

Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary Resettlement Due Diligence Report

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Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience
Project – Construction/Improvement of 5 Nos. Road
under Kuakata *Pourashava*, District: Patuakhali

Package No.: e-GP/CTCRP/KUA/RD-02

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of August 2024)

Currency unit – taka (Tk)

Tk1.00 = \$0.01

\$1.00 = Tk109.75

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	-	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BAN	-	Bangladesh
CDTA	-	Capacity Development Technical Assistance
CTCRP	-	Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
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 Administrative Management
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMSC	-	Project Monitoring and Supervision Consultants
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SCF	-	Strategic Climate Fund
TLCC	-	Town Level Co-ordination Committee
TMRESC	-	Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

°C	-	Degree Celsius
cm	-	centimeters
km	-	kilometer
m	-	meter
mm	-	millimeter
m ²	-	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., FY 2021 ends on 30 June 2021.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollar.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

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

2. Coastal towns are particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change due to high levels of poverty and limited capacity of *Pourashavas* (urban local governments) to invest in resilience. The *Pourashavas* lack resilient infrastructure, clubbed with haphazard urbanization, lack of 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.

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.

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

6. **Output 3: Institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness strengthened.** Output 3 includes (i) capacity of LGED and *Pourashavas* strengthened to undertake climate and disaster risk assessment to inform the formulation and update urban development plans; and enforcement of development control regulations that factor in natural hazards considerations; (ii) knowledge and capacity of LGED and *Pourashavas* on NbS and green solution application developed; (iii) municipal governance, and sustainable service delivery improved; and (iv) public awareness, 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. Charfassion
	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 nos. bitumen cement roads and 13 nos. of RCC box culverts in Kuakata *Pourashava*, District Patuakhali is one of the proposed sub-project components of CTCRP. The proposed roads will improve connectivity of subproject area and improve transportation facility. The following are the proposed works:

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.

Table 2: Details of Proposed Roads

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	Width (m)	Type	Land Ownership	Resettlement Impacts	
1	Improvement of BC Road	From Malapara Road (Ismil Gazi House) to Monta Para Culvert via Toiuber Rahaman Councilor House North/East Side Ward No. 01 & 02	790	From Ch.0.00m to Ch.330m - 5.5 From Ch.0.00m to Ch.460m - 6.5	Earthen Road	Ch.0.00m - Ch.330m - 3.66 Ch.0.00m - Ch.460m - 4.66	BC	Pourashava	No resettlement Issues	3 Nos. RCC Box culverts will be constructed- a) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.310m; b) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.390m; and c) 2-Vent, Size: 4m x 4 x 3m at Ch.150m
2	Improvement of BC Road	From Ismail Hazi Mosque to Computer Center (Culvert) via Shajaha Mollar House Ward No. 03	1,425	5.50	Earthen Road	3.66	BC	Pourashava	No resettlement Issues	3 Nos. RCC Box Culvert will be Constructed- a) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.150m; b) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.750m; and c) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.1326m
3	Improvement of BC Road	Malapara Culvert to Computer Center (Culvert) via Adarso Gram & Idris House Ward No. 04	1,060	6.00	Earthen Road	3.66	BC	Pourashava	No resettlement Issues	3 Nos. RCC Box Culverts will be Constructed- a) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.380m; b) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.750m; and

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	Width (m)	Type	Land Ownership	Resettlement Impacts	
										c) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.1000m
4	Improvement of BC Road	From Jahanjir Hawlader House to Mahabobur Rahaman Sorok via Forkan Khan House Ward No. 07	1,187	5.50	Earthen and Damaged BFS	3.66	BC	Pourashava	No resettlement Issues	2 Nos. RCC Box culverts will be constructed- a) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch. 20m; and b) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.50m.
5	Construction of BC Road	From Hotel Seacrown to Mahabubur Rahaman Sharak Via Sikder Place Ward No. 07	865	5.50	Earthen and Damaged BFS	3.66	BC	Pourashava	No resettlement Issues	2 Nos. RCC Box culvert will be constructed- a) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.60m; and b) Size: 1.5m x 1.8m at Ch.260m
Total Length (m)			5,327							

Source: Detailed Project Report, July 2023

C. Scope of Due Diligence Report

9. 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. Social safeguards due diligence has been 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 works will use *Pourashava* land, and no private land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified as the proposed land is free from any encumbrances.

11. Any adverse impact in terms of permanent or temporary such as land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, adverse impact on livelihood, community properties or any other impact is not anticipated due to the proposed project. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant documents, community consultations and photographs. The screening checklist is presented in **Appendix 1**.

12. The IP and IR DDR will be updated during design verification by the contractor, in case of any design or alignment change. The updated document will be submitted to ADB for clearance, prior to start of construction. The Executive Engineer of the concerned *Pourashava* will be the focal person for all social safeguard related issues. The draft IP and IR DDR will be reviewed and disclosed on MLGRDC, LGED and ADB websites.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. About the Project Area

13. Kuakata is a town in southern Bangladesh known for its panoramic sea beach. Kuakata beach is a sandy expanse 18 km. long and 3 km wide. From the beach, one can have an unobstructed view of both sunrise and sunset over the Bay of Bengal. Kuakata is situated in Kalapara Upazila, Patuakhali District. It is about 320 km south of Dhaka, the capital, and about 70 km from the district headquarters.

14. The town Kuakata has sea beach named Kuakata Beach. Many tourists visit the place to see the beach although it hasn't received international recognition like Cox's Bazar Beach but it remains to be popular in Bangladesh. There are many places tourist visit such as: (a) Kuakata National Park; (b) Kuakata Ecopark; (c) Forest of Fatra (The protected mangrove forest on the western side of the beach is known as the 'second Sundarban'); (d) Well of Kuakata; for the Shima Buddhist Monastery; (f) Rakhaine settlement of Keranipara; (g) Alipur Port; (h) Mishripara Buddhist Monastery; and (i) Forest of Gangamati

15. Being situated adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, Kuakata *Pourashava* have experience frequent natural disasters every year, leading to increase suffering among its inhabitants. Adding to this, climate change effect has speed up the frequency of natural disaster like, cyclone, tidal, storm surge, thunderstorm, excessive rainfall, rising temperature, increase salinity, land slide, erosion of riverbanks, etc. and these are the major disaster for Kuakata in Potuakhali district. The *Pourashava* is more susceptible to floods, cyclonic surges and heavy rainfalls. There are no sufficient cyclone shelters in Kuakata *Pourashava* that would provide refuge to the affected vulnerable population during the hazard situation.

