

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Report

PUBLIC

Document Stage: Draft for Consultation
Project Number: 55201-001
November 2025

Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project

Construction/Improvement of 5 Nos. Road; and Construction of 2 Nos. RCC Bridge under Bhederganj Pourashava, District- Shariatpur

Package no. e-GP/CTCRP/ BHED/DR-01+BR-01

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of November 2025)

Currency unit	–	taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.00825
\$1.00	=	Tk 122.19

ABBREVIATIONS

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY 2025 ends on 30 June 2025.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

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

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

B. Project Description

3. The project will be aligned with the following impacts: higher and sustainable growth trajectories achieved in the face of the various weather-related natural hazards and risk and improved livability of coastal towns.² The outcome of the project will be climate and disaster resilience of coastal towns strengthened including benefiting the poor and women. The project directly supports to achieve project outcomes through three outputs.

4. **Output 1: Municipal infrastructure for resilience improved.** Municipal infrastructure will include (i) elderly people, women, children, and persons with disability friendly cyclone shelters; (ii) 240 kms emergency access drains including bridges and culverts which are critical for accessing emergency services; (iii) 272 kms of storm water drains constructed for improved flood control; (iv) water supply and sanitation services for unserved (or underserved) core urban areas and slum areas; (v) seven integrated solid waste management facilities; and (vi) slum improvement programs for basic service improvement implemented in each pourashava following poverty reduction action plan.

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

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

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

6. **Output 3: Institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness strengthened.** Output 3 includes (i) capacity of LGED and *pourashavas* strengthened to undertake climate and disaster risk assessment to inform the formulation and update urban development plans; and enforcement of development control regulations that factor in natural hazards considerations; (ii) knowledge and capacity of LGED and *pourashavas* on NbS and green solution application developed; (iii) municipal governance, and sustainable service delivery improved; and (iv) public awareness, behavior change, and community mobilization enhanced in light of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and recent severe cyclones.

7. The proposed CTCRP is to be implemented in 22 *pourashavas* or urban local bodies (ULBs). District-wise location of the towns is summarized in Table 1.

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

District	Town (<i>Pourashava</i>)	District	Town (<i>Pourashava</i>)
1. Barisal	1. Bakerganj	5. Bhola	1. Charfassion
	2. Mehendiganj		2. Lalmohan
	3. Banaripara		3. Borhanuddin
	4. Muladi	6. Jhalokathi	4. Jhalokathi
	5. Gouranadi		5. Nalchity
2. Bagerhat	6. Bagerhat	7. Satkhira	6. Kalaroa
	7. Morelganj	8. Khulna	7. Paikgacha
3. Patuakhali	8. Patuakhali		9. Pirojpur
	9. Kuakata	10. Barguna	9. Swarupkathi
4. Shariatpur	10. Zanjira	10. Barguna	10. Patharghata
	11. Bhedarganj		11. Betagi

8. This Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary Resettlement Due Diligence Report has been prepared for the proposed construction of reinforced cement concrete (RCC) drains totaling 1,103 meters, and one bridge under Bhedarganj *Pourashava*. The proposed RCC drains, and bridge will be developed within the existing rights-of-way on land owned by the *Pourashava*, thereby avoiding any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts. The subprojects will be implemented under the Climate Resilient Towns and Critical Infrastructure Improvement Project (CTCRP) by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED). The improvement of roads, drainage systems, and bridge infrastructure is expected to generate multiple quantifiable socioeconomic benefits for the local population. Further details of the subproject components are presented in Table 02.

Table 2: Details of Proposed Drains

SL NO.	Name of Drains	Length (m)	Drain Type	Details of Land Ownership
1.	Construction of RCC Drain from Bhedarganj-Damudda Road to H/O Sowrab Kha (Ch. 0+000km to Ch. 0+372km), Total Length, L= 372m.	372.00	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
2.	Construction of Drain from Bhedarganj-Damudda Road to Bhedarganj-Sokipur via Ma Plaza (Ch.0+000km to Ch.0+250km), Link: -01 (Ch.0+000km to Ch. 0+075km), Total Length, L= 325m.	325.00	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
3.	Construction of RCC Drain from Bhedarganj-Shariatpur Road to H/O Shadat Bari (Ch. 0+000km to Ch. 0+406km), Total Length, L= 406m	406.00	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
	Environmental Mitigation			
Total		1103.00 m		

Details of Proposed Bridge:

SL NO.	Name of Bridge	Length (m)	Bridge Type	Details of Land Ownership
1.	Construction of 16.0m RCC Girder Bridge over the canal near H/O Haji Nijamuddin,(Wardno-5);Bhedarganj Pourashava, Shariatpur.	16.00 m	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
	Environmental Mitigation			
Total		16.00 m		

C. Scope of Due Diligence Report

9. This due diligence report (DDR) is prepared for the proposed construction work of 03 Drains and 01 Girder Bridge in Bhedargonji Pourashava. The report is prepared based on the available Detailed design and the Sub Project Appraisal Report (SPAR) prepared for this project and relevant sections of the Capacity Development Technical Assistance (CDTA) Report; discussions with related stakeholders and PIU/Pourashava authorities and consultation with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) personnel.

10. Social safeguards due diligence has been conducted to examine the land acquisition and resettlement issues in detail based on the Detail design and information, aligned with Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS), 2009. All construction work will use Pourashava land, no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified as the proposed land is free from any encumbrances.

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

12. The DDR will be updated during design verification by the contractor, in case of any design or alignment change. The updated document will be submitted to ADB for clearance, prior to start of construction. The Executive Engineer of the concerned Pourashava will be

the focal person for all social safeguard related issues. The draft DDR will be reviewed and disclosed on MLGRDC, LGED and ADB websites.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. About the Project Area

13. According to the Master Plan of Bhedarganj Pourashava, 2011-2031, the Bhedarganj Pourashava is located in the Bhedarganj Upazila under Shariatpur district, between 23008' and 23024' north latitudes and between 90023' and 90036' east longitudes. The Pourashava is located in the south-central part of Bangladesh and about 160 km (through Maowa) away from Dhaka City and 15 km away from the Shariatpur district headquarters. The Bhedarganj Pourashava was established in the year 1997 and jurisdicted by Bhedarganj Upazila in Shariatpur district. Bhedarganj is a "B" category Pourashava with an area of 2.27 sq. km including 05 Mouzas and 09 Wards. Among the nine Wards, Ward number 03 has occupied the largest area which is 91.17 acres and Ward number 02 is the smallest (34.45 acres). Bhedarganj Pourashava is bounded by Damudya Upazila to the south, Shariatpur Sadar to the west, Naria Upazila to the north, the Padma to the northeast and the Meghna River to the east. A branch of the Padma River named Boira flows on the eastern part from north to south of the Pourashava. In the Pourashava, Ward numbers 02, 07, and 08 are comparatively more developed than other Wards. The location map of Bhedarganj Pourashava concerning national and regional location is given in Figure 1. Most of the areas are surrounded by rivers and adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, natural disasters are rampant in the district every year, leading to increased suffering of the inhabitants. Adding to this, the climate change effect has sped up the frequency of natural disasters like cyclones, tidal surges, excessive rainfall, rising temperature, increased salinity, landslides, erosion of riverbanks, thunderstorms, etc. These cause difficulties for the community people, especially those living in impoverished conditions, often disrupting communication and hampering people's daily activities.

