

## **Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report**

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**Grant No. G0582- BAN  
December 2019**

**Emergency Assistance Project**

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## **Social Safeguards Semi Annual Monitoring Report<sup>1</sup>**

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### **G0582-BAN: Emergency Assistance Project (EAP)**

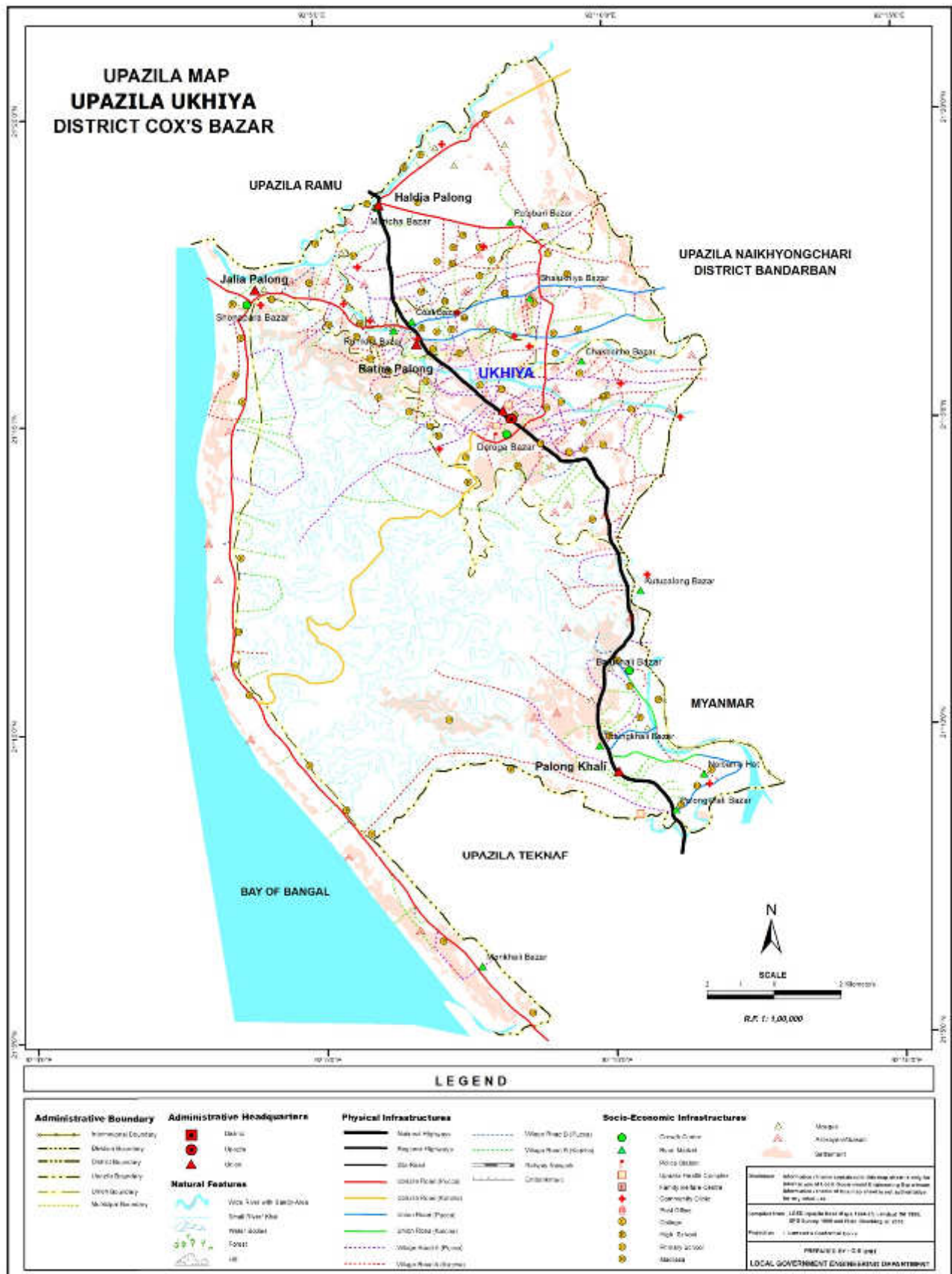
**July to December 2019**

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<sup>1</sup>This Social Safeguards Semiannual Report has been prepared by the TA Consultant –Social Safeguards Specialist with the assistance, and on behalf of the Executive Agencies (LGED, DPHE, and BREB& RHD) for the Emergency Assistance Project. The report will be made publicly available in accordance with ADB's public communications policy (2011). It does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB.

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## **Map Sub-projects Locations**





**Newly constructed Food Distribution Center at Muduchora under EAP**

## A. Executive Summery

1. In dealing with the ADB's Social Safeguards Policy 2009, this Semi Annual Report for July-December 2019 is prepared for the sub-projects implemented by the 4 respective Executive Agencies (EAs) which are LGED, DPHE, RHD & BREB under Emergency Assistance Project (EAP). With a view to implementing the planned activities as per agreement with the government of Bangladesh, different sub-projects will be implemented by the respective executive agencies. All the above Executive Agencies (EAs) have already started implementing the different sub-projects covered by the Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila under Cox's Bazar district

2. The Semiannual report is covered by the Outputs of the Sub-projects, ADB Social Safeguards Requirements, Indigenous People Planning (IPP), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), scope of Social Safeguards activities, Obligation of the Brower / EA for Social Safeguards and the Status of Sub-projects & Resettlement Impacts. The above mentioned subjects are discussed in the report in details. In nutshell the, the progress of the subprojects in the perspective of social safeguards is spelt out in the summery part which are as follows:

### **Sub-project under DPHE:**

3. The subprojects dealing with the output of Improved Water Supply & Sanitation being implemented by DPHE are Bathing Facilities for Women, Mini Pipe Water Supply, Surface Water Treatment Plants at Noapara and Whykong/ Unchiprang, Integrated Waste Management Facilities at Shamlapur, Solid Waste Management at camp 4 & 13, Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for supporting water supply at Cox's Bazar City and surrounding area. Construction of piped water supply with surface water reservoirs, treatment plant and other and associated facilities at Ukhiya.

4. **Outputs of the subprojects:** Refugees have started getting benefits from the newly constructed mini pipe water supply system and bathing facilities. In a discussion point with the beneficiaries (refugees) in the mega camps, it is observed apprised that with the installation of mini pipe water supply system, supplying of enough water for drinking, bathing, cooking, and other necessary uses are mitigated. Similarly, women have already started using the bathing facilities in the camps area. Construction of the bathing facilities is giving significant benefits to women exclusively since men are not getting access to this facility. As a result, women can feel safe at the time of using the bathing facilities

5. **Social Safeguards / Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:** All subprojects are determined as 'C' category except the subproject for EAP/DPHE/W18; Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for supporting water supply at Cox's Bazar City and surrounding area. This sub-project is required for land acquisition of above 2 acres which belong to the private ownership in which Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts are confirmed as it is primarily determined as category 'B' sub-projects. The land is assumed very costly in nature due to its existence closed to the Cox's Bazar Purashava. Project Director and respective Executive Engineer of DPHE apprised that it has already obtained approval from the Ministry for the Land Acquisition, and DC of Cox's Bazar imposed Section-4 on the affected land owners, and the subsequent process to obtain the land is being continued under the district admiration. Despite having Land Acquisition issue, DPHE never provided any papers or documents/ information on



this land acquisition to the ADB. TA consultant advised DPHE to prepare Resettlement Plan (RP) by following the ADB Social Safeguards Policy 2009 that will be reviewed by ADB for disclosing on the web portal. However, no initiative has yet been taken in this connection.

6. Apart from the above subproject project under package EAP/DPHE/W18, all other sub-projects are being implemented by DPHE without finding any adverse IR/social safeguards impacts. In most cases, the subprojects are being established by using the lands owned by the government for which permission from the respective authority is taken. However, a significant amount of private owned lands (2 plots) about 6 decimals are required for constructing the subproject of DPHE/W10: Integrated waste management facilities at Shamlapur for which DPHE has already done the negotiated agreement with the private landowner. About 5-6 decimals lands are also required for setting up the DPHE/W12 surface water treatment plant at Unhiprang/ Whykong for which negotiation with the landowner is yet to be completed.

**(Details on the outputs of sub-projects under DPHE are described in page # 17-26)**

#### **Sub-projects under the LGED:**

7. LGED is being implemented different subprojects under the outputs of Access Road Improved and Disaster Risk Management Strengthened and the sub-projects are covered by Cyclone Centers, Food Distribution Centers, improvement of storm drainage, internal roads and drainage improvement and hill slope protection.

#### **8. Involuntary Resettlement (IR)/ Social Safeguards impacts:**

9. All the sub-projects under LGED determined as 'C' category. LGED uses the existing alignment of the roads, as no private owned lands are required for the implementation of subprojects dealing with the access roads, food distribution centers and cyclone centers. Even, houses, structures, commercials shops are not adversely impacted by the civil construction works of the sub-projects are being implemented by LGED. In case of the food distribution centers and cyclone centers government owned lands are found available with the prior permission of the authority concerned. Despite, in case of improvement of internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities and hill slope protection in the different mega camps areas, relocation of the refugees is required before commencing the civil works. In this connection, LGED is communicating with the UNCHR and the respective Camp in Charge (CIC) for getting facilitation and assistance in relocating the refugees for starting the implementation of the sub-projects. The issue of the Relocation of the Refugees is very sensitive and significant for which permission from the respective government authority and assistance of the UNHCR are essentially required. In case of sub-projects for improving the Access Roads, LGED uses the existing pavement for which additional lands under the private ownerships are not required. In this connection, LGED avoided any adverse social impacts during the survey and design phase.

**(Details on the outputs of subprojects under LGED are described in page # 27-35)**

### **Subproject under BREB:**

10. Access to safe and sustainable energy is one of the basic needs for Rohingya refugees. Without the access to necessary energy these displaced people particularly women and children are at stake of getting risk. In dealing with the UNCHR, government of Bangladesh is committed to addressing energy needs of refugees, improving access to sustainable fuel, powering health centers and utilizing solar-power lightening under the Emergency Assistance Project (EAP).

11. The following subprojects dealing with the BREB under EAP are being implemented:

Installation, Testing & Commissioning of 33/11KV Sub-Station (10/14MVA, Turn Key) at Palongkhali, Ukhiya; Testing & Commissioning of 33/11KV Sub-Station; Construction of 50 KM of 11 KV and below lines with necessary transformers from proposed two substations to Palongkhali area, Ukhiya; installation of 200 nos. lightening arresters along the access roads from Palongkhali to Kutupalong camp, and all other camp; installation and Operation & Maintenance of 2,000 Nos. Solar PV Powered LED Street Lights; installation of 2,000 nos. solar powered 20-watt LED street lights, in all Camps; Supply and installation of 50 nos. solar mini-grid for household electricity supply within the camp (150 household per cluster: to cater 7,500 HH) at Balukhali mega camp.

12. **Outputs of the sub-projects:** BREB already established street lights and Lightening Arresters, and remaining lights are also being installed in the all camps area. In consequence, positive impacts are being observed in accessing to the energy for which Rohingya refugees are showing their joys since they are able to access to the improve energy which will help them improve their safe living condition. A lightening arrester provides protection by routing the excess electricity away from the system into the ground in which it will dissolve without doing any harm to the people. Installation of these Lightening Arresters are supposed to be safest during rough weather with a view to keeping Safe Home of the community to avoid being struck.

13. **Social safeguards impact:** All subprojects dealing with the improvement of energy under BREB are being implemented by using lands owned by the government as adverse Involuntary Resettlement / Social Safeguards impacts are not observed. However, 41 decimals of private land are required only for the implementation of BREB/ W1A Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of 33/11KV Sub-Station at Palongkhali, Ukhiya. In this connection, BREB purchased the land from the landowner with the appropriate negotiation by following the procedure of the department before commencing the civil works.

**(Details discussions on BREB activities are described in page # 36-39)**

### **Improvement of Access Road under RHD:**

14. RHD has started civil works for the implementation of two subprojects on the rehabilitation of the existing roads that include (i) 25 km road from Cox's Bazar link road to Ukhia and (ii) 25 km road from Ukhia to Unchiprang under the EAP.

