

## **Semiannual Social Monitoring Report**

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**Grant No- 0582- BAN**  
**June 2019**

**Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report**  
**On**  
**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) - Access Roads Improved: Local Govt. Engineering Department (LGED)**

**From January to June 2019**

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<sup>1</sup>This Social Safeguards Semi-annual Report has been prepared by the National Consultant –Social Safeguards Specialist with the assistance, and on be 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 :Ukhiya Upazila**





## **A. The Project Background**

1. 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.

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

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 readiness in camps and host

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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).



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

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

2. 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.

## **D. ADB Fact Finding Mission**

3. 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:

## **E. ADB Inception Mission**

4. 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.

5. 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

6. 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.

## **F. ADB Review Mission**

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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).

10. 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.

## G. Outputs of the Project

11. 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:

12. **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.

13. **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.

14. **Output 3: Effective monitoring and evaluation established.** A well-functioning project monitoring and management information system will be established in four project implementation 3 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.

## H. ADB Social Safeguards Requirements

15. 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.

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

16. 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.

17. 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:

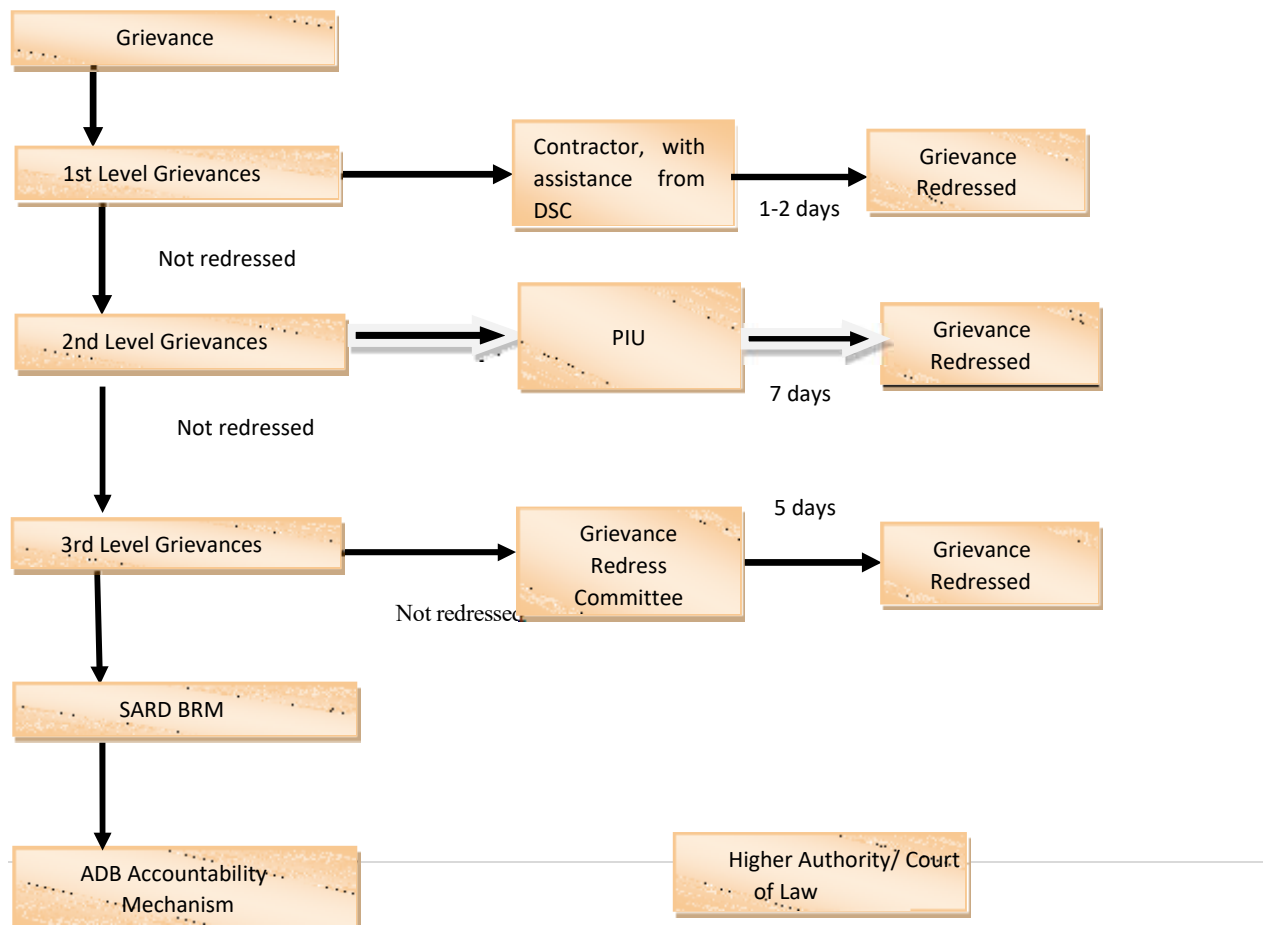
- Category A: A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples. An Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP), including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- Category B: A proposed project is classified as category B if it is likely to have limited 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.

