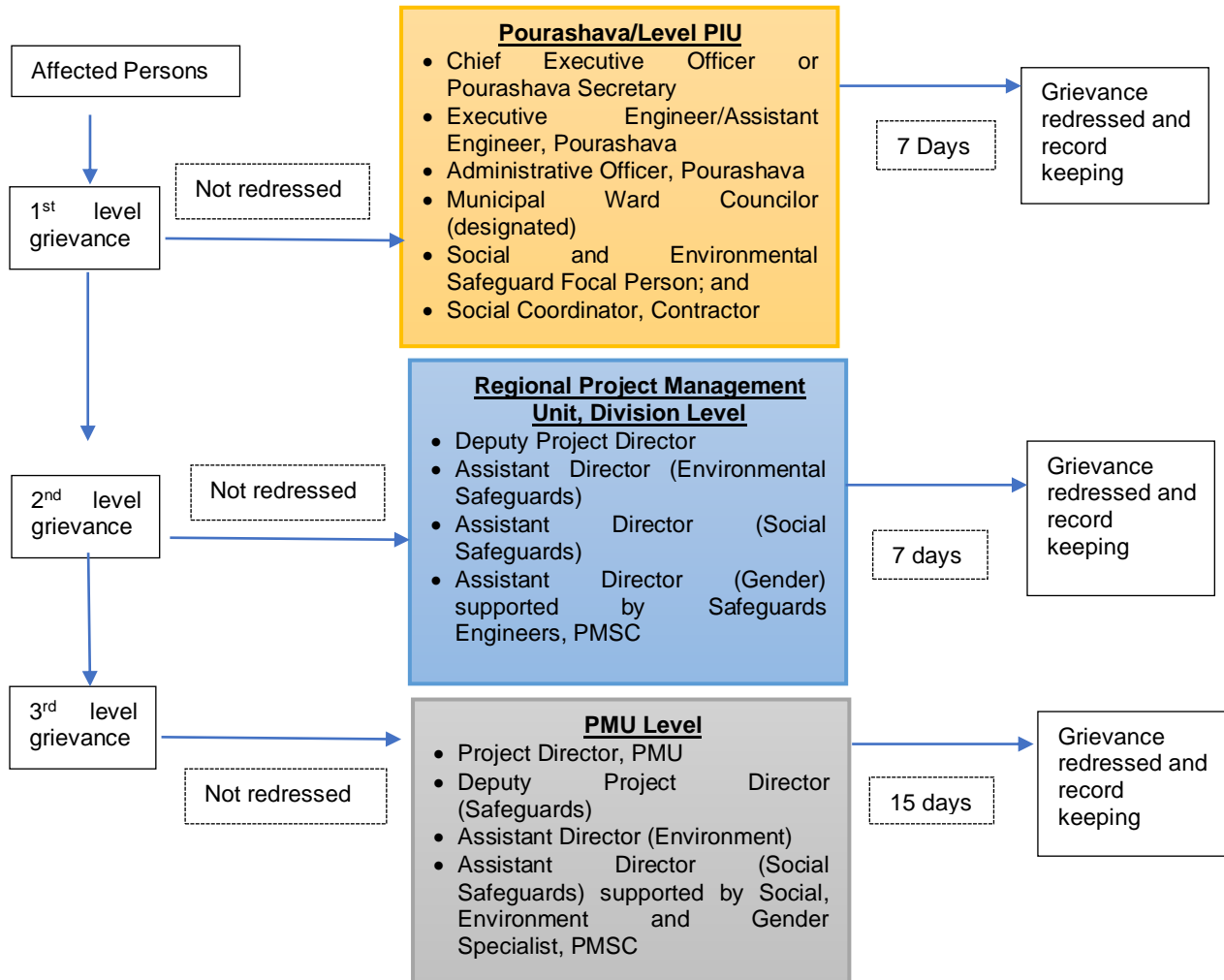
of:

- (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, women representative(s) from a Civil Society

Organization (CSO), local elected representative (if required), and representative from small ethnic community.⁷

55. The grievance redress process is represented in **Figure 6**.

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/team will have representation of the affected TMRESC.

56. 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.

⁷ Small ethnic community representation at GRC 3rd level (PMU level) will be ensured in case of any small ethnic communities/ indigenous peoples impacts (positive or negative) is assessed in the project area. The representative from small ethnic community can be a leader of SEC groups, or representative suggested by the SEC themselves, and/or a representative member of a CSO working with the SEC, to be decided by PMU.

57. 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.

D. Record Keeping

58. Records will be kept by PIU of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date of 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.

E. Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned

59. 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.

F. Costs

60. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at Pourashava-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 detail estimates of the subproject.