14. According to the Master Plan of Bhedarganj Pourashava, 2011-2031, Muslims are the major religious group (92.27%) followed by Hindus (7.28%). No Buddhists, Christians and Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects, and Communities (TMRESC) households are within the Pourashava. The main sources of income of households in the Pourashava are business (52.7%) followed by agriculture (23.6%), employment (4.5%), skilled labor (11.8%), and non-skilled labor (5.5%). Apart from this, there are other occupations like public or private service, informal sector work, rickshaw/van puller, teaching, skilled and unskilled labor, handicrafts, etc. The unskilled laborers are rickshaw and van pullers accounting for 5.5% of the total occupational group. The main occupation ranges from government officers, government employees, teachers, farmers, small businesses, and labor (skilled and unskilled). 60% of households earn Tk. 12000.00 and above compared to 40% within Tk. 9001.00-12000.00 per month. In the Pourashava, the dominant income group is Tk. 9001.00-12000.00 (57.3%) and Tk. 6001.00- 9000.00 (15.5%). The average monthly income among the households is Tk. 13500.00 in Ward No. 6, Tk. 13167.00 in Ward No. 2 and Tk. 12800.00 in Ward No. 1. The Average income of the households is Tk. 11639.00. Households living in Ward No. 5 earn the lowest (Tk. 9714.00) among all the Wards in the Pourashava. In the Pourashava, about 98% of structures/houses are being occupied by the owner and 2% rented. Rented houses are found in the Ward No. 7 and 8. The highest number of rented houses is in Ward No. 8 (11.1%). Houses of the Ward No. 1 to Ward No. 6 and 9 are being occupied by the owners.

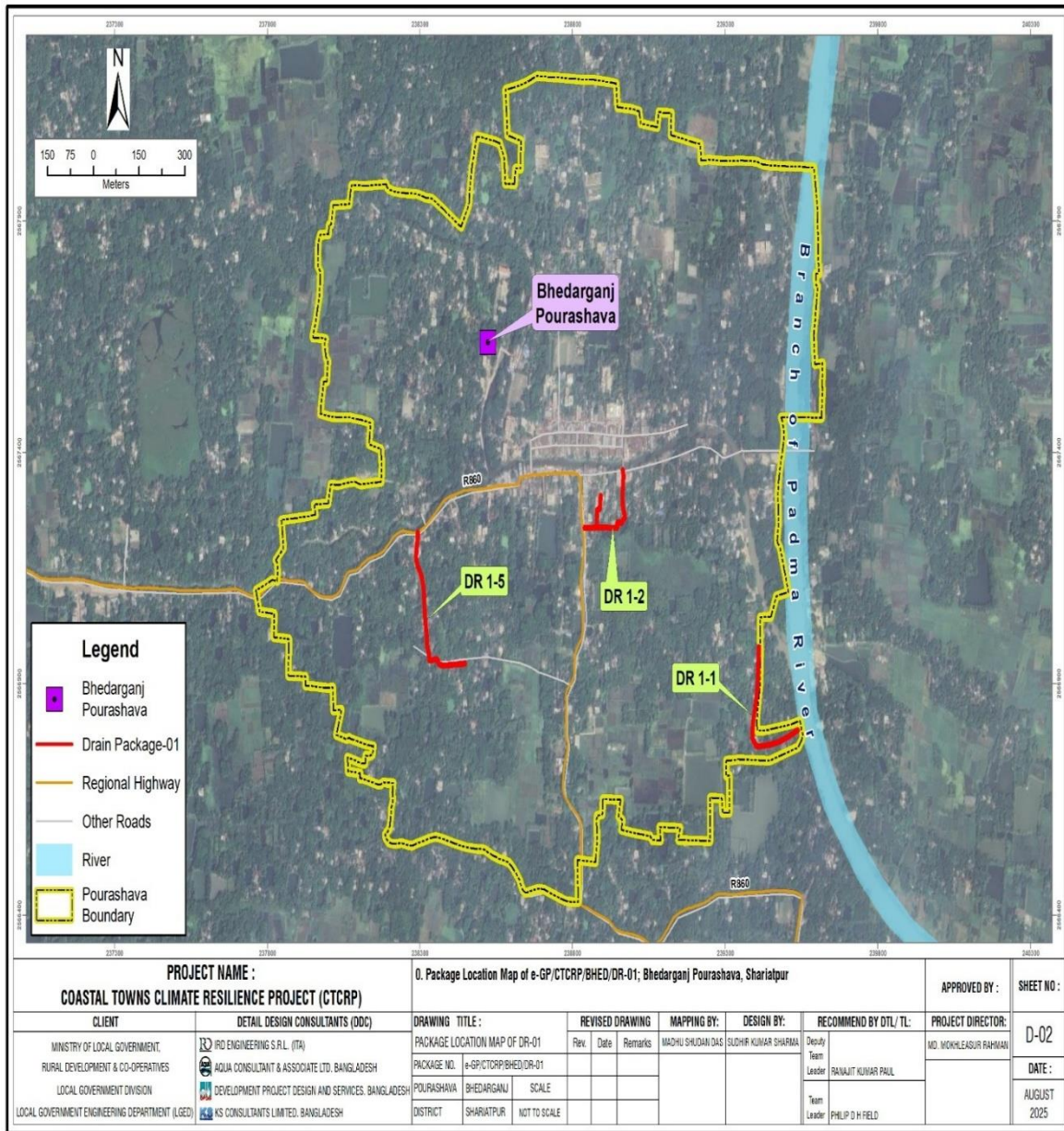
B. Location of the Site

15. The proposed alignments for the drains under Bhedarganj *Pourashava*, District: Shariatpur are located within the *Pourashava* area, which are mostly within urban and semi urban areas. Selection of drains has followed the criteria included in Volume -4 of PPTA and Appendix 1 of Project Administration Manual Table 1 according to the scoring matrices for scheme prioritization.

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

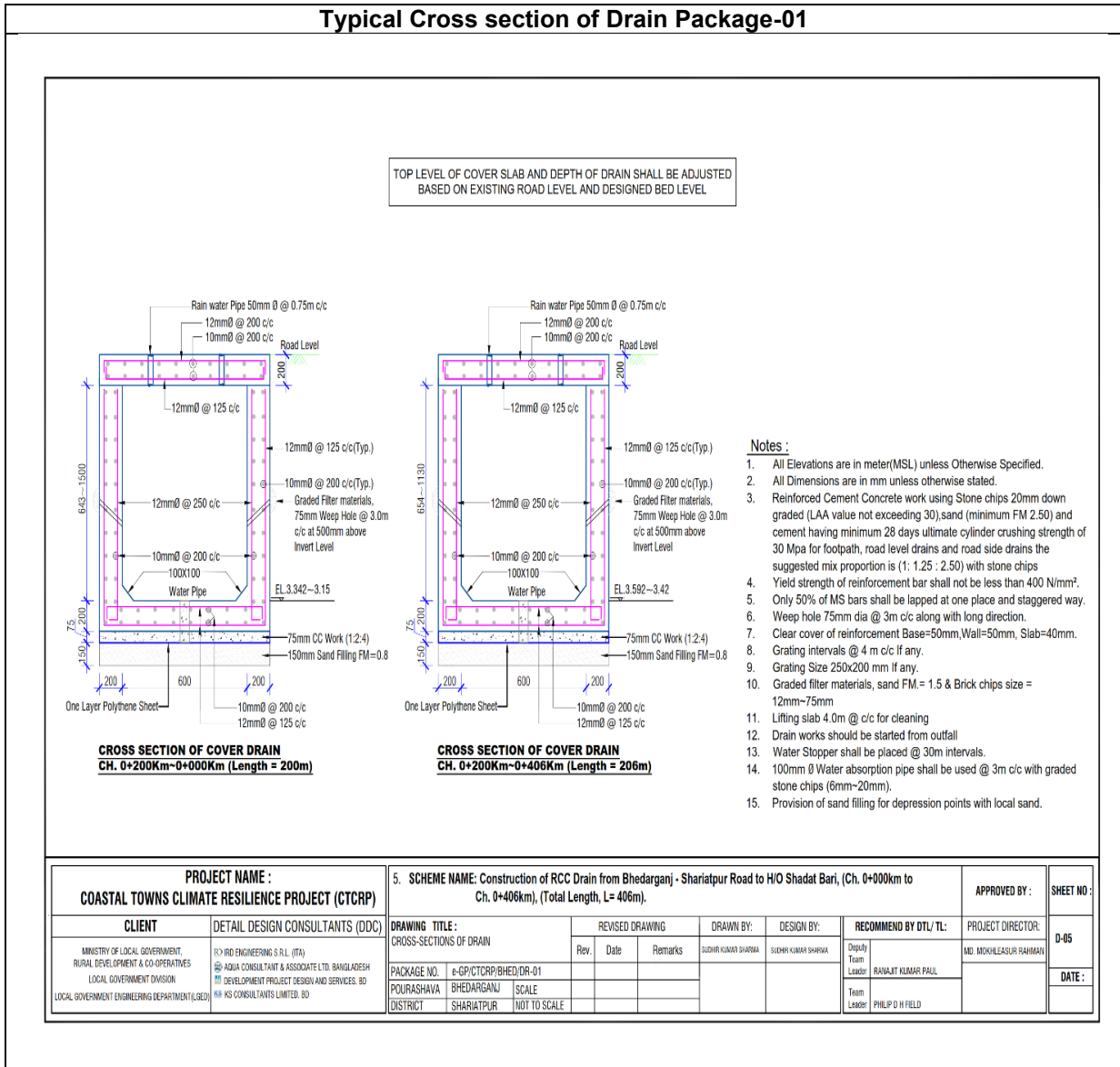
17. The total length of the proposed drains is 1,103.00 meters. These drains are planned to mitigate waterlogging issues and improve overall urban infrastructure facilities. The locations of the proposed drains are presented in Figures 01 and 02. Figure 03 illustrates the location of the proposed bridge, while Figure 04 shows the typical cross-section and site plan of the proposed drainage system, including the areas where the drains and bridge will be constructed or improved.