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

18. 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

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

19. 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 rehabilitation 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. 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.

20. 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.

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

21. 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 considered and determined before and during the implementation of sub-projects for which following points are to be brought in to the account:

- Need to fulfill the minimum Right-of-Way (ROW) requirement to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement 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 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 complemented before commencing the construction of the 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 is in place to address any grievance by the affected community/ settlers.

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

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

22. Construction of bathing facilities for women is being continued by the DPHE within the mega caps area. As per planned schedule, DPHE has started constructing bathing facilities for women, and in all 500 sub-projects will be implemented in this connection. With the permission of the authority concerned like RRRC, DPHE has used the lands belong to the government for the construction. No private owned lands are required in this connection, and no resettlement impacts are observed during the construction period. Before construction of the bathing facilities, DPHE avoid the negative/ adverse by emphasizing on the issues relating to social safeguards.

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

23. Women started using the bathing facilities in the camps 5 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 exclusively for women has given ample opportunities since men are not getting access to this facilities. As a result, women can feel safe at the time of using the bathing facilities.



*Community Bathing Facilities in the mega camp*

24. Positive impacts have already been reflected in case of creating safe bathing facilities for refugee women who did not have any safe bathing facilities for which they had been suffering. 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 if they are employed by the contractors as unskilled day laborer.

### **Social Safeguards Impacts**

25. No adverse social or Involuntary Resettlement ( IR) impact are observed during the implementation of the sub-projects since the sub-projects dealing with the bathing facilities are being established on suing the lands belong to the government. DPHE carefully avoided IR impacts during the survey/design stage of the sub-projects

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

26. 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 area.

### **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.

27. During the discussion with the social safeguard consultant in the mega camps, the refugees opined that the new water supply system would mitigate crisis of water, and they are



happy 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.

28. 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:**

29. The sub-project for Mini Pipe Water Systems are being constructed on the lands belong to the government as the subprojects do not have require any private lands 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 refugees have not yet been affected. Therefore, no Involuntary Resettlement ( IR) impacts are observed during the implementation of the bathing facilities

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



*Natural dam at Whykong*

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

31. **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 shows the cropland near the above natural dam

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

32. **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.

33. **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; definitely they would be benefitted for getting pure drinking water if the authority supplies drinking water to the local community in common with 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**

34. 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.

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



In the event, during the Mid-term Review on 16-19 June, 2019, 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**

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

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

**37. The Potentiality of Shalbagan Reservoir locations:** `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.



Picture shows the habitat of Rohingya refugees established inside the Shalbagan dam.

**38.** 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.

39. 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:**

40. 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 observed in this connection. However, Rohingya refugees are living in the proposed location of the treatment plant inside the Shalbagan dam. It is observed that about 60 -70 Rohingya families have built houses at the proposed location of the water treatment plant at Shalbangan, and these families 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.

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

41. 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.

42. Three plots of land have been identified by the Solid Waste Management Specialist for establishing the solid waste management facility at Shamlapur.



*The selected Land's Plot for constructing solid waste management facility*

43. The above three land plots belong to the private ownership are located at Shamlapur have already been identified for the construction of the above sub-project. Immediately after



identifying the lands, the Social Safeguards Consultant discussed with the landowners in February who are owner of the above two plots (the first two pictures shown from left to right). The landowners were willing to provide their lands in exchange of money with a contractual agreement. During the design phase, the three lands were remained empty, however, recently one Land Plot, among the plots, has been leased out to Rohingya refugees who have built shelters (please see the plot number one from the left). DPHE is required to communicate the landowners for making negotiation for obtaining the proposed lands.

### **Integrated waste management and resource recovery facility with collection system at Kutuplong Balukhali Megha Camp 13 & 4 Ukhiya:**

#### **Outputs of the Subproject**

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

45. Two locations have already been identified at the camp 4 and 13. It is observed that the identified land at the camp 4 area belongs to the government absolutely. It is observed that although the proposed land is located at the camp 13 area also belongs to the government, and the land is occupied by someone who already planted crop which is seen very insignificant. However, DPHE is required to ensure the ownership of the proposed land 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 cap-13, DPHE/9B

46. **Social safeguards impacts:** 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
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.

Planned activities	Social Safeguards/ resettlement impacts	Status of DDR	Categorization
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. 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	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.

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

### Output 04: Access Roads Improved

47. **Required for Access Roads:** Presently, 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 access road sub-projects 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.

