

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

**SECOND RURAL TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (RTIP-II)**

**TRIBAL PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PLAN**



MAY 2017

# Tribal Peoples Development Plan (TPDP)

## Second Rural Transport Improvement Project

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## SECOND RURAL TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (RTIP-II)

**TRIBAL PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TPDP)****1. INTRODUCTION****1.1. Project Background**

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD&C), Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh has been implementing the multi-component Second Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP-II) with financial support by the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group. The project covers 26 districts to improve 750 km Upazila Roads (UZR), 500 km Union Roads (UNR), carry out Rehabilitation & Periodic Maintenance (RPM) of 3550 km UZR and UNRs, improve 50 Growth Center Markets (GCM), develop 20 River Jetties and maintain 500 km UZR under Performance-Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC). It is expected that improvement of such physical infrastructures will help reducing rural poverty by providing communities with opportunities to enhance productivity and access to innovations and more gainful marketing facilities. To this end, the locations of the project's physical components, such as the Roads, Markets and River Jetties selected to create transportation and socioeconomic networks facilitating maximum intra-rural as well as rural-urban connectivity. The participatory approach in road selection, operation and maintenance is expected to bring together various stakeholder groups, especially those who are socio-economically vulnerable and share with them the development benefits through involving them in decision making process.

RTIP-II is being implemented in 3 phases over 5 (five) years. LGED has taken the approach of carrying out the project activities largely within the existing available land avoiding private land acquisition and population displacement. However, improvement of some UZR, in critical circumstances, is likely to require acquisition of private land and resumption of public land from authorized and unauthorized private uses. There was no private land acquisition or population displacement for any of the subprojects undertaken in Phase I. Forty-six (46) UZR (299.7 Km length) was improved under Phase -1. As only RPM work was done for all these UZR in phase 1 construction, there were no issues triggering social safeguards compliance management. In most of the UZR selected for improvement under Phase 2 involve no additional private land as per design standard adopted under RTIP-II. A total of 36 UZR have been selected for improvement in 15 districts under two regions of the project in the second phase. Land acquisition and resettlement have largely been avoided and minimized for these subprojects. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to deal with the pushing back physical structures associated with resumption of public land from private encumbrances. The SIMP covered only those UZR subprojects those required no private land acquisition following the Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF) adopted for RTIP-II. Subprojects with acquisition of private land under phase 2 have been covered under Social and Resettlement Action Plans (SRAP) in both regions. The SIMPs and SRAPs adopted for Phase 2 UZR subprojects have been under implementation. SIMP and SRAP adopted for the third phase subprojects for improvement of UZR, have also been under implementation. A total of 29 UZR subprojects have been taken for improvement of the roads in phase 3 and only 4 of these subprojects involve acquisition of private lands.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2011, tribal peoples are inhabiting in the project districts. The main five tribal groups in the project area are Garos, Kutch, Bawmns (Barmons), Marma and Hajong. None of the tribal people in the project area will be displaced or affected due to undertaking of any of the subprojects under RTIP-II including the UZR improvement subprojects. However, there are scopes of community enhancements optimize benefits from the project to the tribal peoples living along the subproject roads. This Tribal Peoples Plan (TPDP) has been prepared for subprojects with tribal peoples as direct and indirect beneficiaries.

## **1.2. Project Area**

The project area is divided into two regions, Region-1 and Region-2 (Figure 1). Each of the project region contains 13 districts. The project area covers 60,000 sq.km. Total area of Region-1 is 28,085sqkm where 4,51,42,488 people are living. In Region-2 of the project 3,81,80,667 people are living in 34,710 sq.km area. Project districts under Region-1 are Dhaka, Manikgonj, Narayanganj, Gazipur, Norshingdi, Kishoregonj, Netrakona, Mymensingh, Sherpur, Jamalpur, Tangail, Pabna and Sirajgonj. Project districts under Region-2 of RTIP-II are Sunamgonj, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Habigonj, Brahmanbaria, Munshigonj, Comilla, Chandpur, Feni, Laxmipur, Noakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.

There are different geological and environmental conditions in the project area. The project consists of high lands and lowlands. The area has low-lying *haor* (huge water body) areas in the following districts-Netrakona, Sunamgonj, portion of Sylhet, Habigonj and portion of Brahmanbaria district. In these area lands remain underwater for at least seven months in the year. There are almost high lands in the subprojects of Gazipur, Mymensingh, Sherpur, Jamalpur, Chittagong, Chandpur, Laxmipur and Comilla districts. There are both high and low lands in other districts.

Project area population are mainstream ethnic Bengalis and a very small portion of it are tribal peoples with distinct religious and cultural identity. None of the tribal communities are among the direct beneficiaries of the RTIP-II subprojects except in Jhenaigati Upazila of Sherpur District. None of these tribal peoples are affected with their land, residence or livelihoods. However, they are among the beneficiaries of the Upazila Road to be improved through Jhenaigati Upazila.

There are five villages along the UZR in Jhenaigati (SHE/UZR-28: Jhenaigati GC- Natun Bazar Border Road via Bakakura Bazar Road) where tribal peoples are living. Three thousand tribal peoples are living these five villages in harmony with the mainstream population.

## **1.3. Objectives of the Tribal Peoples Plan**

The primary objective of this Tribal Peoples Plan (TPDP) is to ensure that the road improvement and other works under the project do not adversely affect the tribal peoples and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits from the project. The strategic objectives of the TPDP are the following:

- Screen all subprojects to determine presence of tribal peoples and, if so, ensure free, prior and informed consultation for their broader support to the subprojects and promote their participation in selection, design and implementation of the physical works;

- Select subprojects and determine their scopes to avoid adverse impacts to the tribal communities in terms of acquisition or restrictions to land, housing, access to resources and cultural practices;
- Adopt socially and culturally appropriate measures to mitigate any unavoidable adverse impacts; and
- Wherever feasible, adopt special measures – in addition to those for impact mitigation – to reinforce and promote any available opportunities for socio-economic development of the affected tribal communities.

### **1.4.Contents of the TPDP**

This TPDP contains assessment of socio-economic profile of the Subproject area with communities from the tribal peoples, consultation plan, grievance redress mechanism, community enhancement measures, and implementation arrangement including institutional arrangement, budget and monitoring mechanism. The TPDP indicates responsibility and timeline for implementation of actions so that project activities can be implemented in the stipulated timeframe.

### **1.5.Approval and Disclosure**

This TPDP has been prepared by the consultants for the LGED PMU. PMU will share the TPDP with the World Bank for their review and prior consent. After getting the consent from the Bank and approval by the Government, LGED will take necessary steps for local disclosure and implementation. The TPDP will be translated into Bangla language (as Bangla is readable to all of the literate tribal in the area) prior to local disclosure. The TPDP will be uploaded in the LGED website immediately after its clearance from the Bank including a Bangla translation. The TPDP will also be disclosed in the Bank InfoShop.





Figure 1 -Project Area under RTIP-II

## 2. PROFILE OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

### 2.1. Tribal Communities in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is by and large religiously, ethnically and linguistically homogeneous. Its population of nearly 163 million (estimated 2016<sup>1</sup>) comprised of roughly 90 percent Muslim, with about 7% Hindus and others mainly following Buddhism and Christianity. Close to 99 percent speak Bengali. The overwhelming numbers of people are ethnic Bengalis although they are a mixed group containing Aryan, Dravidian, Mongoloid and other racial traits.

However, all across its territory, a large number of minority groups inhabit most of whom continue to keep their distinct ethnic traits, social institutions and organizations, and cultural traditions. In other words, many of them could be taken as ‘indigenous peoples’ as defined in various UN human rights instruments and policies, including the World Bank’s safeguards policy OP 4.10.

The Government of Bangladesh has generally preferred to use the term ‘tribal/tribe’ (*Upajati* in Bengali) or most recently, ‘small ethnic groups’ or ‘ethnic minorities’ rather than officially recognizing the presence of ‘indigenous peoples’ within the national territory. This is despite the growing presence and importance given to the subject in recent public debates.

The Small Ethnic Groups Cultural Institution Act 2010 uses the term **“khudronrigoshthhi”** (small ethnic groups) to refer to the indigenous peoples. However, in the definitions section, when explaining the meaning of the term **“khudronrigoshthhi”**, it uses the term **“adibashi”**, the Bengali equivalent of indigenous or aboriginal. A 2011 amendment to the **Constitution** refers to the indigenous peoples of Bangladesh as **“tribes”**, **“minor races”** and **“ethnic sects and communities”**. According to the Bangladesh Adivasi Forum, an apex advocacy and networking organization of the ethnic minorities, there are 3 million tribal peoples residing in Bangladesh territory largely concentrated in the Chittagong Hill Tract (CHT) districts (Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban) in Chittagong Division. In any estimate, tribal peoples constitute no more than between 1-2% of the total population of Bangladesh.

The total number of indigenous groups is also a matter of much disagreement. The 1991 census mentions 29 groups. The recently adopted Small Ethnic Minority Cultural Institution Act (April 2010) mentions 27 different groups which is at present under revision and proposes 50 different groups. The Bangladesh Adivasi Forum includes as many as 45 indigenous groups as per one of their publications (Solidarity, 2003). A proposed draft law, called Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act, by Bangladesh Parliamentary Caucus on Indigenous Peoples – a group of parliamentarians who advocate for the rights of the country’s ethnic minority/indigenous peoples – enlists as many as 59 distinct ethnic minority groups. Yet a further study (2015) commissioned by UNDP for mapping of the different ‘indigenous peoples’ communities’ could not draw a ‘definitive conclusion’ on the exact number. The reason stems partly from a vibrant movement of ethnic minority communities in recent years

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<sup>1</sup> United Nation’s estimates on September 27, 2016 published at <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/bangladesh-population> accessed on 28 Sept 2016.