Figure 1: Location Map of Drains

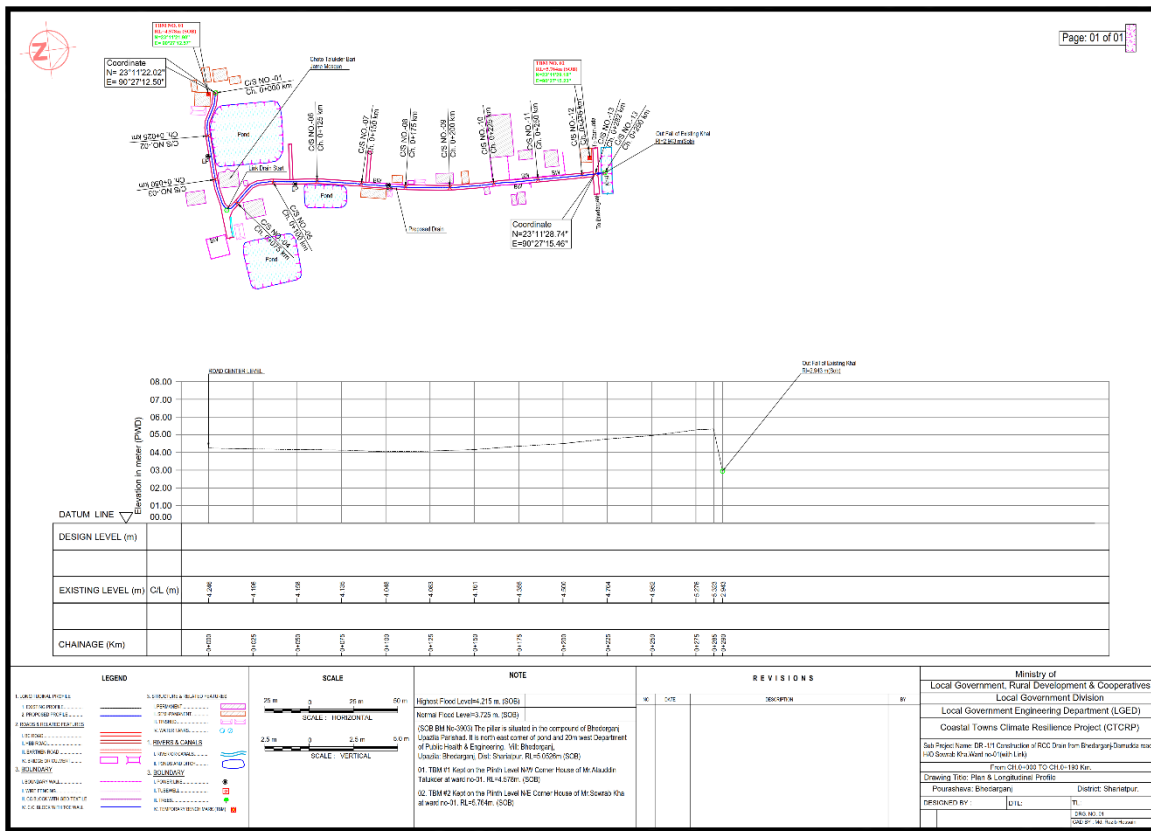


PROJECT NAME : COASTAL TOWNS CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT (CTCRP)		0. Package Location Map of e-GP/CTCRP/BHED/DR-01; Bhedarganj Pourashava, Shariatpur				APPROVED BY :	SHEET NO :
CLIENT MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATIVES LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (LGED)	DETAIL DESIGN CONSULTANTS (DDC) IRD ENGINEERING S.R.L. (ITA) AQUA CONSULTANT & ASSOCIATE LTD. BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DESIGN AND SERVICES. BANGLADESH KS CONSULTANTS LIMITED. BANGLADESH	DRAWING TITLE : PACKAGE LOCATION MAP OF DR-01 PACKAGE NO. e-GP/CTCRP/BHED/DR-01 POURASHAVA BHEDARGANJ SCALE DISTRICT SHARIATPUR NOT TO SCALE	REVISED DRAWING Rev. Date Remarks	MAPPING BY: MADHU SHUKLAN DAS	DESIGN BY: SUDHIR KUNJAR SHARMA	RECOMMEND BY DTL/ TL: RANAJIT KUNJAR PAUL Team Leader PHILIP D H FIELD	PROJECT DIRECTOR: MD. MOHLEASUR RAHMAN DATE: AUGUST 2025
						APPROVED BY :	SHEET NO : D-02

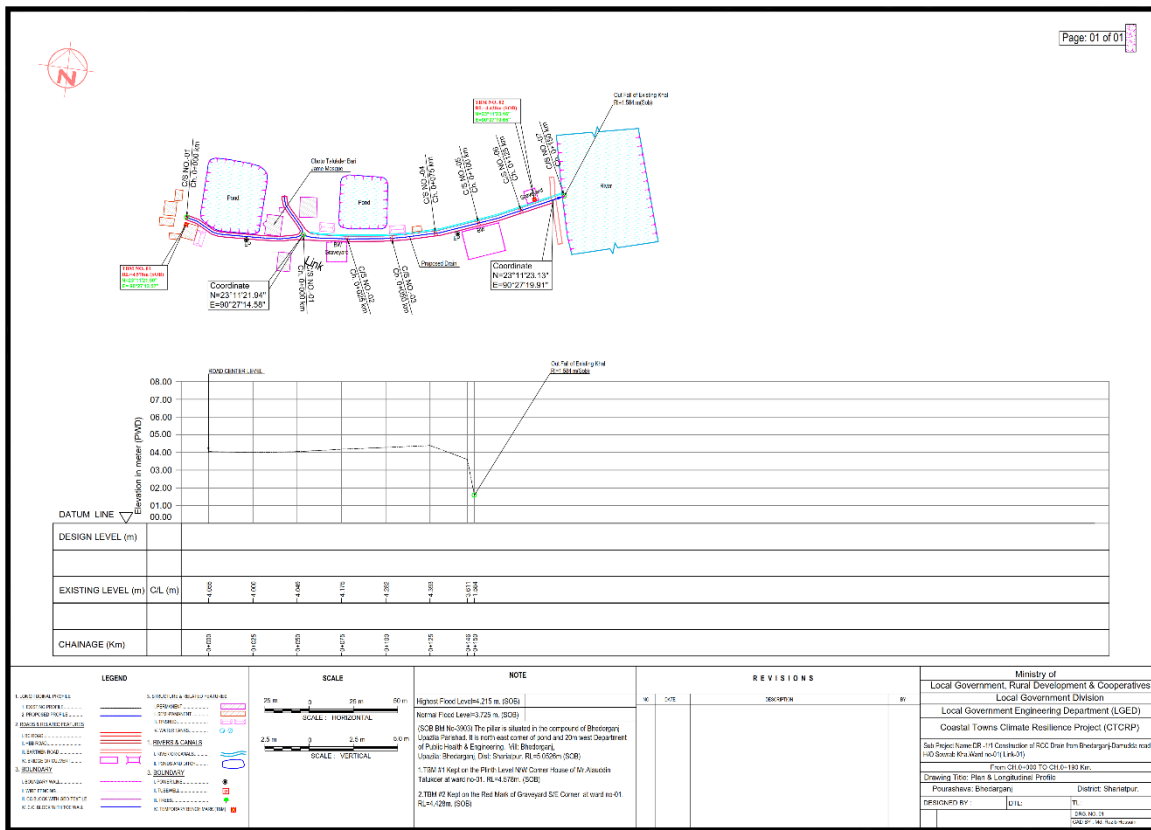
Figure 3: Typical Cross section of Drain and Topographic Site Plan