16. The area of Kuakata *Pourashava* is 12.75 km² spread over 3 mouzas, 9 *mahallas* in

Kalapara Upazila of Patuakhali District under Barisal Division. Kuakata *Pourashava* is bounded by 7 No. Latachapli Union to the North, East and West and Bay of Bengal to the south. About 6,000 households with 49,900 population (male 25,100 and female 24,800)⁴ are currently living in the town. The *Pourashava* consists of 9 wards.

17. The *Pourashava* has a total of 40 km pucca road, 2 km semi pucca road, 30km kancha road.⁵ There are 1 government hospital, 4 private clinics, 1 post office and 11 public toilets in Kuakata *Pourashava*. The *Pourashava* also has 1 non-government, secondary school, 7 government, primary schools, 3 kindergarten, 10 madrasah, 2 pagoda, 32 mosques, and 102 ponds.⁶

18. One elected mayor, 9 councilors and 3 reserved female councilors are working as public representative in Kuakata *Pourashava*. The *Pourashava* has plans to strengthen the provision of citizen services by increasing collection of revenue by taking up income generating activities. Kuakata *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

19. The proposed alignments for the roads under Kuakata *Pourashava*, District: Patuakhali are located within the *Pourashava* area, which are mostly within urban and semi 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.

20. The project consists of three components i) improved climate-resilient infrastructure ii) strengthening institutional capacity, governance, and awareness, and iii) project management and administrative support. The outcome of the project will be improved access to climate disaster resilience municipal services including i) municipal infrastructure such as drainage, cyclone shelters, urban roads, bridges, culverts, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvement, boat landing and markets; ii) water supply and iii) sanitation.

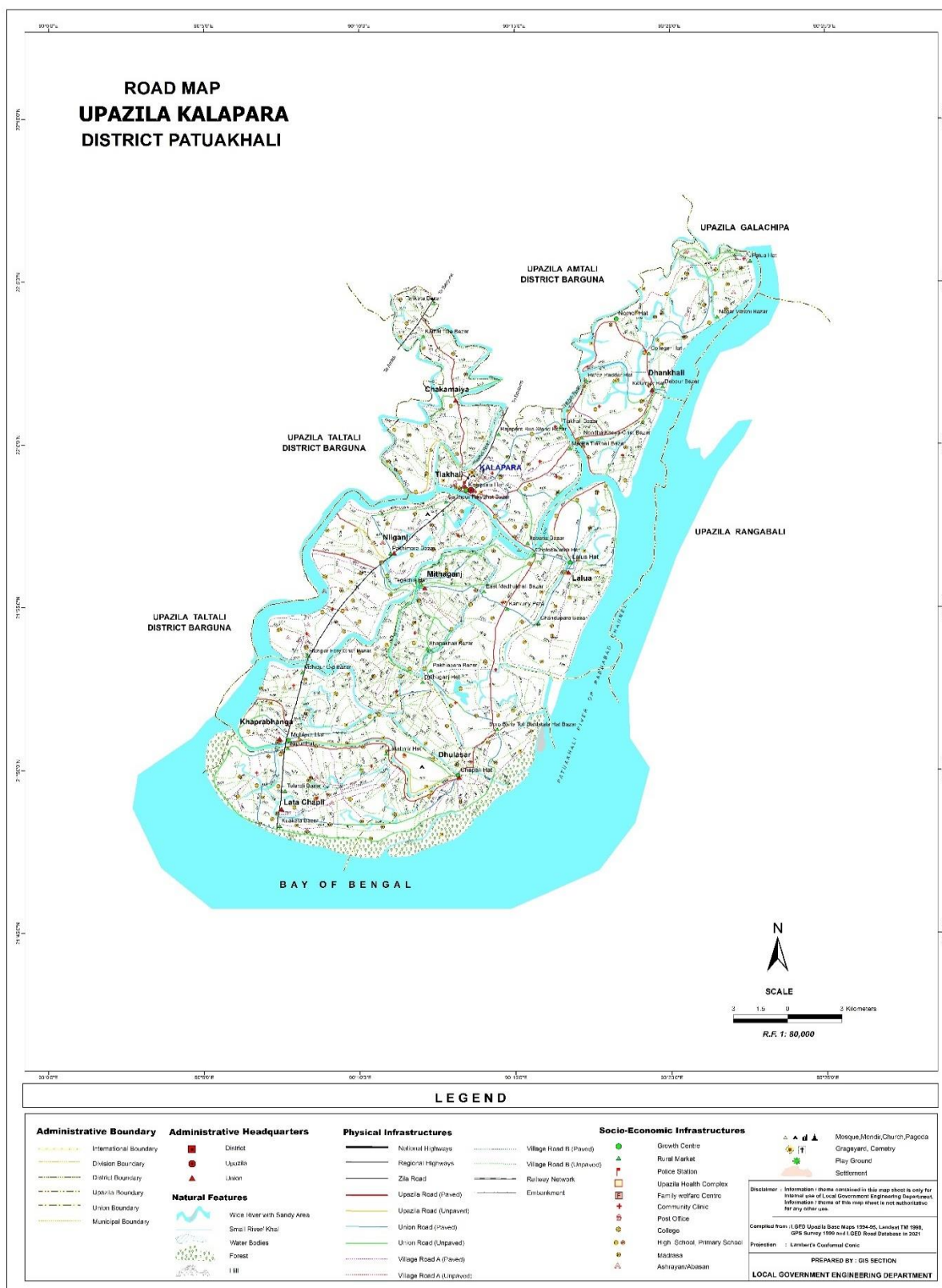
21. Total length of improvement/construction of road is 5,327m. Thirteen culverts have been designed to keep the water flow normal and facilitate the uninterrupted movement of the people. Figure 1 for a location of proposed selected roads to be constructed/ improved under the Project.