– particularly since the signing of the CHT Accord in December 1997 - with more marginalized groups increasingly becoming aware and assertive of their identity.

Notwithstanding the confusion about the exact number of the ethnic minority groups in Bangladesh, the project, for the purpose of its interventions, will adopt the World Bank's criteria for the identification of the indigenous peoples (i.e. ethnic minorities) which are as follows;

- self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- a distinct language, often different from official language of the country/ region.

Although the ethnic minorities are scattered all over Bangladesh, they are overwhelmingly concentrated in several geographical pockets; namely North-West (Rajshahi&Dinajpur), North-East (Sylhet), Central region (Dhaka and Mymensingh), South (Barishal& Patuakhali), with the most significant concentration in the south-eastern corner – the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Different ethnic groups of Bangladesh and their colorful lifestyles have significantly enriched the overall culture in Bangladesh. Ethnic minorities, tribal peoples and other local people in the order of preference in the project strategy have been emphasized for development of all components. Most of them living in the plain areas make up about 0.6% of the project area population, lower than the national figure of over 1.1%.

For centuries, Bangladesh has been the dwelling place of different ethnic groups. In fact, 35 smaller groups of indigenous people covering about more than one percent of the total population have been living in different pockets of the hilly zones and some areas of the plain districts of the country. Their historical background, economic activities, social structure, religious beliefs and festivals make them distinctive. The beauty of the hilly zones as well as the plain areas has been enhanced by the colorful culture and traditional practices of different ethnic groups, like the Mandi and Hajong in the northern part, the Manipuri, Garo and Khasia in the northeast, the Chakma, Tripura, Marma, Rakhain, Mru, Tanchyanga, Murong in the Eastern and South-Eastern parts and the Santal and Rajbangshi in the western part of the country.

Almost all tribal languages have rich folk literature, consisting of poems, songs, fairy tales and legends relating to their past nomadic life. There are plenty of narratives, similar to the *Maimensingha Geetika* (a collection of folk ballads from the region of Mymensingh, Bangladesh) in Mogh, Chakma, Khasia and Garo languages. The folk tales of the tribal languages have similarities with those in Bangla. The ballads in some of the languages of the Himalayan foothills are similar to those in Bangla folk literature. Their linguistic aspects are similar to those of early Bangla. The rhymes in Bangla and the tribal languages are similar in subject, rhythm and vocabulary. However, tribal peoples in the plain districts can access public amenities equally with the mainstream communities.

The Project will generate substantial direct short and longer-term benefits for the ethnic, poor, including disadvantaged men and women. The locations of the Project's physical components - roads, markets, rural waterways and ghats – have been selected to create

efficient rural transportation and socio-economic networks and to improve rural-urban connectivity.

Although tribal peoples are concentrated in the CHT districts, tribal peoples are living in some of the project districts. High percentage (from total population) of tribal people live in the project districts as follows- 4.07 % in Chittagong, 3.41% in Habigonj, 2.55% in Moulvibazar, 1.13% in Sylhet and 1.13% Netrakona. (BBS 2011). The tribes of these areas are Chamas, Mros, Khaias, Monipura and Garos. They differ in their social organization, marriage customs, birth and death rites, food and other customs from the mainstream people of the districts. Most of the tribal people in the CHT live in rural settings, where many practiced shifting cultivations.

## 2.2. Tribal Peoples in the Project Area

Around 150,000 (One hundred fifty thousand) tribal peoples are living in the project area of RTIP-II in 26 districts. Around 20 tribal groups live in the project area. Five groups of them extensively live in six project districts. The largest group of tribal people in the project area is the Garos and they are about 12 thousand in the six districts. Largest portion of Garos live in Netrokona District (Table 1). Detailed distribution of the tribal peoples in the 26 project districts is given at Annexure-2.

**Table 1: Major Groups of Tribal Communities in Six Project Districts**

Sl.	District	Upazila	Number of tribal people					Total Population
			Garos	Coachs	Barmons	Marmas	Hajongs	
1.	Netrokona	Kalmakanda	8231	-	-	-	3172	11,403
2.	Tangail	Ghatail	0	2341	1204	0	0	3,545
		Mirjapur	0	409	0	0	0	409
		Sakhipur	0	2544	1235	0	0	3,779
3.	Gazipur	Kaliakoir	0	2463	3150	0	0	5,613
		Sreepur	0	258	919	0	0	1,177
4.	Sherpur	Jhenaigati	3040	0	659	0	0	3,699
5.	Mymensingh	Fulpur	877	0	602	0	0	1,479
6.	Chittagong	Rangunia	0	0	0	2526	0	2,526
			12,148	8,015	7,769	2,526	3,172	33,630

Source: BBS, Population and Housing Census 2011

Brief socioeconomic information of the tribal peoples living in the project area is described hereunder.

### Garos

The largest tribal group in the project area is Garo. The Garos are indigenous people in Meghalaya, India and neighboring areas of Bangladesh like Mymensingh, Netrokona, Tangail, Sherpur and Sylhet. A large part of the Garo community follow Christianity, with some rural pockets still following traditional animist religion and practices. The Garo language belongs to the Bodo-Garobranche of the Tibeto-Burman language family. The language was not traditionally written down; meaning, customs, traditions, and beliefs were handed down orally. It is also believed that the written language was lost in its transit to the present Garo Hills.

The Garos are one of the few remaining matrilineal societies in the world. The individuals take their clan titles from their mothers. Traditionally, the youngest daughter (nokmechik) inherits the property from her mother. Sons leave the parents' house at puberty, and are trained in the village bachelor dormitory (nokpante). After getting married, the man lives in his wife's house. Garos are only a matrilineal society, but not matriarchal. While the property is owned by women, the men govern the society and domestic affairs and manage the property. This provides security to Garo women. The Garo people also have their traditional names. However, the culture of modern Garo community has been greatly influenced by Christianity. Nokpantes are glory of the past and all children are given equal care, rights and importance by the modern parents.

The staple cereal food is rice. They also eat millet, maize, tapioca etc. Garos are very liberal in their food habits. They rear goats, pigs, fowls, ducks etc. and relish their meat. They also eat other wild animal like deer, bison, wild pigs etc. Fish, prawns, crabs, eels and dry fish also are a part of their food. Their jhum fields and the forests provide them with a number of vegetables and root for their curry but bamboo shoots are esteemed as a delicacy. However, in modern time their livelihoods no longer depended on traditional Joom cultivation; rather, they have adopted modern system of agricultural work. Their economy depends on agriculture and private sector employment, mostly NGOs.

The common and regular festivals are those connected with agricultural operations. Greatest among Garo festivals is the *Wangala*, usually celebrated in October or November, is thanksgiving after harvest in which Saljong, the god who provides mankind with Nature's bounties and ensures their prosperity, is honored. Other festivals: Gal-mak Goa, Agalmaka, etc.

### **Kotch (Koch-Rajbongshi)**

Koch-Rajbongshi community (also known as *Kochrajbongshi* and *Koch Bihari*) is an indigenous community of Koch Bihar origin found in parts of present-day Nepal; the Indian states of Assam, West Bengal, and Meghalaya; and Kishanganj in the state of Bihar and certain parts of Bhutan.

Though the two terms "Koch" and "Rajbongshi" are used interchangeably today, *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* says, "Though the Kochs freely call them Rajbanshi, it is believed (see Bengal Census Report, 1901, part I, pp. 382-83) that the two communities originally sprang from entirely different sources, the Kochs being of Mongoloid origin, while the Rajbansis are a Dravidian tribe who probably owned the name long before the Koch kings rose to power." The Imperial Gazetteer of India also states: "The Koch tribe, though now in parts much intermixed with Dravidian stock, was probably at that time purely Mongolian and spoke a language closely allied to those of the Kacharis, Tipperas, Lalungs, Sutiya, and Garos." Elsewhere it mentions, "The following castes are also numerically strong (as of 1901) :Kochs (222,000), Rajbansis (120,000), Kalitas (203,000), Nadiyals (195,000), Ahoms (178,000), Jugis (161,000), Kewats (149,000), and Sutiya (86,000). However, at present it is nearly impossible to differentiate these two communities of separate historical origins from each other. Today they are widely distributed over most of the plain districts of Assam. However, a heavy concentration is observed in the districts of Kamrup and Goalpara.

It is commonly believed that the Koch (Rajbansi) population forms a major detribalized group. According to Gait (1905) "In Assam proper, it (the word Koch) has become the name of a Hindu caste, into which are received the converts to Hinduism from the ranks of the Kachari, Lalung, Mikir and other tribes". However, it is not known from which time the

process of conversion started. It is viewed that major part of conversion took place following the preaching of Vaishnavite cult by Srimanta Sankardeva, a socio-cultural reformer and a religious preacher of Assam during the 15th century A.D.

According to a study based on blood sample collection from Koch people from Goalpara (Borigaon area) district of Assam in 1978-1979, Koch of Goalpara disagree with the tribal populations (like the Garo, Kachari and Rabha who form the parental stock) in most of the characters. It has been observed that the Rajbansi (Koch) living in the tribal area were maintaining a high frequency of HbE gene while Rajbansis living in the area of Hindu castes showed "dilution" of the HbE frequency and thereby showed similarity with the Assamese caste groups in this regard. Along all the Bodo speaking tribes, namely the Garo, Rabha, Kachari and Lalung, HbE gene occurs in very high percentage. "Therefore, one may perhaps infer that the Rajbansis of the tribal areas are descendants of the recent converts and as such are still preserving HbE gene in a high frequency," the study says.