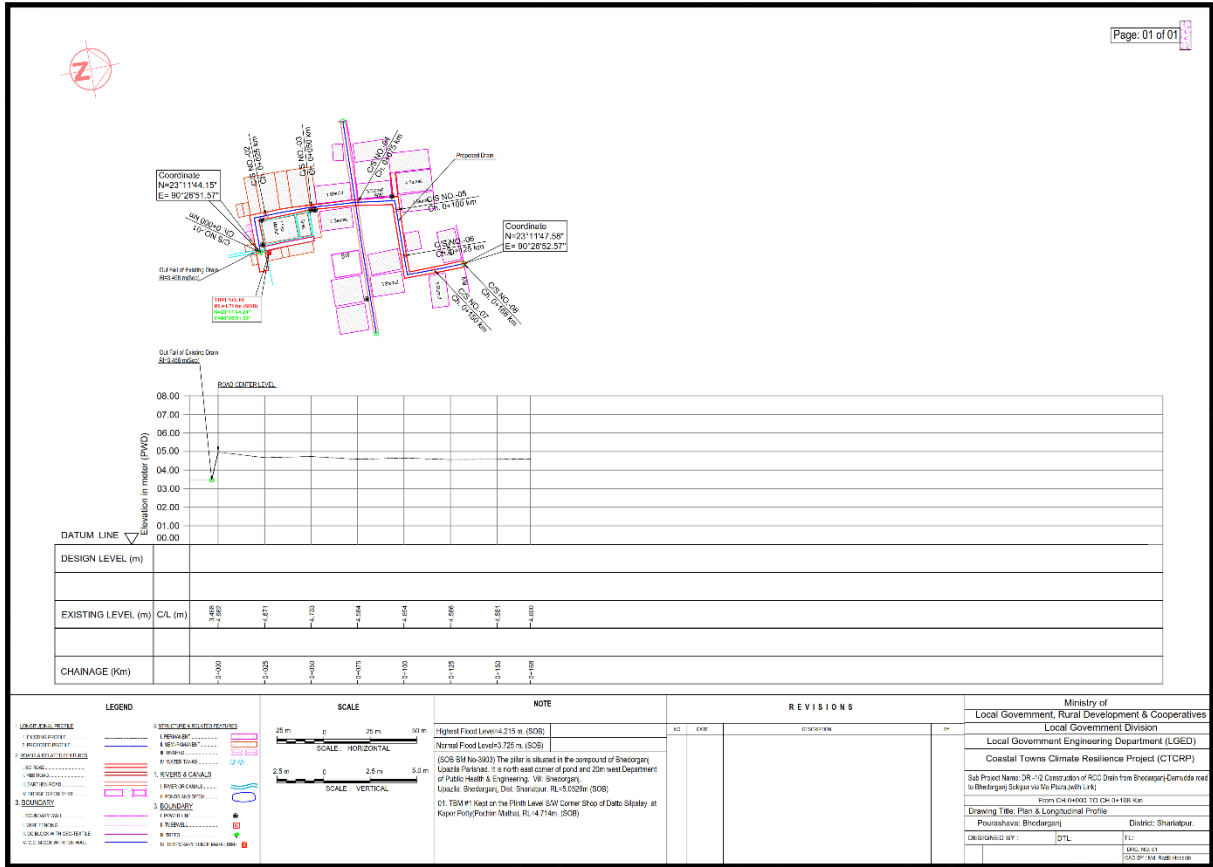
Topographic Site Plan of Drain Package-01



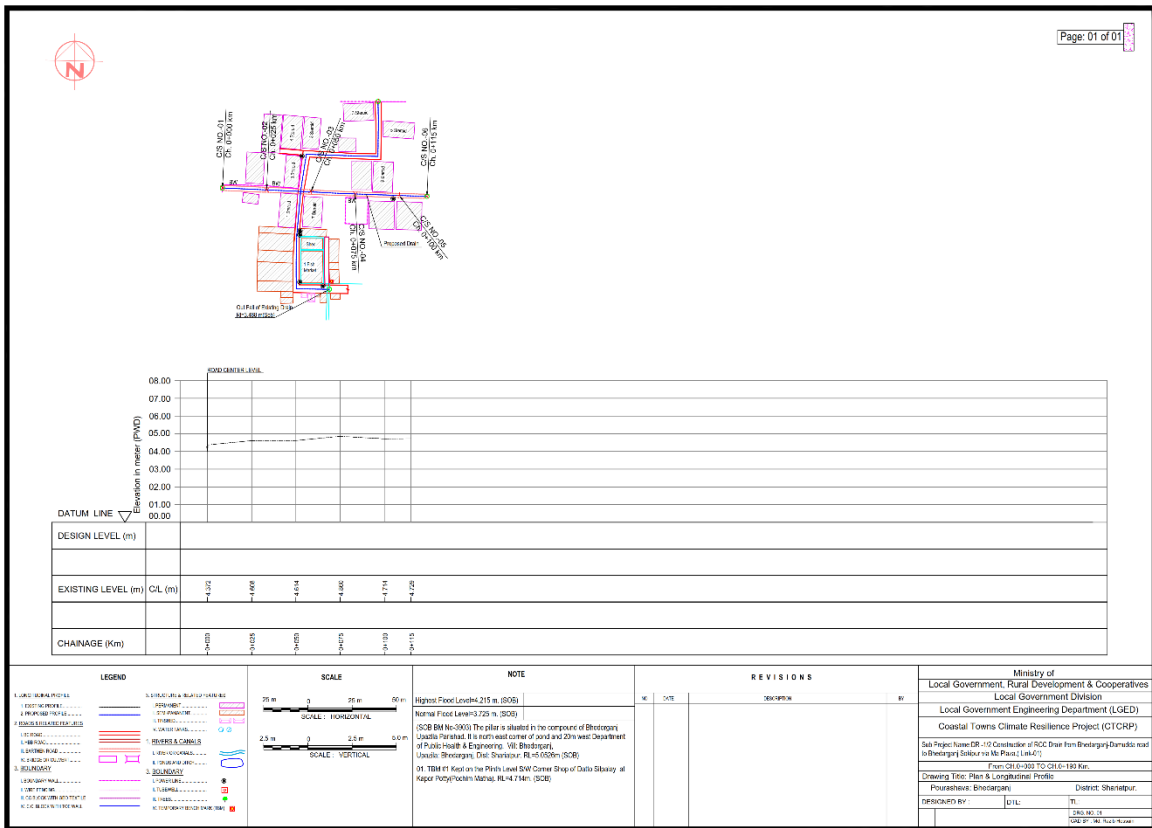
Topographic Site Plan of DR-1 (1)