15. The subprojects are within the right of way in which land belongs to RHD as land acquisition is not required for the improvement of the access road. However, temporary economic impacts in the market areas are being observed during the construction that addressed in the

Resettlement Plan (RP) approved by the administrative ministry in January 2019 in which budget has been incorporated for the RP to compensate the affected traders. The sub-projects are determined as 'B' category for which RHD is aware of any adverse economic impacts during the construction works, and giving due attention to any raising issues that brought by the local community. In this connection, RHD keeping public consultation by assigning Social Development Consultant.

16. **Identification of Project Affected Persons:** Immediately after commencing civil works, RHD took initiative to find the affected persons based on the RP. Meanwhile, 27 project affected persons, who are mainly street vendors, have already been compensated by RHD in a formal meeting with the local UP chairman on 7 July 2019.

17. **Adverse Social Impacts:** Adverse social issues have been raised by the affected traders/businessmen during the filed visit of the Social Safeguards Specialist-TA consultant of ADB on 16 November. Few commercial shops were dismantled by contractor assigned by RHD for expanding the alignment of the road at Morichha Bazar, Ukhya. The businessmen expressed their resentment over the breaking of exiting commercial shops in which they were affected financially. The issue was brought to the knowledge of the RHD in writing to take appropriate measures for resolving the matter. In this connection, ADB Mission consists of Senior Project Officer and Social Safeguards Officer along with ADB TA consultants held meeting with the RHD on 8 December 2019. During the meeting, Executive Engineer, RHD apprised that the removal of the commercial shops at Morichha Bazar from the right of way was done in accordance with the order of High Court.

18. ADB advised the RHD for taking the appropriate measures in case of breaking the commercial shops and affecting the social safeguards for which following points are spelt out:

- Confirmation on number of structures and whether the structures were dismantled for EAP project work;
- Schedule date of consultation with affected shop owners;
- Time line for compensation hand over to the impacted structure owners;
- List of any additional structure that will be in the RoW that need to be incorporated in RDPP.

19. RHD is keeping communication with the local community leaders for avoiding adverse social impacts. Meanwhile, the Social Development Specialist, assigned by RHD through management consultant, has already identified the adverse impacts, and made a list of the affected traders. He is supposed to start the revision of the RP based on the collected information.

**20. (Details discussions on RHD part are described in page # 40-44)**

**Formation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** As per agreed Project Framework, all respective Executive Agencies are required to form GRM at the sub-projects level in order to creating facilitation for the project affected persons to address their grievances which will be resolved through the GRM process at the project level. Meanwhile, ADB Senior Project Officer circulated a formal email to the PD of the respective EAs requesting them to form the GRM immediately. The respective TA consultants are assigned to assist the EAs in forming GRM and making functionalize of its activities.

## **B. The Project Background**

21. In August 2017, Bangladesh has received more than 700,000 Displaced Myanmar Nationals from Myanmar (displaced persons<sup>2</sup>). These people, reached Bangladesh by crossing the nearby border on foot, joined about 400,000 other refugees who had arrived in waves from Rakhine State earlier. The vast majority of displaced persons who have arrived in Bangladesh are living in 32 camps in Cox's bazar District, with more than 600,000 living in the Kutupalong–Balukhali mega camp. This large influx has caused a huge strain on the local infrastructure and economy. The 2:1 ratio of displaced persons to the local population poses significant challenges to the food supply, shelter, health, sanitation, water, and other essential services. Although United Nations (UN) agencies and other donors are providing humanitarian relief such as food, water, medical aid, and temporary shelter, the existing services are stretched, and large gaps remain. In these circumstances, on 7 May 2018, the Government of Bangladesh requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for grant support to provide high-priority basic infrastructure and essential Services to help address the humanitarian crisis caused by the arrival. The Emergency Assistance Project supports the Government of Bangladesh in addressing the immediate and urgent needs of the displaced persons. The project will mainly support the improvement of water supply and sanitation, disaster risk management, sustainable energy supply, and access roads.

## **C. Objectives of the Proposed Project**

22. The object of the Emergency Assistance Project is to support the Government of Bangladesh in addressing the urgent needs of the displaced persons from Myanmar in Cox's Bazar District, as identified by the United Nations (UN) in its Joint Response Plan (JRP). The project will have the following outcome: living conditions and resilience of displaced persons improved. The project is aligned with accelerating the social recovery of displaced persons in Teknaf and Ukhia camps and will have the outcome of improving living conditions and resilience of displaced persons. The ultimate goals of the project to improve water supply and sanitation, disaster risk management, sustainable energy supply, and access roads within the camp and surrounding host communities. The possible intervention areas to support the refugees are: (a) multipurpose cyclone shelters (b) food godowns; (c) hill protection walls to resist land-slides; (d) flood embankment (e) storm water canal to evacuate rain water from Kutupalong Camp to Naaf River; (f) secondary transfer stations for managing solid waste management; and (g) 1,000 lightening arresters in access roads to Kutupalong refugee camp from Palongkhali; (h) capacity development on emergency preparedness and disaster management to improve response

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<sup>2</sup> UN, Strategic Executive Group. 2018. 2018 JRP for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, March–December 2018. Cox's Bazar. Various terminology is used in media, official and unofficial documents to describe the affected people. Terminology used herein is intended solely to identify such people for the purposes of this paper, and not to assert any view regarding the manner or circumstances of such persons' displacement. Such terminology may not reflect the terminology used or accepted by any government or any agency thereof. ADB expresses no view and takes no position herein regarding the legal rights or political assertions or the characterization of any such persons. The use of the term "displaced persons" in this paper is not intended to have the same meaning as the term "displaced persons" defined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

readiness in camps and host communities; and (i) preventive community-based risk management focusing on environmental risk.

## **D. Project Rationale and Linkage to Country /Regional Strategy**

23. On 7 May 2018, the Government of Bangladesh requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for grant support to provide high-priority basic infrastructure and essential services to help address the humanitarian crisis caused by the arrival of the displaced persons<sup>3</sup>. The project meets the requirements for emergency assistance financing.

## **E. ADB Fact Finding Mission**

24. Asian Development Bank fielded a consultation mission to Cox's Bazar, Ukhiya, and Teknaf on 22-24 July 2018 for Emergency Assistance Project (EAP). The objectives of the Mission were:

- i. Visit Project sites (Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazila) and conduct technical and safeguards due diligence for the first batch of subprojects for immediate procurement;
- ii. Coordinate with the offices of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Deputy Commissioner Cox's Bazar, Inter-sector Coordination Group
- iii. Explore a suitable office space for ADB site office

The Mission met officials of the different Govt. agencies like RHD, LGED, BREB, DPHE, DC of C. Bazar, RRRC, UN agencies working in Cox's Bazar. The Mission visited sites of the proposed subprojects. In consulting with RRRC, CIC, EAs/IAs and UN agencies, the Mission conducted sub-projects selection, and Mission confirmed the sub-projects:

## **F. ADB Inception Mission**

25. ADB fielded an inception mission to Bangladesh from 11 to 21 August 2018 for the Grant 0582-BAN: Emergency Assistance Project (EAP). The Mission met the Ministry of Finance, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Road Transport and Highway Division (RTHD), LGED and DPHE. The mission visited the project sites in Ukhiya and Teknaf in Cox's Bazar District to conduct further due diligence in developing selected subprojects. The mission also met with the office of the refugee relief and repatriation and commissioner (RRRC), the inter-sector coordination group (ISCG) and other development partners.

26. Inception activities: The mission discussed with all four EA/IAs, in a workshop, on various activities such as (i) subproject selection process; ( ii) procurement and recruitment process , and progress ; ( iii) counterpart funding and maintaining independent project records/ accounting ; (iii) reporting, and monitoring requirement(iv) safeguards and gender implementation and compliance ( v) compliance requirement of grant covenants (v) financial management and disbursement ; ( vi) updating of procurement plan and PAM; and ( vii) progress.

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<sup>3</sup> Stated as above

27. The social safeguards team covered both actual and sample subprojects sites by visiting camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf. Minimal or no impacts are anticipated from the proposed sub-projects as these will be mostly improving existing facilities, such as the RHD and LGED road components. The subprojects visited were mainly: (i) internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities (ii) storm water drainage networks; (iii) mini pipe water supply systems (iv) community bathing facilities (v) hill slope protection works (vi) construction of Food Distribution Centers (vii) RHD road subprojects (phase 1 & 2) (viii) surface water treatment and pipe water supply in Teknaf. The Mission requested EAs/IAs to secure land free of encumbrance for these sub-projects. The Mission also reconfirmation categorization of RHD road sub-projects. Minimal impacts from this subproject are anticipated. As per the selection criteria, land acquisition and resettlement impacts will be avoided to the extent possible.

## **G. ADB Review Mission**

28. On 18-20 November 2018, a Review Mission of the ADB BRM led by Mr. Tika Limbu had visited the Cox's Bazar, and sub-projects area. The ADB Review Mission conducted meetings with the Project Directors, the key officials of the executive agencies at the district and Upazila level, representatives of the UNCHR and also ADB consultants of the respective expertise in order to assessing the progress, and expediting the implementation process of the sub-projects. During the meeting at a discussion points, the mission raised the constraints in progressing the implementation process like floating and awarding tenders on timely manner. The Mission also raised key issues in line with the social and environmental safeguards that need to be brought in to the light before implementation stage of the sub-projects. Mission also emphasized on the coordination among the respective officials of the Executive Agencies (EAs) and ADB consultants in order to expediting the implementation process on schedule. In conclusion, Project Directors of LGED, DPHE and BREB briefed on the progress of the subprojects during the meetings with ADB Mission in which they showed their determination to expedite the implementation process to complete the implementation on schedule.

29. ADB Review Mission visited the sub-projects on 27-28 January 2019 and held all the Project Directors, and the respective officials of the Executive Agencies like DPHE, LGED, RHD and BREB. ADB Mission exchanged views on the ongoing implementation process and social safeguards issues of the sub-projects under Emergency Assistance Project.

30. ADB Mid-term Review Mission along with the Country Director, BRM came to Cox's Bazar on 16 June 2019. The members of the Mid-term Review Mission visited the sub-projects locations on 16-18 June to see the progress of the implementation activities of the sub-projects. The Mission visited mainly Cyclone Centers, Food Distribution Centers, Mini Pipe Water System, Bathing Facilities for women, Street Lights, Lightening Arresters and RHD Access Roads (Cox's Bazar to Teknaf).

31. In the event of ADB Mission, all Executive Agencies put forwarded the progress before the RRRC on the ongoing civil works for the implementation of sub-projects under EAP.

## H. Outputs of the Project

32. With a view to implementing the planned activities as per agreement with the government of Bangladesh, the following outputs under the different sub-projects which will be implemented by the respective executive agencies:

33. **Output 1: Institutional capacity strengthened.** The TA will focus on enhancing the project implementation capacity of government and implementing agencies by providing capacity building and resource support in (i) procurement; (ii) financial management and audit; (iii) project management; (iv) environmental and social safeguards, (v) disaster risk management and climate resilience; and (vi) gender empowerment and social inclusion. In addition to a full-time financial management consultant, ADB staff will provide capacity support to project implementation unit staff on ADB's financial management requirements and disbursement guidelines to ensure robustness and transparency. A project liaison office in Cox's bazaar has already been established to coordinate and facilitate subproject development, implementation, and monitoring. The TA will support the government's RRRC and the liaison office on logistics including vehicles, office equipment, and capacity building.

34. **Output 2: Planning, design, and implementation of the proposed subprojects supported.** The TA will mobilize adequate national consultants to help implementing agencies overcome their capacity constraints and low readiness on subproject selection, technical and safeguard due diligence, design, procurement, and contract management. TA consultants for each sector will support (i) the preparation of development project proforma, technical assistance project proforma including technical and economic due diligence and bid documents; and (ii) bid evaluation. Similarly, project implementation units will be reinforced with consultants to help with construction supervision, safeguard application, sound application of communication strategy, gender equity and social inclusion action plan, and reporting. In addition, pilot testing of project approach will be supported.