### Outputs of the sub-projects

48. 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:**

49. LGED is going to start civil works for the improvement of sub-projects. 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.

50. During the design and planning stage, it is carefully avoided the involuntary resettlement impacts as no private land will be impacted due to the implementation of the proposed Access Roads to be implemented by LGED under EAP in which private lands, and properties belong to the local people will not be impacted.

51. LGED ensures not to be impacted any private properties. Despite receiving assurance , it is observed in the proposed Foliapara sub-project, some small trading shops are seen close to the right alignment at the point of Technical School and College ( following pictures shows the fact) . The issue was brought to the knowledge of the Upazila Engineer, LGED who ensured to avoid any negative impacts on the trading shops and traders, who have been trading beside the roads since long. However, impacts of civil works will have to be monitored by the social safeguards consultant during the implementation of the sub-projects.



*Picture of the proposed access roads sub-project at Folia Para & N.I Chowdhury Road*

## 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*

52. **Required for 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.

53. Among the 10 planned Cyclone Centers, LGED has already identified locations, and started constructing 9 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 taking to a man who is supposed to be affected by the construction works of Cyclone Center at Foliapara*

54.

### **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

55. During the civil construction works for cyclone centers, no adverse impact is observed except, Cyclone Center at Foliapara. 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 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

56. **Hill Slope Protection and Strom Drainage Water Drainage Network:** 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 and Strom Drainage Water Network inside the Hills under the EAP which are going to be started the civil works for the implementation.

57. **Construction of 7.5 km internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities:** LGED has designed for 7.5 km internal roads in order to improving the drainage facilities within the refugee camps which is yet to be started.

### **Social Safeguards Impacts**

58. For the implementation of these sub-projects, lands belong to the government will be used 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 above sub-projects since settlements of the refugees are found in the right of way of the sub-projects.

59. **Food Distribution Center:** As per agreed plan, 7 Food Distribution Centers (E-voucher Assistance Outlet) will 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 4 locations for constructing Food Distribution Centers (FDCs) 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.

60. WFP proposed one land plot /location is called Hakimpara-14 but the land is occupied by the local elite and established trading shops for which compensation and resettlement will be required. It is known that the person who occupied the land is very influential as LGED refused to take the land for the construction. It is expected that WFP will hand over land plot / location for constructing the remaining food distribution centers for which consultation with the WFP is being continued.



Picture shows WFP's experts visited ongoing implementation activities of Food Distribution Center at Muduchara-4, and exchanges views with the Upazila Engineer of Ukhiya

61. Followings are the brief description of the sub-projects related to the outputs of the Access Roads Improved and Disaster Risk Management

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

Planned Activities	Social Impacts Categorization	Categorization & Status of DDR
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 7.5 km internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities	. 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.  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 with the authority concerned like Camp In-charge ( CIC) .	Subject to necessary relocation of the refugees, the sub-project is considered as C categorization  DDR yet to be submitted
LGED/W10 to W18: Hill slope protection.	Stated as above	Subject to necessary relocation of the refugees, the sub-project is considered as C categorization DDR yet to be submitted
LGED/W20-21 & 2A-2B: Storm water drainage net works inside the camps .	Stated as above	Subject to necessary relocation of the refugees, the sub-project is considered as C categorization  DDR submitted
LGED/W1A -1B, : Construction of 7 km internal roads and stairs with drainage facilities inside the camps	Stated as above	Subject to necessary relocation of the refugees, the sub-project is considered as C categorization  DDR yet to be submitted

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

### Output 03: Energy Source Provided



62. 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.

63. BREB already established street lights and Lightning Arresters, and remaining lights are also being installed in the all camps area. In consequence, a 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 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*

64. 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 above land and onngng onstruction is seen (on the right corner) for establishing of 33/11 KV Substation at Palongkhali*

65. The Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB) has already started implementing the following sub-projects :

Table 03: Planned Activities of Sub-projects under BREB

Package Number	Social Safeguards & Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Categorization	Implementation status
BREB/ W1A Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of 33/11KV Sub-Station (10/14MVA, Turn Key) at Palongkhali, Ukhiya.	No  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	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	Category C	Completed
BREB/G2A Supply, installation and Operation & Maintenance of 2,000 Nos. Solar PV Powered LED Street Lights	No	Category C	Completed
BREB/G2B Supply and installation of 2,000 nos. solar powered 20-watt LED street lights, in all Camps.	No	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	Category C	Yet to be implemented

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

### Output 04: Access roads improved

#### Access Road implemented by RHD:

66. As per planned under the Emergency Assistance Project, 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. 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. The subprojects are within the right of way and no land acquisition is required. However, temporary economic impacts in the market areas are anticipated during construction that addressed in the Resettlement Plan submitted to the Ministry by RHD which have been approved 2019 by the administrative ministry in January 2019. And, budget has been incorporated in the RP to compensate the affected traders.