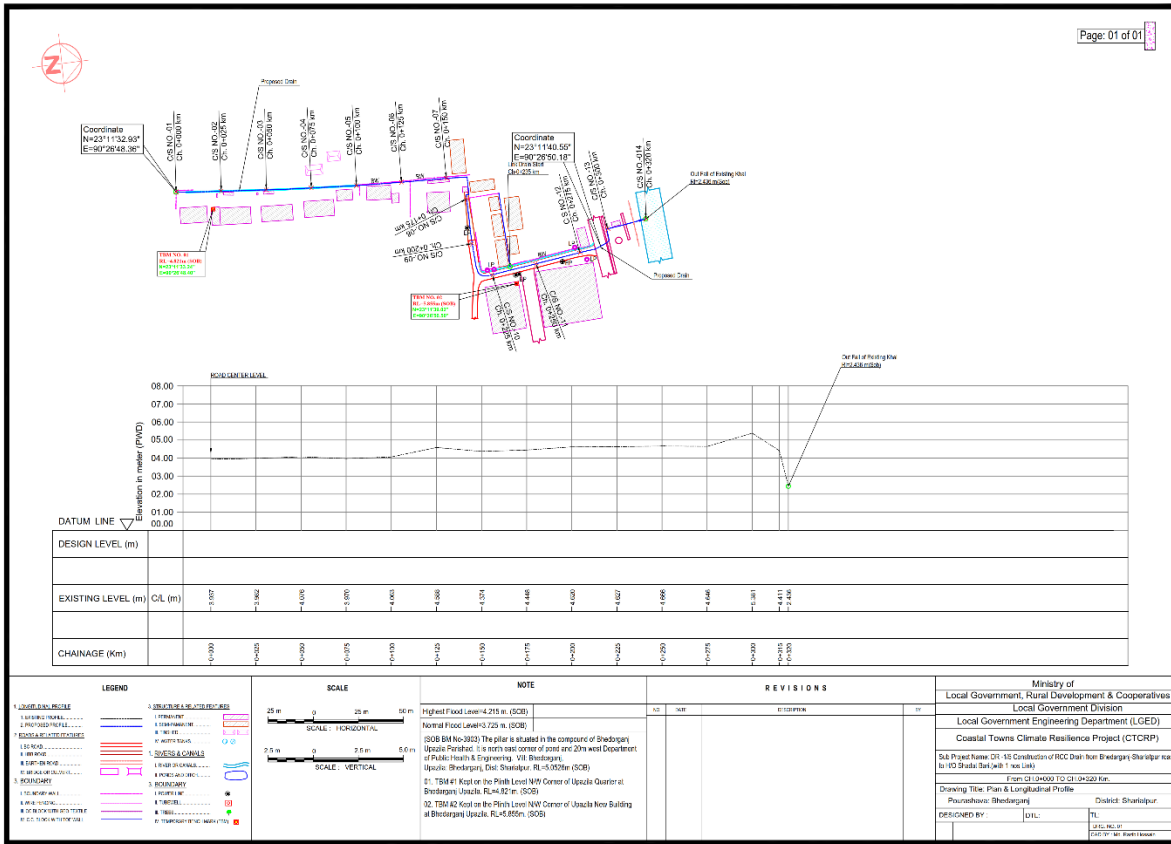
Topographic Site Plan of DR-1 (2)



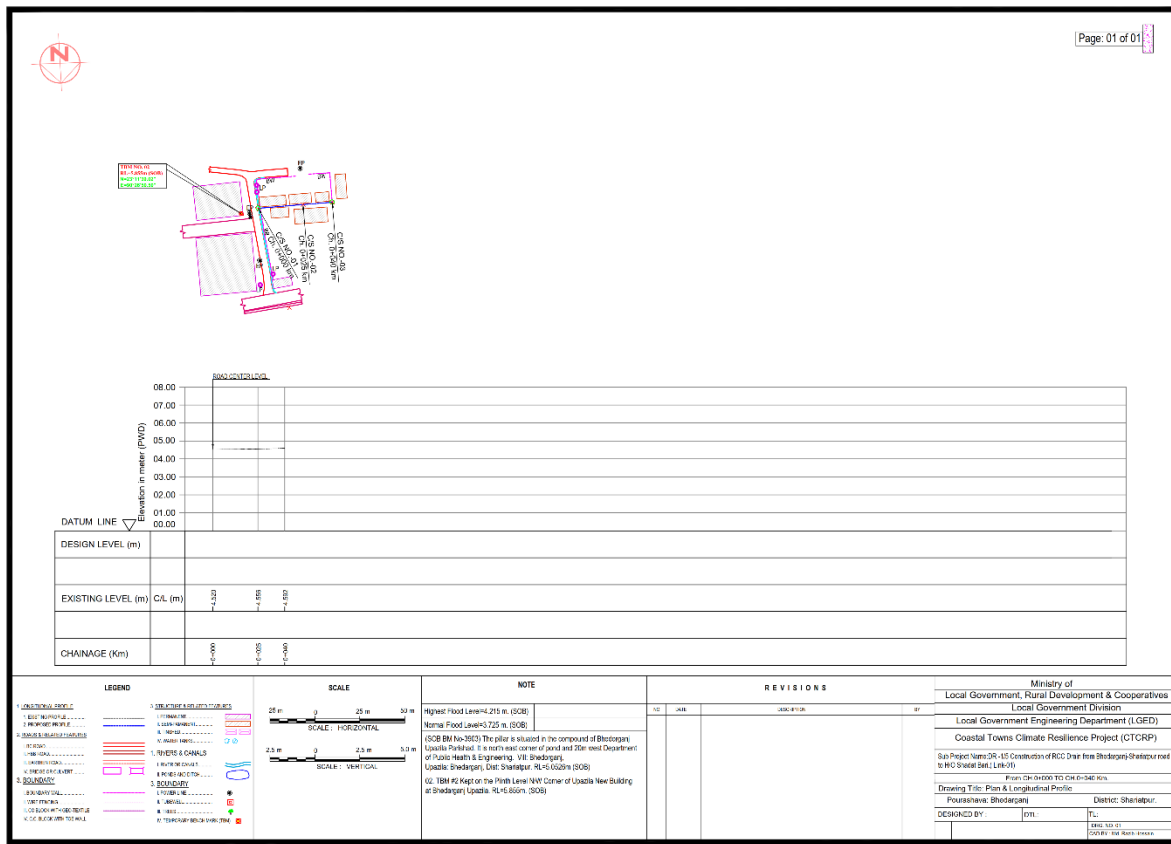
Topographic Site Plan of DR-2 (1)



Topographic Site Plan of DR-2 (2)



Topographic Site Plan of DR-03 (1)



Topographic Site Plan of DR-03 (2)

III. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

18. The proposed sites for drainage and bridge construction were assessed during detailed field visits to determine the scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts. The assessment confirms that the project will not require any permanent or temporary land acquisition, and no involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated. This is because all proposed interventions are located within the vacant land of existing drains and within the established right-of-way (ROW). All the construction works will be undertaken for implementation of the proposed selected drains. Efforts have been made by the DDS engineering team to avoid any resettlement impact by careful design and verification of the proposals given in the feasibility study of the PPTA reports. As per design, the construction / Improvement will not have resettlement impact the structures (residential and commercial), and common properties within the vicinity of the selected drains & bridge.