35. **Output 3: Effective monitoring and evaluation established.** A well-functioning project monitoring and management information system will be established in four project implementation units and their district counterparts to monitor progress on procurement, quality of equipment and civil works, contract management, implementation, fund flows, accounting, audit, and reporting functions. TA consultants will operationalize the system through a project liaison office in Cox's Bazar. Quarterly coordination meetings among ADB, RRRC, the local deputy commissioner, UN agencies, and development partners will be held at the liaison office.

## I. ADB Social Safeguards Requirements

36. As per ADB Safeguard Policy 2009, three safeguard policies involve a structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle. The safeguard policies require that (i) impacts are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation. In line with the ADB Social

Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, the safeguards requirements that displaced persons dealing with the lands in a project area could be of three types:

- Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

## **J. Indigenous People Impact (IPP)**

37. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) determines the rights of Indigenous people to assist them in the way of improving their livelihoods and own development. In general, Indigenous people are being suffered and threatened due to their exiting social stratification that violate into areas they traditionally own, occupy, use or view as ancestral domain. Therefore, special efforts are required to engage Indigenous people in the planning process of development programs that affect them for fulfilling their specific needs and aspiration.

38. ADB categorically outlines in the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) that a proposed project is assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of the potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples:

- Category A: A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples. An Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP), including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- Category B: A proposed project is classified as category B if it is likely to have limited impacts on Indigenous Peoples. An IPP, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- Category C: A proposed project is classified as category C if it is not expected to have impacts on Indigenous Peoples. No further action is required.

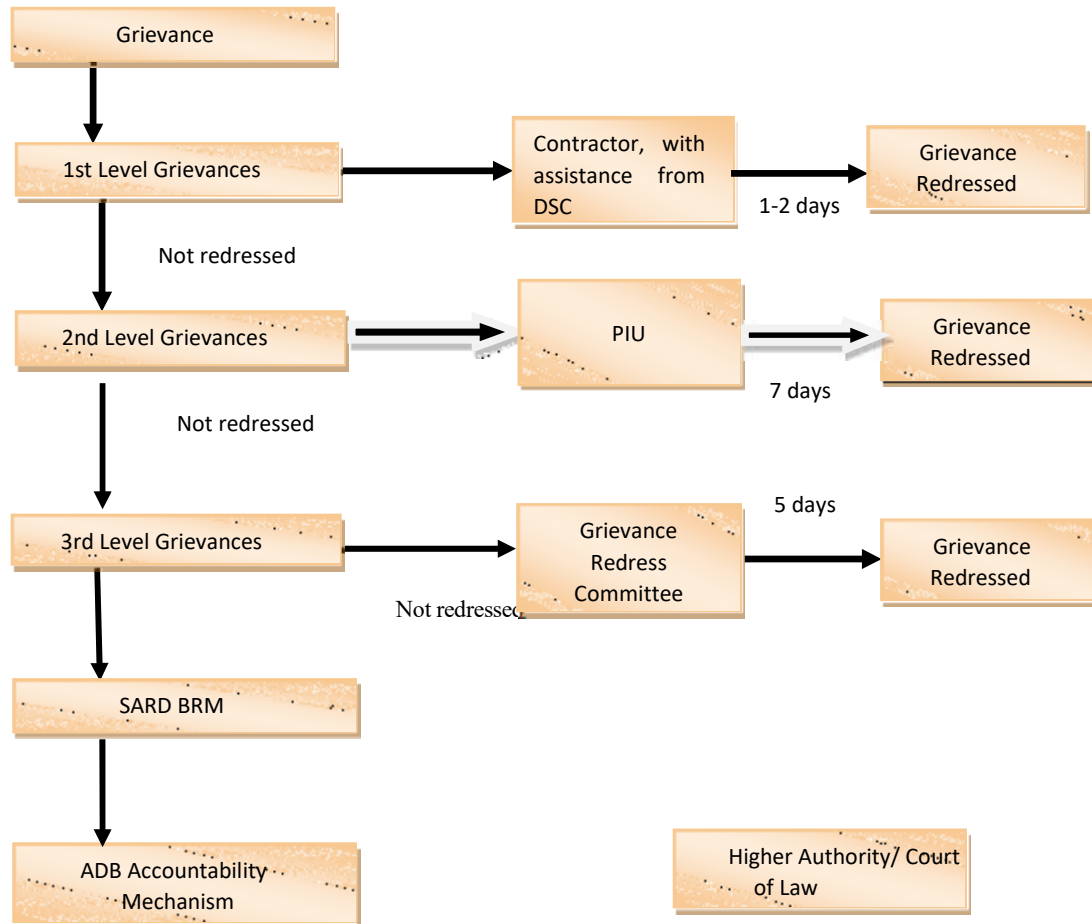
## **K. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

39. A Resettlement Framework (RF) for Emergency Assistance Project (EAP) disclosed in June 2018 in which about the GRM is spelt out in details.

The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism is supposed to be established to resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. All affected persons will be made fully aware of the grievances redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. During the Implementation of the sub-projects, the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is essentially required to be formed at the Upazila level to District / National level by following by the approved Resettlement Framework. And, it will be done through discussion at all the respective levels of the Executive Agencies like LGED, DPHE, RHD and BREB. Following figure shows an example of the Grievance Redress Mechanism as per Resettlement Framework for the EA.



**Flow Chart 01: Grievance Redress Mechanism**



Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; BRM = Bangladesh Resident Mission; DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant; PIU = Project Implementing Unit; SARD = South Asia Regional Department.

GRM is yet to be formed. All the respective Executive Agencies are required to form GRM at the sub-projects level in which any affected persons can express grievances to resolve it through a transparent process.

## **L. Scope of social Safeguards Activities**

40. In accordance with the ADB SPS 2009, it is required to strengthen coordination among the project stakeholders to enhance identification and fast track implementation of resettlement and social safeguards measures. Mobilization of the Social Safeguards Specialist was done on 18 September 2018, and ADB has been supporting executive/implementing agencies (EA/IAs) and their project implementation units (PIUs) in screening projects for involuntary resettlement

(IR) and indigenous peoples (IP) in accordance with categorization based on SPS 2009. The screening should ensure compliance with the subproject selection criteria, frameworks, and SPS. Screening by the EAs/IAs will be verified by the Specialist after which the EA/IAs will include these in monitoring reports provided to ADB (BRM). Where screening compliant with the subproject selection criteria shows non-significant IR impacts (Category B), the Specialist will guide the EA/IAs in the preparation of a resettlement plan (RP) for approved subprojects. The Specialist will review the RP ensuring compliance with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) for involuntary resettlement safeguards, the resettlement framework, and national laws and regulations. The reviewed RPs will then be sent to ADB (BRM) for concurrence. The Specialist will guide the EA/IA in incorporating safeguards planning in bidding documents. The Specialist will monitor safeguards implementation ensuring compliance with the safeguards plans and frameworks, SPS, loan agreement, and national laws and regulations. The Specialist will guide EAs/IAs in conducting monitoring, conduct verification of monitoring reports—and provide reviewed reports to ADB.

41. Social safeguards: The consultant is required to monitor the activities of both actual and sample subproject sites by visiting camps in Ukhia and Teknaf to identify the anticipated impacts of the subprojects which will mostly be improving the existing facilities such as the RHD and LGED road components.

## **M. Obligation of the Brower / EA for Social Safeguards**

42. EA/IAs are required to consult with the local community, refugees (who live in the camps area), traders who are found in conducting business beside the access roads, in order to disseminate the information immediately before the civil works of sub-projects are started. Finally, the Executive Agency will have to ensure that social safeguards issues are taken in to account and determined before and during the implementation of sub-projects for which following points are to be brought in to the surface:

- Need to fulfill the minimum Right-of-Way (ROW) requirement to avoid land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts in case of access roads under the respective Executive Agency
- Avoid acquisition of land and involuntary resettlement through alignment shifts, and modifications in cross-sections.
- Ensure that meaningful consultations are conducted with the community living in the Right of Way at the time of cross sections survey / preliminary design stage that help make public aware of the project, and to obtain necessary information from the public/ community to be incorporated in to road designs.
- Ensure that consultations are conducted with the individuals or community and obtain their written agreements in case of requirement, needs of shifting temporary structures on Govt. land will be discussed in advance during consultations at different level. If community agrees for voluntary shifting of temporary movable structure without compulsion, this part should be well documented by the EA.
- In case of requiring private lands, amicable/ negotiated lease agreement with the landowners must be completed before commencing the construction of sub-projects.

- In case of Access Road under RHD, it is required to bring attention to the affected vendors / small shop-keepers, who have been trading besides the road by following the approved RP for paying compensation to the affected persons.
- NOC is required for using lands which are owned by the government / Department of the Forest or other government agency by maintaining appropriate procedures of the Govt.
- Ensure that a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place to address any grievance by the affected community/ settlers.

## **N. Status of Sub-projects & Resettlement Impacts under DPHE**

### **Outputs: Improved Water Supply & Sanitation: Construction of Community Bathing Facilities**

43. As per planned schedule, DPHE has started constructing 500 bathing facilities for women in early 2019. Meanwhile, 90% of the civil works have already been performed and the remaining works are going to be completed soon. With the permission of the authority concerned like RRRC, DPHE has used the lands belong to the government for the construction of the bathing facilities as private owned lands are not required in this connection.

#### **Outputs and Impacts of the sub-project**

44. Women have already started using the bathing facilities in the camps area that constructed by the DPHE under EAP. At the point of discussion on the benefits of the bathing facilities for women, they apprised that construction of the bathing facilities for women is giving remarkable benefits exclusively since men are not getting access to this facility. As a result, women can feel safe at the time of using the bathing facilities.



*Community Bathing Facilities in the mega camp*

45. Positive impacts have already been reflected in case of creating safe bathing facilities for refugee women who did not have any safe bathing in the beginning as a result they had been suffering since started living in the camps. Due to the installation of bathing facilities, women will get the following facilities:

- Scope of accessing to bathing facilities exclusive for women will bring healthy and safe living conditions at the camps area.
- The bathing facilities absolutely for women is ensured socially protected living condition

and keep them safe from the sexual harassment and gender violation that are being prevailed in the camps area.

- The common bathing system for men and women creates risk of sexual harassment to the women mainly innocent adolescent girls who remain unsafe at the time of bathing.
- During the implementation, the sub-projects activities in dealing with the construction works for bathing facilities have created income generation of the refugees while they are employed by the contractors as unskilled day laborer.

### **Social Safeguards Impacts**

46. No adverse social or Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts are observed during the implementation of the sub-projects since the sub-projects dealing with the bathing facilities are being established on the lands belong to the government. Moreover, DPHE carefully avoided IR impacts during the survey/design stage of the sub-project, and before construction of the bathing facilities, DPHE avoided negative/ adverse impacts by emphasizing on the issues relating to social safeguards.

### **Ground water-based mini pipe water supply system**

47. With the TA support of ADB, DPHE has started installing 40 mini piped water supply system with Production Tube Well in order to mitigate the longstanding water crisis of the refugees living in the Kupalong and Balukhali mega camps. The installation of mini piped water are being continued.

### **Outputs of the sub-project**

The consultant physically visited the proposed sub-projects locations along with the officials concerned of the Executive Agency (DPHE), and exchange views with the Rohingya refugees on the proposed sub-projects for the improved water facility dealing with the mini pipe water supply system.

48. In a discussion point with the beneficiaries (refugees) in the mega camps, the refugees opined that the new water supply system would mitigate crisis of water, and they are delighted to see the construction activities of the DPHE for installing mini pipe water supply system in order to supply the enough water for drinking, bathing, cooking, and other necessary uses.



*The picture shows the newly built water facility is seen at the Kutuplang Reg. Camp location.*

49. In consequence of the installation of the Mini Pipe water supply system, the following outputs will be facilitated:

- It will help improve the healthy living by mitigating the crisis of water for different purposes for the Rohingya refugees.
- It will facilitate enough pure drinking water supply to keep them safe from the water-borne diseases.
- Supply of sufficient water will facilitate the women and children for bathing facilities as well as enjoying a healthy living for which they have been suffering for since long.
- During the implementation, the sub-projects activities in dealing with the construction works for mini pipe water distribution system will create income generation for the refugees if they are employed by the contractors as unskilled laborer.