## **Marma**

The Marma are the 2nd largest indigenous ethnic group in Bangladesh. The 1991 Census puts the total number of Marma in CHT as 142,334. They have been Theravadan Buddhists, like the Burmese, Thai, and Srilankan, for many centuries. The Marma in the southern CHT, including all of Bandarban, traditionally owe loyalty to the Bohmong Chief, Bohmongri, who traces his lineage from Burmese generals.

The Marma have their own script and speak a language which is almost identical to that of the Rakhine or Rakhaing of Cox's Bazar and Patuakhali districts in Bangladesh and Arakan state in Myanmar. The Marma language is soft and poetic and even people who do not understand Marma love to hear Marma songs. As with the Tripura and other people speaking a Tibeto-Burman tongue, the Marma start out with a disadvantage with the medium of instruction in schools being in the Bengali language. Introduction of primary education in the Marma language is believed to be a necessary step for the progress of education among the Marma. They have a beautiful language which deserves official recognition.

The Marmas are great lovers of music and drama. Before the advent of cinema and television, throngs of Marma youth in their best attire would pass the better part of a night watching folk dances and operatic performances. The Marmas are very fond of fairs. They have the particular knack of converting even their religious festivals into occasions of fun and gaiety. Traditionally, both men and women are fond of smoking pipes and cigars, all locally made. Rice beer or distilled rice spirits are very popular among the men.

Among the Marma, there are both Swidden agriculturists and sedentary rice farmers. Many Marma are traders, service-people and professionals such as doctors, engineers, etc. Of the indigenous peoples of Bangladesh, the Marma usually make the best traders although the Chakma are also trying hard to become retail traders.

## **Hajongs**

This ethnic group has been living for many generations in the hilly parts of Mymehsingh district. Some of them also live in the Sherpur, Sylhet and Netrokona regions.

Hajong people are divided into two main classes-Pammarthi and Byayabchhadi. Like many other aborigines, Hajongs are basically a farming community. At one time they were accustomed to Jhum farming but now they practice plough farming. Side by side with rice and other crops they grow cotton and make fabrics at home. In addition to these activities,

people belonging to the Hajong community collect wood from the jungle and do some other kinds of work.

In terms of religious belief Hajongs are close to Hindus. They worship Durga and other Hindu gods and goddesses and also believe in reincarnation.

Hajong society is patriarchal. After the death of the father the sons inherit his property. Daughters, however, are given a dowry and ornaments at the time of their marriage. Young men and women marry with their parents' consent.

Rice is the staple food of Hajongs. Rice, vegetables, mutton, pork, ducks and chicken are other major items of their diet.

Hajong men wear dhuti and women wear a piece of cloth to cover the upper part of the body and a separate piece for the waist downward. They usually wear homemade clothes. Hajongs lead simple lives.

Most families live in thatched houses. Relatively better-off families have tin-shed or brick-built houses. Houses are neat and clean, reflecting the neatness of their lifestyle. Hajongs build and maintain community houses to meet their social needs as well as for other purposes.

Hajongs have their own language, but do not have an alphabet. Their spoken language is a mixture of local dialects. Speaking in colloquial Bangla is a common practice among them.

In their lifestyle, Hajong people maintain, to a large extent, their traditional ethos of simplicity, honesty, and hospitality. Dishonesty and deceit are rare in their society.

## **Barmans**

The Barmans are a tiny ethnic community living in the Northern districts of Bangladesh. Barmans are also living in Tangail, Gazipur, Sherpur districts. Barmans are tribal group of plain land. Agriculture is their main profession. They mainly cultivate rice and vegetables. Barmans take rice and other traditional Bangladeshi foods. They have own language but no alphabet. By religion they follow Christianity with some rural pockets still following traditional animist religion and practices. Barmans live in small groups in the project area.

Barmans society is patriarchal. Father is the head of the family and the children carry down the father's family lineage. They have a social infrastructure that regulates their code of conduct and dictates the mode of arbitration when settling up social problems.

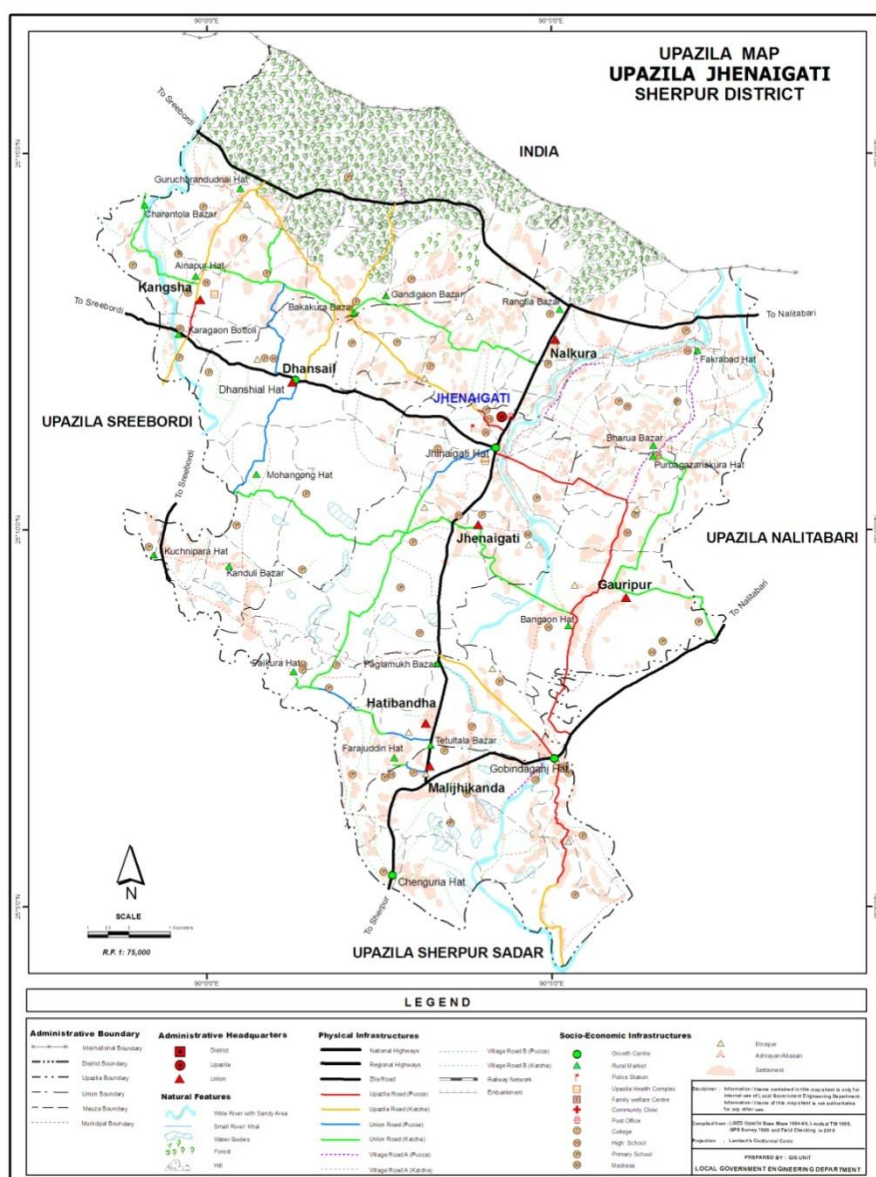
Tribal peoples have been identified in beneficiary communities in only one Subproject for improvement of an Upazila Road in the Jhenaigati Upazila of Sherpur District in Region 1 of the Project Area.

## **2.3 Tribal People in the Subproject Area**

### **2.3.1 Subproject Area**

The UZR subproject with beneficiaries from the tribal communities is located in the Jhenaigati Upazila of Sherpur District. Jhenaigati is located in between 25°04' and 25°16' north latitudes and in between 89°58' and 90°08' east longitudes. It is bounded by Meghalaya state of India to the North, Sherpur Sadar and Sreebardi upazilas to the South, Nalitabari Upazila to the East and Sreebardi Upazila to the West. Total area of Jhenaigati is 242.07 sq. km where 1,60,452 people (male 79,548 and female 80,904) are living in 41,117 households. Density of population in the Upazila is 663/sq.km and rate of literacy is 38.7% (male 41.2%, female

36.3%). The average household size (general) for the upazila is 3.9 persons. There are seven Union Parishads, 75 Mouzas and 117 villages in Jhenaigati Upazila.



**Figure 2 Map of Jhenaigati Upazila**

Main occupations of the population in the Upazila are agriculture 48.21%, business 7.73%, service 2.19%, agricultural laborer 27.36%, fishing and carpentry 2.36%, wage labourer 2.05%, transport 1.14% and others 8.42%.

Residential households in the Upazila are largely living in kutcha houses. Only few households are living in pucca and semi-pucca houses. About 90% of the households are living in kutcha houses. Households living in pucca houses is only 1% and those living in semi-pucca houses is 6%. The remaining 3% of the households are living in jhupri structures. On sanitation good practices, 50.5% of the general households in Upazila use sanitary latrine, 39.9% non-sanitary latrine and the remaining 9.6% have no toilet facilities.



