

Small Ethnic Communities Plan

Project number: 54047-001
June 2022
Version: DRAFT

Bangladesh: Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and
Watershed Management in Chattogram Hill Tracts Sector Project

Output 1 – Community Infrastructure

Prepared by the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs for the Asian Development Bank.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	1
A. Background	1
B. Community Infrastructure Component	1
C. Subproject Description	5
D. Scope and Purpose	9
II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	10
A. Legal and institutional framework in relation to the Project	10
III. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	37
A. Consultation and Participation	37
B. Consultation and Participation Activities during Project Preparation and Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic	38
C. Separate Consultations with Ethnic Women	41
D. Broad Community Support	42
E. Perceptions of Affected SEC about the Subproject	46
F. Consultation and Participation Mechanisms during Project Implementation	46
G. Information Disclosure	47
IV. BENEFICIAL MEASURES	47
V. MITIGATIVE MEASURES	48
VI. CAPACITY BUILDING	49
VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	50
VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION	57
IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	63
A. Institutional Arrangements	63
B. Implementation Arrangements	64
X. BUDGETING AND FINANCING	65

Annexes

Annex 1. Village Resource Maps	0
Annex 2. IP Safeguards Screening Checklist	67
Annex 3. No Objection/Voluntary Donation Certificates.....	73
Annex 4. Documentation of Consultations with Key Stakeholders during Project Preparation...	16
Annex 5. Community Consultations for Kojoichara Village Access Road	49
Annex 6. Grievance Recording Form	56

Figures

Figure 1. Social Map of Subproject Catchment Area	6
Figure 2. Chakma, Mong and Bohmong Circles of Chakma	15
Figure 3. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism	56
Figure 4. Project Implementation Arrangements	64

Tables

Table 1. Village Access Roads under SPB-1	3
Table 2. Details of Priority WASH Interventions for Ghagra Cluster	7
Table 3. Details of Priority Agriculture Infrastructure Interventions for Ghagra Cluster	8
Table 4. Bangladesh and SEC-related International Treaties and Conventions.....	12
Table 5. Assessment of CHT Institutions.....	20
Table 6. Population of 8 Paras in Ghagra Union	25
Table 7. Literacy Rate in Selected CHT Districts.....	25
Table 8. School Completion Rates, 2019	26
Table 9. Cropping Calendar in Ghagra Union Cluster Villages	29
Table 10. Poverty Incidence in 8 Paras of Ghagra Union Cluster	31
Table 11. Ethnicity	32
Table 12. Role of Men and Women in Economic and Community Activities	35
Table 13. Key Project Stakeholders	36
Table 14. Details of Consultations During Project Preparation	39
Table 15. Details of Community Consultations for 9 Sample VARs.....	45
Table 16. Indicators for External Monitoring	58
Table 17. Indicators for External Monitoring	61

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of June 2022)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi Taka, BDT
BDT 1.00	=	\$ >>>
\$1.00	=	BDT >>

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Persons
ARIPA	-	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
CCL	-	Cash Compensation Under Law
CHT	-	Chattogram Hill Tracts
CHTDB	-	Chattogram Hill Tracts Development Board
CRLIWM-CHT	-	Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed in the Chattogram Hill Tracts Sector Project
CHTRC	-	Chattogram Hill Tracts Regional Council
CHTRDP	-	Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project
CRO	-	Chief Resettlement Officer
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DPD	-	Deputy project director
DPMO	-	District project management office
EA	-	Executing Agency
FYP	-	Five Year Plan
GOB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
HDC	-	Hill District Council
HH	-	Household
HIES	-	Household Income Expenditure Survey of Bangladesh, (2016)
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IP	-	Indigenous People
IPP	-	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LGED	-	Local Government Engineering Department
M&E	-	monitoring and evaluation
MoCHTA	-	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tract Affairs
NGO	-	non-governmental organization
O&M	-	operation and maintenance
PAM	-	Project Administration Manual
PD	-	project director
PISC	-	project implementation support consultant
PIU	-	project implementation unit

PMO	-	project management office
PVM	-	Participatory Village Mapping
RF	-	resettlement framework
RP	-	resettlement plan
SEC	-	small ethnic communities
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
WASH	-	water, sanitation and hygiene

GLOSSARY

Administrative System in CHT - Unlike other parts of Bangladesh, CHT has a dual administrative system under which, the general administrative government organs (e.g. Office of the Deputy Commissioner or DC, under which, there are Upazila Parishad/Thana, Union Parishad, in rural areas and Pourashava, in urban areas) work side-by-side with the traditional administrative structure, which is headed by the Chief (Raja) and the Headman and Karbari working under the Chief.

Bengali - People living mainly in the plain-land districts whose mother tongue is Bengali.

Bohmong Circle - The Bohmong Circle is one of three hereditary chiefdoms (or "circles") in the Chattogram Hill Tracts of modern-day Bangladesh. The jurisdiction of the Bohmong Circle encompasses parts of Bandarban District. The chiefdom's members are of Marma descent and are known as ragraisa.

Chakma Circle - Chakma circle, also known as the Chakma Raj, is one of three hereditary chiefdoms (or "circles") in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of modern-day Bangladesh. The Chakma Circle encompasses parts of Rangamati Hill District and Dighinala and Rajasthali Upazilas in neighboring Khagrachari District and Bandarban District respectively. The chiefdom's members are of Chakma descent.

Circle - The British divided the whole region of CHT into three demarcated areas naming as circle.

Circle Chief - The leader of a circle is known as circle chief who was previously known as "Raja".

Decimal - 100 Decimal = 1 Acre. Bangladeshi agrometrology unit of measurement, a traditional measuring unit.

Eksona Bandobasti - The system of leasing a particular plot of land to a certain individual, household or community organization for one year by the respective Headman of the Mouza.

Headman - Person appointed by DC with the recommendation of Circle Chief, in charge of mouza with the power of revenue collection and local trial.

Jhum - Shifting (swidden, slash and burn) cultivation is the dominant farming system in the lower and upper hills of Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT).

Karbari – Also known as "Village Headman", a person appointed by the Circle Chief, in charge of a village with the power of revenue collection and local trial.

Katcha houses - house with mud or bamboo floor, bamboo walls and roof of tin or leaves

Khas Land- In Bangladesh, claimed as Government Land but in CHT it is Small Ethnic Community Common Land.

Mauza- A Mouza Revenue Village is the lowest unit of land administration in Bangladesh. Mouza consists of more than two villages headed by Headman. Alternative spelling is Mauja.

Mong Circle - Mong Circle is one of three hereditary chiefdoms (or "circles") in the Chattogram Hill Tracts of modern-day Bangladesh. The jurisdiction of the Mong Circle encompasses parts of Khagrachari District. The chiefdom's members are of Marma descent and are known as phalansa.

Para - A neighborhood or locality, usually characterized by a strong sense of community.

PCJSS - The Parbatya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samiti (PCJSS) [Bengali: পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম জনসংহতি সমিতি, English: United People's Party of the Chittagong Hill Tracts) is a political party formed to represent the people and the small ethnic communities of the Chattogram Hill Tracts in Bangladesh.

Pourashava – Urban government of smaller town, to be distinguished from city corporation.

Pucca houses - houses with concrete floors and brick walls

Semi-pucca houses – houses with brick foundations, concrete or bamboo/wooden floors, possibly lower brick walls and wooden/bamboo upper walls and tin or leave roofs

Severely Affected Households- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.

Small Ethnic Communities- Groups or population identified as Indigenous Peoples within the context of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement will be referred to in this Project as tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities, and collectively in this report referred to as Small Ethnic Communities (SEC) per 15 amendment article 23A of the constitution of Bangladesh.

Union Parishad (UP)- Union Parishad is one of the lowest administrative units in Bangladesh, part of a four- tier local government, namely Gram (Village) Parishad, Union Parishad, Upazila (Subdistrict) Parishad and Zila (District) Parishad.

Uthulies- Long-term squatters. Also called Informal Settlers, i.e., HHs on others' land with permission.

Vulnerable Households - Individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. According to ADB SPS, vulnerable groups are those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, physically challenged, and those without legal title to land.

NOTES

The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and the Local Government Engineering Department ends on 30 June. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2022 ends on 30 June 2022.

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars unless otherwise stated.

This Small Ethnic Communities Plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) of the Government of Bangladesh (the Government) has undertaken the implementation of the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chattogram Hill Tracts Project (“CRLIWM-CHT Sector Project” or “the Project”), with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The CRLIWM-CHT Sector Project is the third major ADB financed project in Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT) covering its all three districts - Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban. The primary objective of the Project is to enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities and access to basic services for the CHT rural population. The project will serve communities drawing on the experience of the first two ADB loan projects in CHT - CHTRDP-I and CHTRDP-II, with emphasis on the areas not covered by the first two projects. The main outputs of the proposed project are expected to have: (i) community infrastructure developed; (ii) watershed management strengthened; (iii) agriculture production, processing and marketing improved; (iv) rural non-farm skills related to project objectives improved; and (v) rural roads rehabilitated.

B. Component Description and Beneficiaries

2. Under output 1, the project will support infrastructure interventions aimed at improving village access, water supply and sanitation, household renewable energy supply, and agriculture productivity. Intervention have been grouped in three categories: (i) village access roads (VAR) (ii) small-scale water supply, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure (WASH) and renewable energy and (iii) agriculture infrastructure (Agri-infra). Subprojects will be prepared at the Union-scale, by combining the requirements of clusters of 7 *paras* on average. It is expected that around 85 such Union-scale subprojects will be implemented. A total of 1,000 *paras* are expected to benefit from community infrastructure support: 180 *paras* under the village access road subcomponent, 640 *paras* under the WASH and Agri-infra subcomponents, and 180 *paras* in watersheds under WASH and Agri-infra.

C. Social Impact Assessment

3. Pursuant to Bangladesh national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS), all proposed subprojects must undergo social impact assessment to ensure that SEC benefit from the subproject, and that adverse impacts will be avoided, or where this is not possible, can be mitigated. This SECP contains the identified impacts to SEC as well as arrangements, procedures and processes to be followed for the Community Infrastructure – Output 1 during project preparation and implementation to ensure protection of the rights and status of SEC in the area.

D. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

4. The Project conducted meaningful consultations with SEC in the *paras* covered by the subproject. The consultations were conducted in local language (Chakma) so that the participants can understand easily and clearly. The project shared the prior information regarding all aspects of project implementation, including safeguards and O&M requirements. The consultations were done to ensure community participation in needs assessments, decision making and project implementation on the selection of interventions avoiding adverse impacts on SEC, ensuring that subproject interventions and benefits are culturally appropriate and gender inclusive and

responsive. Needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups were considered during project preparation.. Communities were requested to follow all the safeguard policies and issues with utmost care. Key features of the SECP Framework, SECP, resettlement framework, resettlement plan (RP), Environmental Management Plan and GESI/AP have been disclosed during the consultations. The approved SECP and SECPF will be published on the ADB website (in English) and on the project and LGED website (in English and Bangla).

E. Broad Community Support

5. Broad community support has been achieved through consultations with the community and fulfilment of a no-objection certificate template signed by headmen and karbaris. Once the detailed design is confirmed the Borrower will reconfirm BCS with the application of the BCS template attached here.

F. Beneficial and Mitigative Measures

6. The proposed subproject will provide a range economic, social and environmental benefits. Minimal portions of common/customary lands are required for the implementation of the subproject. All affected lands are under the administration of customary local institutions. Concerned karbaris and PDCs have issued No Objection/Voluntary Donation Certificates.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a mechanism whereby queries, comments, and suggestion about the Project are responded to and issues and complaints are addressed and resolved at the lowest possible level (i.e., community level). Issues and complaints relating to environmental and social safeguards will be dealt with the three levels of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) established for the project GRM. The GRM explains how the procedures are accessible to the SEC and is culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.

8. A three-tier GRM is established as part of the Project to facilitate issues and complaints on environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples safeguards. The Alternative Dispute Resolution Forum (ADRF) is the first tier of the GRM to be established at Headman or Karbari and village or para level. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at Hill District Council (HDC) as second level. At the apex of this structure is the Regional Advisory Council (RAC) at Chattogram Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC) level. In case complainants are not satisfied with the grievance resolution, they can opt to direct their grievances to the appropriate court of law or the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

H. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

9. Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) will be the executing agency and will be responsible for overall project implementation. The Chattogram Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC) will be the implementing agency. A Project Management Office (PMO) headed by a Project Director (PD-PMO) will be established within the CHTRC, to manage and closely coordinate project activities across all agencies, and to implement the community infrastructure component. A District Project Management Office (DPMO) will be established at the Rangamati District attached to the relevant Hill District Council (HDC) and be headed by a Deputy Project Director (DPD). The DPD will report directly to the PD-PMO. The PD-PMO will consolidate and compile all reports required by the Government and ADB.

10. The Project Implementation Support Consultants (PISC) will support implementation of the project. It shall have an SEC safeguards expert and social development mobilizers to support implementation and monitoring of SECP related activities. An Implementing NGO will be engaged to support SECP preparation and implementation.

11. Capacity building interventions will be provided to project staff, executing and implementing agencies, and villagers to capacitate them in undertaking their respective roles.

I. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

12. Project monitoring will be done at three levels: (i) village monitoring will ensure participation of communities in all stages of the project, and proper operation and maintenance of completed subprojects, (ii) internal monitoring will be done by executing and implementing agencies, with support from contracted Project Implementation Support Consultants and Non-government Organization, to track and report on progress of SECP implementation, and (iii) external monitoring will be undertaken by a qualified expert to review and verify progress and monitoring reports. CHTRC-PMO shall submit to ADB quarterly and annual progress reports as well as semi-annual social monitoring reports in a timely manner.

J. SECP Budget

13. The whole project will have a minimum of 70% SEC beneficiaries. SEC specific safeguard measures have therefore been fully integrated in the project main budget items and activities. The cost for the implementation of the SECP is amalgamated in the main project budget for SECPs with the overall project SEC framework and plan costs. The capacity building budget for CHT specific institutions is part of Project Output-4.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Background

1. The Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in Chattogram Hill Tracts Sector Project (CRLIWM-CHT Sector Project or the project) aims to enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities and access to basic services for the rural population of the Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT) by delivering five outputs, namely: (i) community infrastructure developed; (ii) watershed management strengthened; (iii) agriculture production, marketing, storage and processing improved; (iv) rural farm and non-farm skills improved; and, (v) rural road access improved. The outcome will be increased incomes, improved access to basic services, and more sustainable use of natural resources in the CHT. About 560,000 people of whom 280,000 women (50%) and at least 380,000 SEC (almost 70%) will benefit from the project.

2. The project will take a holistic approach to improve livelihoods and sustainable use of natural resources in the CHT while increasing resilience to climate change. It will do so by addressing selected deficiencies in the five forms of capital that are needed to support holistic and sustainable development of livelihoods of communities. Specifically, the project will address physical capital by improving roads and bridges, water supply and sanitation and irrigation schemes, market facilities, and providing agricultural equipment. It will build human capital by improving vocational skills in the rural non-farm sector, developing capacity of CHT institutions and stakeholders, and addressing climate change risks. Social capital will be improved by strengthening the local government institutions to continue the system of participatory bottom-up planning and implementation of subprojects that has been established under the 2nd Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP II). Natural capital will be improved by supporting the restoration of critical watersheds through village community forest management, improving sustainable agricultural land management practices, and implementing a few pilot projects in rural solid waste management. Finally, financial capital will be enhanced by channelling public funds for infrastructure development and promoting private investment in market links and basic agro-processing facilities.

3. The proposed project duration is seven years (2023-2029), and the budget is US\$125 million. Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides financing of US\$100 million and the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) US\$25 million. \$35.29 million will be allocated for Output 1.

B. Community Infrastructure Component

4. Under output 1, the project will support infrastructure interventions aimed at improving village access, water supply and sanitation, household renewable energy supply, and agriculture productivity. Intervention have been grouped in three categories: (i) village access roads (VAR) including footpaths and steps for better access to health services, schools, and markets, and to provide increased economic opportunity; (ii) small-scale water supply, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure (WASH) and renewable energy - small-scale water supply schemes using ring wells, shallow/deep tube wells or gravity flow systems, sanitary latrines at household and community level; and (iii) agriculture infrastructure (Agri-infra) - including small weirs, lined channels, power tillers, and lift pumps. For women involved in weaving, weaving sheds are an additional option.