⁴ According to the office documents of Kuakata *Pourashava*

⁵ Kuakata *Pourashava* Office

⁶ Kuakata *Pourashava* Office

Figure 1: Map of the Kuakata Pourashava



Source: Detailed Project Report, July 2023

III. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

22. **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 vacant land of existing roads. All the construction works will be undertaken for the implementation of the proposed roads within the existing roads and within the right-of way. 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. As per design, the construction / improvement of proposed bitumen cement roads will not have resettlement impacts on the structures (residential and commercial), and common properties within the vicinity of the selected roads.

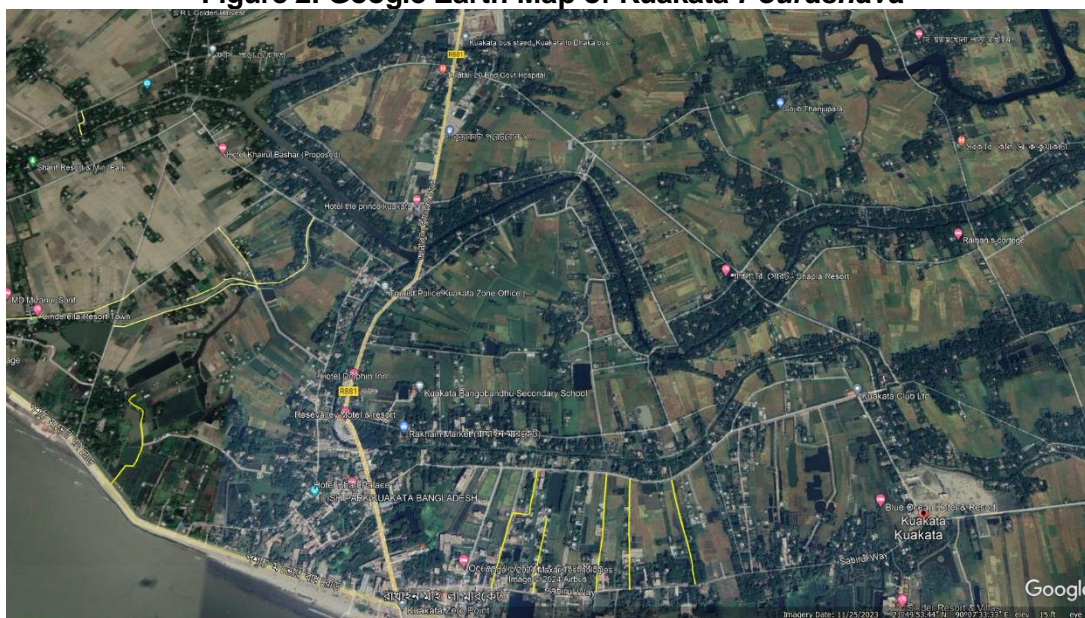
Table 3: Road-Wise Details of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Sl. No.	Name of Roads	Start and End Point (Wards Covered)	Road-wise Details of Land Ownership and Involuntary Resettlement
1	Improvement of bitumen cement road	From Malapara Road (Ismil Gazi House) to Monta Para Culvert via Toiuber Rahaman Councilor House North/East Side Ward No. 01 & 02	The bitumen cement roads (length 790 m) improvement and construction of 3 nos. RCC culverts will be undertaken within the existing roads situated in the right-of way under the ownership of <i>Pourashava</i> land. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact are not envisaged for implementation of the proposed interventions. The implementation of the proposed bitumen cement road will not cause temporary or permanent income loss or impact structures.
2	Improvement of bitumen cement road	From Ismail Hazi Mosque to Computer Center (Culvert) via Shajaha Mollar House Ward No. 03	The bitumen cement roads (length 1,425 m) improvement and construction of 3 nos. RCC culverts will be undertaken within the existing right-of way under the ownership of Kuakata <i>Pourashava</i> . Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not envisaged, based on the field visit and data collection. According to the field findings, no structures will be affected and income loss is not anticipated due to the proposed bitumen cement road improvement and RCC box culverts construction.
3	Improvement of bitumen cement road	Malapara Culvert to Computer Center (Culvert) via Adarso Gram & Idris House Ward No. 04	The bitumen cement roads (length 1,060.5 m) improvement and construction of 3 nos. RCC culverts will be undertaken within the existing right-of way under the ownership of Kuakata <i>Pourashava</i> land. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts are not envisaged. As per the field investigations, components will not cause structures loss nor temporary or permanent income loss due to the bitumen cement road improvement and RCC culverts construction.
4	Improvement of bitumen cement road	From Jahanjir Hawlader House to Mahabobur Rahaman Sorok via Forkan Khan House	The bitumen cement roads (length 1,187.5 m) improvement and construction of 2 nos. RCC culverts will be undertaken within the existing right-of way under the ownership of Kuakata <i>Pourashava</i> land. Land acquisition and

Sl. No.	Name of Roads	Start and End Point (Wards Covered)	Road-wise Details of Land Ownership and Involuntary Resettlement
		Ward No. 07	involuntary resettlement impact are not envisaged during field level data collection. Structures will not be affected and income loss is not anticipated due to the road improvement and RCC box culvert construction.
5	Construction of bitumen cement road	From Hotel Seacrown to Mahabubur Rahman Sharak Via Sikder Place Ward No. 07	The bitumen cement roads (length 865m) improvement and construction of 2 nos. RCC culverts will be undertaken within the existing right-of way under the ownership of Kuakata <i>Pourashava</i> land. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact are not envisaged. As per the field survey, no structures will be affected and no income loss is anticipated due to implementation of bitumen cement road under Kuakata <i>Pourashava</i> .

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Figure 2: Google Earth Map of Kuakata *Pourashava*



Source: Google Earth Pro, Image 2024.

23. The contract is planned to be implemented over a period of 12 months. Detailed designs have been prepared; the IP and IR 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.

24. 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**.

25. The information for this IP and IR 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.

26. 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 were consulted with a view to ensuring compliance with the relevant requirements.

27. 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.