#### **Social Safeguards Impacts:**

50. The sub-project for Mini Pipe Water Systems are being constructed on the lands belong to the government as private lands are not required for acquisition or negotiated settlement during the implementation. In fact, the water pump and tanks are being installed in the open space of the Government's lands for which no private land have not yet been affected. Therefore, no Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts are observed during the implementation of the facilities.

#### **Pipe Water Systems for the Camps in Unchiprang, DPHE/12B:**



*Natural dam at Whykong*

51. DPHE has identified the above natural dam at Whykong to implement the subproject in order to supply pipe water to the Unchiprang camp. However, the implementation of the sub-project is yet to be started.



52. **Background of using the natural water:** The natural water in the lake is found very potential for the surrounding community of the Whykong since water is supplied to the agricultural lands by the local farmers, and they entirely depend on the water of the natural reservoir of Whykong for irrigation.



The pictures show the cropland near the above natural dam

#### *Outputs of the sub-project*

53. **Benefits of the sub-project have been identified during the feasibility stage which are as follows:**

- **Use of Natural Water:** The proposed water treatment plant will adopt innovative layout plan and design to make full use of the natural water available at the lake at Whykong.
- **Optimize land use:** The proposed water treatment will adopt innovative plant layout and design without any adverse impacts on the existing irrigation land to make optimal use of the water for the refugee camps and also for the host communities.
- **Minimize social and environmental impact:** The proposed water treatment plant will be equipped with advance technologies to ensure friendly environmental impact by avoiding any adverse social and environmental impacts on the livelihoods of the surrounding communities.

54. The TA Consultant physically visited the proposed sub-project location and exchanged views with the local community on the impacts of the subproject. The local farmers apprised that they would be happy if the water treatment plant is made. The local people expects for getting pure drinking water if the authority supplies drinking water to the local community commonly with the Rohingya refugees. Eventually, farmers expressed their concerns over the irrigation water that in any means of intervention, they should not be obstructed in supplying irrigation water to the croplands due to the implementation of the water treatment plant. Despite having no involuntary resettlement impacts, the project authority (DPHE) is required to consider the following issues in line with the safeguards policy for the implementation of the proposed water treatment plant at Whykong:

- The design of the proposed water treatment plant is required to consider the prevailing irrigation management system for which farmers will be able to use the water for the irrigation throughout the year likely to the pre-project level.

- A Submersible embankment will be made by the project authority during the implementation as a result the additional water during the monsoon or any incessant rainy days will be overtopped to the croplands for which farmers should be consulted/ trained how they will be able to use/ manage the additional water in an efficient manner.
- A drainage system will be made by the project authority at the appropriate point of the lake/dam to supply the necessary water to croplands as result farmers will get benefit in fulfilling the demand of the irrigation water like pre-project level.
- In any circumstances, farmers and the surrounding community should not be affected by the implementation of the project. If any adverse impacts are observed during the implementation that could not be presumed at the pre-project level, appropriate measure must be taken in consulting with the community or affected persons.
- Private lands should not be affected due to the construction of supply channel from the treatment plant to the Rohingya refugee camps at Unchiprang/ Shamlapur. If in any case, temporary lands are required that must be consulted, and negotiated with the affected persons/ community to pay the compensation or any “amicable negotiation” with the affected persons, and that should be written and recorded.
- DPHE is required to keep continuous community consultation during the implementation, operation and maintenance of the water treatment plant in order to avoid any unsolicited or adverse impacts.
- 

### **Social Safeguards Impacts**

55. The sub-project mostly will use lands belongs to the Government, thus Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts are not found in case of implementing the treatment plan and pipe water distribution system does not need to use any private lands. DPHE will ensure that the existing private irrigation management system and croplands will not be affected in any circumstances for which local farmers may be affected due to the implementation of the water treatment plant. Farmers should get access to irrigation water continuously without any obstacle by the implementation, and also during the operation of the sub-project in future.

56. Moreover, Contractor will be in charge of mitigating any accidental damage during the construction.



DPHE identified one small land / location at the adjacent of Unchiprang camp for installing Water Treatment Plant under this subproject. The identified land plot about 5-10 decimal is found in the private ownership. Therefore, DPHE is required to negotiate with the landowner before commencing

the construction of the treatment plant on the proposed land

*The picture (left corner) shows proposed Land Plot for treatment plant at Unchiprang*

### **Pipe water Systems including surface water treatment plant at Noyapara, DPHE/W/12A**

57. In order to make a water treatment plant, DPHE has identified a natural dam is called Shalbagan at Nayapara is closed to camp-26.

#### **Outputs of the sub-project**

**58. The Potentiality of Shalbagan Reservoir:** Shalbagan Reservoir is located at the upstream, and very closed to the Noapara camp-26 from which presently, drinking water is being supplied to the camp. The feasibility study indicates that the site is suitable for supplying drinking water in which about 80% of water within the reservoir is natural formed by surrounding hills, and a dike rising about 6 meters above the current topography. At the lower end of the site, there is a narrow opening where the water flows out.



*The proposed locations for the water treatment plant*

**59.** As per the Integrated drinking water supply and Shalbagan reservoir feasibility, DSS Water Mission, Jan 2019, the Shalbagan reservoir has the significantly potential to contribute to supply for drinking water to the surrounding community directly to mitigate the demand of the safe water, but it should be developed in the greater context of the demands of the entire point.

**60.** It is observed that with the active initiation of UNCHR and Oxfam, presently water is being supplied to the Rohingya refugees from the Shalbagan dam to the refugee camp in which water is found available in the dam for about 8 months. During the consultation with the refugees at the camps area, they apprised that that they had been suffering for pure drinking water especially children and women were being affected by the water-borne diseases. Even, they could not manage sufficient water for bathing regularly due to scarcity of water. They remain without bathing most of the days in a week generally that creates health hazards.

#### **Social Safeguards Impact:**

**61.** In case of implementing the sub-project, the land belong to the government will be used for the proposed treatment plant as no IR impacts project is not observed in this connection. However, Rohingya refugees are living in the proposed location of the treatment plant inside the



Shalbagan dam. Despite no private land is required, it is observed that about 60 -70 Rohingya families have built houses at the proposed location of the water treatment plant at Shalbangan. Therefore, in order to avoid any adverse impacts, the refugees, who are living in the proposed pant area, will have to be relocated by the DPHE in consulting with the authority concerned like Camp in-charge before the implementation of the sub-project. All possible measures will have to be undertaken in this connection to avoid any adverse impacts.

### **Integrated waste management and resource recovery facility with collection system at Shamlapur**

62. The sub-project in dealing with the construction and operation of integrated waste management and resource recovery facility with collection system will be established at the Shaymlapur, Teknaf. It is proposed to treat the black water from toilet blocks by providing decentralized waste water treatment system (DEWATS) based on the black water characterization data. This would contain an integrated settler comprised of 2 settling chambers, then 3 baffled chambers, followed by a filter drain and soak pit.

63. Three plots of land have already been identified by the Solid Waste Management Specialist in consulting with the DPHE for establishing the solid waste management facility at Shamlapur.



*Selected Land Plots for constructing solid waste management facility*

64. The above land plots belong to the private ownership are located at Shamplapur have already been identified for the construction of the above sub-project. Immediately after identifying the lands, DPHE negotiated with the landowners of the above two plots. The landowners are willing to provide their lands in exchange of money with a contractual agreement. However, during the design phase, the lands are remained empty as resettlement impacts are not observed.

## Outputs of the Subprojects of Solid Waste Management

65. The safe disposal of solid waste is critical for public health which is significantly true during an emergency period. It will not only be disrupted the existing collection and disposal systems even, there will be extra waste caused by the emergency itself. Initially, in the camps of displaced people or refugees and similar to new sites, there are no arrangements in place at all. If solid waste is not dealt with quickly, serious health risks will be developed which will further demoralize the community already traumatized by the emergency.

66. Intervention in camp 13 for Solid Waste Management is designed for beneficiary of about 20,820 population or 100% of the population having total solid waste management capacity of 2.5 tons per day (including recyclable waste) and dried faecal sludge of 1.5 tons per day.

67. Intervention in camp 4 for Solid Waste Management is designed for beneficiary of 25,000 population or 78% of the population having total solid waste management capacity of 3 tons per day (including recyclable waste) and dried fecal sludge of 1.75 tons per day.

68. Two locations have already been identified at the camp 4 and 13 in which lands belong to the government absolutely. However, DPHE is required to take permission of the authority concerned of the Government to get access to the lands before commencing the construction works for the implementation of the sub-projects in order to obtain the land as per procedure of the Govt. and the ADB safeguards policy.



*Proposed location camp-4 (DPHE/9A)*

*proposed location at camp-13, DPHE/9B*

69. **Social safeguards impact:** The following table highlights the categorization in considering the social safeguards impacts of the subprojects are being implemented by DPHE under EAP:

Planned activities	Social Safeguards/ resettlement impacts	Status of DDR	Categorization
Mini Pipe Water Supply, DPHE/W1- W8	Constructing on the lands of the Government , and no Involuntary resettlement impact is seen	Submitted	C

Planned activities	Social Safeguards/ resettlement impacts	Status of DDR	Categorization
Bathing facilities for women , DPHE/W13-W16	Constructing on the lands of the Government , and no Involuntary resettlement impact is seen	Submitted	C
Surface water treatment plants for the camps at Noyapara, DPHE/W12A	The identified land along with the natural dam belongs to the government. However, about 50 Rohingya refugees' households will have to be relocated before the implement of the sub-project since Rohingya refugees established houses on the proposed treatment plant area. DPHE is required to relocate the refugees in consulting the authority concerned before commencing the civil works	Submitted	The sub-project is categorized as C subject to relocating the Rohingya refugees before commencing the civil works for the sub-project
Integrated waste management facilities at Shamlapur, DPHE/W10.	Three land plots have identified for implementing the sub-project, and the identified lands belong to the private owners.  DPHE is required to negotiate with the landowners to get lands available before commencing the civil works.	Submitted	The sub-project is categorized as C subject to performing the negotiation with the private landowners before commencing the implementation works
Small surface water treatment plants at Unchiprang/Shamlapur, DPHE/W12B	No resettlement impacts are found in implementing the sub-project since the natural water dam is owned by the government. Besides, government's land along the rural road and highway will be used for installing pipelines. However, a small piece of land about 5-6 decimals already identified at Unchiprang to install the water treatment plant, and the plot is occupied by the some although it is government land.	Submitted	The sub-project is categorized as C subject to performing the negotiation with the landowner or permission to be taken from authority concerned if it is owned by the government.
Solid waste management at camp 4 & 13 , DPHE/W9A & 9B	No Involuntary Resettlement impacts are observed to implement the sub-projects. Two land plots have already been identified which are located at camp 4 & 13 belong to government. However, identified land at camp 13 is occupied by someone who use to growing vegetable very insignificantly.	Submitted	The sub-project is categorized as C subject to performing the negotiation with the landowner or permission to be taken from

Planned activities	Social Safeguards/ resettlement impacts	Status of DDR	Categorization
	DPHE is required to get permission from the Govt. DPHE is required to take permission of the government authority concerned to get the land available		authority concerned if it is owned by the government.
Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for supporting water supply at Cox's Bazar City and surrounding area. DPHE/W11	DPHE apprised that about 2 acres of lands are going to be acquired for which permission from the Ministry has already been obtained, and DC office already imposed Section-4 to the landowners.  Social impacts will be definitely observed due to land acquisition which have not yet been determined.	Resettlement Plan ( RP) is required which has not yet been prepared.	The sub-project will be category A or B due to land acquisition for which RP is required.