5. The paras to be supported by the Project were selected by the CHT Regional Council (CHTRC) in consultation with the respective Hill District Councils (HDCs) and Union¹

¹ A Union is the lowest administrative tier, coming below the upazila (sub-district)

chairpersons. Infrastructure interventions are identified through a participatory needs assessment and planning process involving the communities of selected paras. Subprojects will be prepared at the Union-scale, by combining the requirements of clusters of 7 paras on average. It is expected that around 85 such Union-scale subprojects will be implemented. One subproject—comprising one for VAR and WASH, Agri-Infra and renewable energy interventions covering 8 paras²—was prepared up to feasibility study level during the transaction technical assistance (TA).³ These contribute to the first batch of subprojects (Sub Project Batch-1 or SPB-1) which contribute towards the Project's readiness requirement. The VAR under SPB-1 add up to 60 km of village roads. An additional 80 km of village roads will be designed during the first two years of the project. A total of 1,000 paras are expected to benefit from community infrastructure support: 180 paras under the village access road subcomponent, 640 paras under the WASH and Agri-infra subcomponents, and 180 paras in watersheds under WASH and Agri-infra.

6. Output 1 (Community Infrastructure) is composed of three components, namely: (1) Village Access Roads (VARs), (ii) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Agriculture Infrastructure.

1. Village Access Roads (VARs)

7. Description. Village Access Roads connect one or more paras to each other and to a union or upazila road. In this way villagers living in the catchment area of the VAR are provided with improved access to markets, health and education facilities, government services, and to their relatives and social relations living elsewhere. Due to improved accessibility and economic growth as well as population pressure and environmental degradation, rural households in the CHT have become more integrated as well as dependent on markets and outside employment. With interior connections in rural areas in the CHT still underdeveloped, there is a great need for efficient and safe transportation up to the village level. Improved village access roads will reduce travel time and make transportation of agricultural products, inputs, and consumer goods to and from markets, and of people to schools, hospitals, government offices faster and cheaper, thus leading to positive economic and social development outcomes. This is especially useful during the long rainy season when traditional earthen footpaths become muddy and difficult and even dangerous to pass, especially when bulk products need to be transported.

8. Selection Process for Paras and VAR Subprojects. The paras and Village Access Roads to be supported by the Project were selected by the CHT Regional Council (CHTRC) in consultation with the respective Hill District Councils (HDCs) and Union⁴ chairpersons. A participatory needs assessment and planning process then followed with the communities of the paras directly on the proposed VAR alignment to assess whether they regarded road improved as a priority and to ensure that the existing alignment was unencumbered and thus did not require any land acquisition or would have any other negative impact on the communities' livelihoods. The selection criteria for VAR subprojects include:

- (i) Roads should connect to a main (union or upazila) road.
- (ii) There should be an existing alignment (i.e., an earthen footpath of sufficient width) so that no additional land acquisition would be required.

² The VAR benefited 3 additional paras also on the road, with a total of 60 households. Data provided in this report focus on the 8 main paras.

³ ADB. Bangladesh: Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in Chittagong Hill Tracts Sector Project (TA 6546).

⁴ A Union is the lowest administrative tier, coming below the upazila (sub-district)

- (iii) No household in the main beneficiary para should be receiving free rations from Government.
- (iv) The main para benefiting from the VAR should have more than 20 households (HHs).
- (v) The main village should not have received community infrastructure support under the CHTRDP-I and II projects.
- (vi) The population benefiting from the VARs should predominately be rural, marginalized communities.
- (vii) Together the roads should benefit at least 70% SEC communities – SEC were 50% of the total population of the CHT in the 2011 Census, but they are a higher percentage of rural communities and are more vulnerable, so a 70% target would be justified.⁵

9. VAR Due Diligence. A total of 28 VARs (Table 1) were prepared under SPB-1 as part of loan readiness. However, only one of these roads in Ghagra Union cluster subproject (called Leba Para Rastamatha to Kojoichari Para VAR) was considered for loan diligence purposes.

Table 1. Village Access Roads under SPB-1

Sl. No.	Name of Village Access Road	Union	Upazila	Length (in km)
Khagrachari				
1	Nilkanta Para Sanjiboni Kutir (Bihar) via 12 No. Prokolpo Gram	4 No. Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	2.05
2	Bhaibonchara Mukh Govt. Primary School to 2 No Banchara Prakalpa HBB connecting Road via Kukichara vjekijing Boishali Nagor Arunyo Bon Kutir.	5 No. Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	3.30
3	RHD via Machchachara Ananda Mohan Karbari Para to Rabidhan Tripura Karbari Para	1 No. Logang	Panchari	3.20
4	Purba Nalkata Army Camp to Kista Mohan Karbari Para Via Chitta Biplob Chakma's Bagan	4 No. Lotiban	Panchari	2.30
5	Jarulchari to Mongal Bikash Karbari Para	5 No. Babuchara	Dighinala	3.90
6	C&B (Dighinala- Langadu upz road) Road to Rangapanichara Bimol Bihari Karbari Para	1 No. Merung	Dighinala	1.20
7	CHTDB HBB Road to Kengalchari via Khamar Para.	1 No. Mohalchari	Mohalchari	2.80
8	Datkupya Tetultola to stream over with Bridge Lamba Para	3 No. Keyanghat	Mohalchari	2.00
9	DP Dakkhin (South) Muslim Para to Raingkheng Mog Para via 2 No Rubber bagan para.	Matiranga Sadar	Matiranga	2.48
10	Guimara DP Para Athowai Marma's Bari via Changdong Para Road Mukh (Nowa Para) to Naikya Para.	1 No. Guimara	Guimara	3.40

⁵ Some VAR will only serve Bengali communities, others only IPs, and others a mixed of both. But taken together the project should benefit a minimum of 70% IPs, and preferably well above this as was the case in CHTRDP-II.

Sl. No.	Name of Village Access Road	Union	Upazila	Length (in km)
11	Kalapani Mihir's Bari (House) to Nowa Para via Kalapani Keyangghor	3 No. Joggochola	Manikchari	3.50
12	Barmachari Main Road to Guichari Mukh via Tholi Para	3 No. Barmachari	Laxmichari	4.20
13	Gujapara to Nowapara	2 No. Patachara	Ramgarh	1.90
Sub-Total Khagrachari				36.23
Rangamati				
14	Chongrachari Mukh Para to Haji Shaheb (Muslim) Para	Kaptai	Chitmaram	1.20
15	Ramhari Para Village Access Road	Naniarchar	Ghilachari	0.88
16	Ramhari Para to Krishnamachara village access road	Naniarchar	Burighat	1.44
17	Manikjor Chara Gram Ratan Chakma's Bari House to Naniarchar Main Road	Longadu	Longadu	1.46
18	Leba Para Rastamatha to Kojoichari Para	Kawkhali	Ghagra	1.25
19	Betbunia Simana to Hatimara	Kawkhali	Kalampati	2.65
20	Rajsthali main road to Paidong Para	Rajasthali	Gainda	2.03
21	Sakrachari Mukh to Pangkua Para	Belaichari	1 No Belaichari	1.56
Sl. No.	Name of Village Access Road	Union	Upazila	Length (in km)
22	Maddya Balukhali Jotimoy Chakma's House to Subalong shakha Banbihar	Jurachari	Jurachari	0.99
Sub-Total Rangamati				13.45
Bandarban				
23	Kurukpata Poamuhuri to Meringchar Para	Alikadam	3 No. Nayapara	1.31
24	Thanchi Sarak Purba Palong Para via Md. Ali's House to Amtoli Taxi Station	Alikadam	Alikadam Sadar	2.26
25	Maddhyam Chak Para to Thuihla Aung Para	Naikhyangchari	Baishari	1.96
26	Alikhyang Road to Charabunia Para	Naikhyangchari	Baishari	1.55
27	Cherarkul to Keichyabunia Linked Road	Naikhyangchari	N/chari Sadar	1.73
28	Ashartali Main Road to Puraba Math	Naikhyangchari	N/chari Sadar	1.31
Sub-Total Bandarban				10.12
	Total Length			59.79

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

10. **Description.** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) aims to improve water supply in rural communities in the CHT through the provision of small-scale water supply infrastructure

systems benefiting several households. Infrastructure include ring wells, shallow and deep tube wells, gravity flow systems. For improving sanitation, simple sanitary latrines are provided to individual households where there is sufficient land, and in the form of community wash block if there is no space for single latrines at a homestead. Renewable energy, limited to the distribution of solar photovoltaic (PV) panel for household lightning, has been included under this sub-component. It is expected that all 85 future Union clusters will include several of the WASH interventions.

11. **Selection Process for Paras and WASH Subprojects.** Using the same criteria for VAR, the *paras* to be supported under the WASH subcomponent are selected by the CHT Regional Council (CHTRC) in consultation with the respective Hill District Councils (HDCs) and Union chairpersons. For subprojects prepared by the TRTA team during project preparation, the Consultant's district team verified whether these criteria were met and then conducted a participatory village mapping and needs assessment. Based on the needs assessment communities of the *paras* then prioritized WASH interventions.

3. Agriculture Infrastructure

12. **Description.** Agriculture infrastructure and equipment (Agri-infra) aims to improve agriculture productivity and diversification through the provision of small weirs, lined channels, power tillers, and lift pumps, which will be closely integrated with the project's watershed management component and agriculture production components. For women involved in weaving, weaving sheds are an additional intervention option.

13. **Selection Process for Paras and Subprojects.** The *paras* to be supported under the Agri-infra subcomponent are the same as those selected for the WASH sub-component. Subproject selection followed the same process as WASH sub-component.

C. Subproject Description

14. Ghagra Union Community Infrastructure Subproject is part of the first batch of subprojects (Sub Project Batch-1 or SPB-1) which contribute towards the Project's readiness requirement. The subproject consists of one VAR subproject (Leba Para Rastamatha to Kojoichari Para), and several WASH (Table 2) and Agri-infra (Table 3). These interventions were prioritized during the consultation meetings held by the TRTA team in the eight villages of the Ghagra cluster subproject plus three additional *paras* to benefits from the VAR upgradation. The Ghagra Union Community Infrastructure subproject will benefit 673 households in the 8 villages with a total population of 2,959, with an additional 80 households in three *paras* benefiting from the VAR improvement. All beneficiaries are members of Small Ethnic Communities (SEC). A social map of the subproject area prepared with affected communities is shown in Figure 1. Village maps are attached as **Annex 1**.

Figure 1. Social Map of Subproject Catchment Area

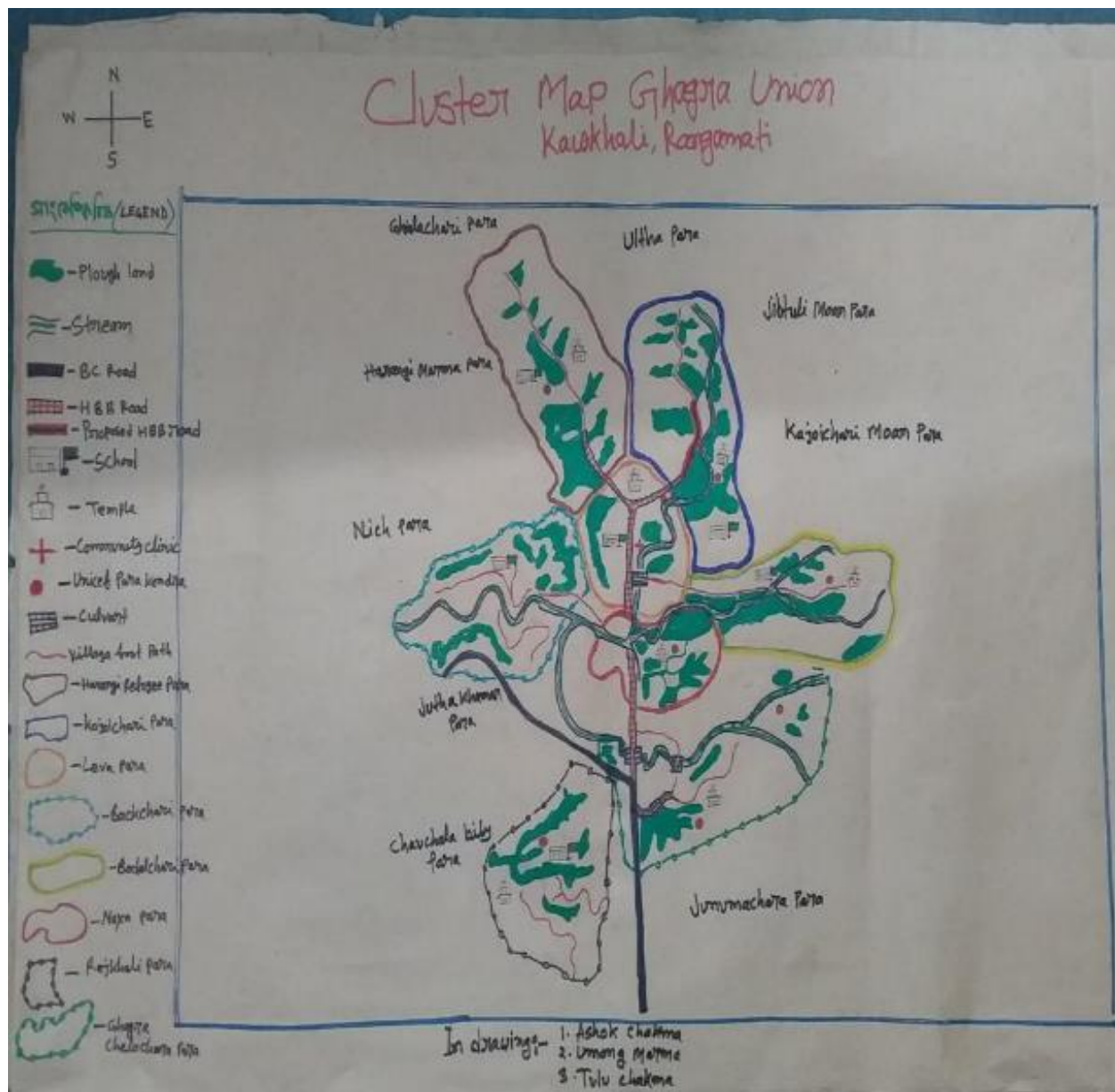


Table 2. Details of Priority WASH Interventions for Ghagra Cluster

Sl no	Name of village	Intervention	Unit	Quantity	Estimated cost (BDT)
1	Harangi Refugee para	Deep Tube well	No.	4	661,133
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	20	552,037
		Sub-Total			1,213,170
2	Kozoichari	Solar panel	No.	7	277,508
		Deep Tube well	No.	4	661,133
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	21	579,638
		Sub-Total			1,518,279
3	Leba Para	Deep Tube well	No.	5	777,282
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	20	552,037
		Sub-Total			1,329,310
4	Badalchari	Solar panel	No.	27	1,070,388
		Deep Tube well	No.	4	661,133
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	10	276,018
		Sub-Total			1,007,539
5	Bakchari	Deep Tube well	No.	4	661,133
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	40	1,104,073
		Sub-Total			1,765,206
6	noa para	Solar panel	No.	2	79,288
		Deep Tube well	No.	1	171,925
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	15	414,027
		Water tank with distribution	No.	1	742,561
		Sub-Total			1,407,801
7	Rajkhali	Deep Tube well	No.	4	661,133
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	50	1,380,091
		Sub-Total			2,041,224
8	Ghagra chelachara	Gravity Flow system	No.	1	995,400
		Deep Tube well	No.	3	496,983
		Sanitary Latrine	No.	10	276,018
		Sub-Total			1,768,401
		Grand total			13,050,939

Table 3. Details of Priority Agriculture Infrastructure Interventions for Ghagra Cluster

Sl no	Name of village	Intervention	Unit	Quantity	Estimated cost (BDT)
1	Harangi Refugee Para	Power Tiller	No.	2	378,035
		Power pump	No.	4	177,048
		Machinery training & 02 bundle CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			580,673
2	Kojoichari	Power Tiller	No.	4	756,070
		Power pump	No.	4	177,048
		Agriculture training & CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			958,708
3	Leba Para	Power Tiller	No.	2	378,035
		Power pump	No.	3	132,786
		Agriculture training & CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			536,411
4	Badalchari	Power Tiller	No.	2	378,035
		Power pump	No.	2	88,524
		Agriculture training & CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			492,149
5	Bakchari	Power Tiller	No.	2	378,035
		Power pump	No.	2	88,524
		Agriculture training & CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			492,149
6	Noa Para	Power Tiller	No.	2	378,035
		Power pump	No.	3	132,786
		Agriculture training & CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			536,411
7	Rajkhali	Power Tiller	No.	1	189,018
		Power pump	No.	2	88,524
		Agriculture training & CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			303,132
8	Ghagra Chelachara	Power Tiller	No.	2	378,035
		Power pump	No.	2	88,524
		Agriculture training & CI sheet for shade	No.	1	25,590
		Sub-Total			492,149
Total cost of 8 paras					4,391,782

15. The Ghagra Union Community Infrastructure subproject will require customary land for deep tubewell and for housing of agricultural equipment and machines. Solar panels do not require any land as they will be put on rooftops. Latrines will be put on the families' homestead land and are not shared with neighbors. In future, in case households live too close together, which is the case in some paras in Bandarban, community wash blocks will be offered as an alternative solution. These will then be constructed on community property with the community's and the karbari's consent. Power tiller and motor pumps only require small sheds to be stored when not in use. Land for storing this equipment will be made available by one of the users with full consent, without limiting access to equipment by other users of the group.