28. Detailed designs were prepared; the IP and IR DDR will be updated during design verification by the contractor, in case of any alignment or design change. The DDR will be updated according to the proposed change and the updated document will be submitted to ADB for clearance, prior to start of construction. The subprojects will avoid land acquisition. The project will ensure social safeguards avoidance and mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Framework, adhering to the ADB SPS, 2009.

B. Impacts on Indigenous Peoples/TMRESC

29. As per Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011, 154 or 1.67% out of the 9,177 pourashava's total population are from the Rakhain community. Majority of Rakhain people living in Bangladesh are concentrated in the rehabilitation area: Cox's Bazar municipality, Khuruskul, Chowfaldandi, Ramu sadar, Panerchhara, Ashkor Kata, Teknaf sadar, Kharangkhal, Hneela, Harbang of Chokoria, Gorokhghata of Maheskhal and Khepupara and Kuakata of Patuakhali.⁷

30. Rakhain is a small ethnic community/TMRESC in Kuakata, migrated from Arakan of Myanmar some 200 years back. Rakhain Palli consists of several villages including Monthey Para, Kerani Para, and Amkholapara. Notably, Kerani Para and Monthey Para are situated within the Kuakata *Pourashava*. There are 26 households with 125 population are currently living in Kerani Para and 10 households with 45 population in Monthey Para.⁸ The construction of package e-GP/CTCRP/KUAK/RD-01 covers Kerani Para, while Monthey Para will cover e-GP/CTCRP/KUAK/RD-02 (this subproject). Improvement of roads will traverse only by the side of Mothey Para and no Rakhain will be affected due to the improvement of the proposed roads. No assets such as homesteads, structures, trees or any kind of immovable property nor livelihood activities will be affected due to improvement of the road from the Rakhain community. The construction/improvement of roads will benefit the rakhain households by providing improved access and connectivity to markets, jobs, schools and health centers. All the proposed construction activities will be done within the right of way and along the existing road routes on government land owned by Kuakata *pourashava*. No direct or indirect impacts on the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or natural or cultural resources or territories of TMRESC are anticipated. Therefore, no Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be needed for this subproject. A specific action plan for enhancement of project benefits to the affected TMRESC is prepared in line with the SECPF prepared for the CTCRP.

⁷<https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Rakhain>, The#:~:text=Rakhain%20arts%20and%20crafts,are%20divided%20into%2012%20branches.

⁸ Information provided by Kuakata *Pourashava*.

31. Efforts will be made by the implementing agency to provide access for continuation of the livelihood and daily activities (e.g. access to schools, jobs, markets) of the rakhain households. The project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information and conducting meaningful consultation especially with rakhain households to ensure that they get the maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject before and during the subproject design, implementation, as well as monitoring process. Road construction works will be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner, taking into account the specific preferences and concerns of the community, if any, and in consideration of their religious festivals and communal activities.

32. **Specific Action Plan.** Further, to enhance project benefits to the Rakhain households, ensure culturally appropriate project implementation, address any potential safeguards issues and ensure inclusion, a specific action plan (SAP) for indigenous peoples/TMRESC is proposed for this subproject. The action plan will carry out the following specific activities: (i) a baseline survey¹⁰ will be conducted to enable tracking of benefits to TMRESC within the project influence area; (ii) proposed benefits (e.g. access to roads) to TMRESC households will be shared and monitored; (iii) IEC materials, information sharing, consultations and other activities stated in the CAPP will be culturally sensitive and appropriate when implemented; (iv) the chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and an NGO/CSO working with SEC will be special invitees, when required. GRC will also ensure that grievance redress established is gender inclusive in receiving and facilitating resolution of the TMRESC concerns; (v) consultations with TMRESC households will be conducted in all subproject stages which shall help in identifying any culture-specific requirements and traditions like avoidance of any specific festival days, and/or other activities with cultural significance to the TMRESC households during civil work; and any other TMRESC related issues and concerns that may be of importance to the community. An end-line sample survey will be conducted to document the views of TMRESC households about subproject benefits.⁹ Such survey is in line with subproject internal monitoring. The proposed action plan with activities, timelines and responsibilities is attached in **Appendix 4**. This action plan will be used for project monitoring to ensure that SAP activities are undertaken on a timely basis and reported semi-annually and to determine whether project objectives have been achieved.

IV. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Outline of the Field Work

33. The IR and IP DDR was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders, community residents and the rakhain households. 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 impacts 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.

34. 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.

⁹ Costs towards conducting end-line sample survey is included in the subproject budget table.

B. Public Consultation

35. Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of the social assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. It assisted in the identification of potential impacts (if any), problems associated with the project as well as the impact avoidance and mitigation measures and needs of the community.

36. 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 possible 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.

37. 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.

38. 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 government representatives, *Pourashava* authorities, community people and schools, colleges, mosque, *madrassa* and cooperative leaders. During the consultation process, beside the local authorities and common population (potential road users), other related roadside users cum organizations were also invited to attend the consultation meetings. The Rakhain households were included in the consultation process and expressed their appreciation for the project, noting that they would benefit from the improved access road. They also highlighted the potential for increased economic opportunities and better connectivity to essential services as a result of the enhanced road infrastructure.

39. 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 is create awareness of the local stakeholders; 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.

40. Comments or questions raised by stakeholders were responded to. The consultant explained that positive and adverse 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 and very positive attitude for implementation of 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.

41. The data obtained from public consultation and views as well as concerns from different stakeholders are given in details in Table 5.

Table 4: Summary of Public Consultations

01	Question	What is the construction plan of the proposed Roads?
	Answer	Proposed road will be 5,327m length and 4.66m to 3.66m width BC and BC road, protection and drain.
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 taken in place by the contractor.

C. Focus Group Discussions

42. 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. Public consultations through FGD were conducted on 21 July 2024 in different locations at selected roads sites in the subproject area with local stakeholders within the *Pourashava* to obtain views, concerns and suggestions. A total 64 local stakeholders were attended in these FGDs session where 6 participants were women (Detailed in Appendix 3). The objective of the FGDs 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.