Total land available for cultivation is 14078.10 hectares including 23% single cropped, 67% double cropped and only 10% triple cropped land. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of the arable land is irrigated. A total of 2276.01 hectares of land is fallow.

### 2.3.2 Tribal Villages Along the Subproject UZR

There are five tribal villages by the side of the UZR namely Bakakura, Deflai, Panbor, Bhaluka and Jhukakura. Three thousand tribal people live in 658 households at these 5 villages. Mainly people from Garo and Kotch are living in these villages. Garos are Christians and Kotchs are Hindus by religion. Rate of literacy among the tribal community is more than 80%. Information on the tribal villages are given below.

#### Bakakura

Bakakura is the largest tribal village in the sub-project area. One thousand seven hundred people live in 500 household of Bakakura village. Bakakura Bazar (market) is one of the biggest market in Jhenaigati Upazila. There is a church at Bakakura and there is Bakakura Church Primary School and a community centre at the same ground. The community centre made with corrugated Iron sheet (tin) and was built by the World Vision (NGO). There are also a Govt. Primary school, a BRAC (NGO) Primary school and a High school in the village. There are two Hindu Temples at Bakakura.



**Figure 3 Present view of Bakakura Community Center**

#### Deflai

Deflai is the second largest tribal village in the sub-project area. Nine hundred people live in 90 household of Deflai village. There is a church, a Govt. Primary school, a NGO (CARITAS) school at Deflai. People of Garo, Hajong and Kotch tribes live at Deflai. Defalai Market is a big village market. Mainly local tribal peoples are users of this market.

**Panbor**

Panboy is another tribal village by the side of the UZR. 250 people live in 50 households at Panbor. A village road from Dhanshail Bazar meets with the UZR at Panbor. People of Garo and Kotch tribes live at Panbor. Panbor was a remote area before construction of the UZR. Most of the villagers of Panbor live on agriculture. Junction of Panbor and Dhanshail road is a place of public gathering and trade.

**Bhaluka**

Bhaluka is another tribal village by the side of the UZR. Three hundred thirty people live in forty households of Bhaluka. There is a Primary school at Bhaluka. Bhaluka was a remote area before construction of the UZR. Main profession of villagers of Bhaluka is agriculture and service.

**Jhukakura**

Twenty tribal people live in five households with the people of mainstream at Jhukakura village. Jukakura is mixed people village of main stream people and tribal people.

## **2.4 Impacts of the UZR on the Local Tribal Peoples**

Most of the adverse impacts of development works come from land acquisition. There is no requirement of land acquisition for the UZR in the tribal inhabited project area. No people will be physically displaced, no actions will be taken which may hamper cultural entity of the tribal peoples, no structure will be affected with importance of cultural heritage and source of income of the local people will not be disrupted due to development of the subprojects. So, no major adverse impact will be caused from the project works except some minor impacts like dust pollution and sound pollution during works, those will be managed under the environmental management plan.

Though there are no adverse impacts from project works in the tribal areas, community enhancement measures have been planned for the tribal peoples to contribute in poverty reduction and improvement of their living standards. Public consultation has duly been held in the tribal people inhabited areas and feedback from them are recorded for review and consideration in designing this TPDP.

### **3 LEGAL AND POLICY GUIDELINES**

#### **3.1 Indigenous Peoples in the Constitution**

In Article 27 of the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh states that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. The national Constitution also outlaws discrimination on grounds of race, religion and place of birth (Article 28) and provides scope for affirmative action (positive discrimination) in favor of the backward section of citizens (Articles 28, 29). Consequent upon these provisions, a small percentage of public sector jobs and seats in a number of government educational institutions are reserved for indigenous persons.

In addition, there are some specific laws that make reference to indigenous peoples specially focusing the tribal peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tract (CHT) area. In the plains, the only one of such laws is section 97 of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 which forbids the transfer of lands owned by aboriginals to non-aboriginal persons without the express consent of the Government's District Officer. The CHT in contrast has a far larger body of laws that refers directly to indigenous peoples. Some of these laws recognize indigenous peoples customs regarding the ownership and use of lands and other natural resources. The most important of such laws is the CHT Regulation of 1900. Other laws include the Hill District Council Acts of 1989 and the CHT Regional Council Act of 1998. The last-mentioned laws were passed after the signing of the peace accord of 1997, which ended more than twenty years of armed conflict and provided a framework for the recognition and strengthening of the CHT self-government system.

The government of Bangladesh has a special affairs division under the Prime Minister's Secretariat, which looks after the development of indigenous population outside CHT. The Special Affairs Division provide fund for indigenous populations for their development including stipends for students.

A positive step is that government has recognized the vulnerable situation of indigenous peoples in the PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) document. Indigenous peoples were invited to participate in the consultations organized by government. Consultations have pointed out the need for giving special attention to the problems and development needs of the indigenous people. To improve the condition of indigenous people, suggestions have been made to restructure the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs by expanding its scope to include other plain-land indigenous people, undertake measures to preserve the language of the indigenous people, to take up a special program for poverty reduction among the indigenous people, to incorporate their culture in the national curriculum of education, and to formulate a policy for the development of indigenous people and implement laws. The PRSP suggests that it is necessary to provide education to indigenous people with a curriculum that allows learning in their own language at the primary level.

### 3.2 World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples

The World Bank policy on indigenous peoples requires that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. Such Bank-financed projects include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive.

The term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- ☐ self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- ☐ collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- ☐ customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- ☐ an indigenous language, often different from official language of the country/ region.

Tribal peoples in Bangladesh qualifies the characteristics of indigenous peoples referred to the OP 4.10 of the World Bank.

### 3.3 Project Tribal Development Policy

In accordance with the Bank's requirements, the project proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedure to prepare Tribal People Plan (TPDP), where improvement and rehabilitation works under the projects are found to affect tribal communities in positive or negative directions. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts and, at the same time, ensure culturally appropriate benefits, LGED will apply the following basic principles in selection, design and implementation of the subprojects.

- Ensure that tribal communities in general and their organizations are fully included in the selection of particular roads, and design and implementation of the subproject activities.
- Carefully screen the subprojects, together with tribal communities, for a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential adverse impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize them.
- Where alternatives are infeasible and adverse impacts are unavoidable, immediately make an assessment of the key impact issues, together with IPs and others knowledgeable of tribal culture and concerns.

- Undertake the necessary tasks to identify the impact details and the most appropriate mitigation measures, through intensive consultations with the affected tribal communities, tribal organizations, civil society organization like NGOs and CBOs, professionals, and the like.
- *Not undertake a subproject where the tribal communities remain unconvinced to offer broad support for the project.*

RTIP-II Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF) includes a Framework for Indigenous Peoples Plan. The framework provides guidance for social screening and preparation of Indigenous/Tribal Peoples Plan when tribal peoples are among the beneficiaries and /or affected persons.

### 3.4 Project Tribal Peoples Plan

#### 3.4.1 Physical Interventions

LGED has received proposals of community enhancement measures for inclusive development of the tribal communities living in the six villages along the Upazila Road for improvement under RTIP-II. In response to their demand and expectations, LGED is reviewing feasibility of the following physical interventions along the Upazila Road.

Sl.No.	Interventions	Unit	Number	Location
1.	Community Centre	Number	1	Bakakura
2.	Women Shopping Centre	Number	1	Dhakai Moor in Bakakura
3.	Passenger Sheds	Number	4	Dudnoi, Panbor, Dhakai Moor, Defali
4.	Safety Wall	Meter	119 m	Gurocharan Dudnoi High School
5.	Submersible Tube-well	Number	8	Dudnoi -1, Panbor - 1, Dhakai Moor - 1, Bakakura - 1, Defali - 1, Bhaluka - 1,& Chotogozni- 2

The community/social infrastructures developed under the Tribal Peoples Plan are intended for social and economic enhancement of the tribal communities on a priority basis. However, the local mainstream peoples will also be allowed to share the benefits of these interventions. The tribal communities are in agreement of accessing the facilities by all communities irrespective of ethnic and religious identities.

#### 3.4.2 Non-physical Interventions

Tribal peoples and their representatives have been involved in the project process and consultative process and in the Grievance Redress Committees for inclusion participation and citizen engagement. Their involvement will continue throughout the implementation of the civil works under the Tribal Peoples Plan.

## **4. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

Following the Bank requirements of free, prior and informed consultation with tribal peoples in subproject cycle, LGED has contacted the tribal communities in the UZR subproject area in Jhenaigati Upazila at the subproject identification stage in 2014 to design and implementation stage in 2016. The tribal communities have been consulted and their opinions were received for avoiding impacts on tribal communities and other small ethnic groups. The communities also expressed their support to the subproject and expectations for community enhancements in the all-inclusive consultation process.

### **4.1 Consultation Process and Outcomes**

#### **4.1.1 Consultation at Subproject Identification**

The social team of LGED PMU on the Project visited the subproject area on September 29, 2014 and consulted the tribal communities on their support to and participation in the subproject process and on their concerns and expectations to the project. A consultation meeting was held at Bakakura Community Centre of Jhenaigati Upazila. Upazila Engineer, LGED Jhenaigati and Sociologist, RTIP-II, Sherpur also attended the consultation. Tribal people from different tribal groups of Jhenaigati participated in the consultation. During the consultation Project objectives and policy on Tribal issues were disclosed to the participants. The tribal people discussed on their cultural life and pattern of livelihood. They also discussed on possible impacts of the UZR. They welcomed the initiative of LGED and the World Bank to improve the UZR. However, they have also expressed their expectations of enhancement interventions on priorities of the communities.