VI. BUDGET TO IMPLEMENT SUBPROJECT COMPONENT

61. No budget is required for land acquisition and resettlement for the proposed sub-project. However, a budget of BDT 400,002 is included in the implementation of the subproject component, 'Construction of 01 no. Cyclone Shelter at Uttarpar East Site of New Eidgha Uzibon Ward no. 01 under Banaripara Pourashava, District: Barishal'. 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

Item Description	Unit	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
DMS survey for DDR updating	As required	Lumpsum	100,000.00
Consultation	As required	Lumpsum	100,000.00
Grievance Redress	As required	Lumpsum	133,335.00
Sub-total			333,335.00
Contingency (20% of sub-total)			66,667.00
Grand Total			400,002.00

VII. CONCLUSION

A. Summary and Conclusion

62. It is concluded from the due diligence assessment that one cyclone shelter having 3-storeyed building with the capacity of 540 people will be constructed at Banaripara Uttarparh of Ward number 01 under Banaripara Pourashava, District: Barishal. There is no cyclone shelter at the area of proposed site and poor people lives in this area including the people of a large government's Abasan Prokalpa. The cyclone shelter will be constructed in government khas land where there is no existing settlement and structures. Thus, no land acquisition is required, and it will not incur any resettlement impacts. No person will loss his/her income because of the project intervention and no displacement of any structures. However, in case any claims or complaints are submitted during the construction period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism is in place, and mitigation measures will be taken. This will enhance the provision of timely and sensible hearings and facilitate solutions.

63. The detail technical information of the subproject has been disseminated during the public consultation and FGD with stakeholders, community leaders and local people including women who have attended the public consultation sessions.

64. During public consultation, recommendations are drawn by participants including: (i) If the cyclone shelter is not properly used all the year round, it might be a gathering place for addicted people and anti-social activities might occur here, (ii) Pourashava should use the cyclone shelter as general education or technical education school where the poor children and youth of the local community including Government's 'Abasan Prokalpa' could read, (iii) The cyclone shelter must have the medical treatment facilities with doctor and nurse for sick people and pregnant women during the time of cyclone, sufficient sanitation facilities for women and accessible facility for persons with disabilities, (iv) The cyclone shelter must have all time electricity supply. If possible, generator could be available along with solar panel as solar panel might not work during day-long heavy rain with strong wind, (v) Priority will be given to employ local skilled and unskilled labor including women during the construction of the cyclone shelter, (vi) The cyclone shelter should have separate accommodation facilities for male and female, and (vii) Pourashava may create a provision for the community people to arranging social events at the ground floor of the shelter.

65. There is no involuntary resettlement issue in this subproject. Therefore, the preparation of a resettlement plan is not required with respect to the involuntary resettlement impact. Hence, this due diligence report has been prepared for the documentation and official record. This report summarizes the assessment of project impact and outcome with reference to the relevant maps, drawings and related documents.

B. Next Steps

66. 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;

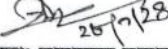
- (ii) Minutes of the meeting from the *Eidgah Math* management committee will be attached in the updated DDR;
- (iii) A legal agreement between the Banaripa *Pourashava* and *Eidgah Math* Committee, which will formalize the arrangement will be signed and appended to the updated document. The legal agreement will clearly mention that Banaripara *Pourashava* will be responsible for construction and O&M of the cyclone shelter and *Eidgha Math* Committee managing will provide the land free of cost as per agreement. The *Eidgha Math* Committee managing committee can use the building as classroom around the year except disaster period. The cyclone shelter will be taken under control of *Pourashava* and opened for people for safe shelter after receiving danger signal by Government/Meteorological Department;
- (iv) 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. An intensive information dissemination campaign will be conducted. Emphasis should be given to more consultations with local female members residing beside the cyclone shelter and appraise their opinions about the proposed shelter. The updated DDR will include details of such consultations.

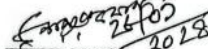
Appendix 1: No Objective Certificate of Uttarpar Eidgah Committee

বানারীপাড়া উত্তরপাড় নতুন ঈদগাহ বানারীপাড়া, বরিশাল।

প্রত্যয়ন পত্র

এই মর্মে প্রত্যয়ন পত্র প্রদান করা যাইতেছে যে, বানারীপাড়া পৌরসভা কর্তৃক CTCRP প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন ৪২নং বানারীপাড়া মৌজায় ১৯৪ নং দাগ, ০১নং খতিয়ানে উত্তরপাড় নতুন ঈদগাহ মাঠে সাইক্লোন সেন্টার নির্মান করা হলে আমরা নিম্নস্বাক্ষরকারী ঈদগাহ কমিটির কোন আপত্তি থাকিবে না।


মোঃ মাহামুদুল হাসান
সাধারণ সম্পাদক
উত্তরপাড় ঈদগাহ কমিটি
বানারীপাড়া, বরিশাল


মোঃ মুজিবুর রহমান
সভাপতি
উত্তরপাড় ঈদগাহ কমিটি
বানারীপাড়া, বরিশাল

Transcription: We the undersigned of Banaripara New Eidgha Committee hereby declare that we have no objection to construct cyclone shelter at the Uttarpar New Eidgha Field of 42 no. Banaripara mouza, plot no. 194, khatian no. 01 under the CTCRP project of Banaripara Pourashava.