19. The details of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts were assessed using a standard involuntary resettlement checklist, supported by a complete transect walk conducted for the subproject area. The findings are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Details of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

SL NO.	Name of Drains	Length (m)	Drain Type	Details of Land Ownership	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts
1.	Construction of RCC Drain from Bhedarganj-Damudda Road to H/O Sowrab Kha (Ch. 0+000km to Ch. 0+372km), Total Length, L= 372m.	372.00	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava	The drain will be constructed on the existing available land of the Bhedarganj Pourashava. Implementing the RCC drain will not cause temporary or permanent income loss or impact structures. There are no issues related to land acquisition or involuntary resettlement.
2.	Construction of Drain from Bhedarganj-Damudda Road to Bhedarganj-Sokipur via Ma Plaza (Ch.0+000km to Ch.0+250km), Link: -01 (Ch.0+000km to Ch. 0+075km), Total Length, L= 325m.	325.00	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava	The drain will be constructed on the existing available land of the Bhedarganj Pourashava. Implementing the RCC drain will not cause temporary or permanent income loss or impact structures. There are no issues related to land acquisition or involuntary resettlement.
3.	Construction of RCC Drain from Bhedarganj-Shariatpur Road to H/O Shadat Bari (Ch. 0+000km to Ch. 0+406km), Total Length, L= 406m	406.00	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava	The drain will be constructed on the existing available land of the Bhedarganj Pourashava. Implementing the RCC drain will not cause temporary or permanent income loss or impact structures. There are no issues related to land acquisition or involuntary

SL NO.	Name of Drains	Length (m)	Drain Type	Details of Land Ownership	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts
					resettlement.

Details of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts (Bridge)

SL NO.	Name of Bridge	Length (m)	Drain Type	Details of Land Ownership	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts
1.	Construction of 16.0m RCC Girder Bridge over the canal near H/O Haji Nijamuddin, (Wardno-5); Bhedarganj Pourashava, Shariatpur district..	30.00 m	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava	The Bridge will be constructed on the existing available land of the Bhedarganj Pourashava. Implementing the RCC Bridge will not cause temporary or permanent income loss or impact structures. There are no issues related to land acquisition or involuntary resettlement.

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

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

22. The project is not likely to have any adverse social impact on the project area, other than the short-term impacts during the construction phase. The baseline data for this Due Diligence Report was collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include site visits and visual inspection. The secondary sources include reports, books, maps and legal documents from various government and non-government organizations on subject matter.

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

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

25. Detailed designs were prepared; the DDR will be updated during design verification by the contractor, in case of any alignment or design change. The updated document will be submitted to ADB for clearance, prior to start of construction. The subprojects will avoid land acquisition. There are no anticipated adverse impacts in terms of Involuntary Resettlement or Indigenous People for the 03 selected drains and one bridge projects. In case of temporary physical or economic impacts are identified during construction, negotiated settlement or voluntary land donation can be also used as an alternate to land acquisition as guided in the Resettlement Framework. The project will ensure social safeguards mitigation measures according to the guidance of the Resettlement Framework of the project adhered to ADB SPS, 2009.

B. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

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

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

27. There are no Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities' (TMRESC) present in the Bhedarganj Pourashava, hence no impact on Indigenous peoples (IPs) is assessed. All the proposed construction activities will be done along the existing drain routes, under the ownership of Bhedarganj Pourashava. Therefore, no Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be needed for this sub-project.

IV. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Outline of Field Work

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

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

B. Public Consultations

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

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

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

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

34. During these consultations, the project explained to the communities about the project, its benefits, social and environmental impacts. The participants were encouraged to be open and make known their concerns and claims. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected upcoming activities, social economic information, and environmental information. The salient features of the meetings are presented below:

- (i) create awareness of the project; and to obtain stakeholders responses, feedback and concerns on the project. After the presentations, the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments, and queries. The concerns of the communities were addressed during the meeting in which the local participants expressed repeatedly their main concerns as follows road connectivity and access issues, prospects of jobs and income generating activities; and potential disruption to road users and public access during construction phase.

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

36. The data obtained from public consultation and views as well as concerns from different stakeholders are given in details in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Summary of Public Consultation

01	Question	What is the construction plan of the proposed Drains and Bridge?
	Answer	Proposed drains will be 1103.00 m and one Girder Bridge 16.00 m.
02	Question	What is role and responsibility for construction and operations
	Answer	Pourashava will play role as implementing agency in construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed road in the Pourashava area
03	Question	How will Pourashava support cost for major maintenance
	Answer	This is the responsibility of the Pourashava to manage required fund for repair and maintenance, as well as logistics during disaster period for realizing development objective of this project
04	Question	What will be the criteria for labour recruitment during construction?
	Answer	This largely depends on the types of job and will be assessed on a case-to-case basis by the contractor according to needs.
05	Question	Priority for jobs should also consider women; women can do the same work.
	Answer	Priority will include women and there will not be any discrimination.
06	Question	Raised the issue of employment, he suggested that the local people should be the first ones to be employed in the project.
	Answer	The consultant team explained that local people will be employed accordingly to job requirement.
07	Question	Wishes to speed up the project.
	Answer	It was explained that implementation will take place immediately after the rainy season.
08	Question	The construction creates lot of dust and noise, is there any increase anticipated.
	Answer	The increase in dust and noise will be at construction site and all mitigation measures will be put in place by the contractor

C. Focus Groups Discussions (FGD)

37. As part of the impact assessment, the project consultants also conducted focus group discussions. Focus groups are useful in obtaining a particular kind of information that would be difficult to obtain using other methodologies.

38. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted for the proposed drains on 9th October 2025 at the existing drains 28 local people/attendees. The objective of the FGDs was to further appraise the stakeholders about the current progress of the subproject and to reiterate the environmental and social impacts of the proposed subproject and safeguards to mitigate the same. Comments or questions raised by the group were discussed until they were satisfied with the level of information provided.

39. Key concerns raised by the participants during consultation meetings are as follows:

- (i) The participants were happy to have improved drainage conditions and proper drainage system as they often face water logging situation during rainy season.
- (ii) The participants told that in this proposed package there have no compound walls, stairs, rams that will be reconstructed and repaired by the contractors.
- (iii) The community mentioned that they will cooperate during project implementation.

- (iv) The participants opined to be happy to have improved drains facility in the near future by the Pourashava.
- (v) Engage local people to construction works by their capacity, if possible.
- (vi) Construction works should be completed in dry season.
- (vii) For any complaints/grievances, the participants were informed that there would be a project specific grievance redress mechanism and the contact numbers of the point person will be shared with affected persons and community people.

D. Summary of Discussions

40. The Existing condition of the drains are poor and needs development for a smooth network. Local people expressed their deep interest for development of the selected drains under the Project. People requested Pourashava to improve their drains and also said that if any structures need to be moved or trees need to be cut for the improvement of the drains, they will do so voluntarily. The Pourashava officials assured the people that they will provide them with any help they need. The people appreciated ADB's Resettlement Policy for eligibility criteria, entitlement for compensation and resettlement assistance, as well as the provisions of the approved Resettlement Framework for the project.

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

42. Refer to **Figure 4** for the Photograph Plates of the FGD held at the respective drains sites, Refer to **Appendix 3** for the record of the consultation meeting.

Figure 4: Photograph of FGD Meeting



Figure 5: Photograph of Existing Drains



E. Future Consultations and Disclosure

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

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

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

F. Findings

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

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

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

48. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP) shows that the system is effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner. The arrangements under CTCRP is appropriately adjusted to accommodate the change in institutional arrangements under CTCRP.

49. **Common GRM.** A common GRM has been in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the resettlement plans (RPs), RSECPs and IEEs will follow the GRM described below, which is developed in consultation with key stakeholders.

The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

50. Across the *Pourashava*, public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The project implementation unit (PIU) under the guidance of Assistant Director RPMU will conduct pourashava-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements and will work with the PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

51. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project pourashavas.