16. The VAR subproject is expected to: (i) improve access to markets, schools, health care institutions, and communications with relatives living elsewhere, and (ii) improve access to employment opportunities outside the SEC villages.

17. WASH interventions are expected to contribute to improved health and sanitation and reduce fetching time for water. Provision of PV solar panels for household lighting will reduce indoor pollution from kerosene lamps, reduce risk of fire, provide children with improved light for school assignments to be done at home, contribute to family savings (from cost of kerosene). Agri-infra interventions will allow farmers to plough larger tracts of arable land. Provision of pumps will allow lifting irrigation water to arable plough land resulting to multiple cropping (especially by cultivating winter crops like vegetables and rabi rice). This will improve food security and income. Multi-cropping also increases demand for farm labour.

18. Agri-infra interventions will allow farmers to plough larger tracts of arable land, while the provision of pumps set will allow lifting irrigation water to arable plough land. This will allow multiple cropping, especially by adding a winter crop (mostly vegetables but also rabi rice). This will improve food security and income. Also, there will be increased demand for farm labour if a second cropping season is added.

19. SEC beneficiaries of Community Infrastructure subprojects can also benefit from: (i) increased ability to manage their own affairs due to participation in planning, implementation, and O&M of subprojects, and (ii) opportunities for employment as unskilled labour during construction of village roads, WASH and Agri-Infra.

D. Scope and Purpose

20. A Small Ethnic Community Planning Framework (SECPF) has been prepared that details the principles and methodology to design and implement the project to ensure that SEC (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits and a just compensation, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts because of project interventions, and (iii) can actively participate in the subprojects and interventions free from coercion. Broad community support is ascertained by the SEC groups involved in the project. Small Ethnic Communities Plans (SECPs) are prepared for each project component such as community infrastructure, agriculture production, storage, processing and marketing, and rural non-farm skills; and one SECP for Dighinala watershed subproject (eight more SECPs will be prepared) under the watershed management component; and one SECP for Kalampati rural road subproject (24 more SECPs will be prepared) under the rural road component.

21. This SECP is prepared for the Community Infrastructure – Output 1 based on the feasibility study and social impact assessment conducted for the Gaghra Union community infrastructure subproject by the TRTA team—comprising one VAR and WASH, Agri-Infra and renewable energy interventions covering 8 paras. Two more union level feasibility studies were prepared to meet

project readiness criteria, while a further 85 union level feasibility studies will be prepared during the implementation phase. This SECP will be updated continuously during preparation and implementation of the subprojects under Output 1. In case of unanticipated impacts, the PMO will update the SECP or develop a corrective action plan or a new SECP, if necessary. An IP safeguards impact screening checklist has been developed to screen the proposed and future subprojects and interventions of the project outputs.

II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

22. Pursuant to Bangladesh national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS), all proposed subprojects must undergo social impact assessment to ensure that SEC benefit from the subproject, and that adverse impacts will be avoided, or where this is not possible, can be mitigated. This SECP contains the identified impacts to SEC as well as arrangements, procedures and processes to be followed for the Community Infrastructure – Output 1 during project preparation and implementation to ensure protection of the rights and status of SEC in the area.

A. Legal and institutional framework in relation to the Project

1. Bangladesh's Legal Framework related to Small Ethnic Communities

23. **The Constitution of Bangladesh.** The constitution guarantees equal rights and equality before law of its citizens (Article 27). It does not use the term “indigenous peoples” but instead identifies “tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities” (Article 23A), and obliges the State to protect and develop their unique local culture and traditions. On citizenship, however, the Constitution identifies all the people of Bangladesh as “Bangalees” (Article 6.2). Nevertheless, the Constitution also identifies particularly disadvantaged sections of the population – those referred to as “backward sections” – for special provisions that include protection from all forms of exploitation (Article 14); outlawing of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 28); and equality of opportunity in public employment, while enabling the State to make special provisions to ensure adequate representation of these sections of the population (Article 29).⁶ These provisions protect those affirmative acts of the state that might otherwise amount to discrimination.⁷

24. Laws applied to SECs in the plains. Several laws relevant to the tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities geographically define their scope of application (i.e., they are applicable to the plains or the CHT). In the case of the plains, the first law is applicable to the plains only, while the others now apply to all SECs in the country:

- (i) **East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 (Act XXVIII of 1950).** This restricts the transfer of land of “aboriginal castes and tribes” to non-aboriginals.
- (ii) Other laws that have implications for indigenous peoples in the plains include the Drugs and Alcoholic Substances Control Act, 1990 (Act XX of 1990); the Forest Act of 1927 (Act XVI of 1927); and the Social Forestry Rules of 2004.

⁶ For more details: Bangladesh's Constitution of 1972, Reinstated in 1986, with Amendments through 2014. constituteproject.org.

⁷

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord was signed in reference to these two Articles of the Constitution.

- (iii) **Narcotics and Alcoholic Substances Control Act-1990.** Section 11 of this Act prohibits consumption of alcohol without permission but allows SEC to consume traditionally produced alcohol.
- (iv) **The Forest Act-2019 (amendment of Forest Act 1927).** Section 10 refers to treatment of claims relating to practice of shifting cultivation. It cites that the practice of shifting cultivation shall in all cases be deemed a privilege to control, restriction and abolition by the (Government), and details how the determination of how this privilege is prescribed in cases where . Furthermore, there is a provision in section 93 that "The traditional and customary rights of the ethnic minorities can be reserved under this law".
- (v) **The Social Forestry Rules-2004:** There is a provision in section 26 of this law of forming a national consultation forum which will include an SEC representative. Section 20 of the rules include a provision for local people to participate in social forestry and claim a profit up to 15%, but this doesn't refer to SEC specifically.
- (vi) **Vested Property (Return) Act, 2011.** This Act enables the return of land and property seized from both the Hindu minority and tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities over the last four decades.⁸

25. The Project may encroach on individual or common land of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the "Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017" (ARIPA 2017). As discussed in the Resettlement Framework of the Project ARIPA 2017 does not pertain to the CHT. In 2018 the President issued the "Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance". This ordinance recognizes the customary land rights of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities. And the compensation rates have been now made equivalent to registered land, which is 200% premium on top of recorded rates to be provided as compensation as Cash Compensation by Law (CCL).

26. In addition to its domestic laws, Bangladesh is also signatory to most of the major international human rights instruments which are either directly or indirectly relevant to the rights of the tribal/indigenous peoples. Furthermore, Bangladesh is signatory to the ILO Convention 107 on Tribal Populations although it is yet to ratify the other important ILO convention on tribal peoples, Convention No. 169 of 1989. It is also one of the select few countries to abstain from voting on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007. Table 4 provides an overview of international treaties related to SEC and the year Bangladesh has ratified these.

27. The Government of Bangladesh has embarked on its 8th Five-Year Plan (8FYP) for the period of FY2021 – FY2025 with the theme of "Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness". Unlike the previous government's five-year plans, this time several intentions have been included for the development of the country's ethnic minorities and the CHT.

28. The 8FYP highlights the vulnerable situation of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities by referring to the more than 1.6 million people of ethnic communities who live in Bangladesh according to the Population Census 2011.⁹ According to the analysis of the 8FYP, the ethnic communities in Bangladesh are deprived of economic, social, cultural, and political

⁸ For more details: Human Rights Report 2012 on Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh. Kapaeeng Foundation, 10 January 2013.

⁹ The 2021 Census was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. As there are hardly any reliable demographic data collected after 2011, this report frequently resorts to the 2011 Census.

rights. The 8FYP presents the major problems faced by all ethnic minorities and the inadequacy of policies to protect the ethnic people.¹⁰

29. The 8FYP specifically aims to reduce poverty in lagging regions, and in this regard mentions that the CHT is “one of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable regions in the country in terms of almost all major development indicators” and that it “exhibits a large concentration of poor people, with two of the three districts in the CHT [Bandarban and Khagrachari] showing poverty in the 53-63 percentage range, which is more than twice the national average.”¹¹ In response to this the 8FYP proposes interventions for lagging regions, including: spending on: infrastructure needs, irrigation, agriculture extension, growth of non-farm rural enterprises, support for marketing services, greater access to lab or training programs, strengthening partnerships with NGOs and CBOs in delivering relevant local services, and conducting in-depth district-level poverty assessments. The Plan’s chapter on social inclusion also includes the following measures to be promoted for the CHT specifically: empowerment of ethnic communities, income generating activities, marketing infrastructure, strengthening vocational and social skills, promoting sustainable development, mitigating climate related challenges, and strengthening the implementation capacity of local institutions, such as the CHTRC and HDCs.¹²

Table 4. Bangladesh and SEC-related International Treaties and Conventions

SL	Name of the Treaties/Conventions	Year of Adoption by UN	Year of Ratification by Bangladesh
1.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1965	1979
2.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966	2000
3.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1966	1998
4.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1979	1984
5.	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1984	1998
6.	Convention on the Rights of the Child	1989	1990
7.	Convention on Biological Diversity	1993	1994
8.	ILO Conventions No. 107 on Indigenous & Tribal Populations	1957	1972
9.	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2007	2008
10.	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	2007	Abstention
11	ILO Conventions No. 169 on Indigenous & Tribal Populations	1989	Yet to ratify

30. The CHT Institutional Framework¹³. Historically, CHT had largely been a self-governed independent territory until its annexation to the then province of Bengal in 1860 by the British. The

¹⁰ Bangladesh Planning Commission. Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. “8th Five Year Plan FY2021 - FY2025: Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness.” 2020, p 765

¹¹ ibidem, p. 107.

¹² Ibidem, p. 765, 771-4.

¹³ This section draws strongly on ADB 2011, Supplementary Appendix E, Institutional Assessment and Institutional Recommendations and Capacity Building, ADB TA 7432-BAN, September 2011.

Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation of 1900, enacted by the British, declared the CHT as an 'excluded area' prohibiting settlement of and purchase of land by, persons of non-indigenous origin in the IPs territory.¹⁴ In the constitutional amendment of Pakistan in 1962, the CHT was re-designated as 'tribal area' and the IPs could no longer exercise substantive autonomy as in earlier decades. Even after numerous amendments of the CHT Regulation of 1900, this law forms the basis of legal and administrative systems of the region.

31. The rights of the IPs of the CHT were progressively curbed by successive governments under the rules of Britain, India, Pakistan and sovereign Bangladesh after its independence in 1971. Since the mid-50s, the IPs of the CHT have been displaced from their ancestral lands, firstly due to the Kaptai Hydroelectric Project (inundating 22,000 hectares of cultivable land and displacing more than 100,000 IPs, mainly Chakmas), and later due to series of massive state-sponsored transmigration of settlers (around 400,000 persons) from the plains from 1979-1985. It led to an armed uprising for autonomy and the rights of IPs which had seen a two-decade long armed conflict which ended by signing of the CHT Accord in 1997 between then Bangladesh ruling government party and the IPs' political party PCJSS. The Accord formally recognized CHT as a 'tribal-inhabited area' and re-established partial autonomous self-government system.

32. The CHT has pluralistic legal and administrative system. While the region is comprised of three formal administrative boundaries, i.e. the districts (followed by smaller tiers of units of upazillas, unions and villages), it is also divided into three tiered traditional administrative boundaries termed 'Circle' headed by the Circle Chiefs (traditionally known as Raja/King). Circles are comprised of a few mouzas (smaller administrative unit headed by a Headman) each of which are comprised of paras (smallest administrative unit at village level) headed by a karbari. In this arrangement, "administrative authority in the region is shared by the central government through its district and sub-district officers, the traditional institutions of the chiefs, headmen and karbaris, and elected councils at the district and regional levels". All these institutions are supervised by [the] Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs.¹⁵

33. The formal, national institutional governance arrangements for CHT are like those elsewhere in Bangladesh where the institutional set up for development intervention consists of bodies of elected people's representatives at three levels: (i) union councils; (ii) upazilla councils; and (iii) national parliament. Implementing line agencies exist at each level. Away from the CHT, agencies are coordinated at the upazilla level by the upazilla Executive Officer, at District level by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and at national level by Cabinet. The upazilla is the lowest level in the administrative structure while the Union Council is the lowest tier in the local Government system. Upazilla and District Councils existed until 1991 when they were discontinued. Elected upazilla councils were reintroduced in 2009 but there is still no elected body at the district level.

34. In CHT there are three districts, 26 upazillas, 122 Unions, 379 Mouzas and 4,811 para or villages. The area of each of these units is up to four times greater than those in the rest of the country. The population of these units, however, is 3 to 6 times smaller than that of equivalent units in rest of Bangladesh. Mouzas are the exception as they are up to 15 times larger and have more inhabitants than an average mouza on the plains.¹⁶

¹⁴ *Compendium on National and International Laws & Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh*, 2010, compiled by R. D. Roy, P. Chakma & S. Lira, pp 15-18.

¹⁵ R. D. Roy 2004, pp 124

¹⁶ This is based on population figures of 2011. There has been no census since then and there are also no other reliable updated demographic data. However, there are no indications that these proportions have substantially changed over the last decade.

2. Customary Institutions

35. The three 'circles' are the Chakma Circle, the Bohmong Circle, and the Mong Circle. The chiefs, headmen and karbaris receive a small monthly honorarium from the government. In addition, the chiefs and headmen are entitled to retain a fixed percentage of the taxes on land, prior to submitting the Government's share of the tax in the national treasury. Apart from this, they receive no support for their office management from the Government.

36. The Chiefs and the Headmen perform very useful functions and are held in very high esteem by members of the ethnic communities. The Circle Chief system works for the protection of the minorities and there are three Circle Chiefs (roughly coincident with each of the CHT districts). The Bohmong Circle includes areas from Rangamati District; Chakma Circle has areas in Khagrachari District under its rule; and Mong Circle is wholly within Khagrachari District.¹⁷ Figure 2 shows the three Circles territory.