43. 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

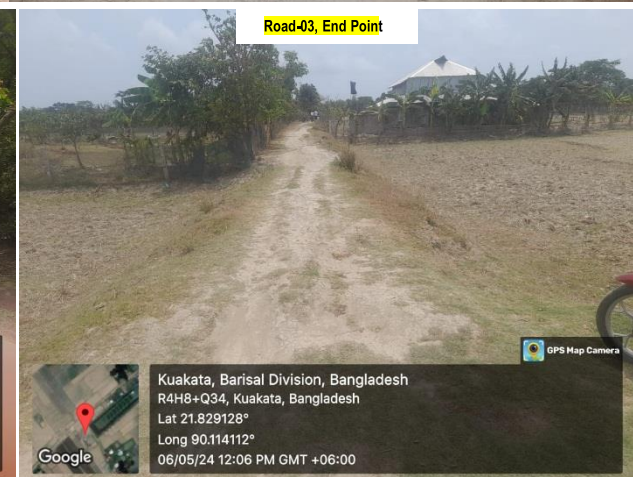
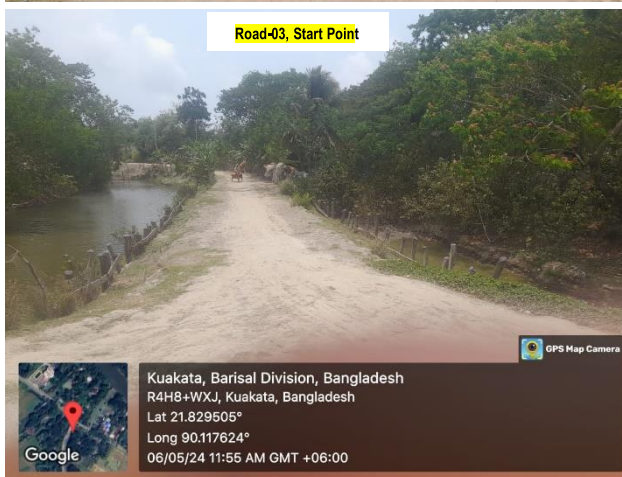
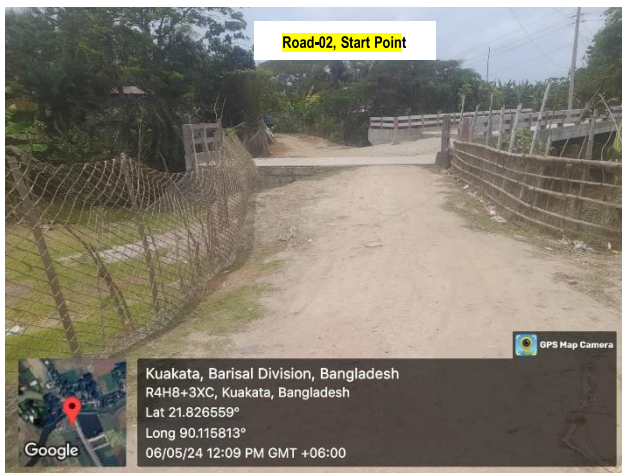
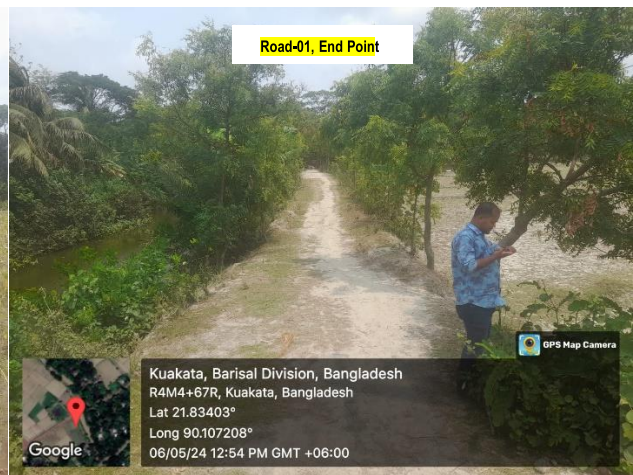
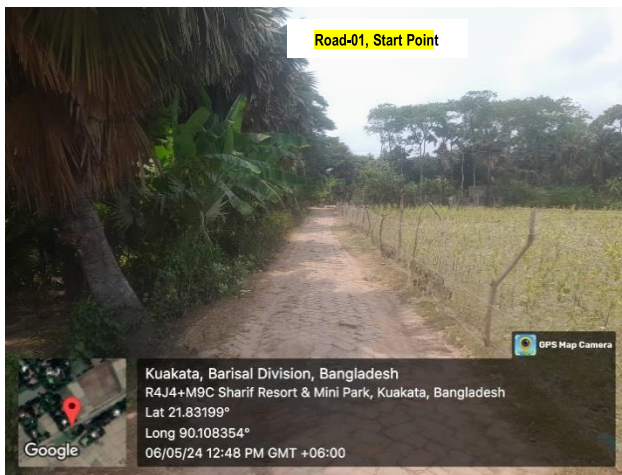
44. The present condition of the roads is quite bad and not in useable condition, and need be improved for smooth transportation system. Local people expressed their deep interest for development of the selected roads under the Project. People requested *Pourashava* to improve their roads and also told 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 were informed about the ADB's Resettlement Policy, and about entitlements, compensation and resettlement assistance, and other provisions of the approved Resettlement Framework for the project.

45. 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.

46. Refer to **Figure 3** for the photographs taken during FGDs held at the respective road sites, **Figure 4** photographs of the existing road condition. Refer to **Appendix 3** for the minutes of focus group discussion.

Figure 3: FGDs Conducted at Selected Road Sites







E. Future Consultation and Disclosure

47. 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.

48. 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) **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

49. In this subproject intervention, no impacts including full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and economic displacements are assessed. No direct or indirect impacts on the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or natural or cultural resources or territories of TMRESC are anticipated for this subproject.

50. The construction will be carried out in a systematic manner following the contractor's work plan during the whole implementation period.

51. The proposed project is not assessed to have any adverse impact on the status of women and/or girls or to widen gender inequality.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

52. 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.

53. **Common GRM.** A common GRM is 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.

54. 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.

55. 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 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.

56. **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. The 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.

57. **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.