52. For through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, WhatsApp or by writing in complaints register that will be kept in pourashava offices. Appendix 3 has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The Assistant Directors from project management unit (PMU), RPMU and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressed on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

53. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Social Coordinator, Contractor and Social Safeguard and Environment Specialist from the project management and supervision consultants (PMSC) on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguards assistant, contractors, PMU safeguards officer, PMSC environmental and social safeguards specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

54. **1st Level Grievance, Pourashava Level PIU.** The contractors, PIU Safeguard and Gender Focal person can immediately resolve issues on-site or at *pourashava* level in consultation with each other with the support of Administrative Officer of *Pourashava*, designated municipal ward councillor and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (WLCC) will be sought if required for resolution of the issue, by any one or all of them jointly. The first level grievance redress team will comprise of the following members:

- (i) Chief Executive Officer or in his absence *Pourashava* Secretary
- (ii) Executive Engineer, *Pourashava* (Safeguard and Gender Focal person)
- (iii) Administrative Officer, *Pourashava*
- (iv) Municipal Ward Councilor (designated)
- (v) EHS Supervisor/Social Coordinator, Contractor

55. The town-level grievance redress team shall have at least one women member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of affected persons, community-

based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings. In case of any impacts on Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities' (TMRESC)), in subproject towns (example: Kuakata), the grievance redress team must have representation of the affected MRESC, the chief of the TMRESC group as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and/or an NGO working with TMRESC.

56. **2nd Level Grievance, RPMU, Division Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at PIU level will be brought up to the RPMU level. Second level grievance redress team headed by the Deputy Project Director, RPMU supported by the Assistant Directors (environment, social safeguard and gender) and Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC will attempt to resolve the grievance /complaint within 7 days.

57. At the RPMU level, the composition of 2nd level grievance redress team will be as follows:

- (i) Deputy Project Director
- (ii) Assistant Director (Environmental Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC.

58. **3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at RPMU level will be brought up to the PMU level. The RPMU safeguards team will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU level grievance redress team, that will be headed by the Project Director and will have Deputy Project Director, social safeguard, environment safeguards and gender Assistant Directors and PMSC, who will resolve the complaints/grievances within 15 days. The PMU level grievance team will comprise of:

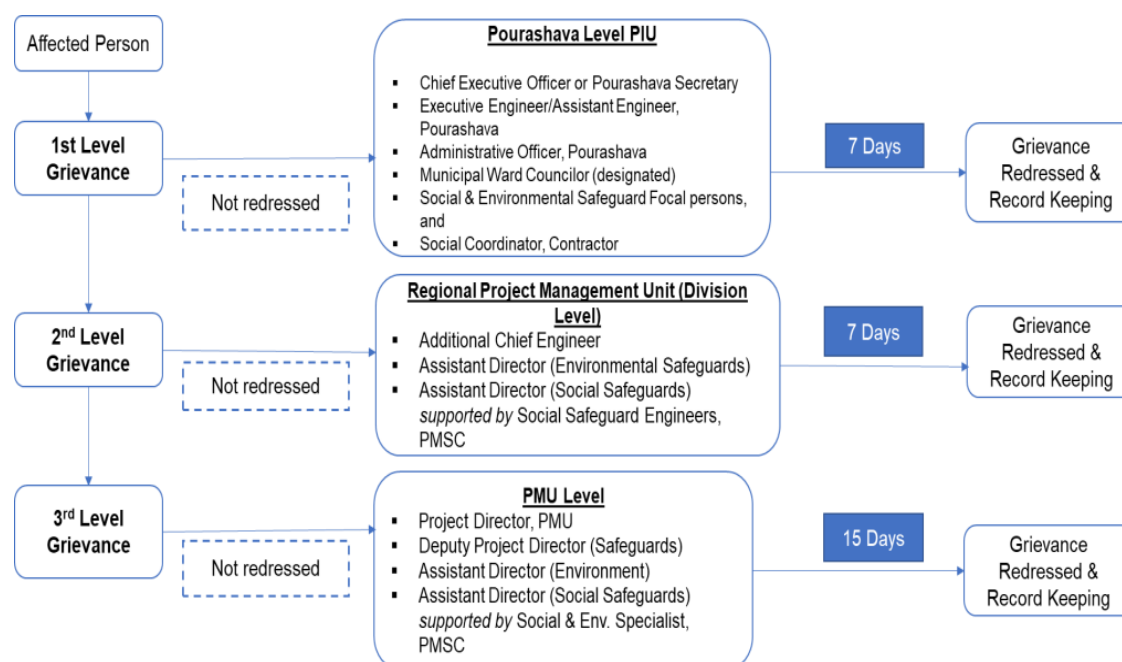
- (i) Project Director, PMU
- (ii) Deputy Project Director (Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Environment)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC

59. The grievance redress process is represented in Figure 5.

60. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

61. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person makes a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or BRM. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Figure 6: Grievance Redress Process



GRC = grievance redressal committee; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management and supervision consultants; PMU = project management unit

Note: In case of project towns where impacts to TMRESC are assessed, the PIU-level grievance redress committee/team will have representation of the affected TMRESC.

62. **Record keeping.** Records will be kept by PIU of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of the incident and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, municipal office, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

63. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each town and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

64. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at town-level; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Any transportation costs incurred by affected persons or their representatives (e.g., CBOs, TMRESC representative/NGOs) to attend GRC meetings will be reimbursed by the concerned PIU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

VI. BUDGET TO IMPLEMENT SUBPROJECT COMPONENT

65. A budget is included in this due diligence for implementation of the subproject component, 'Construction of 03 Drains and 01 Girder Bridge under Bedarganj pourashava. The budget will include (i) conducting detailed measurement survey in case of design or alignment changes at design verification stage, (ii) consultation and grievance redress cost, and (iii) contingency provision. The budget is outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Budgetary Provision for Implementation of DDR

Item Description	Unit	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
DMS Survey for DDR updating (in case of design or alignment changes at design verification stage)	LS		1,50,000.00
Consultation	LS		1,50,000.00
Grievance Redress			1,50,000.00
		Sub-total	4,50,000.00
Contingency (20%)	LS		90,000.00
		Grand total	5,40,000.00

VII. CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary and Conclusion

66. It is concluded from the due diligence exercise that the proposed infrastructure improvements, including the construction and improvement of three (03) drains with a total length of 1,103.00 meters and a girder bridge in Bedarganj Pourashava, will not result in any involuntary resettlement impacts. No persons will experience loss of land, assets, or income as a result of the project interventions. An effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established, and mitigation measures will be implemented in accordance with the approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The GRM will ensure timely and appropriate resolution of grievances and facilitate effective solutions in the event of any complaints or concerns arising during project implementation.

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

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

B. Next Steps

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

- (i). During design verification, if there is any design or alignment change and any involuntary resettlement impact is identified for such change, a resettlement plan will be prepared in accordance with the project Resettlement Framework and submitted to ADB for approval prior to contract award and civil works contract.
- (ii) Formal and informal consultations will be carried out including, but not limited to: focus group discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews. An intensive information dissemination campaign will be conducted. Emphasis should be given to more consultations with female members of the community and appraise them about the proposed drains including the road linking to the cyclone shelter. The updated DDR will include details of such consultations.

Appendix 1: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples screening Form

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		All the construction works will be undertaken for the implementation of the proposed drains within the existing road rights-of-way under the ownership of Bhedarganj Pourashava. No land acquisition will be required.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				Not applicable
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (RoW)?				Not applicable
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				Not applicable
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		
Information on Displaced Persons:				Not Applicable
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [--] No [--] Yes; If yes, approximately how many? _ <hr style="width: 40%; margin-left: 0;"/>				
Not applicable.				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [--] No [--] Yes				
Not applicable.				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [--] No [--]				
Yes Not applicable.				

Appendix 2: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities) or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		√		
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				Not applicable. There are no Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities (TMRESC) present in Bhedarganj.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				Not applicable.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				Not applicable.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				Not applicable.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				Not applicable.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				Not applicable.
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national				Not applicable.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		√		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		√		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		√		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
C. Identification of Special Requirements Will the project activities include:				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		√		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		√		

Appendix 3: Minutes of Focus Group Discussion FGD for: Contract Package No. e-GP/CTCRP/BHED/ DR-01 +BR- 01

Date: 09.10.25

Date: 09.10.25

No. of Consultation:

Venue : In front of Ma plaza &, Talukder Bari Pourashava: Bhedarganj.