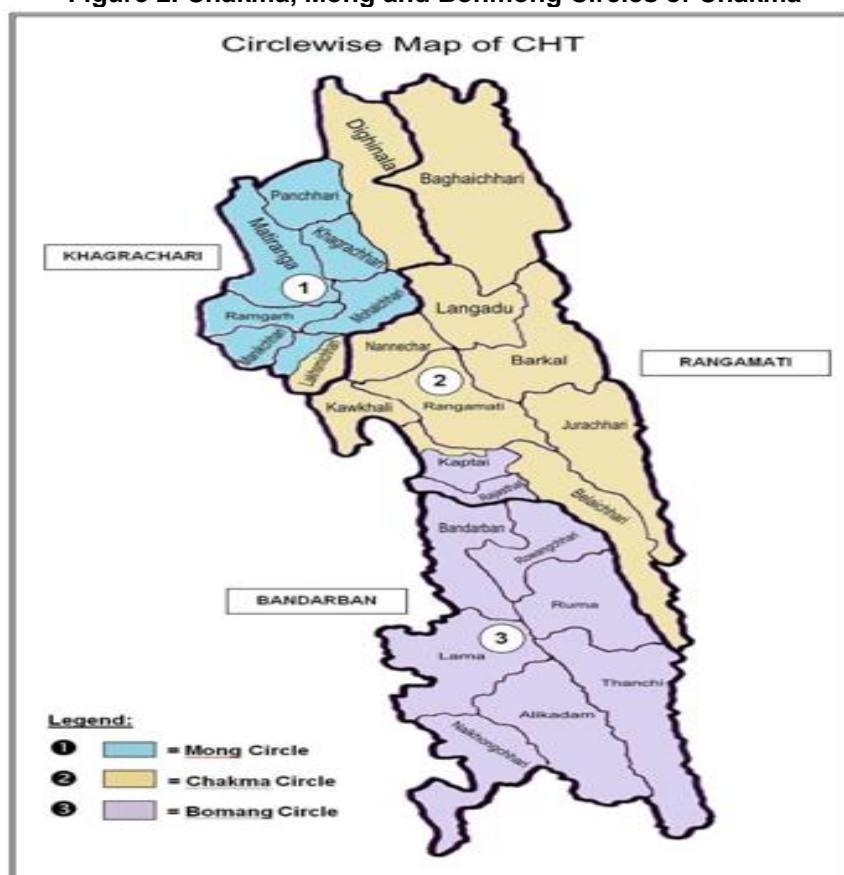
37. Para Development Committees (PDC) have been established by the UNDP-Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF) Project in the 2000s to bridge the gap between the lowest level of administration (the Union) and the actual habitations of people, paras, which in the CHT are mostly small villages with populations from a few households to several hundreds, but mostly will be particularly useful to support Project activities. The two previous CHTRDP projects used the PDCs to anchor its community infrastructure interventions. The PDCs are formed in collaboration with headmen or Karbari. During consultation, it was conveyed that in conventional practice, the Karbaris usually deal with social ceremonial issues, whereas PDC members are selected based on education and communication capacity to deal with development project related issues in each community. The PDCs can be formed with member size ranging approximately from 8 to 28 based on area and population of the para/villages.

38. Village Common Forests (VCF) is based on the CHT Regulation, 1900, which mandated Mauza headmen to manage Mauza Reserves as one of the categories of untitled customary lands. The headman, for example, was empowered to prohibit the removal of forest produce other than for domestic use. The NGO Taungya, with support from DANIDA, used this legal basis recently to strengthen the protection and management of VCFs, making the management of VCFs more structured, through elected committees, including women.¹⁸ VCFs have become increasingly recognized, and UNDP with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) support has been investing in further capacity development over the last few years.

¹⁷ Based on ADB 2011, Supplementary Appendix D, ADB TA 7432-BAN, p. 23, for a more detailed discussion of these traditional instructions see the same pp.23-27.

¹⁸ See M. Jashimuddin & M. Inoue, 'Management of Village Common Forests in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh: Historical Background and Current Issues in Terms of Sustainability', *Open Journal of Forestry*, 2012, Vol. 2, No. 3, 121-137.

Figure 2. Chakma, Mong and Bohmong Circles of Chakma



Source:

3. CHT Specific Institutions

39. Similar to national level agencies and local councils (upazilla and unions) and upazilla level agencies that exist elsewhere, there exists a CHT specific hierarchy of institutions. These are: (i) Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA), (ii) CHT Regional Council (CHTRC), CHT Development Board (CHTDB), and (iv) Hill District Councils (HDCs).

a. Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)

40. After the signing of the CHT Accord (also known as the "Peace Accord") in December 1997, the Government established MoCHTA in mid-1998. The creation of MoCHTA was seen as evidence of the realization by the Government of the special importance and needs for accelerating the socio-economic development of the inhabitants of the CHT region in general and the SEC in particular. This was a positive and progressive step taken by the Government, which reflected appreciation of the hopes and aspirations of the indigenous people of the region.

41. MoCHTA is the apex institution concerning national level decision making for the CHT. It coordinates the functions of CHTRC, CHTDB, and the three HDCs and has a broad mandate covering legal, administrative, developmental, and financial matters pertaining to the region. Upon receipt of funds from the Ministry of Finance, it allocates them to several of the CHT institutions except the district level offices of the line ministries (which go directly from the line ministry concerned). MoCHTA allocates the annual development program (ADP) funds for CHTRC,

CHTDB and the three HDCs. These funds are dispersed in response to the funding requests from these institutions. MoCHTA vets all CHT project proposals of other ministries and other Government agencies before they are approved by the Ministries of Planning and Finance. MoCHTA is Dhaka based and has no separate physical presence in CHT. The present arrangements (2022) are that the Prime Minister is the cabinet minister and the Member of Parliament (MP) from Bandarban is the Minister of State.

b. Chattogram Hill Tracts Regional Council

42. The CHTRC is the apex regional institution in the CHT. Ultimately, CHTRC is to be indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of the three HDCs, both indigenous and Bengali. There has, however, been no election to the council since its inception in 1998. Pending elections, CHTRC is composed of an interim council with Government nominees. CHTRC was established by the Government through an Act of Parliament passed in May 1998 (Act no. 12 of 1998). The Act responded to the Government view at the time that:

- (i) CHT were inhabited by underdeveloped “tribal” people;
- (ii) special arrangements were essential for development of the underdeveloped region;
- (iii) it was necessary to speed up political, social, cultural, educational, and economic development and to uphold the socio-political rights of all CHT people including the “tribal” inhabitants;
- (iv) an Agreement was entered into between the National Committee on CHT Affairs and the PCJSS on 2 December 1997; and
- (v) it was desirable and essential to establish, as part of implementation of the Agreement, a regional council for the purpose of coordination of the activities of the three HDCs and for performing other related activities.

43. The most important CHTRC functions are of a supervisory nature, involving oversight authority over the HDCs, general administration and law and order (this would theoretically include the Deputy Commissioners and Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNOs)), development, NGO activities, local government councils, including (urban) municipalities, tribal traditions and practices, and heavy industries, among others.¹⁸ However, despite the legal provisions, the CHTRC has not been able to exercise its supervisory authority over the Deputy Commissioner, UNOs and upazilla, union and municipal councils. Similarly, MoCHTA has not exercised direct authority over these institutions despite inclusion of the matter in the Rules of Business of the Ministry.

44. CHTRC is expected to: (i) be consulted by the Government on legislation affecting CHT; (ii) advise the Government to remove, through legislation, inconsistencies between the HDC Acts of 1989 and the CHT Regulation 1900 and other laws and regulations; and (iii) advise the Government to amend any law that hinders the CHT development or is otherwise harmful to the interests of the tribal peoples. CHTRC's main source of funds is grants from the Government (through MoCHTA). Although CHTRC is also entitled to a share of the income of the three HDCs, this arrangement is yet to take place. Unlike the HDCs and CHTDB, CHTRC does not directly implement development or other projects, hence, the bulk of its budget is composed of funds for the salaries of its members and staff, travel costs, maintenance of its office, vehicles, and other logistical matters.

45. Since its establishment, the composition of CHTRC has remained unchanged – the same individuals continue to assume their responsibilities, and this includes the chairman.¹⁹ Only the chairmen of the three HDCs who are ex officio members have been changed.

c. Chattogram Hill Tracts Development Board (CHTDB)

46. The CHTDB predates the Peace Accord. It was established as an autonomous body in 1976 with the mandate of undertaking region wide development programs and projects. As per the Peace Accord and the CHTRC Act, the CHTDB was assumed to be under the control of the CHTRC as an organ for socio-economic development of the region. This, however, is still to occur and the Board functions under the direct jurisdiction of MoCHTA. Of the CHT specific institutions within the CHT itself, CHTDB is the largest institution in terms of budget and manpower.

47. The chairman and other senior officials of CHTDB, including its vice chairman, are appointed by the Government. While previous chairpersons were either from the military, MPs, or civil servants, the current chairman is a common citizen with the rank of Secretary. This is in line with the CHT Accord of 1997, which states that preference will be given to an IP for appointment as chairman. The CHTDB Ordinance of 1976, provides for a consultative committee that includes the three circle chiefs and representatives of union council chairmen and mauza headmen, and other public representatives. The representatives of the chairmen, headmen and others, apart from the chiefs (whose involvement is ex-officio), are nominated by the chairman of the CHTDB. The consultative committee meets every few months to vet project proposals, which are generally submitted through the Deputy Commissioners.

48. Many CHTDB projects, with a correspondingly large percentage of funds, involve physical infrastructure, including roads, buildings and dams. A far smaller number of projects (also with a smaller budget) are concerned with horticulture (orange and coffee plantations) and rubber plantations, water supply and sanitation, renewable energy and a yet smaller number with commensurately smaller budgets are involved in human development and technical training including supported by development partners.

49. CHTDB has no direct role in natural resource management. However, it runs a few projects on rubber cultivation, horticulture, and agro-forestry. It is expected to be the implementing agency of a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) project to be financed by the Adaptation Fund with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. This project focus on developing watershed management plans, forest and landscape restoration, and landslide early warning systems. It is likely to start late 2023 or early 2024. Therefore, the cooperation of the CHTDB could add synergy to the Watershed Management and Agriculture Value Chain components. At the least, close coordination will be required to avoid overlap and duplication.

d. Hill District Councils (HDCs)

50. The Chattogram Hill District Councils (HDCs), previously known as Hill District Local Government Councils, were established by the Acts of Bangladesh Parliament in 1989 for the three Hill Districts (Act. No. 19 for Rangamati, Act No. 20 for Khagrachari and Act No. 21 for Bandarban). Creation of such institutions recognized the fact that these districts are a special area inhabited by different under-developed ethnic groups and it was considered desirable and necessary to make legal provisions for establishing the Councils for political, social, cultural, educational, and economic development of all citizens of the region including the indigenous

¹⁹ See ADB 2011, Final Report, Supplementary Appendix E, p. 8-9 for details on the membership of the CHTRC.

population. The three HDCs are the most important administration and development related public institutions in the CHT. Each is headed by a chairman, who by law, must be from a SEC.

51. When the first councils took office in 1989 after elections, they consisted of one chairman each (a SEC) and thirty-three other members (two-thirds from SECs and one-third Bengali), including three women (two from SECs and one Bengali). In the future, when elections are held again for these councils, the same composition will be retained. However, no elections have been held since 1989, and instead interim councils were appointed by the Government. The interim councils are each composed of an SEC chairman, three SEC members and one Bengali member.

52. The Acts provide that the chairmen and the members of the 3 HDCs shall be elected by direct votes of the people with the chairmen being elected from the SECs. The chairmen have the rank, status, and the privileges of a Deputy Minister of the Government. However, no elections have been held since 1990, due to the unsettled issue of permanent voter list tied to 'permanent resident status' of the Bengali inhabitants. Meanwhile, an interim council continues to function with a chairman and four members, all nominated by the Government.

53. Considering the Agreement between the National Committee on CHT signed on December 2, 1997, some amendments were made to the three Acts in 1998 to implement several terms of the Agreement. The amended Acts made provision for three seats for women in each of the three Hill District Councils with one of these three seats reserved for non-IP. The tenure of the Hill District Councils was increased from three years to five years with the amendment. There have been no further amendments to the act in recent years.

54. The Act lists 33 functions of the HDCs. Those relevant to the Project are:

- (i) supervision, maintenance and improvement of law and order of the district through the police, and in the settlement of disputes related to social, cultural, and ethnic affairs according to tribal customs and practices
- (ii) coordination of development activities of the local authorities of the district; review of implementation of their development projects and audit their accounts providing them with assistance, co-operation, and encouragement
- (iii) education (mainly primary education and adult education)
- (iv) public health
- (v) agriculture and forestry
- (vi) livestock development
- (vii) fisheries
- (viii) cooperatives
- (ix) construction, maintenance and development of roads, culverts and bridges which are not the responsibility of the government or any local authorities
- (x) management of ferries not maintained by Government or any local authority
- (xi) implementation of development plans entrusted to the HDCs by the Government
- (xii) drainage, water supply, construction of pucca roads and other essential public welfare activities
- (xiii) preparation of designs for development of the local area
- (xiv) land and land management
- (xv) protection and development of the environment; and
- (xvi) *jhum* cultivation (shifting cultivation).

55. There is a provision in the Act which states that the Government, with consent of the HDC, may transfer any institution or work of the HDC to its management and control, and transfer any

institution or work of the Government to the HDC. Many of these responsibilities have been transferred already and the transfer of others is in progress. The HDCs have disciplinary authority over the staff of the “transferred departments” dealing with the subjects mentioned above and can also appoint class III and class IV employees of the same departments. The salaries of the staff of these departments are generally paid through the HDCs. However, funds for any special projects undertaken by these departments are generally channeled directly by the mother line ministries to the department concerned. The council, chaired by their respective chairmen, coordinates the activities of these departments through monthly coordination meetings in the district headquarters.

56. The HDCs are to have direct authority over land administration officials. Moreover, the HDC Acts also vest the councils with the special authority whereby no lands may be settled, leased out, transferred, or compulsorily acquired without the prior consent of the councils. In practice, however, except in the case of transfer of land titles, the HDCs are seen to have no role in land administration. The only notable exception is the Rangamati HDC, which has also exercised its authority about the protection of village common forests or mauza reserves and the rights of the concerned village community.

57. The HDC Act provides that the Circle Chiefs (Rajas) can attend HDC meetings (Chakma Chief in Rangamati and Khagrachari, Bomong Chief in Bandarban and Rangamati, and Mong Chief in Khagrachari) and express their opinions on any item in the agenda if they wish or are invited to do so. The Act provides that the HDCs can constitute committees or sub-committees, if deemed necessary, to assist the HDCs in their functions and fix the number of members of the committees, their terms of reference and procedures of business. Rangamati HDC has formed five sub-committees to assist in selection of development projects, supervision, coordination, and assistance of different transferred subjects / departments. The other HDCs, i.e. Khagrachari and Bandarban, have also formed similar sub-committees.

58. As a temporary arrangement, an interim Council with the Chairman and four other members is currently running the affairs of each HDC. This arrangement will continue until the general election of the Council is held and the elected Council assumes its duties. A monthly coordination meeting of the HDC is held with the five members of the Council (including the Chairman). The meeting is also attended by the representatives of the transferred Departments/agencies. Representatives of other non-transferred agencies/departments may also attend these meetings upon invitation.

59. For coordination, planning and implementation, most of the district line agencies have already been placed under the control of the HDCs. This means that the structure is more decentralized than in other districts where the vertical link between district line agencies and their Ministries is often more important than the horizontal links within the district. However, the Deputy Commissioners and the police administration remain under central government control.²⁰

60. The 2011 Project Preparation Technical Assistance Final report for the preparation of the CHTRDP-II²¹ already presented an overview of the main functions of CHTRC and the HDCs together with an assessment of their major strengths and weaknesses. This is reproduced in the Table 5. A decade later this analysis is still largely correct.

²⁰ ADB 2011, *Final Report, PPTA, Supplementary Appendix E*, Annex E1 provides an overview of the status of transfer of responsibilities to CHT specific agencies.

²¹ [Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project: Report and Recommendation of the President | Asian Development Bank \(adb.org\)](https://www.adb.org/publications/second-chittagong-hill-tracts-rural-development-project-report-and-recommendation-of-the-president)

61. The 8FYP, without going in detail, also underscores the need strengthen the implementation capacity of local institutions by increasing manpower and facilities with reference to MoCHTA, CHTRC, HDCs and the CHTDB.²² It also recognizes the need to develop a Perspective Plan for the CHT. The project could directly and indirectly support both capacity development and the Perspective Plan, while ADB in its interaction with Government could raise the matter of adequate resourcing of the CHTRC and HDCs.

