

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 450.37 km Upazila Roads (UZR), 410.89 km Union Roads (UNR), carry out Rehabilitation & Periodic Maintenances (RPM) of 4000.85 km UZR and UNRs, improve 37 Growth Center Markets (GCM), develop 10 River Jetties and maintain 445.07 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.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.

1.3. 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 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	Coach	Barmon	Marma	Hajong		
1	Netrokona	Kalmakanda	8231	-	-	-	3172	11,403	271912
2	Tangail	Ghatail	0	2341	1204	0	0	3,545	417939
		Mirjapur	0	409	0	0	0	409	407781
		Sakhipur	0	2544	1235	0	0	3,779	277685
3	Gazipur	Kaliakoir	0	2463	3150	0	0	5,613	483308
		Sreepur	0	258	919	0	0	1,177	492792
4	Sherpur	Jhenaigati	3040	0	659	0	0	3,699	160452
5	Mymensingh	Fulpur	877	0	602	0	0	1,479	448467
6	Chittagong	Rangunia	0	0	0	2526	0	2,526	339004
Total			12,148	8,015	7,769	2,526	3,172	33,630	32,99,340

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 tribal 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-Garo branch 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 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-Rajbonghi)

Koch–Rajbongshi community (also known as *Kochrajbongshi* and *Koch Bihari*) is an tribal 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.

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.

2.2. 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 Bakakurta 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.

2.3 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 World Bank Policy on Tribal Peoples

The World Bank policy on tribal peoples requires that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Tribal Peoples. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Tribal Peoples. Such Bank-financed projects include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Tribal 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 Tribal Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive.

The term "Tribal 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 tribal 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 tribal language, often different from official language of the country/ region.

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

3.2 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 TPs 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 Tribal Peoples Plan. The framework provides guidance for social screening and preparation of Tribal/Tribal Peoples Plan when tribal peoples are among the beneficiaries and /or affected persons.

3.3 Project Tribal Peoples Plan

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 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

4.1 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 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 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 Process

5.1.1. 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.

5.1.2. 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.

5.1.3. 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.

Table 2 Plan for Tube-Well Installation under the TPDP for Drinking Water				
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			

7. 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.

7.1 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.

7.2 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.

7.3 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. NaveshKhokshi, 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 Upazila Sadar on foot and it took 1.5 hour. Now they go to the Sadar by battery operated bikes which take 15 to 20 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 Bakakura Bazar.
- 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. Novesh Khokshi, 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. Gurocharan Dudnoi

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



The UZR touches KaruaNatun Bazar Road at Gurucharan Dudnoi



Ending point of the UZR at Gurucharan Dudnoi

Scarcity of water remains in the area. Water is not available in dry season from tube wells. Local people of Gurucharan Dudnoi 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. Chotto Gozni

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 Chotto Gozni.



Tribal people of Chotto Gazani 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 Chotto Gozni. 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 Chotto Gozni 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 Bakakura Girza 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	Garos	Barmons	Coachs	Chakmas	Marmas	Hajongs	Sawtals	Oraos	Others	
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	Garos	Bormons	Kharias	Coachs	Chakmas	Tripuras	Marma	Hajongs	Sawtals	Oraos	Others	
1.	Sunamgonj	Chattak	88	452	243	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	1391
2.	Sunamgonj	Dera	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.	Laxmipur	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 TPDP 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									
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
TP	Tribal Peoples
TPP	Tribal 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 Tribal 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