Number of Participants: 28 (Male-26 and Female-02)

Time: 10.30 and 11.30, am

Pourashava: Bhedarganj

Conducted by: Md. Mizanur Rahman

Designation: Social Safeguard Expert

Discussion on Consultation Methodology and Information Disclosure (FGD- Bhedarganj Pourashava):

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted on 9th October 2025 by the CTCRP Social Safeguard Expert. The session was attended by engineers from Bhedarganj Pourashava, local leaders, and community members representing diverse occupations from the subproject area. Participants actively shared their views, concerns, and recommendations regarding the proposed construction and upgrading of roads, bridge, culvert, and drainage infrastructure.

Consultation Methodology:

The consultation adopted a focus group-based participatory approach, bringing together 28 participants representing local engineers, community leaders, and residents from diverse occupational backgrounds. The discussion was conducted in an open forum format, allowing participants to freely express concerns, expectations, and recommendations related to the proposed infrastructure development. The Social Safeguard Expert guided the session using a semi-structured discussion framework covering social safeguard issues, gender considerations, and emergency preparedness. The discussion was organized around key thematic areas such as land status, livelihood concerns, construction impacts, gender inclusion, safety measures, and community benefits and. Participants were encouraged to raise site-specific concerns, which were documented and addressed during the session

The Social Safeguard Expert facilitated discussions on key social safeguard aspects and sought feedback from participants on the following.

A. Social Safeguard Issues:

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

B. Emergency and Gender Development Issues:

1. Instructions for the contractors to employ women workers with same wage scale and safeguard facilities (gloves, apron, sanitation, tube well, workers' shed equal and separate facility for men and women at work site).
2. Orientation/Training Program for women groups/ workers/ women headed family heads to promote understanding of women about interrelationship between environment, sanitation, solid waste management, health and hygiene (facility) and its use.
3. Advance Emergency Warning System.
4. Community Mobilization Facilitator must monitor contractors assignments for Gender development issues. Proper documentation as per LGED reporting format.

A total number of 28 local participants from different groups and locations attended the FGD/PCM session.

The Social Safeguard Expert briefed the participants regarding the goals and objectives of the projects and safeguard issues relating to public temporary inconvenience during construction period and also probable mitigation measures highlighting that there would be no land acquisition or public donation of land or involuntary resettlement for the subproject implementation as the activities will be implemented inside the ROWs and also informed the meeting that no indigenous / tribal people will be affected. The issues raised during the public consultation have been addressed in this report.

The community said that the existing drains is in poor condition. Heavy rain exacerbates the situation.

During the question-and-answer session, the local stakeholders mainly raise the problem of drains, protection work and culvert, connected road, footpath, public toilet, women friendly toilet, tempo and bus stand etc.

The recommendations and suggestions of local stakeholders are as follows:

- The participants suggested that the implementation of the sub-project would not have any impact on the livelihood of the poor and no structure should be demolished.
- All participants said that it is very essential for us to do our drainage work before road work. In the rainy season, these drains are goes under water. So, it should be priority to drainage work before improvement of these proposed drains. Community was advised to write this problem in the report and communicate it to the top office management and requested to ensure quality of the work.
- They will be happy to have improved drain and road communication.
- Affected persons will be provided with compensation if found to be eligible during project implementation, if necessary.
- The participants opined to be happy to have improved drains & roads communication in the near future by the Pourashava.
- Engage local people to construction works by their capacity.

The photographs of FGD Session and attendances are attached below :

Photographs of FGD Session:



Attached Attendance sheet

৩য় কুলায় নগর জলবায়ু সাহস্ক্র প্রকল্প (CTCRP)

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
লেভেল-১৩, আরডিইসি ভবন, এলজিইডি
আগারগাঁও, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।
www.lged.gov.bd

Pkg. #: E-OP/CTCRP/RH=DR-01+BR-01 Subproject: Road/Drain/Others/BR/DR
Pourashava: শেখেরগঞ্জ District: ফরিদপুর (সেবাপুর)
Venue: শেখের বিলের তেড়া Date: ০৭.১০.২০ Time: ১১:৩০
(সেবাপুর জায়গা)

আলোচনা সভার উপস্থিতির তালিকা (Attendance Sheet)

ক্রমিক নং Sl. #	নাম Name	লিঙ্গ (M/F)	মোবাইল নম্বর Mobile No.	পেশা Profession	স্বাক্ষর Signature
1.	সিফোন তালুকদার	Male			সিফোন
2.	আব্দুল দানী	"			আব্দুল
3.	আব্দুল হান্নান	"			Abhin
4.	আব্দুল হেদায়াত	"			আব্দুল
5.	মোস্তাফিজুল হক	"			মস/মস/মস
6.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
7.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
8.	খান মোস্তাফিজুল হক	"			আব্দুল
9.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
10.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
11.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
12.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
13.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
14.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
15.	আব্দুল হান্নান সাদিক	"			আব্দুল
16.					

Appendix 4: Sample Grievance Registration Format

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

Appendix 5: Drain and Bridge Ownership (Non-Objection Certificate) from Pourashava

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

ভেদরগঞ্জ পৌরসভা কার্যালয়

ভেদরগঞ্জ, শরীয়তপুর।

ফোন: অফিস: ০৬০২২-৫৬১৭৯, E-mail: bhedarganjpourashava@gmail.com

স্মারক নং- Bhe/Poura/Gen/2025/২২৩ তারিখ: ২৬/১০/২০২৫

Whom it may Concern

This is to certify that estimated of 03 Drains and 01 Girder Bridge schemes enlisted in DPP from different wards of Bhedarganj Pourashava under "Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project" have been submitted through the Local Government Engineering Department for the financial year 2025-2026 for physical infrastructure development. These schemes will not have any complications in the Pourashava drains Project and are not included for the implementation of any other Project.


If the schemes are implemented, the local community will be highly benefited.

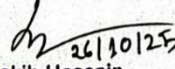
(Construction of e-GP/CTCRP/BHED/DR-01+BR-01 under Bhedarganj Paurashava)

SL. NO	Name of Drains	Total Length (m)	Drain Type	Ownership of Land
1.	Construction of RCC Drain from Bhedarganj-Damudda Road to H/O Sowrab Kha (Ch. 0+000km to Ch. 0+372km), Total Length, L= 372m.	372.00 m	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
2.	Construction of Drain from Bhedarganj-Damudda Road to Bhedarganj-Sokipur via Ma Plaza (Ch.0+000km to Ch.0+250km), Link:-01 (Ch.0+000km to Ch. 0+075km), Total Length, L= 325m.	325.00 m	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
3.	Construction of RCC Drain from Bhedarganj-Shariatpur Road to H/O Shadat Bari (Ch. 0+000km to Ch. 0+406km), Total Length, L= 406m	406.00 m	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
Total		1103.00 m		

Details of Proposed Bridge:

SL NO	Name of Bridge	Length (m)	Bridge Type	Ownership of Land
1.	Construction of 16.0m RCC Girder Bridge over the canal near H/O Haji Nijamuddin, (Ward no-5); Bhedarganj Pourashava, Shariatpur.	16.00 m	RCC	Bhedarganj Pourashava
Environmental Mitigation				
Total		16.00 m		


26.10.25
Md Jewel
Sub Assistant Engineer
Bhedarganj Pourashava
Shariatpur.


26/10/25
Md Rakib Hossain
Assistant Enginner
Bhedarganj Pourashava
Shariatpur.


26/10/2025
K. M. RAFSAAN RABBI
ADMINISTRATOR
BHEDARGANJ POURASHAVA
SHARIATPUR.