## O. Status of Sub-projects & Resettlement Impacts under LGED

### Output: Access Roads Improved

70. **Required for Access Roads:** The access roads towards the refugee camps are found significantly narrow, congested and heavily overburdened due to increase in traffic for providing needful support and supply relief materials to the refugee camps. It is evident that the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) in the major road from Cox's Bazar to Teknaf has increased since August 2017 owing to increasing traffic movement of relief supplies and personnel. Traffic jams are observed frequently in lasting several hours. Marketplaces are overcrowded along the road with high pedestrian traffic. Within the camps, the mud roads have skipped up, which are very narrow and get washed away with heavy rains. It is difficult supplying emergency services to the Rohingya refugees living in the camps for which it is required for widening and brick-lining. Therefore, improvement of the existing earthen/HBB road to pave road for improving the road network towards the Rohingya camps and to decongest the main highways. Moreover, some proposed access roads are not accessible to the camps due to disrupting and remoteness within the hilly areas which will be improved in connecting to the Marine Drive by implementing the subprojects for access road by LGED under EAP, eventually it will help in improving traffic jams towards the Rohingya camps. It will also provide better access to the surrounding communities in terms of economic activities. The Access Roads under the implementation are:

Improvement of 1.5 km existing Folia Para road connecting Highway to U-B Road Ukhiya+ Upgradation of 5.5 km existing N.I. Chowdhury Road Connecting Marine Drive to U-B road under LGED/W3 and upgradation of existing 8.8 km link road connecting Cox's Bazar-Teknaf and Marine Drive Highways, Ukhiya under LGED/W5.





*Ongoing construction works at NI Chowdhury and Marine Drive under EAP/LGED/W3 & W5*

### **Outputs of the sub-projects**

71. The significant outputs of improving the Access Roads in nutshell are:

- Improvement of the access roads will facilitate the vehicle for carrying the commodities, and foods for the Rohingya community easily.
- It will save times during movement due to reducing traffic obstacles that help in supplying of foods and other commodities to the refugee on time
- The new traffic control system and signals will facilitate to the safe movement of the pedestrians mainly old and children who frequently meet accidents during the crossing roads.
- Improvement of access roads will connect to food storage centers, food distribution centers, field hospitals, primary health care centers, cyclone shelters, and primary education centers

### **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts of the road sub-projects:**

72. LGED has started the construction of civil works for the improvement of sub-projects under EAP in different packages. The sub-projects dealing with construction of Access Roads will improve the existing earthen/HBB road network in which subprojects do not have require any additional lands for acquisition or negotiated settlement during the implementation. LGED indicates that the existing roads are covered by the government lands that observed 2-3 meter in and average, and will be paved 3.7 meter. It is confirmed by the respective Upazila officials of LGED that any other properties like shops and houses will not be affected during the rehabilitation works as no resettlement impact is observed within the right of way.

73. During the design and planning stage, it is carefully avoided the involuntary resettlement impacts for the improvement of Access Roads to be implemented by LGED under EAP in which private lands, and properties belong to the local people will not be impacted.



*Picture of the proposed access roads sub-project at Rotna Palong*

#### **Outputs: Disaster risk management strengthened.**



*ADB Mid-term Review Mission members overseeing the progress of civil works of Cyclone Center is being constructed by LGED*

74. **Need of Cyclone Centers:** The frequent natural disaster like cyclone hits the Cox's Bazar, a coastal region of Bangladesh, which remains the people in vulnerable situation at the time of cyclone happens in this area. Cyclone Centers give the opportunity for the vulnerable people in taking shelter for saving themselves during the disasters.



Ongoing construction works for cyclone centers

75. Among the 10 planned Cyclone Centers, LGED has already identified locations, and started constructing the cyclone shelters at the periphery of the Rohingya camps sites in order to fulfilling the need of both the displaced persons from Myanmar and the host communities. The purpose of the cyclone shelters is to reduce vulnerability of the population to natural disasters. In addition, these sub-projects will support the preparation of a gender sensitive disaster risk management plan by adopting community based risk reduction approach.



*Social Safeguards consultants were exchanging views with household owner who was supposed to be affected by the construction works of Cyclone Center at Folia Para*

### **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

76. During the civil construction works for cyclone centers, no adverse impact is observed except, Cyclone Center at Folia Para. Contractor had dumped the soils on the yard of the adjacent house as the owner of the residence complained of affecting his family in this connection. The issue was brought to the knowledge of the respective Upazila Engineer, LGED immediately who confirmed of resolving the matter. LGED is advised to aware of any adverse impacts during the civil construction works at the implementation stage in which surrounding community should not be harmed or impacted



### **Hill Slope Protection and Storm Drainage Water Drainage Network:**

77. In order to protecting the Rohingya refugees, who are living in the camps, from any natural disaster, LGED has planned and designed the sub-projects for Hill Slope Protection Works under the EAP inside the Kutupalong Balukhali in Ukhiya for which civil works are yet to be started.
78. A potential numbers of refugees have been settled on the top of the hills which are sandy soils in nature, and hills' slope are not enough strong to sustain against the landslides or any natural disaster. With this situation, the necessity of the construction of the Hill Slope Protection has come to the concerned authority of the Government of Bangladesh and also its development partners like ADB after the settlement of millions of Rohingya refugees on top of the hilly areas of Ukhaia and Takanaf. And, this vulnerable settlement of the refugees on top of the hilly area may be serious disaster and environmental threat due to high intensity and more frequent rainstorms for which it is required stringent control measures immediately.
79. In this situation on the environmental threat, appropriate planning and achieving sustainable development are significantly required in dealing with the drainage, flash flood, erosion and sediment and slope stability management. In case of some residential areas or settlements in hilly areas, refugees have been living in a vulnerable situation due to lack of slope protection that may be threatened their lives if any landslides are occurred during the heavy rainfall apart from other practice of natural disaster. Bangladesh is to some extent subject to high intensity and more frequent rainstorms than other developing countries which requires more severe control measures either structural and/or non-structural in order to resolving problems.
80. **Relocation Impacts:** It is understood that a significant numbers of refugee families will be required for the relocation before the construction for Hill Slope Protection Works. LGED is aware of the issue for which discussion is going with the UNHCR for the proper relocation of the refugees. However, apart from the relocation, no other IR impacts are not observed in this connection.

### **Storm Drainage Network:**

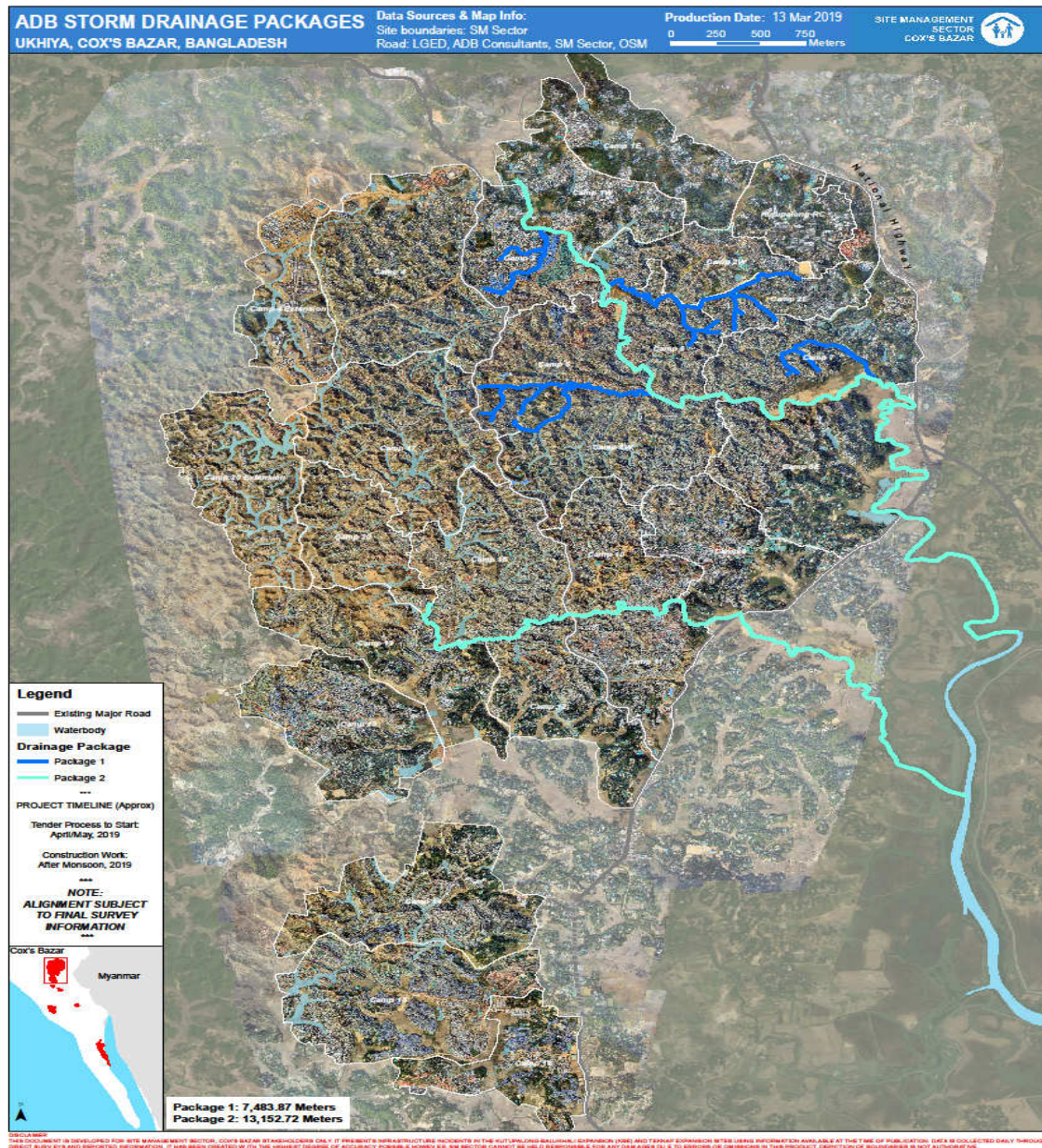
81. LGED has planned for the construction of Storm Water Drainage Network inside camps and evacuating water outside camps, in Ukhiya and Teknaf. This component is interlinking with the Hill Slope Protection. Storm water drainage will be constructed alongside the Hill slope Protection sites. The necessity of the construction of the Storm Water Drainage Networks has come to the concerned authority of the Government of Bangladesh and also its development partners like ADB after the settlement of millions of Rohingya refugees on top of the hilly areas of Ukhaia and Tanka. And, this vulnerable settlement of the refugees on the hilly area will be serious disaster and environmental threat due to high intensity and more frequent rainstorms for which it is required stringent control measures immediately.
82. In connection with the environmental threat, appropriate planning and achieving sustainable development are significantly required in dealing with the drainage, flash flood, erosion and sediment and slope stability management, and LGED has undertaken sub-projects dealing with the improvement of storm drainage network.





The picture show the drainage canals are closed to Camp-7 & 8

83. The Construction of the sub-projects dealing with the Strom Water Drainage Networks under the proposed subprojects are found positive impacts absolutely. LGED already completed the alignment survey and estimation as well as designed for floating the tender. The above sub-project will improve the Strom Drainage Networks in order to save the Rohingya refugees from the disaster like the frequent rainstorm for which subprojects do not have require any additional lands for acquisition or negotiated settlement during the implementation. Even, any other adverse social safeguards impacts are not observed within the right of way.



The above map shows the alignments of the storm drainage networks

**Construction of internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities:** Improvement of the internal roads with drainage facilities within the camps areas is essentially required. LGED has designed for internal roads under EAP/LGED/ 1A, 1B, 2A & 2B in order to improving the internal roads and creating drainage facilities within the refugee camps of Ukhiya and Teknaf for which civil construction works is yet to be started.



## Social Safeguards Impacts

84. Lands belong to the government will be used for the implementation of these sub-projects dealing with the storm drainage networks and internal roads and drainage facilities as involuntary resettlement impacts are not found for which LGED is required for taking permission from the authority concerned. However, during the survey subsequent to design, it is observed that Rohingya refugees will have to be relocated before commencing the civil works for the implementation of the improvement of internal roads as settlements of the refugees are existed in the right of way of the sub-project. LGED needs to take permission and support from the respective agency like Camp-in Charge (CIC) and UNHCR in case of relocation of the refugees before commencing the civil works in this connection.