#### **4.1.2 Consultation during Social Screening**

At the very beginning of implementation of the (UZR SHE/UZR-28: Jhenaigati GC- Natun Bazar Border Road via Bakakura Bazar Road) a social screening was conducted on December 12 & 13, 2014 by consultants under supervision of the Upazila LGED office. During social screening past, present and future impacts of the UZR were assessed. The social screening was conducted also to know whether detail social study and resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be required. During social screening the consultants organized Focus Group Discussions with different level of beneficiaries, conducted hot-spot-discussions with local people gathered on the spot or found in the tea stall during social screening. Consultations were held with the tribal peoples during the subproject screening exercise following the project social impact management framework. Consultants also collected information from key informants (KI).

#### **4.1.3 Disclosure of UZR Subproject**

A disclosure meeting was arranged at Bakakura Girza Community Centre in July 2015 to disseminate information on the design for UZR improvement. Persons from mainstream population and tribal groups attended the meeting. Upazila Engineer LGED, Senior Sociologist, RTIP-II, Community Organizer, D&Sc & MSC Consultants RTIP-II, Local UP Chairman and members, representatives of tribal village committees, NGOs work with tribal interests, local business man attended the disclosure meeting. The implementation plan of



the UZR was disclosed in the meeting. Feedback from the participants was recorded and reviewed later and the feasible suggestions were included in the subproject design.

#### **4.1.4 Disclosure of GRM**

RTIP-II formed Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at Upazilas and Suggestions and Compliance Committee (SCC) at District level to settle complaints at grassroots level. Representatives from tribal people and Jhenaigati Tribal Peoples Welfare Association are included in the GRC on the UZR Subproject in Jhenaigati. The GRM was disclosed along the subproject area on December 21, 2014. Participants of the disclosure meeting were GRC Members and local people. Function and process of GRC was further discussed to the local people on August 18, 2016 at Bakaura village in Jhenaigati for wider understanding on the scope and objectives of the GRM.

#### **4.1.5 Consultation on Community Enhancement Options**

A discussion with the local tribal people was conducted on 25 July, 2016 to disclose policy, objectives and measures proposed for the community enhancement for the tribal people in the subproject area. About eight hundred local tribal people participated in the disclosure and consultation meeting. The Senior Social Development Consultant of the WB Dhaka office, Local LGED officials, Resettlement Specialist of Region 1 & Region 2 of RTIP-II Design and Supervision Consultant, Local people's representatives, NGOs, and print & electronic media persons attended the consultation. Local tribal peoples discussed on impact of the UZR and they presented their expectations on community enhancement for the tribal people. Interventions proposed by the tribal peoples of Jhenaigati for community enhancement were as follows:

- Construction of a community centre or renovation of the present community centre.
- Arranging tube-wells to remove problem of water scarcity in the dry season.
- A Women's shopping centre for female tribal traders.
- Removing water logging problem at the causeway (Jol bridge) area.
- Clear the drain for water passing near the mosque at Dhakai Moor.
- Arrange passenger sheds at different important places along the UZR.

Details of the Pre-TPDP consultation and follow up visits and consultations have been presented at **Annexure 1**.

### **4.2 Participatory Planning of the Community Enhancement Options**

#### **4.2.1 Feasibility Study**

Social Scientist cum Resettlement Specialist of the Management Support Consultant (MSC), RTIP-II and Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of D&SC, RTIP-II visited the subproject influenced area on August 17, 2016 and consulted with people of different tribal villages to study feasibility of the proposals raised in the consultation meeting on 25 July, 2016. The team suggested for a community Centre cum women's corner at Bakakura, five passenger sheds in five places of the UZR and seven submergible tube wells for safe drinking water in six tribal villages.

### **4.2.2 Topographic Survey**

A team including Social Scientist cum Resettlement Specialist, MSC, RTIP-II, Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of D&SC, RTIP-II and surveyors visited Jhenaigai on October 24 & 25, 2016 to select sites for the community enhancement intervention works and conduct topographic survey of the chosen sites. The team selected sites for developmental works consulting the local tribal peoples of the six villages and conducted topographic survey accordingly.

### **4.2.3 Participatory Planning Session**

Senior Sociologist, RTIP-II, Social Scientist cum Resettlement Specialist, MSC, RTIP-II and Social Development, Resettlement Specialist, D&SC, RTIP-II and Architect, D&SC, Region 1 visited Jhenaigai and conducted Participatory Planning Session (PPS) on December 28, 2016 at Bakakura Primary School compound. Around one hundred local people from different tribes attended the PPS. The communities participated actively in the session and finally the Architect submitted a draft Plan for the community centre for their suggestions and agreement.

On the same day another PPS was conducted near the *Jolbridge* (causeway) area for Women's Shopping Centre. Around seventy local people attended the PPS and placed their opinion on Women's Shopping Centre. The Architect placed a draft Plan for Women's Shopping Centre in the PPS for their suggestions and agreement.

Process is ongoing to prepare final plan and estimating cost for the measures taken for enhancement of community.

## **4.3 Consultation and Participation Plan**

### **4.3.1 Response of LGED on Community Concern**

LGED Sherpur arranged a disclosure at causeway (Jol bridge) area on August 18, 2016. In the disclosure Grievance Redress Mechanism of RTIP-II was briefly discussed by Sociologist, Sherpur, RTIP-II. On behalf of local people of Jolbridge area filed two complaints at SCC, Sherpur on August 23, 2016. The complaints were heard at the SCC meeting of August 28 in presence of the complainer. The SCC took decision to take initiatives for removing water logging in the area and protect the homestead from erosion. The complainers expressed their satisfaction.

After consulting with affected and other local people LGED set CC blocks by the canal to protect homestead of a complainer. A pipe bored crossing the UZR and drain was dug by LGED Sherpur to remove water congestion at the disputed area.

### **4.3.2 Follow-up Progress of Grievance Management**

All decisions from GRM on concerns from the tribal communities will be implemented in agreement with them and followed up for effective implementation. The project will ensure that community participation is manifested throughout the subproject cycle and any of their grievances are attended at their satisfaction.

The social team from the project comprising of the Senior Sociologist of RTIP-II, Social Scientist cum Resettlement Specialist of MSC, and Social Development and Resettlement Specialist and Architect of D&SC, Region 1 visited Jhenaigai on August 28, 2016 to observe the progress of redressing of grievances of local people. The team consulted with local people and local people expressed their satisfaction to the team.

#### **4.3.3 Consultation Approach at TPDP Implementation**

Tribal communities will have access to GRM on any issues relating to their rights in the process of implementation of the subproject and the tribal peoples plan. Regular meetings will be held with the tribal communities to understand their concerns and support for effective implementation of the TPDP and handing over operation and maintenance responsibility to them. All meetings will be documented and the outcomes and responses from LGED on their concerns will be timely communicated for implementation.

## **5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **5.1 Grievance Redress System in Tribal Communities**

Local tribal people have their traditional grievance redress mechanism supported by their customs and religious belief. Most of their grievances redressed by their elected Village Councils (VC). There is one elected VC for each of the tribal villages. There is a Chairman of the VC with other five to nine members. Number of VC members depends on the number of tribal people in a village. If the VC fails to redress any grievance, it refers the case to the Upazila based Tribal People Welfare Association (TPWA). The TPWA is an elected body headed by a Chairman. There are 21 members in the TPWA of Jhenaigati where two positions are reserved for tribal females. TPWA is trusted and popular to the tribal groups and its term is three years. It is very rare that tribal people go beyond the decision of the TPWA. In case of failure of TPWA the case is referred to the proper authority of the local administration.

### **5.2 Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

#### **5.2.1 Introduction and Objectives**

LGED has adopted a Suggestions and Complaints Mechanism (SCM) including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for addressing project related complaints and grievances on procurement, contract management, land acquisition, resettlement and environmental impact management. SCM suggested forming committees at district level and at Upazila level including LGED, local people who have connectivity with mass people and project affected persons. Main objective of these committees is to solve grievances in initial stage. The committees ensure easy accessibility of the project beneficiaries. The committees help to avoid lengthy legal procedure to mitigate problems and public unrest, which would delay the commencement and completion of project activities.

LGED disclosed the GRM in the tribal people inhabitant areas. The GRM of LGED found no conflict with the Tribal peoples own grievance redress mechanism in the project area.

#### **5.2.2 Grievance Redress Focal Points**

A Suggestion and Complaint Committee (SCC) at the district level already active for receiving and settlement of complaints and suggestions from local communities on procurement, contract management, corruption and fraud, financial management, social, environmental, health safety. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the Upazila level already active to ensure accessibility by the affected persons for resolving land acquisition and resettlement related grievances. If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, the GRC refers the complaint to District level SCC. It is responsibility of GRC to inform the PAPs fully about their rights to offer suggestion and make complaints including grievances related to resettlement process. GRC arrange investigations and hearing of the complaints. Where tribal peoples are among the affected persons, the

membership composition of the GRCs will take into account any traditional conflict resolution arrangements that the tribal communities may practice.

The Executive Engineer at the district level will be the focal point for SCCs and the Upazila Engineer will be the focal point for GRCs at the Upazila level.

### **5.3 Formation of GRC and SCC**

SCC is consisting of a seven-member committee. LGED Executive Engineer is convener and District Sociologist is Member Secretary of SCC for concern project District. The other members of SCC are Upazila Engineer of respective Upazila, District Administration level first class officer, two local civil society member, and representative of Contractors.