62. Lastly, several development affecting the CHT and its population, may undermine the precarious stability. As noted, the CHT specific institutions are still not fully empowered and several key aspects of the 1997 Peace Accord are yet to be implemented, most notably the stipulation related to land issues. The past decade has also witnessed an increasing fragmentation of the political landscape. Finally, the Rohingya refugee crisis and current conflict and realignments in Myanmar may have implication for the stability and security of the CHT. These developments may affect the project and the risk of a deteriorating security environment has therefore been included as a risk in the project's risk assessment and risk mitigation matrix.

Table 5. Assessment of CHT Institutions

Institutions	Main Functions	Strong Points	Weak Points
CHTRC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overall supervision and co-ordination of all development activities of the HDCs, local councils, CHTDB; Supervision and co-ordination of general administration, law and order; co-ordination and supervision of tribal laws, practices, customs and social justice. Co-ordination of activities of the NGOs. 	<p>CHTRC is a superior body headed by a chairman with rank and status of a State Minister.</p> <p>The head of CHTRC is a popular leader of the people of the CHT.</p> <p>CHTRC has the potential for promoting development activities of the region as it is considered the representative of the people. It can regulate the activities which go against the interest of the people of CHT.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The guidelines, rules and sub-rules supporting CHTRC administrative and financial operations is yet to be backed by adequate executive sanction. It does not yet have adequate staff with requisite qualifications to initiate and manage its functions. CHTRC's role as a supervisor and coordinator is yet to become effective. Interaction between CHTRC and other related agencies is not effective. Logistic facilities including accommodation and office equipment are inadequate. CHTRC is still being run by an interim arrangement and hence cannot function properly.
HDCs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision, maintenance and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> HDCs are quite old, well established and 	<p>The planning, monitoring and</p>

²² 8FYP, p. 772 and 774.

Institutions	Main Functions	Strong Points	Weak Points
	<p>improvement of law and order.</p> <p>2. Settlement of disputes related to social, cultural and tribal affairs according to tribal customs and practices.</p> <p>3. Co-ordination of development activities of the local authorities, review of implementation of their development projects and audit of their accounts.</p> <p>4. Support, promote and oversee activities of the relevant Govt. agencies concerning the 'transferred subjects' (e.g. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Public Health, Education, Land management etc.)</p>	<p>experienced in managing, co-ordination and supervision of development projects.</p> <p>2. The HDC is supposed to be a popularly elected body with members from all the ethnic groups of the district. It is expected to look after the problems and needs of the various ethnic groups through their representatives.</p>	<p>evaluation functions are rather weak. There is a shortage of qualified professional staff to perform and strengthen certain functions. Logistic facilities are inadequate. The HDCs do not have follow a proper Management Information System. As a temporary arrangement, an interim council is still running the affairs. The present membership is very small and lacks representation of all groups.</p>

Source: ADB TA 7432-BAN, Final Report, Supplementary Appendix E: Institutional Assessment and Institutional Recommendation and Capacity Building, September 2011, pp 21-2.

4. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

63. ADB's safeguard policy framework consists of three operational policies on the environment, Indigenous People, and involuntary resettlement. These are accompanied by Operations Manual sections of which one is on Indigenous Peoples. The ADB 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 (see **Annex 2** for the project's IP screening checklist) ; (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. The policies apply to all ADB-financed projects and to all project components.

64. A basic principle of the ADB safeguard policies is that implementation of the provisions of the policies is the responsibility of the borrower/client. Borrowers/clients are required to undertake social and environmental assessments, carry out consultations with affected people and communities, prepare and implement safeguard plans, monitor the implementation of these plans, and prepare and submit monitoring reports. ADB's role is to explain policy requirements to borrowers/clients, help borrowers/clients meet those requirements during project processing and

implementation through capacity-building programs, ensure due diligence and review and provide monitoring and supervision. ADB staff, through their due diligence, review, and supervision, will ensure that borrowers/clients comply with these requirements during project preparation and implementation ADB's Safeguard Requirements 3 is concerned with Indigenous Peoples.²³

65. The Objects of the ADB Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

66. ADB's Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy has nine Policy Principles:

- (i) Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- (ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.

²³ SPS 2009, Appendix 3

- (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- (v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- (vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- (vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- (ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, considering the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

5. Harmonization with ADB's Policy

67. The following individuals and communities will be treated as SEC under the Project:

- (i) self-identification as members of a distinct tribe, minor race, ethnic sect and communities/cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;

- (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;
- (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

68. The Indigenous Peoples-related ADB policies are more specific and detailed than those in Bangladesh law. The Project will adhere to the more specific ADB safeguards. Primarily, ADB SPS (2009) includes (i) culturally appropriate measures, (ii) the requirement to ensure consent from IPs, and (iii) community consultation, preparation, disclosure, implementation, and monitoring of the IPPs. All three will be applied in this Project.

69. In any of the project's subprojects where land acquisition and/or resettlement of SEC becomes unavoidable the Project's Resettlement Framework, and the subproject level Resettlement Plan will be applied. In case of any subproject to have impact on customary land, assets, access and impact on SEC culture or livelihood a Small Ethnic Community Plan is to be prepared to address culturally appropriate additional needs that may not be adequately addressed through a resettlement plan. The guiding principle is that the need for land acquisition and resettlement will be avoided as much as possible (see Resettlement Framework for details). Where this is unavoidable, mitigation measures will be ensured. In all cases, but particularly in the case of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities, the mitigation measures will be culturally sensitive to the affected community. Under the Resettlement Framework as well as under the SEC Planning Framework (SECPF), recognizable claims to land are those having (i) customary ownership or (ii) possess any other legal document to establish ownership.

B. Brief Description of the Small Ethnic Communities in the Subproject Site

70. Bangladesh is a country of cultural and ethnic diversity, with over 54 tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities speaking at least 35 languages, along with the majority Bengali population. According to the 2011 census²⁴, the country's tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities' population numbered 1,586,141²⁵ which represented 1.8% of the total population. Representatives of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities in the country, however, claim that their population stands at some 5 million.²⁶ According to 2011 Census, 53% of SEC reside in the three Hill Districts of the CHT.²⁷

71. The following profile of the SEC in the Ghagra Union Community Infrastructure subproject is based on data gathered during the feasibility study preparation. The information will be updated during the project implementation stage once the detailed design for the proposed subproject has been completed.

1. Socioeconomic Situation of the Project Area

a. Catchment Area and Population

²⁴ The most recent detailed demographic data are for 2011 only, the year the last Census was conducted. The 2021 Census had to be postponed due to the Covid-19.

²⁵ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. "Population and housing census 2011." p. 3. Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, 2011.

²⁶ Barkat, Abul. "Political Economy of Unpeopling of Indigenous Peoples: The Case of Bangladesh." Paper presented at the 19th biennial conference, Bangladesh Economic Association, Dhaka, 8-10 January 2015.

²⁷ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2020. *Statistical Yearbook Bangladesh 2019*, 39th edition.

72. There are in total 673 households in the 8 villages covered by the Ghagra Union cluster subproject. Of these, about 7% (44) are headed by women. The size of the villages varies from 43 to 124 households, or 84 households per village on average. The total population is 2,959 people, 1517 men and 1442 women.

Table 6. Population of 8 Paras in Ghagra Union

District	Paras name	Total HH	Population		
			Men	Women	Total
1	Kojoichari Para	118	275	256	531
2	Harangi Refugee Para	58	133	128	261
3	Leba Para	57	126	115	241
4	Badalchari Para	124	262	241	503
5	Bakchari Para	73	166	162	328
6	Nowa Para	43	100	98	198
7	Rajkhali Para	96	221	211	432
8	Ghagra Chelachara Para	104	234	231	465
	Total	673	1517	1442	2959

Source: data collected from the Ghagra Union Parishad during project preparation

b. Literacy Status

73. According to a socio-economic survey conducted for UNDP in CHT rural paras in 2007-08 covering both SEC and Bengali communities, only 7.8% and 2.4% of the sample, respectively, completed primary and secondary education at that time. The average years of schooling for CHT population was only 2.8.²⁸ According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the literacy rate of the CHT population (urban and rural combined) was well below the national average of 51.8 percent, with literacy rate for Rangamati district, where Ghagra Union is located, at 49.7 percent. The gender disparity rates were also higher in the CHT than in the country as a whole: ranging from 0.23 to 0.25 against 0.1 nationally.²⁹

Table 7. Literacy Rate in Selected CHT Districts

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Both	Male	Female
Bangladesh	51.8	54.1	49.4
Bandarban	35.9	40.3	30.9
Khagrachari	46.1	51.9	40.1
Rangamati	49.7	56.4	42.3
Kurigram	42.5	46.5	38.8
Barisal	61.2	61.9	60.6
Shariatpur	47.3	48	46.6

Source: BBS, 2011 Population and Housing Census

²⁸ Barkat A., Halim S. and others, *Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts*, Human Development Research Centre, 2009.

²⁹ Mujeri, Mustafa K. and Basher, Md. Abul, *A Framework for Poverty Analysis in the CHT Region*, Dhaka 2015

74. According the TRTA village information collected from 21 paras prioritized for CI interventions the number of children in school are marginally higher among girls than boys. However, the difference reverses when looking at higher education with more boys pursuing higher education (graduate and post-graduate) than girls. Table 8 provides details.

75. The Poverty and Social Analysis (PSA) survey conducted in 2021³⁰ found that for the age group of 5 years and above, 19% of the members are illiterate, and another 16.80% can sign only.³¹ The lack of literacy is more common for the older generations, although children from poor families are still at risk of dropping out. The education results for Bangladesh have improved dramatically over the past few decades as clearly demonstrated by 2019 data. It showed that the share of 15-24 year old females with literacy skills is quite high at 89 percent at national level. For the CHT these percentages are somewhat lower with 67 percent for Bandarban and 77 percent for Khagrachari, but Rangamati's score of 88.7 percent is at national average. This is also reflected in a high participation at primary and lower secondary school level, although it drops considerably at higher secondary level (Table x).³² While Bandarban is clearly lagging behind the national completion levels for all three levels of education, Khagrachari and Rangamati are close or above the national averages.

Table 8. School Completion Rates, 2019

	Primary school completion	Lower secondary school completion	Higher secondary school completion
Bangladesh	82.6	64.7	29.4
Bandarban	73.5	51.1	22.9
Khagrachari	85.9	77.6	26.3
Rangamati	82.11	61.4	35.7

Source: UNICEF and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Analysis for learning and equity using Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), 2019

76. The construction of primary schools close to all villages in the CHT and secondary schools within a reasonable distance of villages has been a major factor in the improvement of education levels, including of SEC paras such as the ones in Ghagra Union as found during the preparation of the TRTA's village profiling. These village profiles also showed that underdeveloped earthen rural roads hamper SEC children in attending schools, especially at secondary level, during the monsoon when earthen footpaths and roads become slippery, can only be passed by foot and may become blocked by floods and landslides.

77. It should be noted however these data are for the entire districts, urban and rural combined, so it may safely be assumed children in rural, especially more remote areas, are doing less than average. Although, the urban-rural divide does not seem to have a major impact on the acquisition of literacy skills with literacy rates nearing 90 percent for females from both the groups at national level, poverty has a clear effect on learning to read. There are more boys than girls who do not have foundational reading skills – 52 percent versus 48 percent. At national level, the vast majority of children not acquiring skills, live in rural areas – 81 percent for numeracy and 82 percent for reading. Poverty has a significant impact on learning with bottom two wealth quintiles

³⁰ The Poverty and Social Assessment (PSA) was carried out with support from ADB TA 9896 REG: Supporting the Operational Priority 1 Agenda: Strengthening Poverty and Social Analysis. The poverty classification is derived from: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, *Household Income Expenditure Survey* 2017.

³¹ The PSA surveys also found that 19.5 percent of women was illiterate, but this was as high as 40 percent for men. This is difficult to explain in view of quite similar attendance rates for men and women

³² Bangladesh Education Factsheets 2020, Analysis for learning and equity using Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), 2019, UNICEF and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

accounting for 52 percent lacking foundational reading skills and 47 percent without foundational numeracy skills at national level.

78. According to the TRTA community consultations among SEC in Ghagra Union paras, parents prefer boys over girls for higher study. If they are compelled to choose between their sons and daughters, owing to financial constraints, it is the males who are prioritized for higher education as they believe that the sons will look after aging parents while girls will leave the family for their in-laws. In addition, some parents do not want to send their girls to colleges and universities which are located a great distance from the union. This scenario is slowly improving.

79. From anecdotal evidence collected by the TRTA team in a few selected paras, it seems that Covid-19 has not caused much of additional drop-outs, although schooling has suffered during the two years of the pandemic.

c. Housing and Movable Assets

80. Most (81.6%) of the households in the 8 paras live in *katcha* houses, which have a mud floor, bamboo or wooden sheet or mud wall, and a roof with thatches or corrugated iron (CI) sheets. 16.8% have semi-*pucca* house with brick foundations and lower walls, cement floors and wooden/bamboo walls and tin or leave roofs while the remaining 1.6% live in *pucca* brick houses with concrete cement floors, brick walls with RCC or brick pillars, and CI sheet.

81. Households in the 8 villages have very limited moveable assets. Apart from some furniture, mobile phones are the most common assets. Only a limited number of households own electric appliances (e.g., television set, refrigerator) due to poverty and lack of access to electricity. Some households own motorized vehicles: there are 29 motorcycles, 22 three-wheeler taxis (CNGs but octane powered), and 5 jeeps. This reflects the poor condition of local roads and overall poverty.

82. Livestock is another form of households asset. 91% of families own some form of livestock (cows, goats, and/or pigs). Most have free-range chicken. Livestock are mostly meant for savings, but chicken are also raised for own consumption.

d. Land Ownership and Land Use

83. Communal land is allocated to individual households and each household (HH) has customary use. A HH is considered to be landless if it owns less than 5 decimals of customary or title land. Thus they own their homestead but have no or very limited agriculture land. The village head plays a role in land management, but households regard land as theirs under customary title. Lands may be transferred to others as long as the karbari and headman agree. Sale of customary land also occurs. Land was never shared on an egalitarian basis, as most of the CHT IP communities are somewhat stratified: for example not all households own arable land that can be ploughed and irrigated. Also, with population growth land is becoming scarcer leading to further inequalities also within IP communities.

84. The 2021 PSA survey, which covered primarily rural SEC paras, found 55% of surveyed rural households in the region were functionally landless - i.e., no land at all or less than 0.5 acre of land - which is lower than the country average. For the eight SEC paras covered under the Ghagra Union subproject, the situation was slightly better with only 9% of the households being fully landless. Of the 673 households in the 8 paras, 64% have both jhum and paddy land, 26% have jhum land only, and 1% have plough land only. Only 5% of the households have substantial plots of paddy land, which requires wage labor for land preparation and harvesting.

85. Almost all plough land in this area is titled land. Customary lands are found only in Badalchari Para. With the exception of Harangi Refugee Para, paras have no common land. 24 households cultivate land under sharecropping arrangement, mainly for paddy, vegetables and some cash other crops. Based on village profiling, there are no land related conflicts in these paras.

86. Rajkhali Para has about 150 acres of jungles on the lower hilly slopes land which is undeveloped and freely accessible. From there, people collect edible plants, firewood, bamboo, and timber for their own use.

e. Social capital, relations with government

87. The social capital of the villagers is primarily based on relations in their own para and related to kindship, religion (all are Buddhist). In case of wage labourers, relations with landowners, and for farmers relations with traders.

88. Networks with the Union Parishad, mostly limited to visits to the Union office for administrative matters, are not very strong. Only in two of the eight paras did the Union Parishad (UP) carry out any development works during the past two years. People have no knowledge of the UP's available (development) budget for their area. In almost all villages there are household who received government support in the form of old age and widow pensions and school stipend. In the area of development, 4 paras received support under the 'one house, one firm' scheme, and one for the construction of latrines. This was confirmed during the social and economic survey where people indicated government rarely provided water and sanitation services. Crop and livestock extension services were more common, but received mixed ratings.