58. 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: Bagerhat), 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.

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

60. **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

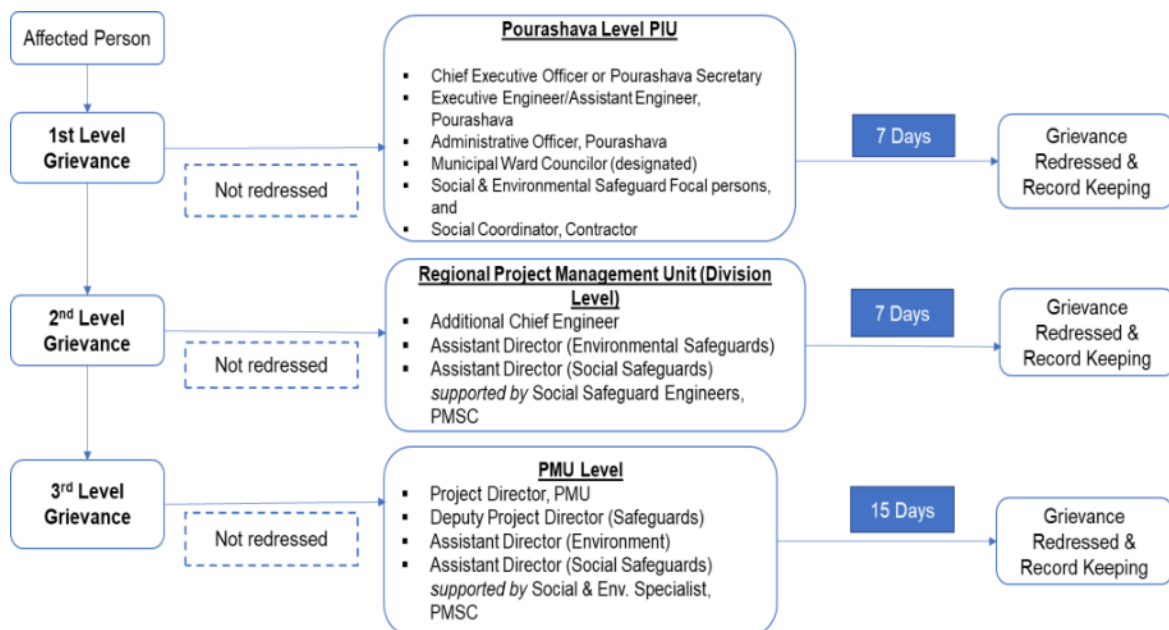
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) supported by Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC.

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

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. **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.

65. 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.

66. **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

67. A budget is included in this due diligence for implementation of the subproject component, 'Construction of 5 nos. roads' under Kuakata *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 5: Budgetary Provision

Item Description	Unit	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
DMS Survey for DDR updating	LS		1,50,000.00
Consultation	LS		1,50,000.00
Grievance Redress	LS		1,50,000.00
Baseline and endline surveys proposed under specific action plan	LS		150,000
Sub-total			600,000.00
Contingency (20%)	LS		120,000.00
Grand total			720,000.00

VII. CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary and Conclusion

68. It is concluded from the due diligence exercise that the proposed infrastructure improvements which include construction/improvement of the 5 roads totaling 5,327m. in Kuakata *Pourashava*, District: Patuakhali will not incur resettlement impacts. No person will incur loss of income because of the project intervention. An effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established, and mitigation measures will be adopted as per the approved EMP. The GRM will enhance the provision of timely and sensible hearings and facilitate solutions, in the event of any complaints or concerns.

69. Project 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 be 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.

70. There is no involuntary resettlement involved in this subproject, therefore preparation

of a resettlement plan is not required. This due diligence report has been prepared for documentation and official record.

B. Next Steps

71. 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) Land ownership records and mouza maps depicting the roads, OR, self-certification by *Pourashava*/road owning entity on ownership of road RoWs need to 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 to appraise them about the proposed roads and their benefits, including the road linking to the cyclone shelter. The updated DDR will include details of such consultations.

Appendix 1: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		All the construction works will be undertaken for the implementation of the proposed roads within the existing road rights-of way under the ownership of Kuakata <i>Pourashava</i> .
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? _ _____				
<u>Not applicable.</u>				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [--] No [--] Yes				
<u>Not applicable.</u>				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [--] No [--] Yes				
<u>Not applicable.</u>				

Appendix 2: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCENS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities) or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	√			In Kuakata, there is a population of 1.6% SEC belonging to Rakhain community, a TMRESC in Bangladesh. 10 households (45 population) were found to be residing near the proposed roads at Kuakata. Improvement of roads will traverse only by the side of Mothey Para and no Rakhain will be adversely affected due to the improvement of the proposed roads. No direct or indirect impacts on the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or natural or cultural resources or territories of TMRESC are anticipated.
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?	√			
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	√			
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		√		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		√		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		√		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		√		
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		√		

KEY CONCENS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	√			The impact to the Rakhain households will be beneficial. A specific action plan for enhancement of project benefits to the TMRESC is prepared.
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)		√		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		√		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		
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?		√		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		

Appendix 3: Minutes of Focus Group Discussion

FGD for: Contract Package No. e-GP/CTCRP/KUAK/RD-02

Venue	Date and Time	Conducted by	No. of Total Participants	No. of Female Participants
WAPDA Enbankment, Ward No. 03	21 July 2024 @ 10.30 am	Akbar Hossain, Social Safeguards Expert	32	4
Green Delta Project Mor	21 April 2024 @ 12.30 am	Akbar Hossain, Social Safeguards Expert	16	2
Infront House of Mr. Sahajan Mollah	21 April 2024 @ 02.30 pm	Akbar Hossain, Social Safeguards Expert	16	0
Total No. of Participants			58	6

Summary of Focus Group Discussions: The Social Safeguard Expert of CTCRP conducted FGD sessions on 21 April 2024 and 21 July 2024. The FGD session was attended by a group of community members including local leaders and rakhain households. The respective Ward Councilor presided over the meeting and Social Safeguard Expert facilitated the FGD session. Assistant Engineer of the *Pourashava* recorded the minutes including participants' attendance. The Surveyor of *Pourashava* also attended the meeting. The CTCRP Consultant discussed on the following points during the FGDs and invited the opinions of the participants.