GRC is at the Upazila level committee for redressing grievances. Upazila LGED Engineer is the Convener and LGED Community Organizer is the Member Secretary of GRC. The other GRC members are Local UP Member/Ward Councilor, Teacher from local educational institution, Representative of Local NGO, Representative from Local Women's Group and Representative from the PAP Group.

### **5.4 Orientation and Disclosure of GRC and SCC**

Orientation and disclosuresessions on SCC and GRC arranged at district level. XENs, Upazila Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Community Organizers attended the sessions and facilitated by the Senior Sociologist of RTIP-II PMU, Social Development and Resettlement Specialist from MS Consultants, Social Development and Resettlement Specialists from DS Consultants of Region 1 & 2. All of these sessions were presided over by Senior LGED Officials.

Disclosure meetings on SCC and GRC arranged at district level. All the SCC and GRC members including XENs, Upazila Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Community Organizers, public representatives, member local communities attended the meeting.

Ledger Books and other supporting materials provided to the District and Upazila LGED offices for documentation of the SCM and GRM processes. These books are open to all interested persons and entities for reference.

### **5.5 Grievance Redress Process**

#### **5.5.1 Grievance petition and timeline**

Any person including the project-affected persons can submit his/her complaints directly to the complaint Box or by directly writing in SCM Books, sending complaints through postal mail or email. All complains to GRC will be received at the office of the Upazila Engineer through the Community Organizer. Any complaints on project social development and resettlement process should be produced or bring in notice to the grievance focal points within 6 months of commencement of civil works for subprojects with implementation period of 12 months and in 12 months for subprojects of with implementation period of 18 months. The local LGED offices will inform the communities and affected persons while disclosing about the SCM. Any petitioner will be notified for hearing at least 5 working days before the hearing date.

### **5.5.2 Hearing and resolution**

GRCs and SCCs sit at least once in a month in their respective offices. Complainers called for hearing in writing. The committees ensure proper presentation of complaints and grievances as well as impartial hearings and investigations and transparent resolution. If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, GRC refers the complaint to the SCC. The SCC makes decision and communicate it to the concerned GRC within a week of the complaint receipt. If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the SCC, then SCC refers the case to PMU, LGED, Dhaka. LGED can refer the case to the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives (MLGRD&C) with the minutes of hearings at local and headquarters level. The Ministry takes decision on unsolved cases within four weeks by an official designated by the Secretary, MLGRD&C. A deed of understanding is prepared between the aggrieved person/s and GRC/SCC/LGED for a settled complaint. A decision agreed with the aggrieved person/s at any level of hearing is binding upon LGED.

In addition, the above scope any project affected person can be addressed to World Bank directly if he did not satisfy his resolved case by the GRC.

### **5.5.3 Documentation and Reporting**

Complaints and suggestions may come to GRC through different channels. Whatever be the channel - writing in SCM Book, postal mail or e-mail, all the complaints will be recorded in Complaint Ledger. Then the recorded complaints which are eligible for hearing are recorded in Intake Register with a Case number, detail address of the complainer and summary of the objection. After hearing, decision of the GRC, date of field investigation, date & result of hearing and if aggrieved person is satisfied from hearing then agreement with him are written in Resolution Register. After agreement with aggrieved person or after referring unsolved cases to SCC, GRC records the case history, progress and management action in the Closing Register.

Grievance resolution is a continuous process. GRC and SCC send reports on all resolved and unresolved complaints to PMU and PMU keeps all records. PMU also prepares periodic reports on grievance resolution process and publish on the LGED Website. GRM activities are also reported in the quarterly social safeguards monitoring report.



## 6 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

### 6.1 Institutional Arrangements

Project Director (PD), RTIP-II, LGED is the head of Project Management Unit (PMU). Among the responsibilities, he has to oversee the preparation and implementation of phase-wise land acquisition and resettlement action plans. The PD is accountable to the Chief Engineer, LGED. The PD oversees land acquisition, resettlement and grievance redress processes. It is his responsibility to ensure that SIMPs and SRAPs are implemented in full, including compensation payment, before the civil works start on the ground. In this regard, a Senior Sociologist at PMU is assisting the PD in land acquisition and resettlement process including gender and vulnerability. In carrying out the resettlement activities, LGED utilizes its existing staff at the District & Upazila levels, and has appointed additional field staff under the project. The key LGED staff consists of an Executive Engineer (XEN) in each district, an Upazila Engineer (UE), Assistant Engineer, Community Organizer and a Surveyor, with other supporting staffs at the Upazila. The project has appointed full-time District Sociologist (DS), Assistant Engineer in each district. In this effort, the PMU will be actively assisted by the Social Scientist Cum Resettlement Specialist of MSC and Social Development/Resettlement Specialist of D & S Consultants for land acquisition and resettlement services.

D & SC will provide all kind of the technical services required for preparation and implementation of the TPDP along with monitoring and reporting. The XENs and UEs will coordinate all these activities at the district and Upazila level and liaise with the concerned DCs and Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs). The DSs and COs will directly work with the D&SC professionals and participate in carrying out the process tasks for TPDP preparation and implementation.

The PMU will also set up information processing facility to collate and update the resettlement database to monitor progress in land acquisition and delivery of entitlements with the required number of appropriately qualified persons.

There are outlines in SIMF to implement TPDP which will be followed at the time of implementation. There is no land acquisition or any kind of displacement for improvement of the UZR. The MSC and D&SC will assist LGED to implement the development plan.

### 6.2 Implementation Schedule

LGED considered the output of the Pre-TPDP consultation with tribal people of Jhenaigati and the report on verification of feasibility of the demand of tribal people for their development. LGED planned to construct a Community Centre at the vacant place behind the Bakakura Church (Girza) Primary school. Acquisition of land or any kind of displacement will not be required for construction of these structures. LGED planned to assist the tribal people by providing seven numbers of submersible tube wells and constructing four passenger-sheds at four points along the UZR.

LGED believes that community people (both tribal and mainstream people) will meet in the community centre on different occasions. This will make the bonding between communities stronger.

A Women's Shopping Centre will be constructed at Pachim (West) Bakakura. The women's shopping centre will help tribal women in income generation and enhance facilities of local trading. The Government and NGOs will get a place for providing health services for local people. Tribal people will be able to arrange a voluntary institute for educating tribal children on tribal languages.

Water scarcity in the dry season is severe in the sub-project area. Water does not come out from the normal tube wells and water does not remain in most of the ring wells during dry season. Submersible tube wells may be helpful to collect safe water in dry season. RTIP-II planned to provide eight submersible tube wells at eight locations in the five tribal villages along the UZR. Electricity is available in most of the target villages except in Bakakura and Choto Gozini. Rural Electrification Board has provided electric polls in the Bakakura Villages and connection will be established soon. However, availability of electricity is awaiting and may not be established in Choto Gozni within the project life. A hand-deep tube-well has therefore been proposed in Choto Gozni. A public consultation with community people was arranged at Bakakura School compound on 28 December 2016. Around hundred tribal people attended the Consultation. Tribal peoples from different tribal villages, Members of- Village Councils, local Union Parishads, Church committee and Tribal Peoples Welfare Association attended the consultation. LGED informed the communities in the consultation that installation of submersible tube-wells depends on availability of electricity. The participants informed that supply of electricity reached at Gurucharan-Dudnoi, Bhaluka and Deflai points and electricity will be available very soon in other points. *Village councils confirmed to take responsibility of operation and maintenance of the submersible tube wells.* The locations of the sites for tube-wells as presented in the Table 2 have been agreed with the communities including the types of the tube-wells; submersible water pump and hand-deep tube-well.

<b>Table 2 Plan for Tube-Well Installation under the TPDP for Drinking Water</b>				
Proposed sites for tube well	Chainage (Meter)	Beneficiary tribal households (No.)	Availability of electricity	Type of tube-well
1. Deflai, House of Peter Marak	1550	700	Available	Submersible pump
2. Bhaluka Bazar	2735	330	Available	Submersible pump
3. Bakakura Church School	5825	1200	Available	Submersible pump
4. Dhakai Moor, Shimultali Mosque,	6700	100	Connection in progress	Submersible pump
5. West Bakakura, Women Market Centre	6900	300	Connection in progress	Submersible pump
6. Panbor, House of Haroon or Rashid	8200	250	Available	Submersible pump
7. Dudnoi High School	9375	50	Available	Submersible pump
8. Choto Gozni, Land of Ramala Kubir	-	100	Not available	Hand deep-tube well

Length of the UZR is about 9 km. Both in rainy season and in dry season Passenger sheds will save passengers and passersby from rain and sun. Four passenger-sheds have therefore been planned to construct at four points along the UZR.

During public consultation with local people on 25 July 2016, no demand was raised for construction of safety wall for Gurucharan Dudnoi High School. The School committee submitted an application (dated 30 October, 2016) to RTIP-II for safety wall. The application was recommended by President of Tribal Peoples Welfare Association, Local peoples representatives and people from civil societies. The school is in the tribal people populated area. There are five hundred students with a primary section in the school. The prayer was justified from public consultation with local people and from field visit on 28 December 2016. RTIP-II considered safety of school-going children and decided to construct 119 meter long safety wall with a gate for Gurucharan Dudnoi High School.