89. There are no NGOs active in the cluster paras, but UNICEF is providing support to 32 households. Four villages (Leba Para, Kojoichari Para, Badalchari Para and Bakchari Para) have a common savings and credit cooperative of which more than 200 households are members. They all deposit savings and are eligible who deposit money and take credit.

f. Livelihoods

90. Among the 673 households, 432 households (64%) give agriculture as their main occupation, 152 households (23%) depend on daily wage labor and 115 household (23%) depend on different occupations such as long term employment, small businesses, shops, driving (CNG and motor cycle). Most of the day laborers work in agriculture. There is no labour migration outside the Union, but about 11% of the population, including 72 women, indicate they are involved in seasonal work outside their own village in other paras in the Union. Most of this is for a few months only during the lean period, especially in March-May which are dry and hot summer months, just before the onset of the rainy season when most land is fallow in the villages. Most day labourers do this for 2-4 months per year only, whereas day laborers in Bakchari Para indicated they do this 6-9 months per year. Most day labourers work between 10-15 days only in the months they find employment. Male day labourers earn 400-500 taka per day, women 300-400 taka.

g. Agriculture

91. Most of the households in the 8 paras depend on agriculture, with the far majority of HHs owning both valley plough land where paddy can be cultivated in the rainy season and jhum land on the hill slopes where they can cultivate fruit trees and cash crops. Together the 8 paras have 550 acres of paddy land, which is mostly single cropped (*amon* during the raining season) due to lack of irrigation facilities. However, during the dry season farmers use part of paddy land to cultivate vegetables. Rice is grown for own consumption and only in rare, emergency cases sold in the market. Besides rice, farming household in the Ghagra cluster also cultivate different vegetables for their own consumption. 1140 acres of horticulture land is planted with different fruit trees of which 80% is meant for the market. On the 320 acres jhum people grow (hill) paddy along with vegetables (like brinjal/aubergines, beans, okra/ladies' fingers) and some cash crops (ginger, turmeric and arum during rainy season). Table 9 shows the cropping calendar for the cluster villages.

Table 9. Cropping Calendar in Ghagra Union Cluster Villages

Name of crop	Planting month	Harvesting month	Selling month
Paddy	Mid-June -mid July	November	N/A
Arum	April-May	October-November	October-December
Turmeric	April -May	January-February	January-March
Ginger	April-May	December-January	December-January
Local potato (Jhum)	April-May	November-December	November
Vegetables (Potato, Radish, Bean, Brinjal, tomato, pea, Chili, popcorn, lades finger, pumpkin, gourd etc)	October	November-January	November-March
Banana	April	After 12-month January-December on 3 years	January-December
Mango	June -July	April-June	April-June

Name of crop	Planting month	Harvesting month	Selling month
Papaya	April-June	After 6-7 month	January-December
Wood apple	April-June	March-April	March-April
Betel nut	April-June	December-January	December-January
Plum	April-June	December-February	December-February

Source:

h. Access to Services

92. **Potable water.** Access to drinking water is a major concern for the inhabitants of the Ghagra cluster paras. There are no reservoirs or piped water systems. For their water needs, 90% of the households depend on surface water (five streams in the area). During dry season (December to May), water is sourced from dug wells and ring-wells. There are 15 ring wells, and two bore-wells with motor pumps only serving 30 families. Women and girls are responsible for collecting water. They need to walk one to two kilometers three to four times daily to fetch water and thus bear the brunt of the water crisis. They can carry around 30 litres of water at a time and spend 30 minutes to two hours daily on these chores. Especially in the dry season from mid-January to mid-April this creates hardship for women. During rainy season, the footpaths leading to the water sources become slippery and risky. Pregnant and elderly women are also exposed to the same risk due to the need to collect water from distant water points. Households living in Badalchari Moan (mountain) Para and upper Chelachara village also face the same scarcity of water. During the mid-January to mid-April dry period, women fetch water from a source 2-3 kilometers outside the village. Expensive equipment will be required to drill wells in this rocky area.

93. **Sanitation.** Though Bangladesh had improved remarkably in eliminating open defecation, access to safe sanitation and hygiene service is still a burning issue in the Chattogram Hill Tracts. Of the 673 households in the Ghagra cluster, around 10% use an acceptable hygienic latrine. Most latrines are pit latrines, with no provision to store water for cleaning and flushing. Handwashing with soap is rarely practiced. Schools in the cluster area have toilets, with boys and girls using the same toilets. There is no running water, which is mostly brought in buckets. Soap is not available.

94. **Energy.** For household lighting, photovoltaic (PV) solar panels are the most important source of energy in the 8 paras. 59% of the HHs households have solar panels. Another 38% is connected to the grid. Only two villages (Rajkhali and Bakchari) are fully connected to the grid, and one Ghagra Chelachara para is partly connected. 244 households have both grid connection and PV solar: 75 from Chelachara, 73 households from Bakchari, and 96 households from Rajkhali Para. The 27 households of Badalchari Moan Para have no access to on-grid or PV solar panels. Families without access to electricity depend on kerosene lamps (cherag) for lighting. Given the low number of electrical appliances, it is clear that electricity is mainly used for lighting and charging of mobile phones. For cooking and heating, firewood is the main source of energy. Firewood is gathered on people's own land and from the forest on the mountain slopes. Firewood is not traded.

95. **Transport.** Communities of 3 out of the 8 paras report they live very far from the road, while half of the population of two other paras experience the same problem. As indicated, one of the paras on the mountain slopes can only be reached by way of a footpath. When people do not walk, motorized tricycles are the most common form of transportation (used in all 8 paras) with motorbikes coming second (in 7 out of 8 paras).

i. Marketing of agricultural produce

96. The farmers from Harangi Refugee Para sell their goods mainly at the Kawkhali bazar, which has a market day on Mondays, as this is close to their village. Others go to Ghagra bazar, which has two market days, Saturday and Wednesday. There are no markets (*hats*) in the villages themselves.

97. Cash crops sold in the market primarily are wet season products like ginger, turmeric, *arum*, maize, and winter season vegetables like, radish, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal (eggplants), bean, potato, peas. Bananas are sold throughout the year. Most of the traders buying agricultural produce are Bengalis from outside the cluster villages. There are only a few small traders in the villages themselves, most of whom deal in vegetables locally or in Rangamati town.

98. For information on prices of agriculture produce, farmers rely first of all on market visits and then on friends, neighbours and relatives. Local traders, shopkeepers or government officials are not very important as a source of price information.

99. When preparing village profiles, community members indicated that for 3 out of 8 paras entering into a contract with traders to sell the crop before the harvest was an important trading practice. For one village this was done against an advance payment, for the other two there was no advance payment. For 4 other paras the practice of selling the crop before the harvest against an advance was 'somewhat important'. Only for one para was selling the crop ahead of the harvest not important.

j. Poverty

100. The PSA survey (2021) found that poverty of rural SEC households in the CHT was multi-dimensional. Although farming and agriculture labor are the main livelihoods in the CHT, only 15% of surveyed household produce sufficient food themselves to cover their requirements year-round. More than three quarters of the surveyed household can only cover 6 months or less of their food requirement from their own production. 72% of the respondents live in poor quality houses.

101. Village profiling for the eight paras covered under the Ghagra Union subproject showed that majority (almost 90%) of the population in the eight paras covered under the Ghagra Union subproject are considered poor or very poor (Table 10). The very poor include 62 households with no land. In addition, responses to the village profile surveys also indicated that none of the households has sufficient food or income to ensure they have 2-3 meals a day during the lean period (February to May). The indicators for these three categories are derived from the CHTRDP-II Guidelines.

Table 10. Poverty Incidence in 8 Paras of Ghagra Union Cluster

Category	Description	No of Households	%
Very poor	Household which mainly rely on labour in other's field because they own no cultivable land or only cultivable land sufficient to	466	69.24

Category	Description	No of Households	%
	provide them with food during 2-3 months in the year. In Ghagra the female headed households fall in this category.		
Poor	Households who only grow food sufficient for -6-7 months themselves and take temporary jobs to cover the shortfall. They may have some income from livestock and cash crops.	136	20.21
Better off	Households who grow sufficient food for year-round and also have income from livestock and cash crops. Households with permanent jobs also may fall in this category.	71	10.55
Total		673	100.00

Source:

2. Overview of SEC in the Project Area

102. All villagers in the eight prioritized paras belong to SEC. The villagers mainly belong to the Chakma SEC with a relatively small number of Marma SEC households in three of the eight paras (Table 11). There are 11 Marma households (10 in Bakchari, 1 in Leba) in the five paras covered by the WASH and Agricultural Infrastructure subprojects. The Marma family in Leba para comprise Marma male who married a local (Chakma) woman and settled down in the village. Therefore, Marma culture is not practiced by the family. The 10 Marma households in Bakchari Para have a distinct culture from their Chakma neighbors with women being less mobile.

Table 11. Ethnicity

#	Name of Beneficiary Villages	Total HH	Chakma				Marma			
			M	F	Total	HHs	M	F	Total	HHs
1	Kojoichari Para	118	275	256	531	118				
2	Harangi Refugee Para	58	133	128	261	58				
3	Leba Para	57	123	113	236	56	3	2	5	1
4	Badalchari Para	124	262	241	503	124				
5	Bakchari Para	73	145	138	283	63	21	24	45	10
6	Nowa Para	43	98	96	194	42	2	2	4	1
7	Rajkhali Para	96	221	211	432	96				
8	Ghagra Chelachara Para	104	234	231	465	104				
Total		673	1491	1414	2905	661	26	28	54	12

103. The Chakma SEC in the CHT often live close to stream and in valley where they engage in plough culture besides jhum shifting cultivation in the upper hills and occasional fruit gardening. The Chakma have been disproportionately impacted by the Kaptai reservoir dislocation in the early 1960s. Chiefs were assimilated into the Mughal administration as jagirdars (feifholders) and also as zamindars (landlords) in the plains. They claim descent from Kshatriya caste of which Gautama the Buddha was born. At top of the hierarchy, a raja (king) was created in the 17th century, achieving ascendancy of traditional kinship groups. Chakmas have been influenced by the relatively advanced Bengali society more than any other CHT tribal group. There is an

emergent middle class containing different professional groups such as doctors, engineers, teachers and civil servants. The majority live in the Chakma Circle, roughly corresponding to Rangamati District, but there are substantial Chakma communities in Khagrachari and Bandarban also.

104. Like the Chakma, the Marma are also Buddhist and often live close to streams in valleys where they cultivate arable land with plough, while also engaging in shifting cultivation, jhum, and occasional fruit gardening. Marma are found in all districts of the CHT, but the majority live in the Mong and Bohmong Circles, roughly corresponding to Khagrachari and Bandarban Districts. There are two major Marma groups, those under the Mong Circle under the Mong raja residing in the northern portion of Khagrachari District whose residence is in Manikchhari. The southern group's Bohmong chief resides in Bandarban. These rajas were established as tax collectors for the Mughal, East India Company and British administrations. Originating from Myanmar, the Marmas continue to regard Myanmar as the center of their cultural life, with children often learning the Arakanese language. As with the Chakmas, there is an emerging middle class. The Marma in the Ghagra cluster mostly shifted there after intermarrying with local Chakmas and are well integrated.

105. The Chakma communities speak their own Chakma language, with the Chittagonian dialect of Bangla functioning as the second language. There is a Kiyang, a Buddhist temple in each village. Traditional leadership is provided at village level by the karbari. Weaving is a traditional handicraft with women wearing phinon lower part and hadi upper woven cloth as dress. The Chakma have their own music and dance traditions. The Chakma people of Gaghra celebrate the major festivals: Bizu, Alphaloni, and major Buddhist festivals, especially Buddha Purnima. The major socio-religious festival in the annual calendar is the three-day Bizu, which coincides with the Bengali New Year's Day, begins one day before the last day of the month of Chaitra, or the middle of April. This is celebrated with much enthusiasm, houses are decorated with flowers, young children pay special attention to the elderly to win their blessings, festive dishes are prepared for guests, and special dances are performed. House cleaning and decorating it with flowers on the first day, a ritual bath in the river on the second day, different socio-religious rituals on the last day, are the core of the festival. The festival coincides with the first major rains when jhum land is being sown. Bizu is believed to contribute to a rich harvest. The second major Chakma festival, Alphaloni, is likewise linked to the agricultural cycle. It coincides with the harvest season when everyone takes a break from farming, and animals and weapons are also rested. On this day villagers eat new food, fruits harvested from their jhum land, and offer and share with each other.

3. Subproject Impacts in SEC

106. The Ghagra Union Community Infrastructure subproject will require ___ hectares of land for the implementation of deep tube wells and ___ hectares for housing of agricultural equipment and machines. Affected community lands are not used by individual households, and donation was made by the karbari, Union Parishad council or Para Development Council (PDC) chairperson through the issuance of a "No Objection Certificate" (NOC). Required titled lands will be acquired from the owner using voluntary donation by signing a Voluntary Land Donation Certificate (VLDC). Sample certificates are attached in **Annex 3**.

107. Participants to the community consultation meetings confirmed that the sites selected for installation of DTWs are on community (khas) land. They assured that there is no need for land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement for implementation of proposed interventions. The villagers also confirmed that no trees, standing crops, fruits garden, human habitat or any

structures will be damaged due to construction of the proposed interventions. No people will also be economically displaced or be adversely impacted for their income livelihood due to such construction.

108. No major impacts on the SEC rituals and way of life are expected to occur. Reduced time spent on collecting water by women and girls may not be expected to reduce interaction among women as water is still collected from common water points. Women and girls will have more time available which in case of women is likely to mean they have more time for household chores and agricultural work but are less likely to be translated into more leisure, for girls it could mean more time for education. Improved toilet closer to home is expected to improve women's hygiene and health in particular. Provision of power tillers and lift pumps for irrigation are expected to reduce reliance on manual land preparation and need for agriculture labor, which is balanced by increased cropping intensity and increased need for labor for weeding and harvesting. Cultivation of traditional crops will not be impacted as these are largely on jhum lands. The balance between SEC and Bengali settlers is also unlikely to change due to the CI investment, except that village mapping will help strengthening traditional land rights of SEC.

4. Gender in the Context of the SEC Culture

109. During community consultations women and girls were consulted separately and a number of questions on gender relations were included in the village profile survey format. Fifty female-headed households (FHH) were identified during the survey or 7.4% of the total number of HHs (15 in Kozoichari Para, 5 in Harangi Refugee Para, 4 in Leba Para, 7 in Badolchari Para, 10 in Ghagra Chelachara Para, 1 in Bakchari Para, 5 in Nowa Para, and 3 in Rajkhali Para).

110. Average sex ratio is 49.05% (1509 men and 1453 women) compared to a national ratio of 49.45% for Bangladesh as a whole. This is partly attributed to a higher mortality of women in childbearing ages due to poor health services.

111. The number of girls enrolled in primary schools is slightly higher than that of boys, 52% against 48%. This reverses at secondary level, when girls form 46% of all students and drops to 45% at college level, while of university students only 33% are girls. The parents' preference for sending boys over girls for higher study is based on their belief that their son will look after aging parents while girls will leave the family for their in-laws. In addition, some parents do not want to send their girls to far away colleges and universities. This scenario is slowly improving.

112. Women are involved in economic and social processes, also outside the household (Table 12). For example they play an important role almost comparable to that of men in trading jhum agricultural products. However, they are much less involved in trading of higher value crops and livestock as women have less skills in negotiation, face more language barriers, and lack information regarding the price of products. Many women who have insufficient command over the Bangla language visit groceries and tailoring shops with the help of other women or girls who do speak that language. Women and girls who went to school can speak Bangla though they do not have enough skills in negotiation for selling agricultural products and livestock.

113. Traditionally, women hardly played a role in community decision-making or settlement of conflicts, and have less participation in community development activities. However, the situation is changing as some para have women karbari and ward members. The number of women representatives in the customary system at village level has increased remarkably during the last few years. At present, they participate in different community development activities including decision making level process (especially when this involves violence against women).

114. Both men and women work in jhum fields and paddy land. However, families go to their jhum lands for a whole day as jhum is a little far from their habitations. Women wake up very early in the morning and then collect water as soon as possible to be able to leave for their jhum areas early. Vegetables are grown in the villages. Women whose land is far from their houses, prepare food for breakfast and lunch for their household members and then carry the lunch to the fields. Women mentioned their daily working hours and starting time vary according to their convenience if they work on their own land. However, if women work as day laborers, they work from 7-7.30 am to 5 pm including taking breaks for about two hours at midday. Returning from work, they go to the *jhiri*, have a bath, fetch water from a dug well and start cooking. According to the women who participated in the community consultations, they are totally engaged by agricultural work and have time for nothing else except for traditional weaving in Ashwin, Kartik, Aagrahayon and Poush (September to January) when there is less work in agriculture. Most female headed households are landless and the women therefore need to carve out a living as day laborers working on the field of other villagers or sometimes also outside their village. Marma women do not work outside their own villages.