67. **Identification of Project Affected Persons:** Immediately after commencing the civil work, RHD has taken initiative to find the affected persons, and meanwhile 27 project affected persons, who are mainly street vendors , have already identified to pay the compensation.



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

68. Respective officials of the RHD has taken all administrative process to pay the compensation to the identified 27 project affected persons by involving local government representatives like UP Chairmen and members. In this connection, basic information of the project affected persons have already been collected, and made schedule to compensation to them on 8 July in a formal meeting at RHD office.



*ADB officials exchanging views with the XEN, RHD while monitoring the progress at the sub-project location during the mid-term review on 16 June, 2019*

69. RHD confirmed that no additional adverse social safeguards impacts are found in case of the two subprojects. However, with the assistance of the RHD, Social Safeguards Specialist is being monitor the resettlement/ compensation issues during the implementation of the sub-projects.

70. RHD is required to find additional project affected persons based on the approved RP for paying compensation to them. However, RP will have to be revised if the remaining project affected persons are not found in dealing with the approved RP.

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	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. However, some small traders/ vendors are found in the alignment/ right of way in the market area	RHD submitted RP to the Ministry that already approved  RHD identified project affected

Outputs	Sub-Project & Planned Activities	Resettlement impacts	Status of Resettlement Plan / Remarks
		those who have been trading inside the road since long. Therefore, compensation is required to pay the affected traders for which RHD has already allocated the budget that incorporated in the approved RP.	persons to pay compensation to them in the first week of July 2019
	25 km Road Ukhia to Unchiprang	Stated as above	

## Q. Stakeholders Consultations

71. 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, and exchanged views 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 in any circumstances during the design for the implementation of the sub-projects under the Emergency Assistance Project (EAP) in which sub-projects are determined under 'C' category. Moreover, in case of using the Govt. lands, it will be required to obtain NOC from the respective government agency before commencing the implementation of sub-projects. Officials of the Executive Agencies provided necessary information on the status of the sub-projects to ADB consultant, and also assist the consultant in visiting sub-projects locations along with them. Consultations are being conducted with the Rohingya refugees at the mega camps to know their views on the benefits of proposed 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 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.



## R. Due Diligence Reports

72. 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
5 Food Distribution Centers	LGED/W19	LGED	Completed 5 out of 7
Access Roads, LGED	LGED/W3, W4a, W4B	LGED	Completed
10 Cyclone Center, LGED	LGED/W6, W8, W9	LGED	Completed
Strom drainage water network inside the camps	LGED/W20	LGED	Draft Completed
Mini Pipe Water Supply Systems	DPHE/W1 to W8( 8)	DPHE	Completed
Community Bathing Faculties	DPHE/ W13 to W16 ( 5)	DPHE	Completed
Integrated Waste treatment Plant at Shamlapur/ Unhiprang	DPHE/W10	DPHE	Completed
Water treatment Plant at Unchipraang / Whykong	DPHE 12 B	DPHE	Completed & submitted to DPHE
Solid waste management for camp 19 & 4	DPHE / W9A & 9B	DPHE	completed
Construction of 50 KM of 11 KV and below Palongkhali area, Ukhiya, BREB	BREB/W2	BREB	Completed
Street Lightning	BREB/GA, G2A, G2B , G5, G6	BREB	Completed

## S. Issues for EAs for Taking Action

73. 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 by the respective Executive Agencies immediately at appropriate level in which the affected persons are able to address their grievances before the GRC

## **T. 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 the Social Safeguards issues with respect to resettlement 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 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

## **U. Conclusion**

74. In conclusion, it is observed that all Executive Agencies like LGED, DPHE, RHD and BREB working for implementing the sub-projects under EAP are aware of following 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 impacts have not yet been found in the implementation process of the subprojects which are being continued.



75. It is pointed out that the project has been categorized B for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) dealing with road sub-projects under RHD in which compensation is required for affected street vendors , and C for impact on Indigenous People. 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. 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 has already identified 27 affected vendors, and scheduled for paying 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.

76. It significantly important to be noted that few private land plots have been identified for the implementation of the sub-projects under DPHE such as integrated waste management and resource recovery facility at Shamlapur and Kutपालong Balukhali ( DPHE W9A, W9B & W10) , and water treatment plant/ pipe water systems for the camps in Unchiprang ( DPHE/W12B), In this connection, DPHE is required to negotiate the private landowners , and also ensure to obtain the government permission in case of lands belong to the government. Project ( EAP) will 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 .

77. LGED is aware of the sensitive issues of relocation for the refugees in the implementation period of three sub-projects within the camps like hill slope protection, Strom drainage Network 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 for those sub-projects where relocation is essentially required. In this connection, UNHCR needs to be involved in the process of the relocation.