**Table 3 Tentative Implementation Schedule of Tribal Peoples Development Plan (TPDP)**

Sl. No.	Action Steps	Tentative time requirement
1.	Social Screening by D&SC	Completed
2.	Consultations and information campaign with community people/ road users with FGD by D&SC	Continuous process
3.	Design/Development of TPDP implementation tools	Completed
4.	Identification of development interventions	Completed
5.	Preparation of TPDP budget	Completed
6.	Approval of Estimate for TPDP civil works	Early May 2017
7.	Preparation of bidding documents and notification for bids	End May 2017
8.	Bid receipt	End June 2017
9.	Bid evaluation complete and signing of contract	End July 2017
7.	Completion of civil works	April 2018
8.	Monitoring and evaluation programs	Continuous process

The Design Consultant has identified sites and confirmed with the communities. Engineering design has also been prepared and LGED is considering implementation of the civil works with a schedule presented in Table 3. All civil works will be completed by April 2018.

### 6.3 Development Budget

Design and estimate for the community Center, Women's Shopping Center, Passenger sheds, submersible/hand-deep tube-wells and safety wall have already been prepared and approved by the Government for construction. Tk.19,248,328.06 has been allocated in the budget to implement the Tribal Peoples Development Plan. The budget is appended below in Table 4.

**Table 4 Budget for Civil Works under the TPDP**

Sl. No.	Description	Quantity	Amount (Taka)
1.	General & site facilities.		20,000.00
2. a)	Construction of Women's Market Section.	01 No.	4,735,465.76
b)	Construction of passenger shed	04 Nos.	2,345,324.80
c)	Construction of R.C.C. frame for Overhead Water Tank	02 Nos.	629,708.42
d)	Improvement of submergible pump (260.00 m)	08 Nos.	2,292,810.48
e)	Construction of tree platform	01 No	25,417.79
f)	Construction of boundary wall (119.00m).	119m	898,633.86
g)	Construction of school gate.	01 No.	41,680.96
h)	Construction of Bakakura Community Center.	01 No.	7,947,206.20
i)	Construction of C.C. & HBB paved works for community centre and for the women market		297,679.79
3.	Environmental enhancement work.		14,400.00
	Grand Total (Taka)=		19,248,328.06
In word: Total Taka One core ninety-two lakh forty eight thousand three hundred twenty eight and paisa six only.			
Source: D&SC, Region-1, Detailed Engineering Design and Estimate, 24 April 2017			

## **4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

LGED will set up an internal monitoring system to report quarterly involving the Upazila Engineer at the Upazila level and the Executive Engineer at the district level. The District Sociologists will primarily be responsible for collection of monitoring data on implementation of TPDP and gender actions in the process. The project Management Support Consultant team will include a senior, experienced Social Scientist who will prepare six-monthly reports on monitoring of implementation of TPDP.

The LGED PMU will be responsible for monitoring, reporting and evaluation, including the design of the M&E system. Independent reviews of the LGED implementation of TPDP will be carried out at regular intervals through the RTIP-II integrated performance audit procedure. The timing of these independent audits, and the tasks of the auditor for each audit, will be done annually or as determined from time-to-time based on the status of implementation of the Project Work Plan. This will provide timely feedback on the effectiveness of the planning and implementation. It will generate prompt feedback on problems and issues to be addressed by the Project. An independent impact evaluation will be carried out on developed items, the socio-economic impact of the Project on the tribal people, and the achievement of the social development goals as well as lessons for future projects. LGED will contract with local consultants to carry out the independent impact evaluation. All IPAC reports including supervision of TPDP implementation will be shared with the Bank.

### **4.1 Monitoring Arrangement**

Monitoring is the process of regular observation, in respect of that the close monitoring ensures the proper implementation of TPDP. The MSC will assist LGED to set up a system to monitor, report on progress and performance in implementation activities. Independent reviews of the LGED implementation process of TPDP will be carried out at regular intervals through the RTIP-II Integrated Performance Audit (IPA) procedure.

The District Sociologists are primarily responsible for collection of monitoring data on implementation of TPDP. The project Management Support Consultant team will include a senior, experienced Social Scientist who will prepare six-monthly reports on monitoring of implementation of TPDP.

### **4.2 Independent External Monitoring**

The primary objectives of independent performance auditing of project are to review the efficacy of internal monitoring, and design and conduct periodic third party monitoring and provide feedback to LGED and the World Bank on improvement of the measures being

applied and enhancement of the implementation process. These audits are independent of TPDP but will also cover pertinent issues on implementation and identify the problems to be addressed by LGED.

### **4.3 Reporting Requirements**

The PMU shall prepare and send status reports to the WB on TPDP implementation periodically and a Final Progress Report upon completion of the plan. LGED, MSC and D&SC will assist PMU in preparation of these reports.

During subproject implementation, LGED will establish a monthly monitoring system involving LGED staff at the sub-project Upazila. The Resettlement Specialist assisted by Sociologist shall prepare monthly progress reports on all aspects of resettlement operations.

The Resettlement Specialist of the MSC will conduct periodic reviews and supervision missions during the implementation stage and will report to LGED on the progress of all aspects of resettlement activities. It is understood that a post-evaluation of TPDP activities will be carried out by the WB to assess the impact and the efficacy of the TPDP policy.

### ***Annexure- 1:Pre- TPDP Consultation Proceedings***

Date : July, 25, 2016 Venue: Bakakura Girza School compound, Bakakura, Jhenaigati

RTIP-II with the assistance of LGED, Sherpur arranged a Pre- TPDP consultation with the local tribal people at Bakakura Church Primary School on 25 July 2016. The consultation holds in two stages. At the first stage local prominent persons and local people discussed on impact of the UZR on socio-economy of Jhenaigati, demand of local people for development. At the second stage two Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were conducted with only tribal people.

Mr. Vaskar Kanti Choudhury, Executive Engineer, LGED, Sherpur, Mr. Md. Akhtar Zaman- Senior Social Development Consultant, The World Bank, Dhaka Office, Mr. Md. Kabirul Islam, Senior Sociologist, RTIP-II, Mr. Md. Abdul Gafur & Mr. Mynul Islam, Resettlement Specialist, D&S Consultant, RTIP-II, Mr. Navesh Khokshi, Chairman- Tribal People's Welfare Association, Jhenaigati, Ms. Amena Khatun, Manager BRAC, Jhenaigati, Mr. Ayub Ali Forsha, Chairman, Nalkura UP, Mr. Jahangir Ali and Mr. Hazrat Ali UP member, Mr. Abdul Jalil, Ex-UP Member Kangsha UP were present at the first stage of public consultation. Different Media persons and NGO representatives attended the consultation. About eight hundred tribal people participated in the consultation. 557 people signed in the attendance sheet. Among the signatories 69% female and 31% male. News of the public consultation published in different local news paper with importance.



Part of the participants at Pre- TPDP consultation with local tribal people

At the second stage of consultation two FGDs were conducted with only tribal peoples. The FGDs were facilitated by Social Development & RAP implementation Specialists of two regions of RTIP-II. Tribal people discussed themselves on emergencies for their socio-economic development. The FGDs were free and right of each participants to take part in discussion of FGD was ensured.



Tribal community people participated in Focus Group Discussion

Participants of the consultation asked to explain impacts of the UZR. Impacts of the UZR and expectation of tribal peoples expressed in the consultation as follows:

### Impacts of the UZR

- The road built 36 years ago as Kutcha (Muddy) road. It was narrow and motorized vehicle could not run on the road. In the wet season it was very tough to use the road. Development of this road was their long time demand.
- The UZR is still under construction. Only brick soling has been completed. Battery operated bikes are carrying passengers and goods. Participants reported at present distance with Upazila reduced 4 to 5Km.
- Before construction of the road they have to go to the UpazilaSadar on foot and it took 1.5 hour. Now they go to the Sadar by battery operated bikes which take 15 to20 minutes.
- Health services increased. Pregnant women and other sick persons could not go to the Health Complex due to distance, roughness of the road and absent of motorized vehicles. Now they can visit Upazila Health Complex or Specialist Physicians when they need.
- Trouble to attend educational institutes reduced. Student can attend educational institutes within short time using low cost vehicles. Attendances of student in the educational institutes do not reduce even in the wet season. At present rate of literate persons is 85%. It is expected that this will increase rapidly.
- Agriculturists could not carry their products directly to the wholesale market. This road has opened the scope to carry their products directly to the wholesale market.
- As timber is available in this area, a good number of tribal people engage in wooden craftsmanship. Now scope for marketing their products has widened.

### Demand of local tribal people to maximize impacts of the UZR

- Construct passengers shed in the important palaces of the UZR like in Dhakaia Moor, Pan Bor, Bakakura Bazar, Doodnoi,Deflai etc. The participants proposed for at least four shops for tribal peoples with toilet facilities in the passengers shed.
- Sufficient deep tube wells/submersible tube wells for the five tribal villages by the side of the UZR
- Resolving water logging problems in different places.



- Renovation and expanding the present Community center. This will help to meet local people in different occasions and medical services from government or NGOs will be increased. .
- Constructing Women Center for tribal people at BakakuraBazar.
- Making arrangement with PDB or REB for electric supply.

### Verifying feasibility of the demands of tribal people

A list of priority prepared from the Pre-TPDP consultation with tribal people of Jhenaigati. Social Development & RAP implementation Specialists of two Regions of RTIP-II Md. Abdul Gafur and Mohammad Mynul Islam visited the tribal people populated villages of Jhenaigati on 17 August, 2016. Mr. NoveshKhokshi, Chairman Tribal People Welfare Association, Jhenaigati, local UP Members and prominent tribal people were with the team during visit to the tribal villages and other spots.