Table 12. Role of Men and Women in Economic and Community Activities

Type of activity	Men	Women	
Marketing Jhum products	4.0	3.4	In 3 paras women are equal to men, in the other 5 they are secondary but clearly have an active role
Marketing Cash Crops (Ginger, Turmeric etc.)	4.0	3.0	Women have an equal role in only one para, secondary role in the other paras
Marketing Fruits	4.0	3.0	Likewise, women are clearly involved.
Marketing Chicken	4.0	2.9	Same
Marketing Livestock	4.0	2.4	Women have a secondary role in 3 paras, and hardly any involvement in 5 paras
Day to day purchases	4.0	2.3	Women have a secondary role in 2 paras, and hardly any involvement in 6 paras
Large Purchases	4.0	1.6	Women have no, or hardly any involvement
Representing Household in Community Decisions	4.0	1.9	Women have no, or hardly any involvement
Local Arbitration	4.0	1.9	Women have no, or hardly any involvement
Community Development	4.0	2.6	In 6 paras women have a secondary role, in the other 2 no or hardly any involvement
Operation & Maintenance of development interventions, Tube wells/Pumps etc	4.0	1.0	Women are not involved

Note: None-1, Very little – 2, Secondary – 3, Primary – 4 role

115. Women's freedom to move without their husband appears to be substantial. Women are able to freely go to the market, government offices, health facilities, or work within the villages such as collecting water and firewood women without male accompaniment.

116. Although Chakma and Marma women work both within and outside their households, there is a clear wage discrimination for wage labour: the wage rate for men is 500 taka while women get only 250-300 taka, almost 50% less than men.

C. Key Subproject Stakeholders

117. Table 13 identifies the key subproject stakeholders with their respective roles in the project. Staff involved in the project informs higher authorities and traditional leaders before conducting any activity in the field. Local languages are used during these activities. Consultations with SEC at para level can be done with men and women jointly, but separate meetings with women will be used by the project to ensure that women are able to articulate their need, priorities and concerns. NGOs should engage women staff to facilitate meetings with women although it is culturally acceptable when such meetings are facilitated by male field staff. Communication with SEC communities should use either one of the main SEC languages, or when the inhabitants of a smaller SEC's para has insufficient command over this in the concerned SEC's own language, for which the project needs to ensure that implementing NGOs engage native speakers.

Table 13. Key Project Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Description/Roles in the Subproject
Para inhabitants	The primary beneficiaries of the project's community infrastructure output, who will participate in planning and implementation of all interventions. For the Community Infrastructure component, at least 70% of beneficiaries are expected to belong to a SEC. For the Ghagra subproject this is 100%.
Para Development Committee (PDC)	A Para-based committee has 9-11 members drawn from the para's permanent residents. All PDC members are SEC. The committee is responsible for coordination and management of the design, approval and implementation of the subproject's interventions in their respective para. The PDC is accountable to all the para residents they represent. In the project, the PDCs also play the main role in the subproject planning process, selection, designing and implementation of the subproject in their respective para, and will be responsible for sustainable O&M after completion of the subproject. Overall, at least 70% of Community Infrastructure beneficiaries are expected to belong to a SEC while 100% for the Ghagra subproject.
Para Nari Development Committee (PNDC)	Para-based committee formed with 9-11 women members, all of whom are SEC, from permanent residents of the respective para. PNDC members are responsible for income generating activity like each member cultivate cow, goat, poultry, homestead gardening at home for own interest. PNDC also play a role in subproject planning, selection, designing, implementation and O&M of subproject.
VCF committee in the CI subproject areas	Called "mauza reserves" by the CHT Regulation 1900, which vests the responsibility of their management and protection on the Mauza Headmen. In practice, the Village karbaris – who are deputies to the headmen – are more directly involved with the VCFs' management. UNDP has formed committees to strengthen management of the VCF. They will assist implementation in the project's watershed management subprojects. There is no VCF in the Ghagra. Where VCFs are present, committee members belong to a SEC.
Karbari of the paras in Community Infrastructure subproject areas	A system of traditional governance around office of the Circle Chief, Headman and karbaries, respectively at Circle, Mouza and Village/para level. Together, they are often collectively called as Traditional Leaders. Generally, the karbari acts as the advisor of PDC. All are SEC by definition.

Stakeholders	Description/Roles in the Subproject
Headman of the mouza in which subprojects are working	Traditional social and administrative institution in CHT. Apart from their role as revenue collector within the mouza, they also play vital role in matters of customary laws, resolving local disputes and law and order. 6 of the 8 paras in Ghagra Union come under no 98 Kochukhali Mou, while the other 2 are part of no-96 Ghagra Mouza. Headmen are SEC by definition.
Union Parishad chairperson and council members	The Union council, also known as union parishad, rural council, rural union and simply union, is the smallest rural administrative and local government unit in Bangladesh. Each union council is made up of nine wards. Usually, one village is designated as a ward. The Union chairperson and the councillors forming the lowest level of local government need to be consulted and informed on subproject activities. They should also be encouraged to support future maintenance activities. They may be SEC or Bengali.
Government departments	Various government departments may directly or indirectly be requested to provide support to project activities either as resource persons through the INGO, or by harmonizing and/or complementing their activities with those of the project (e.g., making plant materials available from their nurseries). Local department staff are partly SEC
Upazila nirbahi officer (UNO)	Also called upazila executive officer, is a non-elected administrator in an upazila. UNOs are senior assistant secretary of Bangladesh Civil Service (Administration) Cadre. They act as executive officer of the upazila under the elected posts.
Upazila Parishad (sub-district) council members	Each upazila parishad has a chairman, a vice-chairman and a woman vice-chairman. All three are elected through direct popular election. Union parishad chairmen within the upazila are considered as the members of the parishad. The post of a woman vice-chairman was created to ensure at least one-third woman representation in the all elected posts of the local government. The upazila parishad functionaries need to be informed on the project from time to time and can play a role in post-completion sustainability. They may be SEC or Bengali.
NGOs operating in the subdistricts	They may indirectly support project activities such as providing credit to project beneficiaries. Almost all NGO staff belong to a SEC.
Development Agencies	UNDP support VCFs, while UNICEF supports pre-school activities. Most local staff of development agencies have a SEC background.

III. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation and Participation

118. Meaningful consultation is one of the most vital features of the ADB IP safeguards. It provides the opportunity for SECs to be heard, recognized, and responded to. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

119. The SECPF provides that SEC members and their communities must be closely consulted in all stages of subproject design and implementation, and their participation ensured in all stages of the subproject development cycle. Consultation and communication with SEC and other stakeholders start during the identification stage of the subprojects, through the project's

participatory approach, which includes participatory village mapping (PVM), social and economic survey using focus group discussions (FGDs). During identification and shortlisting of subprojects the CHT Specific Institutions mandated to represent SEC interest, i.e., CHTRC and HDCs, are strongly involved. CHTRC will provide final approval of the shortlisted sub-projects for each component before these advances to preparation of feasibility studies. All consultations will be documented and attached to the SECP.

120. The project will ensure participation of community men and women, including the poor and disadvantaged groups. The project will strengthen participation through (i) mandatory inclusion of the poor and women as members of different committees; (ii) developing demand driven subproject selection by separate consultation with men and women consisting of various economic groups; and (iii) inclusion of community people as skilled and unskilled labors in the infrastructure related works. All relevant stakeholders, including MoCHTA, the CHTRC, the three HDCs, circle chiefs, the Local Government Engineering Department, traditional village leaders (*karbaris* and headmen), district and Union Council chairpersons and members, and NGOs working in subproject locations will be consulted. Stakeholders will be involved in the design of community infrastructure and watershed management and other basic services. Livelihood preferences and practices of communities are to be identified and reflected in SECPs for planning restoration measures that are traditionally acceptable or of interest to the communities.

121. During project preparation and implementation, affected communities are expected to participate in the following:

- (i) Public meetings/consultations and surveys on impacts of prioritized subprojects
- (i) Participatory village mappings, needs assessment, and prioritization of interventions under the community infrastructure and watershed management components
- (ii) Agricultural production etc. component: Membership in interest groups, and selection of crops to be covered by the value chain development activities.
- (iii) Articulate preferences for skills development training and internships under the skills development component
- (iv) Provide feedback in impact assessment survey

B. Consultation and Participation Activities during Project Preparation and Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

122. The Project conducted meaningful consultations with SEC in the paras covered by the subproject. The consultations were conducted in local language (Chakma) so that the participants can understand easily and clearly. In these meetings, the project shared the prior information regarding all aspects of project implementation, including safeguards and O&M requirements. The consultations were done to ensure community participation in needs assessments, decision making and project implementation on the selection of interventions avoiding adverse impacts on SEC, ensuring that subproject interventions and benefits are culturally appropriate and gender inclusive and responsive. Needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups were considered during project preparation. Communities were requested to follow all the safeguard policies and issues with utmost care.

123. The TRTA team closely coordinated and collaborated with the CHTRC and LGED during due diligence and feasibility study preparation. Selection of Ghagra union as eligible project area and identification of priority paras within the union were made in consultation with local authorities, after consulting and securing approval of the CHTRC. Local authorities, traditional leaders, and

the communities which, in the case of Ghagra, are all SEC participated in participatory planning processes facilitated by the TRTA team. At para/village level, beneficiaries, including SEC representatives, actively participated in: (i) public meetings/consultations, (ii) surveys, and (iii) participatory village mappings, needs assessment, and prioritization of interventions under the community infrastructure component.

124. Recognizing the role of SEC in development, series of consultation/meetings were undertaken by TRTA in the Ghagra Union and 8 participating villages. These dialogues provided the opportunity for the participants to identify their most urgent needs, prioritize the most suitable interventions to address their key issues, and share their perspectives about the proposed project and provide suggestions to refine the project design. The consultations conducted during the project preparation stage are detailed Table 14.

Table 14. Details of Consultations During Project Preparation

Location	Meeting Date	Participants		
		Total	Male	Female
Kojoichari Para	1st meeting: 16 November 2021	41	24	17
	2nd meeting: 17 November 2021	44	28	16
Harangi Refugee Para	1st meeting 1: 15 November 2021	48	32	15
	2nd meeting: 16 November 2021	49	33	16
Leba Para	1st meeting: 17 November 2021	50	33	17)
	2nd meeting: 18 November 2021	75	47	28
Badalchari Para	1st meeting: 18 November 2021	64	34	30
	2nd meeting: 19 November 2021	66	41	25
Bakchari Para	1st meeting: 19 November 2021	33	24,	9
	2nd meeting: 20 November 2021	32	23	9)
Noa Para	1st meeting: 20 November 2021	29	20	-9
	2nd meeting: 21 November 2021	34	24	10
Rajkhali Para	1st meeting: 21 November 2021	31	28	3
	2nd meeting: 22 November 2021	34	19	15)
Chelachara Para	1st meeting: 22 November 2021	33	17	6
	2nd meeting: 23 November 2021	35	27	18)

125. On the first day of the visit to the Union, a meeting at the Union headquarters was conducted with Union elected officers and staff to inform them on the project, the project's participatory approach, and safeguards. Union level demographic and other data were collected. During the meeting at the Ghagra Union office representatives from the prioritized paras (men

and women) were present also. In the ensuing week all eight villages were visited twice for half-day sessions to proceed through the steps indicated below. **Annex 4** presents the detailed results of the community consultations.

- (i) The TRTA team informed the communities about the project, the participatory approach, possible interventions, safeguards.
- (ii) Work with the community on the preparation of a social map and community profile using participatory methods, such as focus group discussions (FGDs). The social and economic profile questionnaire and the social map are the main instruments used for this. During village mapping communities identified their existing infrastructure, arable land, water sources, sanitation, territory of the village, road communication, educational institution, and the overall socio-economic condition of the village.
- (iii) Where not yet existent, a Para Development Committee (PDC) was constituted. This is the body representing the community during project implementation.
- (iv) Based on the social mapping, needs are identified. Separate and joint FGDs of men and women are conducted to ensure that women's needs are clearly articulated.
- (v) Based on prioritized needs, interventions are then selected to the extent these are aligned with the project's scope.

126. The meeting places were chosen by community members to ensure an open communication. In view of Covid-19 prevention, meetings took place outdoors when possible, maintaining social distance. The social mobilization team distributed masks to the participants before starting meetings.

127. The opinion of the SECs regarding the subproject interventions were discussed in the consultation meeting. The results of the initial consultations were summarized based on the perceived positive and negative impacts of the project, community needs, and proposed program support for SECs. The results were incorporated in the project design to refine the safeguard plans and ensure that any impacts on SECs can be mitigated. Following is a general summary of results of the consultations held:

128. **Perceived positive and negative impacts of the subproject.** All the stakeholders including local leaders expressed their willingness to implement the subproject and assured that they would co-operate in every step of implementation. SEC participants confirmed that the implementation of the interventions will not affect their dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and culture. The subproject will also not affect any territories or natural or cultural resources that they own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or assets. They expressed that should there be any grievance from the SEC regarding the impact of the project, it will be mitigated as per the grievance, redress mechanism (GRM) described in Section VII.

129. **Community Needs and Preferences.** Under the Village Access Road (VAR) sub-component, the project will support one village access road, i.e. from Leba Para Rastamatha to Kozoichari Para. The villagers of Badalchari, Bakchari and Rajkhali put the construction of an additional VAR for their habitations as their top priority. However, TRTA engineers considered the alignment of the existing path as too steep and meandering and saw no feasible option for improvement at acceptable cost within the project's limited budgeting provision. It was therefore decided that a second VAR could not be considered as otherwise agricultural and WASH infrastructure improvements would not be realized. Badalchari was prioritized in provision of PV solar panels.

130. Villagers argued that improved agricultural and irrigation facilities will increase agricultural production improving food security as most of the paddy is consumed locally. It will also generate employment (wage labor) for the poor and vulnerable groups as an additional crop (mostly rice or vegetables) can be cultivated in plough land. 555 acres of paddy land and 320 acres of land for vegetables cultivation was identified as suitable for improvement.

131. Water supply is a key concern in many of the cluster paras, especially the upper Chelachara para which depends fully on water from a local stream. The villagers requested construction of a new GFS to replace the one they had before the 2017 natural disaster. Since then the source of the old GFS has been used by the Bangladesh army and the inhabitants of TV Moan para. The TRTA team identified an alternative source for a new GFS for upper Chelachara para.

132. For the other villages, the project followed the guidelines of DPHE Rangamati on tube well-to-households density ratio in plains. DPHE Rangamati are followed according to which one tubewell is required for 50 persons/10 households for dense populations in plains, which may go up to one tubewell for two households if household live scattered on hill slopes. For Ghagra, with 673 households living in 8 villages and a population of 2962, deep tubewells were considered the most appropriate solution for all the villages, except for Chelachara where a GFS was found to be a more suitable solution.

133. Improved water supply will also help improve sanitation. Collecting water requires a lot of effort at present so the villagers are reluctant to use this for flushing their latrines and handwashing. Women and girls were keen to improve water supply since they experienced security problems while using toilet during night-time.

134. Improving school sanitation was not regarded as a priority as government has already planned to build sanitary latrine at every school. To avoid duplication, no toilet intervention has been included in the cluster subproject.

135. The para development committees (PDCs) will oversee subproject implementation at the village level and further consultation and stakeholder meetings will be conducted during physical implementation of improvement works. The records of those consultation meetings will be preserved for future perusal.

136. **Proposed Project Support.** The proposed packages for Ghagra Union are summarized in Tables 1 to 3. Aside from expected benefits from these interventions, villagers can also benefit from other components of the project such as improved rural road networks, access to agricultural technology and marketing services, and increased rural non-farm skills training.