(Signature)
Md. Mahamudul Hasan
General Secretary
Uttarparh Eidgah Committee
Baranipara, Barishal

(Signature)
Md. Mujibur Rahman
President
Uttarparh Eidgah Committee
Barapiripara, Barishal

Appendix 2: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Screening Checklist

Appendix 2a: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		X		The subproject will not require land acquisition. The proposed cyclone shelter site and development activities are within the large vacant Eidgah's land.
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?		X		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		X		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		X		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Not Applicable				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [...] No [--] Yes Not applicable. The subproject will not cause involuntary resettlement impact.				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				
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 2b: Indigenous Peoples Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborate on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples),"minorities" (ethnic or national minorities) or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		X		No TMRESC is present in the project area.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				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				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		X		
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)		X		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		X		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or Used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		X		
A. Identification of Special Requirements				
<i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		X		
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?		X		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborate on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		

Appendix 3: Details of Stakeholder Meeting

A. Total Participants of stakeholders' meeting

SI #	Place of meeting	Ward #	Date and Time	# of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
01	Meeting room of <i>Pourashava</i>	06	January 22, 2024 at 4:25 pm	10	05	15

B. Photograph of the stakeholders' meeting



Picture 2: Stakeholders' meeting at Pourashava Office under Ward number 06 of Banaripara Pourashava

C. Attendance Sheet of stakeholders' meeting

Coastal Towns Climate Resilient Project

Package Number: E-GP/CTCRP/BANR/CS-01

Attendance Sheet

Consultative Meeting with stakeholders

Name of Pourashava: Banaripara Pourashava Ward No.: 06

Name of Place: meeting room of Pourashava

Date & Time: 22.01.2024, 4:25pm

Sl #	Name of Participant	Gender	Occupation	Mobile number	Signature
01	সুপ্রিয় চন্দ্র নাথ	M	সেবায়	01711-585716	[Signature]
02	সমী নওয়াজ খান	M	সেবায়	01712-159860	[Signature]
03	মো: মনিরুজ্জামান আমিন	M	Busman	01714665444	[Signature]
04	ডা. ফাহিম হোসেন	M	ডাক্তার	01715605634	[Signature]
05	অ.ক.ম.জাহিদ হোসেন	M	কম্পিউটার	01712637771	[Signature]
06	মো: আরশাদ হোসেন	M	মিস্টার	01118-295188	[Signature]
07	মো: মোহাম্মদ আলী	M	সেবায়	01761852407	[Signature]
08	মো. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	M	সেবায়	01838077247	[Signature]
09	মো: রুম্মানুল হক	F	সুইচিং	01953380073	[Signature]
10	জিহাদী (বস)	F	সুইচিং	01236941142	[Signature]
11	মনিরুজ্জামান	F	সেবায়	01250677835	[Signature]
12	মো: বস	F	সেবায়	0125728244	[Signature]
13	আফিয়া হোসেন	F	সেবায়	0174891808	[Signature]
14	মো: মনির হোসেন	M	সেবায়	01712835639	[Signature]
15	মো: মনির হোসেন	M	সেবায়	01730017446	[Signature]

Appendix 4: Details of Focus Group Discussion

A. Total Participants of FGD

SI #	Place of meeting	Ward #	Date and Time	# of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
01	Uttarpar New Eidgha	01	January 22, 2024 at 11:10 am	-	36	36

B. Photograph of FGD



Picture 3: FGD with female at Banaripara Uttarpar under Ward no. 01 of Banaripara

C. Attendance sheet of FGD (2 pages)

Coastal Towns Climate Resilient Project

Package Number: 2-OP/CTCRP/04NR/25-07

Attendance Sheet

... ବିଶେଷ, ବିଶେଷ, ବିଶେଷ ...

Sl #	Name of Participant	Gender	Occupation	Mobile number	Signature
16	ସୋଲିନା ଚେରା	F	ଶ୍ରମିକ	-	ସୋଲିନା
17	ସୁସିନା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	୯୮୮୮୯୦୬୫୫	ସୁସିନା
18	ସୁନତୁ ଚେରା	F	କଟକାରୀ	-	ସୁନାଟି
19	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	ଶ୍ରମିକ	-	ସୁନିତା
20	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	ଶ୍ରମିକ	-	ସୁନିତା
21	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
22	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
23	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	୦୧୭୮୫୫୫	ସୁନିତା
24	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	୦୧୭୦୫୫୫	ସୁନିତା
25	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	୦୧୭୦୫୫୫	ସୁନିତା
26	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
27	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	ଶ୍ରମିକ	-	ସୁନିତା
28	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
29	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
30	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
31	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	୦୧୭୬୫୫୫	ସୁନିତା
32	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
33	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	କଟକାରୀ	-	ସୁନିତା
34	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	୩	-	ସୁନିତା
35	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	ଶ୍ରମିକ	-	ସୁନିତା
36	ସୁନିତା ଚାନ୍ଦୁ	F	କଟକାରୀ	-	ସୁନିତା

Appendix 5: Sample Grievance Registration Format
(to be made available in Bangla and English)

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complain/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/Telephone	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Means of Disclosure:	
Grievance Related to Project Component/ Modalities of Financing:	