85. **Food Distribution Center:** As per agreed plan, 7 Food Distribution Centers (E-voucher Assistance Outlet) was required to be constructed by the LGED at the different locations around the Rohingya camps; subsequently WFP will operate these centers in order to distribute foods to the refugees. WFP is authorized to handover the locations of the proposed 7 FDCs. Meanwhile, WFP has determined only 4 locations for constructing the Food Distribution Centers which already handed over to LGED. Immediately taking the handover, LGED started civil works for establishing the Food Distribution Centers like Jamtoli, Maduchara 4-Extension, Camp-20 and Maduchara Camp-4, and the activities are being monitored by the WFP officials concerned in addition to management consultant.

86. **Social Safeguards Impacts:** All food distribution Centers are being implemented on the lands belong to the government for which WFP has taken permission of the Government. Therefore, no adverse social safeguards impacts are observed in case of constructing Food Distribution Centers.



*Picture shows Food Distribution Center at Muduchara-4*

87. Followings are the brief description of the sub-projects related to the outputs of the Access Roads Improved and Disaster Risk Management implemented by LGED under EAP:

Planned Activities	Social Impacts Categorization	Categorization & Status of DDR
LGED/W5 : 8.8 km from Palongkhali Bazar to Chaptkhali Marine Drive road	Resettlement impacts are not found during the survey of the sub-projects. The roads will be improved on the existing earthen/HBB network as no additional lands will be required.	C category DDR submitted
5.3 km connecting road from C.Bazar Taknaf Highway to U-B road	No additional land is required as no resettlement impact will be seen within the right of way.	C category DDR submitted
LGED/W3 & W4A: 1.5 km existing Folipara Road connecting highway to U-B road Ukhiya & upgrading of 5.5 km existing NI Chowdhury road connecting marine drive	No additional land will be required. LGED will avoid any resettlement impacts in case removing the existing trading shops beside the road.	C category DDR submitted
4 Food Distribution Centers	Construction of Food Distribution Centers are being continued on the government handed over by the WFP.	C category DDR submitted
10 School Cum Cyclone Centers	Construction of School cum Cyclone Centers are being continued on the existing premises of the government primary schools in which lands belong to the government	C category DDR submitted
LGED/ W1A, 1B, 2A & 2B: Construction of internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities:	<p>. During the planning, and designing, it is determined that the sub-project will be implemented in using the lands belong to the government. Thus IR impact is not found in case of implementing the hill slope protection.</p> <p>Despite, it is observe during survey that relocation of the Rohingya refugees may be needed during the implementation as LGED is required to take appropriate measures for relocation of refugees in consulting</p>	<p>Subject to necessary relocation of the refugees, the sub-project is considered as C categorization</p> <p>DDR submitted</p>

Planned Activities	Social Impacts Categorization	Categorization & Status of DDR
	with the authority concerned like Camp In-charge ( CIC) & UNHCR .	
LGED/W10, 11 & 12: Hill slope protection.	Stated as above	Subject to necessary relocation of the refugees, the sub-project is considered as C categorization DDR submitted
EAP/LGED/W20: Construction and Re-construction of Storm Water Drainage Network on Primary Canal -01 (Modhurchara) outleting to Naf River, Under Ukhiya Upazila, Dist: Cox's Bazar.	The road will be improved using the existing roads of LGED for which no additional lands will be required. During the survey and design, LGED minimize the social impacts. No IR and adverse social impacts are found in this connection	DDR submitted
EAP/LGED/W21: Construction and Re-construction of Storm water Drainage Network on Primary canal-02 (Camp 20 Extension) Outleting to Naf river, under Ukhiya Upazila, Dist. Cox's Bazar	Stated as above	DDR submitted
EAP/LGED/OCB-N/W4D Improvement of Ukhiya Daroga Bazar-Moricha GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Rd.	The existing road will be improved. No additional land is required as no resettlement impact will be seen within the right of way.	DDR submitted
EAP/LGED/W4C: Improvement of 1. Hajirpara Mukter Swdagor bari Side-Dakhin Faliapara Sajahan bari Rd 2. Malercul LGED Road-Dakhin Faliapara Rd 3. Ali Mohammed Pingir Rd. under Ukhiya Upazila, Dist: Cox's Bazar;	Stated as above	DDR submitted

## **P. Status of the Sub-projects & Resettlement Impacts under BREB**

### **Output 03: Energy Source Provided**

88. Access to safe and sustainable energy is one of the basic needs for Rohingya refugees. without the access to necessary energy these displace people particularly women and children are at increased risk. In dealing with the UNCHR, government of Bangladesh is committed to addressing energy needs of refugees, improving access to sustainable fuel, powering health centers and utilizing solar-power lightening under the Emergency Assistance Project (EAP) by receiving technical assistance from ADB.



*Reflection of LAD Street Lights established by BREB in the Rohingya refugee camps*

Improving access to a clean and sustainable source of energy can transform broken lives. It can power health centers and ensure that life-saving medication is refrigerated. Street lighting allows people to move around camps in greater safety at night, particularly women and girls, and solar-powered lamps mean they can work, cook, study, socialize and continue with their lives long after the sun has gone down. Additionally, with a clean, sustainable fuel, or fuel-efficient technologies, refugees can cook meals and avert the malnutrition and ill-health that may occur when using open fires.

89. BREB already established street lights and Lightning Arresters, and remaining lights are also being installed in the all camps area. In consequence, positive impacts are being observed in accessing to the energy for which Rohingya refugees are showing their joys since they are able to access to the improve energy which will help them improve their safe living condition. A lightning arrester provides protection by routing the excess electricity away from the system into the ground in which it will dissolve without doing any harm to the people. Installation of these Lightning Arresters are supposed to be safest during rough weather with a view to keeping Safe Home of the community to avoid being struck.



*The pictures show the impacts of Lightning Arresters and LAD Street Lights established by BREB*



Installation of Solar Powered-20 watt LED Street Lights under BREB/G2B at 4 Extension

90. Energy sources include in providing the camp areas with (i) retained heat cookers; (ii) stand-alone solar powered street lights with solar photovoltaic panels, battery boxes, and mini grid-connected street lights; and (iii) access to electricity by augmenting substations, distribution lines, and transformers including supply and installation of lightening arresters along the access roads from Palongkhali to Kutupalong camp, and all other camps.





BREB purchased the land for establishing 33/11 KV substation



Ongoing onstruction is seen that establishing of 33/11 KV Substation at Palongkhali



91. Status of the sub-projects are being implemented by Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB):

Table 03: Planned Activities of Sub-projects under BREB

<b>Package Number</b>	<b>Social Safeguards &amp; Involuntary Resettlement Impacts</b>	<b>Categorization</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>
BREB/ W1A Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of 33/11KV Sub-Station (10/14MVA, Turn Key) at Palongkhali, Ukhiya.	No adverse impacts are found  Private land already purchased for establishing the sub-project	Category C DDR submitted	On going
BREB/ W2 Construction of 50 KM of 11 KV and below lines with necessary transformers from proposed two substations to Palongkhali area, Ukhiya	No adverse impacts are found	Category C	On going
BREB/G1 Supply and installation of 200 nos. lightening arresters along the access roads from Palongkhali to Kutupalong camp, and all other camps.	No adverse impacts are found	Category C	Completed
BREB/G2A Supply, installation and Operation & Maintenance of 2,000 Nos. Solar PV Powered LED Street Lights	No adverse impacts are found	Category C	Completed
BREB/G2B Supply and installation of 2,000 nos. solar powered 20-watt LED street lights, in all Camps.	No adverse impacts are found	Category C	On going
BREB/G5 Supply and installation of 50 nos. solar mini-grid for household electricity supply within the camp (150 household per cluster: to cater 7,500 HH) at Balukhali mega camp	No adverse impacts are found	Category C	Ongoing

## Q. Status of Sub-projects & Resettlement Impacts under RHD

### Output 04: Access roads improved

#### Access Road implemented by RHD:

92. Civil construction works are being continued by RHD for the implementation of two subprojects on the rehabilitation of the existing roads that include (i) 25 km road from Cox's Bazar link road to Ukhia and (ii) 25 km road from Ukhia to Unchiprang under the EAP. The subprojects consist of resurfacing of the existing road, including reconstruction of the critical sections, including market areas in the town limits and junctions at the entrance to the camps from Cox's Bazar to camp areas, to cater the increased traffic volume due to influx of the displaced persons and for smooth transportation of relief materials.

93. The subprojects are within the right of way in which land belongs to RHD as no land acquisition is required. However, temporary economic impacts in the market areas are being observed during construction works that addressed in the Resettlement Plan (RP) approved by the administrative ministry in January 2019. And, a tentative budget has been spelt out in the RP to compensate the affected traders. However, RHD is aware of any adverse economic impacts during the construction works, and giving due attention to complaints raised by the affected persons. In this connection, LGED keeping public consultation by assigning Social Development Consultant.

94. **Compensation for Project Affected Persons:** Immediately after commencing the civil work, RHD has taken initiative to find the affected persons based on the RP. Meanwhile, 27 project affected persons, who are mainly street vendors, have already been determined to bring them in to the compensation package that mentioned in the approved RP.



*Documents prepared by the RHD for paying compensation to the Affected Persons*

95. Respective officials of the RHD has taken all administrative process, and paid the compensation to 27 project affected persons by involving local government representatives like UP Chairmen and members. Finally, affected persons (27) were handed over the Bank draft of the compensation by the XEN, Cox's Bazar on 8 July in a formal meeting at RHD office.



*Executive Engineer, RHD, Cox's Bazar distributes the compensation among the affected persons.*

96. In a meeting, RHD confirmed that no additional street vendors are found in bringing them in to the compensation package and payment. Despite, RHD is requested to be pro-active to find additional project affected persons based on the approved RP, and also give attention to adverse social impacts if anything is further observed during the implementation in view of paying compensation to the affected persons.



Ongoing construction works of RHD under EAP



*XEN, RHD Cox's Bazar, and Project Director, LGED discussed at the meeting with the RRRC on the progress of the respective sub-project on the eve of Mid-term Review Mission of ADB*

### **Social Impacts**

Adverse social issues have been raised by the affected traders/businessmen during the field visit of the Social Safeguards Specialist-TA consultant of ADB on 16 November, these are:

Few commercial shops were dismantled by RHD contractor for expanding the road at Morichha Bazar, Ukhia. The businessmen expressed their resentment over the breaking of existing commercial shops in which they were affected financially. The issue was brought to the knowledge of the RHD in writing to take appropriate measures for resolving the matter. ADB advised the following points which are:

1. Confirmation on number of structures and whether the structures were dismantled for EAP project work;
2. Schedule date of consultation with affected shop owners;
3. Time line for compensation hand over to the impacted structure owners;
4. List of any additional structure that will be in the RoW that need to be incorporated in RDPP.



*Pictures shows the breaking of the operating shops by the RHD under EAP at Morichha Bazar, Ukhia*



RHD mobilized the management consultant to hold meeting with the affected persons for making assessment of the financial losses in case of breaking commercial structures.



*Local level consultation with RHD discussing on breaking the commercial shops at Moricha Bazar*

97. On 8 December 2019, ADB mission members attended a schedule meeting with the XEN of RHD, and Desh Upadesh Consulting team. In the meeting, ADB Safeguards Officer raised the issue of the affected persons and the compensation which was highlighted as per the agreed Project Framework and Safeguards Policy. During the meeting, Executive Engineer, RHD apprised that the removal of the commercial shops at Morichha Bazar from the right of way was done in accordance with the order of High Court.

In highlighting the recently broken commercial shops at Morichhia Bazar during the civil works, ADB Safeguards Officer advised the following contents:

- RHD with the assistance of Social Development Specialist under the management consulting will identify the remaining commercial shops and owners/persons to be affected during the pavement / extension of the roads. And, assessment of the compensation will be determined based on the measurement survey of the affected properties;
- RHD will revise the approved RP in which all impacted properties, affected persons and budget of the compensation will be included in the revised RP. The social development specialist of the Desh Upadesh will be responsible for revising the RP by February 2020 by covering the package-1 & 2, and ADB will review it before the finalization.