A. Social Safeguard Issues:

- (i) Position of land and trees and its ownership
- (ii) Construction of roads and culvert, cyclone shelter, water supply, sanitation, and other municipal infrastructures which includes access roads, solid waste management plant, bus terminal, slum improvements, boat landing/ ferry ghats, markets/growth centres, etc.
- (iii) Community support for constructing these proposed works.
- (iv) Benefits from these infrastructures' establishments by the community workers health and safety.
- (v) Disseminate information about project implementation to the local stakeholders.

B. Emergency and Gender Development Issues:

- (i) Instructions for the Contractors to employ women workers with same wage scale and safeguard facilities (gloves, apron, sanitation, tube well, workers' shed equal and separate facility for men and women at work site).
- (ii) Orientation/Training Program for women groups/ workers/ women headed family heads to promote understanding of women about interrelationship between environment, sanitation, solid waste management, health and hygiene (facility) and its use.
- (iii) Advance Emergency Warning System
- (iv) PIU safeguards and gender focal must monitor contractors' assignments for gender development issues. Proper documentation as per LGED reporting format will be prepared.
- (v) PIU with the support of RPMU and PMSC consultants 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 64 local people attended the short time meeting. During the questions and answers session, the local people were informed that implementation of the subproject components will not require land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact is not assessed. The local participants also conveyed that in case project implementation will cause unanticipated involuntary resettlement impact during implementation, they must be properly compensated and/or assisted as per the policy of the project. The CTCRP consultant with the PIU reiterated the entitlements and other provisions in the resettlement framework and ensure that affected persons, if any, will be compensated and assisted by the project. However, based on assessment, the subproject will not involve structure or income loss to community people.

The recommendation and suggestions of affected persons are as follows: Road Schemes:

- (i) The local stakeholder will be happy if the project is implemented within short time.
- (ii) The project will contribute to improvement of the roads and communication.
- (iii) In case of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement they will receive compensation as per ARIPA 2017 as well as ADB's SPS 2009.
- (iv) The local people expect that local labor will be engaged in construction works.
- (v) Requested to complete the construction works in the dry season.

The photo on FGD and attendance are attached separately.

FGD Session Pictures:



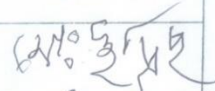
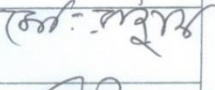
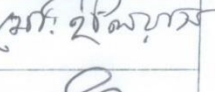
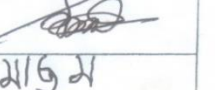
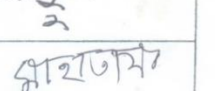
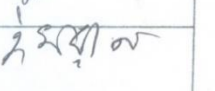
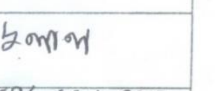
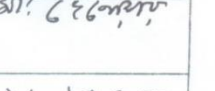
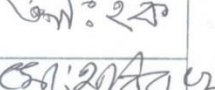
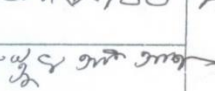
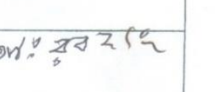
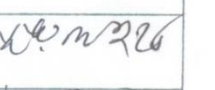
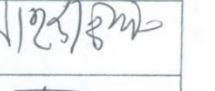
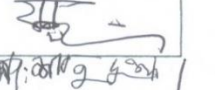





FGDs Attendance Sheets

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Kuakata Package Name: e-GP/CTCRP/KUAK/RD-0.Place/Venue: Wopdevy Bondh to Sasib Buz. Date: 21/02/2024
Ward No - 03

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
০১	কোঃ ইলিয়াহ হাভিলদার	মহালিখ -		
০২	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	মহালিখ -	০১৮২০৫১৭৩৮	
০৬	কোঃ ইলিয়াহ	"	০১৭১৮০২৭৭৫৮	
০৪	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	"	০১৭৩৫৭৭০৭৮৭	
০৫	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০১৭১৩৬২১২৮৩	
০৬	মহালিখ	"	০১৭৮৭৭৭০১৬৭	
০৭	কোঃ ইলিয়াহ	"	০১৬৭৭৭৭০৭৭৭	
০৮	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০১৭৭৬২৭০৭৬৬	
০৯	কোঃ (মহালিখ) - ইলিয়াহ	"	০৭৬৭৭৭৭০৭৬৬	
১০	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০৭৭১১৭৬৭১৭	
১১	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০১৭২৬৭১৮৭৭২	
১২	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	
১৩	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০৭৮৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	
১৪	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০১৭৬৬৮২৬৭৭৭	
১৫	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	
১৬	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	মহালিখ	০১৭১৮১৭৭৭৭৭	
১৭	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	মহালিখ	০৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	
১৮	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	
১৯	কোঃ আব্দুল হামিদ হাভিলদার	"	০১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Kuakata Package Name: EGP/CTCRP/KUAK/RD-02

Place/Venue: Gurudatta project near. Date: 21/07/2024

Ward No-03

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
17	সমান্বিত		01641626632	সমান্বিত
18	সমান্বিত		0182833149	সমান্বিত
19	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01265199209	সমান্বিত
20	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01242390942	সমান্বিত
21	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01215423962	সমান্বিত
22	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01263206562	সমান্বিত
23	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01221190054	সমান্বিত
24	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01611224242	সমান্বিত
25	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		0182145596	সমান্বিত
26	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01581699116	সমান্বিত
27	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01219902874	সমান্বিত
28	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01215913331	সমান্বিত
29	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		0124229701	সমান্বিত
30	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01234040933	সমান্বিত
31	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01590086212	সমান্বিত
32	সমান্বিত: সমান্বিত		01291030116	সমান্বিত

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Kuakata Package Name: E-GP/CTCRP/KUAK/RD-02