#### i. GurocharanDudnoi

The UZR connected with KaruaNatun Bazar road at GurocharanDudnoi. GurocharanDudnai High School is at the junction of the UZR and KaruaNatun Bazar road. Number of students of the High school is 450.



The UZR touchesKaruaNatun Bazar Road at GurucharanDudnoi



Ending point of the UZR at GurucharanDudnoi

Scarcity of water remains in the area. Water is not available in dry season from tube wells. Local people of **GurucharanDudnoi** demanded submersible tube wells. But electricity is not available in the village. Electricity may reach the village as authority provided electric polls in the village.

Tribal People demanded Passenger shed in this place. The junction is a place of public gathering.

## ii. ChottoGozni

The village is not by the side of the UZR but it is by the side of a RTIP- II RPM road. Scarcity of safe water is severe in this village. There are five ring wells for 110 Garo Households in this village. The wells are only source of water for the people of ChottoGozni.



Tribal people of ChottoGazani collect water from these two wells

The team observed the wells. The wells are forty to fifty feet deep. At present water height in the wells are about two feet. Some of the wells are unhygienic. Local people reported water is available in the wells for six to seven months in the year. From two to three months they have to collect safe water from 2.00 to 2.5 mile (1km= 0.6 mile) distance. Villagers wanted 2- 3 submersible tube wells for ChottoGozni. But electricity is not available in the village. Electricity may reach the village as authority provided electric polls in the village.

## iii. Panbor

A village road to Dhanshail crossed the UZR at Panbor. It is a place of public gathering. Scarcity of water remains in the area. Sufficient water is not available in dry season from tube wells. Tribal people want Passenger shed with shops and Submersible tube well for Panbor village.



Dhanshail road touches the UZR at Panbor



#### iv. Dhakai Moor

Village road to ChottoGozni crossed the UZR at Panbor. It is a place of public gathering. After construction of the UZR the place will be highly important.

Scarcity of water remains in the area. Sufficient water is not available in dry season from tube wells. Tribal people want Passenger shed with shops and Submersible tube well for Panbor village.



ChottoGazani Road touches the UZR at Dhakai Moor

#### v. Bakakura

Mainly local tribal children studies at BakakuraGirza Primary school . There is a Church, one Primary School and a community center in 2.5 acres of land at Bakakura by the side of the UZR. The Community Center is about 50 feet x 22 feet corrugated tin shed single room house. Participants of the consultation reported people from all religions meet here in different occasion. Health service is provided by different NGOs time to time. There are sufficient vacant places. Tribal people wanted a building for community center. If new building is not possible they want renovation of the community center.



Bakakura Bazar



The UZR at Bakakura Bazar Moor

There is a tube well in the Girza school compound. In the dry season it becomes hard to collect water from the tube well. Local tribal people wanted a submersible tube well for the school.

Tribal women wanted women's shopping centre at Bakakura Bazar. There are khas (Government) lands at the bazaar but the lands are occupied by people from mainstream population. If place is available women's shopping centre may be arranged at Bakakura Bazar.

Bakakura Bazar moor is very busy place. Local people reported there are khas lands by the side of the UZR at Bakakura Bazar Moor. In this place a Passenger shed with 4 to 6 shops may be constructed if place is not available for Women's Shopping Center in Bakakura Bazar.

**Annexure-2: Tribal Peoples in Project Area**

**Region-1**

SL. No.	Name of District	Name of Upazila	H/H	Population			Ethnic Population in Main Group									
				Both	Male	Female	Garo	Barmon	Coach	Chakma	Marma	Hajong	Saw tal	Orao	other s	
1.	Gazipur	Kaliakoir	1463	6244	3098	3146	100	3150	2463	0	0	0	0	0	531	20195
2.	Gazipur	Sreepur	458	1851	969	882	230	919	258	0	0	0	0	0	444	6011
3.	Dhaka	Dhamrai	11	249	137	112	3	0	0	9	210	0	0	0	27	758
4.	Dhaka	Nawabganj	126	598	286	312	33	0	0	7	36	0	0	0	522	1920
5.	Jamalpur	Sadar	143	550	286	264	209	189	21	0	0	0	0	0	131	1793
6.	Jamalpur	Islampur	42	163	95	68	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	531
7.	Jamalpur	Melandaha	30	139	72	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
8.	Kishoreganj	Karimganj	3	8	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	27
9.	Kishoreganj	Tarail	4	11	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
10.	Manikganj	Ghior	57	319	169	150	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	315	1014
11.	Manikganj	Harirampur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Mymensingh	Fulbaria	491	1934	959	975	877	602	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	6293
13.	Mymensingh	Gaforgaon	545	2410	1169	1241	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2387	7775
14.	Narayanganj	Rupganj	13	44	33	11	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	17	145
15.	Netrokona	Kalmakanda	2784	11613	5729	5884	8231	4	0	0	0	3172	0	0	206	37623
16.	Netrokona	Sadar	83	342	169	173	56	88	0	0	0	17	0	0	181	1109
17.	Sherpur	Nakla	10	26	13	13	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	49
18.	Sherpur	Jhenaigati	1530	5931	2981	2950	3040	659	1414	0	0	0	0	0	818	12515
19.	Tangail	Dhanbari	12	49	23	26	4	14	-	0	0	0	0	0	31	98
20.	Tangail	Ghatail	966	3812	1921	1891	44	1204	2341	0	0	0	0	0	333	10244
21.	Tangail	Kalihati	5	16	6	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27
22.	Tangail	Mirjapur	235	926	471	455	-	440	409	0	0	0	0	0	77	2481
23.	Tangail	Sakhipur	972	3946	1971	1975	26	1235	2544	0	0	0	0	0	141	10668
24.	Pabna	Faridpur	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
25.	Sirajganj	Kazipur	2	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11
26.	Sirajganj	Raiganj	2240	9664	4687	4977	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	1021	8086	18169
27.	Sirajganj	Ullapara	72	272	138	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	482
Sub Total			12299	51125	25396	12436	3139	8530	9450	36	258	3189	557	1021	9783	140287

## Region-2

SL. No.	Name of District	Name of Upazila	H/H	Population			Ethnic Population in Main Group											
				Both	Male	Female	Gar o	Bor mon	Kh asia	Coach	Cha kma	Tri pura	Marma	Hajong	Saw tal	Orao	Others	
1.	Sunamgonj	Chattak	88	452	243	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	1391
2.	Sunamgonj	Dera i	12	48	27	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
3.	Sylhet	Balagonj	02	09	03	06	0	0	0	0	0	0	09	0	0	0	0	29
4.	Sylhet	Biswanath	11	70	44	26	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	221
5.	Sylhet	Kanaighat	47	249	137	112	174	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	794
6.	Habigonj	Ajmirigonj	07	38	23	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	121
7.	Chittagong	Lohagora	05	23	08	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	04	0	0	0	04	74
8.	Chittagong	Patiya	49	174	122	52	0	0	0	0	62	03	80	0	0	0	29	571
9.	Chittagong	Rangunia	986	4125	2080	2045	0	0	0	0	591	20	2526	0	0	0	988	13361
10.	Brahmanbaria	Bancharampur	03	18	09	09	0	0	0	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	17	57
11.	Brahmanbaria	Kasba	01	05	01	04	0	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
12.	Brahmanbaria	Nabinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Comilla	Chouddagram	09	33	17	16	0	0	0	10	0	13	01	0	0	0	09	108
14.	Chandpur	Hajigonj	01	02	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	0	0	0	0	07
15.	Noakhali	Sadar	34	126	57	69	0	0	0	0	66	03	0	0	0	0	57	412
16.	Lksmipur	Ramgoti	11	38	21	17	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	24	125
Total			1266	5410	2794	2616	195	0	65	10	754	39	3021	0	0	0	1225	17395

### Annexure-3: Action Plan for TPD Implementation

Major Tasks	September/16				October/16				November/16				December/16				January/17				February/17				March/17				April 17				May 17				June 17				July 17			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
Community Centre& Women’s Corner																																												
Design & Estimate																																												
Budget and approval																																												
Tender invitation																																												
Tender award																																												
Construction																																												
Passenger Shed																																												
Design & Estimate																																												
Budget and approval																																												
Tender invitation																																												
Tender award																																												
Construction																																												
Tube wells																																												
Design & Estimate																																												
Budget and approval																																												
Tender invitation																																												
Tender award																																												
Installation																																												

## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

BC	Bitumen Carpeting
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CO	Community Organizer
CUL	Compensation-Under-Law
D&SC	Design and Supervision Consultancy
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DF	Department of Forest
DS	Design and Supervision/District Sociologist
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GCM	Growth Centre Market
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Agency
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan
JIV	Joint Inventory Verification
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MMC	Market Management Committee
MS	Management Support
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OP	Operational Policy
OP 4.10	Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples
OP 4.12	Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement
PAP	Project Affected Person
PBMC	Performance-Based Maintenance Contract
PD	Project Director
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PWD	Public Works Department



SRAP	Social and Resettlement Action Plan
RP	Resettlement Plan
RTIP-I	Rural Transport Improvement Project-I
SCC	Suggestion and Complaints Committee
SCM	Suggestion and Complaints Mechanism
SIMF	Social Impact Management Framework
UE	Upazila Engineer
UNR	Union Road
UP	Union Parishad
UZR	Upazila Road
WB	World Bank
WMS	Women's Market Sections
XEN	Executive Engineer