Immediately after meeting with the RHD, ADB Mission visited the site at Marichha Bazar. It is observed that in order to expanding of the road as per design, RHD had broken shatters, walls and floors of the shops at Morichha Bazar, and these shops are found in the existing Right of Way of the RHD. During the meeting, the Desh Upadesh consultant told that in all, 10 locations were identified where commercial shops and street vendors were found in the Right of Way, and they would be affected during the pavement survey for the extension of the road. ADB Mission advised the supervision consultant team and RHD to work together for making a list of the affected persons, and assessment of the affected properties for determining the compensation through the measurement survey which will have to be included finally in the revised RP. However, RHD are aware of the issues raised by the local community, and keeping continuous consultation with the local community for resolving the matter.

Table 04: Status of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts in Brief

Outputs	Sub-Project & Planned Activities	Resettlement impacts	Status of Resettlement Plan / Remarks
Access Roads Improved	25 km Road from C. Bazar link to Ukhia	<p>No land acquisition is required for this sub-project as it will be implemented in using the existing alignment of the road belong to the RHD.</p> <p>As per approved RP, 27 street vendors have already been compensated by RHD on 7 July 2019.</p> <p>Adverse impacts are being observed during the construction of the civil works at different places like Moricha Bazar where commercial shops are affected.</p>	<p>RHD submitted RP to the Ministry that already approved in which name of the affected street vendors are mentioned.</p> <p>RHD is keeping consultation with the local community.</p> <p>Management Consultant is assigned in this connection.</p>
	25 km Road Ukhia to Unchiprang	Stated as above	

## R. Stakeholders Consultations

98. Consultations process is being continued with the different stakeholders mainly officials concerned of the Executive Agencies (EAs) like DPHE, LGED, BREB and RHD. During the meetings with the EAs, it was discussed on the social safeguards issues related to land acquisition, resettlement, relocation and progress of the implementation process. Officials of the EAs are aware of the issues of social safeguards as a result they are avoiding land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts during the design of the sub-projects under EAP (EAP) in

which sub-projects are determined under 'C' category. Moreover, in case of using the Govt. lands, it is required to obtain NOC from the respective government agency before commencing the implementation of sub-projects. Consultations are being conducted with the stakeholders to identify the benefits and impacts of sub-projects dealing with the installation of Mini Pipe Water Supply, bathing facilities for women, cyclone centers, and improvement of the access roads towards the Rohingya camps. Moreover, meetings were held with the representatives of WFP, and discussed on the selection of process the locations for constructing Food Distribution Centers. Consultant had visited the proposed sub-projects locations along with the WFP in order to assess the issues of social safeguards, and landownership in dealing with the construction of the food distribution centers.



Picture shows consultants conduct consultations with the refugees at camp-26 on the proposed water treatment plant at Noapara



Consultation with the local elite ( left ) on water treatment plant at Whykong, and consultation with the affected person ( right ) after breaking the commercial structures by the RHD

## Screening and approval of the sub-projects

All executive Agencies under the implementation of the EA are required to take permission of the respective authority/ government agency like RRRC for the implementation of the sub-projects in and around the refugee camps. In this connection, screening / categorization of the sub-projects have been completed.

### S. Due Diligence Reports

99. Due Diligence Reports are required for the sub-project for which land acquisition or other resettlement impacts are not seen. DDRs for subprojects are being prepared, and submitted to the respective Executive Agencies and ADB. List of the DDR that already submitted to ADB by the Social Safeguards Specialist on behalf of Executive Agencies:

#### 1. Status of the completion of the DDR

Name of the Sub-project	Package	EA	DDR Status & Resettlement Plan
Food Distribution Centers	LGED/W19	LGED	Submitted
Access Roads, LGED	LGED/W3, W4A, W4B, W4D & W4C	LGED	Submitted
Cyclone Centers, LGED	LGED/W6, W8, W9	LGED	Submitted
Strom drainage water network inside the camps	LGED/W20	LGED	Submitted
Construction of internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities:	LGED/ W1A , 1B, 2A & 2B	LGED	Submitted
Mini Pipe Water Supply Systems	DPHE/W1 to W8( 8)	DPHE	Submitted
Community Bathing Faculties	DPHE/ W13 to W16 ( 5)	DPHE	Submitted
Integrated Waste treatment Plant at Shamlapur/ Unhiprang	DPHE/W10	DPHE	Submitted
Water treatment Plant at Noapara camp-25	DPHE 12 A	DPHE	Submitted
Water treatment Plant at Unchipraang / Whykong	DPHE 12 B	DPHE	Submitted
Solid waste management for camp 19 & 4	DPHE / W9A & 9B	DPHE	Submitted
Construction of 50 KM of 11 KV and below Palongkhali area, Ukhiya, BREB	BREB/W2	BREB	Submitted
Street Lightning	BREB/GA, G2A, G2B , G5, G6	BREB	Submitted



## **T. Issues for EAs for Taking Action**

100. All respective Executive Agencies (EAs) like DPHE, LGED, RHD and BREB are required to take initiative to form the GRM at the district and subprojects/ Upazila level in order to facilitate for addressing the grievances by the affected persons. Moreover, the following issues to be taken into action before implementing the respective sub-projects

- Negotiation/ lease agreement is required to get access to Private Lands for the establishment of the sub-projects
- Permission from the government is required to get access to the public land and properties for the implementation of the sub-projects.
- Permission from the respective authority of the government will have to be ensured in case of the relocation of the Rohingya refugees for the implementation of the sub-projects. In this connection, all necessary measures to be taken in consulting with the agencies concerned before commencing the civil works of the subprojects
- A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will have to be formed immediately by the respective Executive Agencies at appropriate levels in which the affected persons are able to address their grievances before the GRC for resolving the raising issues.

## **U. Way Forward**

- Monitor the sub-projects activities in all stages dealing with the respective EA.
- Perform the DDRs in coordinating with the EAs/IAs immediately after determining the locations of the sub-projects
- Ensure that the Social Safeguards issues with respect to Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts are brought in to the account of the EAs
- Ensure Involuntary Resettlement, land acquisition and adverse social impacts are being avoided during the planning stage of the sub-projects
- Ensure pro-active role of the EAs to identify the social safeguards/ resettlement impacts in all stages of the sub-projects.
- Ensure that EA/IAs obtain NOC from the respective government authority in case of using the government lands, or relocation of refugees during the implementation of sub-projects.
- Ensure that entitlements are properly identified, and payment has been done for sub-projects under RHD
- Ensure the revision of the approved RP under RHD based on the impacts during the civil works construction
- Ensure that the compensation is paid by following the approved RP for sub-projects under RHD
- Ensure coordination among the respective officials of EAs, and stakeholders' consultations at different level are being continued.
- Formation of the Grievance Redress Committee involving the respective authority will be ensured and functioned at different level

- Community consultation during the implementation is being practiced, and consultant is required to provide support to the EAs in this respect
- GRM is required to be formed and in place to facilitate in resolving the grievances raised by the affected people at the sub-project level. All respective Agencies will have to take initiative to form GRM immediately at the sub-project level by involving the local government representative

## V. Conclusion

101. In conclusion, it is observed that all Executive Agencies like LGED, DPHE, RHD and BREB have been implementing the sub-projects under EAP, and they are aware of maintaining the social safeguards policy of the ADB, and trying to avoid any social adverse impacts during the survey/ design and also implementation of the subprojects. In consequence, adverse Involuntary Resettlement (IR)/ Land Acquisition impacts have not yet been found in the implementation process of the subprojects which are being continued.

102. It is pointed out that the project has been categorized 'B' dealing with road sub-projects under RHD in which compensation has been paid to 27 affected street vendors. No adverse impacts on Indigenous People are seen. Among the project components (national highway), the sub-projects are being implemented by RHD, temporary impacts on vendors/ small traders are observed during the construction.

103. In considering the issue, Resettlement Plan (RP) has been approved by the respective ministry in January 2019 for paying compensation to the affected traders/ vendors to mitigate any adverse impacts on the income and livelihoods of them. RHD determined 27 affected vendors among the list of the approved RP, and paid to them compensation in the first week of July 2019. However, RHD is advised to mobilize the Social Development Specialist of Management Consulting team further to find the remaining project affected persons during the construction period. Moreover, commercial structures were dismantled on the Right of Way in some places like Morichha Bazar while construction works were being continued. In this connection, ADB advised to make assessment and list of the adverse impacts on the commercial shops for paying compensation for which approved RP will have to be revised.

104. DPHE is required to ensure the negotiation of identified private lands for the implementation of the sub-projects like DPHE/W12B: water treatment plant/ pipe water systems for the camps in Unchiprang, in this connection, DPHE is also required to obtain the government permission in case of lands belong to the government.

105. EAP/DPHE/W18; Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for supporting water supply at Cox's Bazar City and surrounding area. This sub-project is required for land acquisition of above 2 acres which belong to the private ownership in which Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts are confirmed as it is primarily determined as category 'B' sub-project. Project Director and the respective Executive Engineer of DPHE are required to share the information on the Land Acquisition process with the ADB for which DC of Cox's Bazar imposed Section-4 on the affected land owners, and the subsequent process to obtain the land is being continued under the DC.

Therefore, DPHE is advised to prepare Resettlement Plan (RP) by following the ADB Social Safeguards Policy 2009 that will be reviewed by ADB for disclosing on the web portal.

106. In considering the sensitive issues of the Relocation for the refugees during the implementation period of sub-projects within the camps like hill slope protection and internal road improvements & drainage facilities. LGED is advised to take appropriate initiatives for relocating the Rohingya refugees in consulting with the authority concerned before commencing the civil works. In this connection, UNHCR needs to be involved in the process of helping the LGED for the relocation.

107. Finally, the Project (EAP) is required to consider avoiding or adequate mitigation measures as per ADB's Social Safeguards Policy, 2009 for which DHPE is aware of taking appropriate measures in dealing with the safeguards policy in case of private land.

**W.**      **Annex: 01 Status of the Sub-projects**

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	DPHE/ G1	Supply of 7 no. water Carrier for Emergency Water supply, capacity 3000-liter, including operation for 2 years, for Cox's Bazar and Ukhiya, Teknaf	No Social Safeguards / IR Impact is found	DDR is not required	It is supplied items of the water carries
	DPHE/ G2	Supply and operation of waste management equipment/vehicle for two years. (Vacuu tag, Suction pipe, SWR equipment, drainage management equipment) for Camps in Ukhiya	No Social Safeguards / IR Impact is found	DDR is not required	It is supplied items of the equipment
	DPHE/ G3	Supply and operation of waste management equipment/vehicle for two years for Camps in Teknaf	No Social Safeguards / IR Impact is found	DDR is not required	It is supplied items of the equipment
	DPHE /W1	Construction and operation of 7 nos. mini piped water supply system with Production Tube Well in camps and adjacent affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adverse social / IR Impact is seen. Land belongs to the government</li> </ul>	DDR submitted	


Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
		villages. Group -1 (camp-5)			
	DPHE/ W2	Construction and operation of 7 nos. mini piped water supply system with Production Tube Well in camps and adjacent affected villages. Group -2 (camp-5)			
	DPHE/ W3	Construction and operation of mini piped water supply system with solar powered production well in camps and adjacent affected villages: Group 3 (Camp 17)			
	DPHE/ W4	Construction and operation of			




Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
		mini piped water supply system with solar powered  production well in camps and  adjacent affected villages:  Group 4 (Camp 2)			
	DPHE/ W5	Construction and operation of  mini piped water supply system with solar powered  production well in camps and  adjacent affected villages:  Group 5 (KRC and Camp 3)			
	DPHE/ W6	Construction and operation of			



Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
		mini piped water supply system with solar powered  production well in camps and adjacent affected villages:  Group 6 (Camp 4)			
	DPHE/ W7	Construction and operation of  mini piped water supply system with solar powered  production well in camps and adjacent affected villages:  Group 7 (Camp 11)			
	DPHE/ W8	Construction and operation of  mini piped water supply system with solar powered			


Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
		production well in camps and adjacent affected villages: Group 8 (Camp 13)			
	DPHE/ W9A	Construction and operation of Integrated waste management and resource recovery facility with collection system at the outskirts of Kutupalong Balukhali Megacamp, Ukhiya Group-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adverse social / IR Impact is seen. the selected land belongs to the Govt.</li> <li>DPHE is required to obtain land from the Govt. by following process.</li> </ul>	DDR submitted	DPHE apprised that they applied to the RRRC to get access to the land, and already obtained. However, no document is given to ADB
	DPHE/ W9B	Construction and operation of Integrated waste management and resource recovery facility with collection system at the outskirts of Kutupalong Balukhali Megacamp, Ukhiya Group-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse social / IR Impact is seen. The proposed land belongs to the government.</li> <li>DPHE applied to the RRRC for getting permission which is in progress.</li> </ul>	DDR submitted	Same stated as above

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	DPHE/ W10	Construction and operation of Integrated waste management and resource recovery facility with collection system at Shayamlapur, Teknaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse social / IR Impact is seen. The selected land is belonging to the private owner.</li> <li>DPHE is required to obtained land from the owner through agreement.</li> </ul>	DDR submitted	<p>DPHE apprised that it had done agreement with the landowner.</p> <p><b>The agreement copy has not yet given to ADB.</b></p>
	DPHE/ W11	Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant for supporting water supply at Cox's Bazar city and surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPHE has identified the land that belongs to the private owners as Land Acquisition is required.</li> <li>Adverse social &amp; IR impacts are observed due to land acquisition</li> </ul>	RP is required. No decision/ step has yet been taken in this connection	DPHE apprised that Ministry approved the land acquisition proposal, accordingly DC office imposed Section-4 on the landowners .
	DPHE/ W12A	Construction of pipe water Systems including surface water treatment plants for the camps in Nayapara, Teknaf	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The above location/ Shalbagan natural dam has been identified, however an additional Land plot is yet to be selected only for installing the Plant.</li> <li>No adverse social / IR Impact is seen</li> </ul>	Draft DDR submitted to DPHE based on the existing location/ Shalbagan natural dam, however, DDR will be finalized after determining the additional land for the treatment plant	DPHE is required to find the additional land for the treatment plant , and also determine the ownership status of the land

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is primarily assumed that about 40 refugees houses, who are living inside the Shalbagan natural Dam, will have to be relocated during the implementation</li> </ul>		
	DPHE/ W12B	<p>Construction of pipe water systems for the camps in Unchiprang/ Shamlapur, Teknaf</p>	<p>No adverse social / IR Impact is seen primarily</p>  <p>The above selected natural dam at Whykong for water treatment plant belongs to the government.</p> <p>About 5 decimal additional land has been selected for the treatment plant which is yet to be determined</p>	DDR submitted to DPHE	  <p>There is a vast area of irrigated croplands beside/ down area of the natural dam. And, water is supplied from the dam to croplands by the water user's association. The water treatment's pipeline will be</p>

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
			whether it is owned by government or private.		<p>installed under/ throughout the crops land.</p> <p>Therefore, it is required to monitor the during the civil works/ implementation process whether the crops lands are being affected or not. This issue pointed out in the DDR.</p> <p>During the consultation, farmers raised the issue of affecting the water supply to the crops lands owing to the proposed treatment plant</p>
	DPHE/ W13	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities for women, Group -1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adverse social / IR Impact is seen</li> <li>Bathing facilities have been installed on the land belongs to the government</li> </ul>	DDR submitted	1500 Women bathing facilities are being constructed
	DPHE/ W14	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities for women, Group -2			



Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	DPHE/ W15	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities for women, Group -3			
	DPHE/ W16	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities for women, Group -4			
	DPHE/ W16	Construction of Community Bathing Facilities for women, Group -5			
	DPHE/W18	Construction of piped water supply with surface water reservoirs, treatment plant and other and associated facilities at Ukhiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location/ land is yet to be selected</li> </ul>	DDR is required	Till 10 Sept. DPHE could not find location. No update at all

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	LGED/ W1A	Construction of 7.5 km Internal Roads and Stairs with Drainage Facilities Inside the camps in Ukhiya, Group 1	About 1500 refugees will have to be relocated before the implementation of the sub-project	Done	<b>It is required to monitor the implementation process, and determine the actual number of the Relocations of the refugees will be done by the UNHCR.</b>
	LGED/ W1B	Construction of 7.5 km Internal Roads and Stairs with Drainage Facilities Inside the camps. in Ukhiya, Group 2	Land belongs to the government. As per LGED, about 1000 refugees will have to be relocated before the implementation of the sub-project	DDR submitted	
	LGED/ W2A	Construction of 7.5 km Internal Roads and Stairs with Drainage Facilities Inside the camps. in Teknaf -Group 3	Land belongs to the government. About 1500 refugees will have to be relocated before the implementation of the sub-project	DDR submitted	
	LGED/ W2B	Construction of 7.5 km Internal Roads Internal Roads and Stairs with Drainage Facilities Inside the camps in Teknaf – Group 4	No IR impact is seen	DDR submitted	

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	LGED/ W3	<p>Improvement of 1.5 km existing Folia Para road connecting Highway to U-B Road Ukhiya+</p> <p>Upgradation of 5.5 km existing</p> <p>N.I. Chowdhury Road Connecting Marine Drive to</p> <p>U-B road.</p>	<p>No IR impact is seen at the design stage</p> <p>Constriction will be done on the existing road as additional land is not required.</p>	DDR submitted	<b>It is required to monitor the activities of civil works to find any adverse social impacts</b>
	LGED/ W4a	<p>Upgradation of existing N.I.</p> <p>Chowdhury Road Connecting</p> <p>Marine Drive to U-B road, including construction of Bridge/ culverts at Ukhiya</p> <p>(Group 1: 4.5 km within Ch</p> <p>0+000 km to 10+000 km)</p>	<p>No IR impact is seen at the design stage</p> <p>Constriction will be done on the existing road as additional land is not required.</p>	DDR submitted	<b>It is required to monitor the activities of civil works to find any adverse social impacts</b>

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	LGED/ W4b	Upgradation of existing N.I.  Chowdhury Road  Connecting Marin Drive to  U-B road, including construction of Bridge/ culverts  at Ukhiya (Group 2: 9.6 km within Ch. 10+000 km to 19+600 km)	No IR impact is seen at the design stage   Constriction will be done on the existing road as additional land is not required.	DDR submitted	<b>It is required to monitor the activities of civil works to find any adverse social impacts</b>
	LGED/W4C  Package No. EAP/LGED/OCB-N/W4C	1.Hajirpara Mukter Swdagor bari Side-Dakhin Faliapara Sajahan bari Rd. by BC at Ch. 00-2400 m (Rd. ID: 422945114),  2.Malercul LGED Road-Dakhin Faliapara Rd. by BC at Ch. 00-814 m (Rd. ID: 422945112) &	No IR impact is seen at the design stage   Constriction will be done on the existing road as additional land is not required.	Draft DDR submitted to LGED	<b>It is required to monitor the activities of civil works to find any adverse social impacts</b>

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
		<p>3.Ali Mohammed Pingir Rd. by BC at Ch. 00-2327 m (Rd. ID: 422944037),</p> <p>Under Ukhiya Upazila, Dist: Cox's Bazar;</p>			
	LGED/W4D	<p>: EAP/LGED/OCB-N/W4D Improvement of Ukhiya Daroga Bazar-Moricha GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Rd. by BC at Ch. 00-12760m (Road ID: - 422942002) &amp; Rotna Palong UP Office-Coat Bazar-Valukhiya Bazar Rd (Valukia Sea beach rd). By BC at Ch. 00-4300m (Road ID: - 422943001), Under Ukhiya Upazila, Dist.: Cox's Bazar.</p>	<p>No IR impact is seen at the design stage</p> <p>Constriction will be done on the existing road as additional land is not required.</p>	Draft DDR submitted to LGED	<b>It is required to monitor the activities of civil works to find any adverse social impacts</b>




Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	LGED /W5	Upgradation of existing 8.8 km link road connecting Cox's Bazar-Teknaf and Marine Drive Highways, Ukhiya	No IR impact is seen at the design stage	DDR submitted	<b>It is required to monitor the activities of civil works to find any adverse social impacts</b>
	LGED/ W6	Construction of 4 nos. school cum cyclone shelter for affected people, 3 story LGED Prototype, in Ukhiya	No adverse social / IR impact is seen. The selected land belongs to the government	DDR submitted	
	LGED/ W8	Construction of 3 nos. school cum cyclone shelter for affected people, 3 story LGED Prototype, in Ukhiya	No adverse social / IR impact is seen. The selected land belongs to the government	DDR submitted	
	LGED/ W9	Construction of 3 nos. School cum cyclone shelter for affected people, 3 story LGED Prototype, in Teknaf	No adverse social / IR impact is seen. The selected land belongs to the government	DDR submitted	
	LGED/ W10	Hill Slope Protection Works inside the Kutupalong Balukhali		DDR submitted.	

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
		Mega Camp, Ukhiya Group -1	As per LGED, about 700 refugees will have to be relocated before the implementation of the sub-project	<b>It is required to monitor the implementation process, and determine the actual number of the Relocations of the refugees will be done by the UNHCR.</b>	
	LGED/W11	Hill Slope Protection Works inside the Kutupalong Balukhali Inside Mega Camp Ukhiya Group -2			
	LGED/W12	Hill Slope Protection Works inside the Kutupalong Balukhali Inside Mega Camp Ukhiya Group -3			
	LGED /W19	Construction of Semi-Permanent Food Distribution Centers and loading /unloading yard in Ukhiya and Teknaf	No adverse social / IR impact is seen. The selected land belongs to the government	DDR submitted	WFP has handed over 4 locations for the Food Distribution Centers, out of originally planned 6 locations.  LGED has started constriction works which is going on.
	LGED/ W20	Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network inside camps and evacuating water outside camps, 2 groups in Ukhiya	No adverse social / IR impact is seen. The selected land belongs to the government	DDR submitted	

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
	LGED/ W21	Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network inside camps and evacuating water outside camps: 1 group in Teknaf	No adverse social / IR impact is seen. The selected land belongs to the government	DDR submitted	
	RHD/ W1	Rehabilitation of National Highway from Link Road (Cox' s Bazar) (Chainage 381+494) to Ukhia (Chainage- 406+494)	IR impact is not found as the construction is being done on the land belongs to the RHD.  About 70 street vendors were identified during the preparation of RP who have been removed from the RHD alignment.  Among the affected vendors, only 27 persons have been found, and already been paid compensation to them by the RHD on 7 July.	RP has been prepared and approved by the government	The existing RP will have to be revised after completing the civil works.  It is assumed that no affected persons as per RP will not be found in this section for the payment of compensation
	RHD/W2	Rehabilitation of National Highway from Ukhia (Chainage 406+494) to	Civil works have not yet started		

Sl. No	Package Number	General Description	Status of IR Impact	Status of DDR	Remarks
		Unchiprang (Chainage-431+494)			
	RHD/W3	Reconstruction of critical sections of major access road connecting Cox's bazar Link Road - Teknaf with the Camps, Package 3: Palongkhali to Nhila Teknaf	Civil works have not yet started		

	BREB/ W1B	Augmentation of Cox's Bazaar Transmission Grid Network to strengthen 33/11KV Sub-Station (10/14MVA, Turn Key)	IR impact will be determined after finalizing the selection of the land/location	DDR/ RP is required	Yet to bring in to the implementation process
	BREB/ W2	Construction of 50 KM of 11 KV and below lines with necessary transformers from proposed two substations to Palongkhali area, Ukhiya	No adverse social / IR Impact is found	Done	 <p>The selected Land was purchased by BREB before commencing the civil work.</p>
	BREB/GA, G2A, G2B , G5, G6	Street Lights	No adverse social / IR Impact is found	DDR submitted	Street lights are being installed on the government land within the camps area