Place/Venue: কাকাতা (কাকাতা) বাজার মাঠ Date: 21/07/2024

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
০১	(ম): মাহজাহান (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	০১৭২৯৬৭৭৭৮৮	(মাহজাহান)
০২	(ম): মাজিহুল হুসেন	স্বামী	০১৭৩১৬০৭৭৬৭	মাজিহুল
০৬	(ম): শাহিনা (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	০১৭২০৫২৬০১৩	শাহিনা
০৪	(ম): ইয়াহিয়া (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	০১৭২৭১৪৬৮১২	ইয়াহিয়া
০৫	(ম): জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	স্বামী	০১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৬	(ম): জাহিদ	স্বামী	০১৭৩৬২৭৭৭৭৭	জাহিদ
০৭	(ম): হুমায়ুন (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	০১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	হুমায়ুন
০৮	(ম): বাবু (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	.	বাবু
০৯	(ম): বিজয় আলম	স্বামী	০১৭৩৫২৬৭৭৭৭	বিজয়
১০	মুন্সুর হান	স্বামী	০১৭৫৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সুর
১১	(ম): মাহমুদ আলম	স্বামী	০১৮৫৬৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাহমুদ
১২	(ম): মাহীন (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	০১৮১২০৩৭৭৭৭	মাহীন
১৩	(ম): মাহমুদ আলম	স্বামী	০১৭২৬৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাহমুদ
১৪	(ম): মাহমুদ (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	০১৭৫৩৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাহমুদ
১৫	(ম): জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	স্বামী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৬	(ম): মাহমুদ (মাস্তা)	স্বামী	০১৭৬৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাহমুদ

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Focus Group Discussion

Name of Pourashava: Kuakata Package Name: E-GP/CTCRP/KUAK/RD-02

Place/Venue: Tayabour Rahman house, Date: 21/02/2024
Ward No - 02

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
01	কিয়াতুল হামান	মুন্সীপ	01725011770	কিয়াতুল
02	(মি: মনির)	মুন্সীপ		মনির
03	আবু জা	মুন্সীপ	01725452569	আবু জা
04	(মি: কিয়াজুল হামান)	মুন্সীপ	01743061256	কিয়াতুল
05	(মি: আলম)	মুন্সীপ	01716957400	আলম
06	(মি: আরজান আলম)	মুন্সীপ		আরজান আলম
07	(মি: আরজান আলম)	মুন্সীপ		আরজান
08	(মি: আরজান)	মুন্সীপ	01779608722	আরজান
09	(মি: আরজান আলম)		01608126062	আরজান
10	(মি: আরজান আলম)		0185242265	আরজান
11	(মি: আরজান আলম)		01726340783	আরজান
12	(মি: আরজান আলম)			আরজান
13	(মি: আরজান আলম)			আরজান
14	(মি: আরজান আলম)		01728259326	আরজান
15	(মি: আরজান আলম)		01261201529	আরজান
16	(মি: আরজান আলম)		01615036292	আরজান

Appendix 4: Specific Action Plan for Project Benefit Enhancement of TMRESC/IP Households

This Indigenous People/TMRESC Specific Action Plan implementation report shall be prepared on a quarterly basis for subprojects for which RSECP is prepared. This report will be part of the quarterly progress reports/semi-annual monitoring report and will be submitted by PMSC to PMU for onward submission to ADB.

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
1.	Identify and include in project benefits, IP/TMRESC households in project coverage area	Baseline data generated from primary data analysis*	Contractor/PMSC/Town level PIU	Year 1	
2.	Proposed benefits to IP/TMRESC households (from the subproject scope/DMF indicators and GAP indicators if applicable) 1. Number of IP/TMRESC Households using improved roads; 2. Participation of IP/TMRESC in awareness campaigns 3. Priority for employment to TMRESC in project construction jobs, if interested and available ¹⁰	Project documents (subproject scope/DMF indicators and GAP indicators)	Contractor/PMSC/Town level PIU/ Divisional/Regional Level	1. Year 5 onwards 2. Year 5	IEC materials, information sharing, consultations and other activities stated in the CAPP will be culturally sensitive and appropriate when implemented;
3.	Type of consultations and other	Detailed report on consultation in MPR/QPR	PMSC/Town level PIU/ Divisional/Regional Level	Year 1 onwards	Consultations with TMRESC households will

¹⁰ The road construction includes earthwork, soil compaction, brick preparation, and finishing with bitumen and stone chips. These tasks do not require specialized skills. Some TMRESC households currently work as day laborers in various fields and may be interested in these roles during the construction period. Priority employment can be given to them to carry out the above works, if interested.

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
	participatory activities planned with IP/ TMRESC households (stage of project cycle) 1. Pre-Construction 2. Construction 3. Post Construction 4. Other	(as submitted by the project consultants)/ Semi-annual social monitoring reports with photographs			be conducted in all subproject stages which shall help in identifying any culture-specific requirements and traditions like avoidance of any specific festival days, and/or other activities with cultural significance to the TMRESC communities during civil work; and any other TMRESC related issues and concerns that may be of importance to the community.
4.	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels	Government order/notice/little specifying inclusion IP/ TMRESC representation in first and third Level Grievance redress team as described in the project GRM Report related to project grievance reflected in the monitoring reports of the Project	PMU/ Divisional/Regional Level	Year 1	The chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and an NGO/CSO working with TMRESC will be special invitees, when required. GRC will also ensure that grievance redress established is gender inclusive in receiving and facilitating resolution of the TMRESC concerns;
Monitoring – Project completion stage					
5.	End-line Survey including	End-line survey report and project	PMSC/Town level PIU	Year 6-7	

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
	assessment of coverage and satisfaction levels of IP/ TMRESC households with subproject work completed/ subproject intended benefits vs actual benefits to the IP/ TMRESC community.	completion report (PCR)			

NOTE: *Household and Population Census 2011, BBS, may not be the sole source. Other reliable sources may be explored such as Town specific SEC data, *Pourashava*

Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts, consultation, photographs and other details.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DDSC = Detailed Design Consultant, GAP = Gender Action Plan, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IP= Indigenous peoples, MPR = Monthly Progress Report, PIU = Project Implementation Unit, PMSC = Project Management and Supervision Consultant, PMU = Project Management Unit, QPR = Quarterly Progress Report, TMRESC = Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities

Appendix 5: 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:	