C. Separate Consultations with Ethnic Women

137. Separate focus group discussions with men and women were undertaken by the TRTA team to understand gender-differentiated issues and needs and views on the proposed subproject. The main concerns raised during the meetings were: lack of all-weather access road communication, lack of irrigation infrastructure, scarcity of water sources for drinking, irrigation, sanitation, lack of communication for marketing of produced agricultural products, poverty and vulnerable socio-economic condition of the majority of households. In most villages women and girls gave high priority to improving water and sanitation.

D. Broad Community Support

138. The SPS IP safeguards requirement 3 is triggered under part (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. While the development is development of infrastructure within customary lands, and it will not impact the traditional practices, as it is in a particularly sensitive region, the project aims to ensure the highest level of reporting and monitoring by applying BCS.

139. As stipulated in the SECPF, the CI subproject will secure consent of affected SEC for all interventions through meaningful consultation. All facets of the development cycle from planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation will ensure that consultation and SEC engagement is free from coercion or manipulation and conducted with proper disclosure of information and in a culturally sensitive and socially appropriate manner.

140. Broad community support (BCS) has been achieved through consultations with the community and fulfilment of a no-objection certificate template signed by headmen and karbaris. The process for project selection has begun but once the detailed design is confirmed the Borrower will reconfirm BCS with the application of the BCS template attached. This SECP ensures that broad community support is conducted in accordance with ADB SPS 2009 standards listed here:

- (i) Consultations begin early in the project preparation stage and will be carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle.
- (ii) Relevant and adequate information is disclosed in a timely manner and in a form understandable and readily accessible to affected SEC.
- (iii) The consultations are undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation and coercion.
- (iv) The process is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- (v) The process enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected SEC and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
- (vi) Appropriate SEC representatives are identified.
- (vii) Methods used are appropriate to social and cultural values.
- (viii) Ultimately, a certificate signed by the headmen/karbaris to give its consent together with the BCS documentation will be secured before start of project implementation. The certificate from the karbaris together with the BCS documentation will be attached in this SECP. The BCS documentation template will also be used to record all consultations to be conducted in the future. The BCS documentation template is attached in Appendix 11.

141. After reconfirming community support/consent, the PMO will provide documentation detailing the process and outcomes of consultation with SEC and/ SEC organizations, including findings of social assessment, consultation briefs, photographs/video, additional measures (including subproject design modification that may be required for mitigating adverse impacts), in line with the BCS template attached. The PMO will submit all these documentation for review to ADB for investigation of broad community support. If investigation does not confirm community support, the subproject or intervention will be dropped for development under the project.

142. For the community infrastructure and watershed management components, members of SEC in the subproject para will participate in planning and design, raise O&M funds as a condition of subproject development and will be involved in construction and become responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) of completed subprojects after a formal handover from HDCs.

143. **Village Access Road.** Beneficiary communities were involved in the preparation of each of the Ghagra VAR intervention following the Guidelines for Community Infrastructure Component. On average the TRTA's district social mobilisation and engineering teams³³ spent around three days in the field for each of VARs developed during the TA. There were different teams for each of the three districts. Meetings with communities took place at central venues such as community centres, temples or outdoors to ensure easy access and maximum participation of community members (see photo 1).

144. At all stages, meaningful consultations were exercised. During their site visits the following activities were undertaken:

- (i) An introduction meeting with the communities of the paras to be benefited by the VAR. During this meeting, the purpose of the meeting was explained, the project was introduced, and villagers were encouraged to actively participate in the meetings. The projects need to adhere to social and environmental safeguards were also explained. Typically, participants in these meeting are members of the Para Development Committees (PDCs), common villagers, upazila and union council representatives and traditional leaders. During the consultations Covid-19 preventive measure were applied, including social distancing, wearing of mask and holding meeting outdoors whenever possible. During lockdowns in April and July-August no such meetings were conducted.
- (ii) A para profile of the main village was prepared on each of the VARs using a structured questionnaire and preparation of a social map. TA field staff conducted these community consultations in collaboration with TA specialists.
- (iii) In a next meeting, separate men and women focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to identify key development needs of the community. After the separate FGDs, a joint meeting was then conducted to decide and prioritize the needs and confirm whether the VAR improvement is indeed a top priority of the community. During this meeting, the community was also oriented on procurement and implementation modalities during the construction and post construction phases. The participants were informed that in case the road serves more than one para, a Community Development Committee (CDC) would need to be formed consisting of representatives of the PDCs of each of the paras along the VAR. 30% of CDC members need to be women. It was also explained that contractors would be bound to use workers unskilled labour with priority to landless female headed HHs or in case there would be land acquisition also members of the affected HHs.
- (iv) The road alignment was also surveyed together with community representatives, including elected and traditional leaders, to ensure there would be no land related issues.

³³ During project implementation this will be the task of one or more NGO consortiums. During the TA this was done by individual social mobilization staff contracted by the TRTA Consultant directly. All had an IP background and came from the project districts.

145. The TA district engineers visited the area along with the social mobilisation team for a technical survey. They then prepared the technical drawings and budgets for the Kojoichari para VAR. These were then verified and approved by the TA specialists.

146. The village profile and social maps are the main outputs of this phase. Annex Table 15 gives details on the timing of the community consultation for s for the 9 sample roads. The Bandarban team combined several meetings on the same day, rather than travelling up and down. The details of the VAR consultations are attached as **Annex 5**.

Photos 1: Separate consultation meetings for men and women conducted in Leba para (above) and in Ramhori para (below).



Table 15. Details of Community Consultations for 9 Sample VARs

	Name of Road	Upazila/Union	Name of main para	Dates of Consultation
Rangamati District				
	Chelachara Leba Para rasta matha to Kochochari para	Kawkhali/Ghagra	Kochochari Para	5-7 October 2021
	Ramhari Para	Naniarchar/ Ghilachari	Ramhari Para	20-21 September 2021
	Ramhari Para to Krishnamachara Para	Naniarchar/ Burighat	Krishnamachara Para (Burighat Union)	29-31 August 2021
Khagrachari				
	Machayachara Ananda Mohan Karbari Para to Robidhan Tripura Karbari Para	Panchari/1 No. Logang	Ananda Mohan Para	7, 15, 26 September 2021
	Kalapani Mihir's Bari (House) to Nowa Para via Kalapani Keyangghor Para	Manikchari/3 No. Jogyochola	Kalapani Para	27 September, 4 and 10 November
	Guimara DP Para Athowai Marma's Bari Adjcent to Changdong Para Roud Mukh (Nowa Para) Naikya Para	Guimara/1 No. Guimara	DP Para	9 September and 7 November 2021
Bandarban				
	Meringchar para	Alikadam/3 No. Naya Para	Meringchar Para	22 August 2021
	Maddhyam chak para to Thihla Aung Para	Naikhongchari/ Baishari	Maddhyam Chak Para	12 August 2021
	Cherarkul Para	Naikhongchari/ Naikhongchari Sadar	Cherarkul Para	20 September 2021

147. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Agricultural Infrastructure.** In Ghagra Union, all the inhabitants of the 5 beneficiary paras belong to SEC (Chakma and Marma). The members of the interventions management and operation and maintenance committees to be formed will also be from these communities. These will guarantee that they will maintain the interventions post completion. Same procedures above were followed in securing BCS for this sub-component.

E. Perceptions of Affected SEC about the Subproject

148. Separate men and women FGDs were conducted to identify issues and needs. The main concerns raised during the meetings were: lack of all-weather access road communication, lack of irrigation infrastructure, scarcity of water sources for drinking, irrigation, sanitation, lack of communication for marketing of produced agricultural products, poverty and vulnerable socio-economic condition of the majority of households. In most villages women and girls gave high priority to improving water and sanitation.

149. Annexure >> included statements by each of the paras headmen certifying that land is donated voluntarily and that they fully support the project and welcome its early implementation.

150. Annexure >> included the minutes of meeting of the SEC community consultations conducted for the Kojoichari para VAR, in which participants state this is their priority number one.

151. Annexure >> includes minutes of the community consultation meeting conducted in the 8 paras resulting in the prioritisation of WASH, renewable energy, and agricultural equipment interventions. The minutes record the overwhelming support by the SEC communities for the subproject and the prioritized interventions.

F. Consultation and Participation Mechanisms during Project Implementation

152. The SECP is designed to ensure that small ethnic communities continue to be meaningfully consulted and actively participate throughout the implementation of the rural road subproject. Meaningful consultation involves recognizing the right of the affected small ethnic communities to (i) be informed, (ii) be consulted, (iii) determine their own development priorities, and (iv) exercise the right to accept or reject development initiatives. The project will abide by provisions for recognition of customary land rights and securing informed consent from IP groups stipulated in ADB SPS 2009, the ARIPA 2017, its 2018 amended versions and Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation 1958

153. The following strategies will be adopted to ensure meaningful consultation and the informed participation of small ethnic communities in the project:

154. Culturally Appropriate Facilitation Techniques throughout Project Implementation.

To ensure meaningful SEC participation, the subproject will utilize culturally appropriate consultation methods that encourage active community engagement at all stages of the subproject. The subproject will ensure that the consultation process is conducted in a language that the SEC can understand and is comfortable with, preferably their own language. This is an important consideration, as the affected SEC must be able to fully understand all the issues involving the project and to actively participate in the consultation meetings. An experienced project facilitator who can present the technical information clearly and in a manner that is easily understandable should be hired. Translation of technical terms in native language is also critical to guarantee an effective consultation process.

155. During the detailed design stage, consultations will be held in each affected para to inform SECs about the project and its scope, project activities, implementation schedule, and expected impacts. The project team will develop culturally appropriate information and education materials to aid in information dissemination.

156. The project will conduct separate meetings with SEC women and other vulnerable households to gain their perspective on project activities. All views, opinions, issues and concerns documented during the meetings will be shared with the CHTRC Project Management Office (PMO) and Project Management Unit (PMU) in LGED, and serve as input for project planning, design, and implementation. Any stakeholder issues, complaints or grievances expressed in consultation meetings or brought to the attention of the PMO/PMU will also be fully documented and serve as the basis for subsequent adjustments to project planning and implementation.

157. **Participation of SEC Women and Vulnerable Sectors.** ADB Safeguards Requirements for Indigenous Peoples stipulates those consultations should be gender inclusive, responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This SECP will complement the project's Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Action Plan (GESI/AP) which addresses women's participation in the project and ensures that gender equality measures will benefit SEC women.

G. Information Disclosure

158. To ensure transparency of all processes and the continued involvement and information of stakeholders, this SECP will be published alongside the SECPF on ADB website and GoB websites like MoCHTA and CHTRC in Bangla.

159. For awareness on all subprojects to be supported under the project, a project brochure including information on GRM will be prepared in English and in Bangla.

160. For subprojects with SEC, a subproject specific brochure (leaflet) will be prepared in Bangla and in major indigenous dialects like Chakma, Marma and Tripura, which summarizes: (i) project information, (ii) subproject works and opportunities, (iii) the SEC with focus on the impacts on SEC and planned mitigation and compensation measures, (iv) the GRM, and (v) relevant laws and guidelines. The Rangamati District Project Management Office (DPMO), supported by the implementing NGO, will be responsible for distribution of the Booklet to local leaders and to the PDCs to enable them to read it by themselves and be aware of the Project's benefit available for the APs. The Social Development Organizer and the implementing NGO will ensure that the SEC understand the information in the project brochure.

IV. BENEFICIAL MEASURES

161. The SECP provides guidance intended to guarantee culturally appropriate program implementation and ensure SECs receive benefits that are culturally sensitive and gender responsive. It includes measures to minimize and mitigate any unavoidable adverse impacts.

162. **Village Access Roads.** The SECs in the catchment area of Ghagra Union Community Infrastructure subprojects largely rely on agriculture for their livelihood through farming of their own lands and through agricultural labour for others. Most of the secondary and tertiary education institutions are outside the villages, as are medical and government facilities. Farmer households as well as the general population are anticipated to enjoy various benefits from the improved road after completion of the subproject (see Para. 16).

163. As the project has a strong focus on improvement of livelihoods of SEC communities in the CHT the overall impact of the community infrastructure subprojects will be overwhelmingly positive for these communities. Consulted communities expressed a keen interest especially in the benefits of improved access roads, water supply and sanitation facilities, and from irrigation

infrastructure, provision of equipment (power tillers and motor pumps) and expected increased productivity and incomes from value chain activities.

164. Beneficiaries of VAR subprojects can also benefit from an increased ability to manage their own affairs due to villagers, the vast majority belonging to SECs, being involved in participatory village resource mapping, needs assessment and planning exercises and receiving training on operation and maintenance of assets and financial management.

165. **WASH and Agriculture Infrastructure.** The WASH and Agricultural Infrastructure subprojects of the community infrastructure component will exclusively benefit the Chakma and Marma SEC inhabitants in the eight paras in Ghagra Union. Currently, these villages rely on unsafe water sourced from streams and shallow wells. The lack and difficulty of fetching water impacts of sanitation and hygiene. The drudgery of fetching water rests with women and girls. WASH interventions will contribute to improved health by providing clean, safe and reliable water. Sanitary latrines will reduce open defecation. This will be especially helpful for women. Better sanitation facilities, and hygiene education to be provided by the INGO will contribute to improving health especially by reducing diarrhea.

166. Provision of PV solar panels for household lighting will reduce indoor pollution from kerosene lamps, reduce risk of fire, provide children with improved light for school assignments to be done at home, and will provide savings to families (from cost of purchasing kerosene).

167. Agri-infra interventions will allow farmers to plough larger tracts of arable land, while the provision of pumps set will allow lifting irrigation water to arable plough land. This will allow multiple cropping, especially by adding a winter crops (mostly vegetables but also rabi rice). This will improve food security and income. Also, there will be increased demand for farm labour if a second cropping season is added.

168. SEC members can also benefit from: (i) employment opportunities during construction of WASH and Agricultural infrastructures, particularly for unskilled labor, (ii) participate in skills development along watershed management, operation and maintenance of the infrastructures and agricultural equipment, agricultural production and processing, and (iii) participation in non-farm vocational skills development.

169. To enhance the positive impact of the subproject on SECs, meaningful consultations, securing informed consent, and information disclosure will be continuously undertaken during project implementation. During subproject implementation, SEC will be given preferential treatment in relevant project construction activities

V. MITIGATIVE MEASURES

A. Environmental impacts

170. The subproject is categorized as B for environmental impacts. Since anticipated impacts on environment are less adverse, most of the impacts are localized and can be mitigated through appropriate mitigation measures. An environmental assessment and review framework and an initial environmental examination has been prepared. Since the project will improve the existing village road network no irreversible adverse environmental impacts are expected from this rural road subproject.

B. Social Safeguards

171. This subproject is identified as category **A** for impact on SEC. The project is designed in a way to safeguard the interest of SEC groups regarding their cultural, social and economic interests. In implementing the interventions (e.g., deep tubewell) small pieces of community land are required. Affected lands are classified as community land not used by individual households. Customary/common lands are administered by the karbari, Union Parishad or Para Development Council (PDC) chairperson. As per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, customary land is regarded as equivalent to titled land ownership in terms of eligibility for compensation.

172. Solar panels do not require any land as they will be put on rooftops. Latrines will be put on the families' homestead land. In future, in case households live too close together, which is the case in some paras in Bandarban, community wash blocks will be offered as an alternative solution. These will then be constructed on community property with the community's and the karbari's consent. Power tiller and motor pumps only require small sheds to be stored when not in use. The project provides roofing materials. Land for storing this equipment will be made available by one of the users with full consent, without limiting access to equipment by other users of the group.

173. Proposed WASH and Agri-infrastructures are demand-driven and identified by stakeholders themselves. During consultation meetings, project processes that would be followed during preparation and implementation, including applicable safeguards regulations have been explained and agreed to by villagers.

174. During construction, mitigative measures include (i) providing compensation according to ADB and GoB requirements in case of unanticipated impacts, and (ii) requiring contractors to engage local labour. Environmental disturbances across project development cycle will be minimized by preparing an EMP

175. GRM shall be established in all project areas to serve as venue for filing and resolving complains about the project and its subprojects. It shall be participatorily generated, established in a culturally appropriate and gender sensitive fashion and made accessible to SECs. Where applicable, complaints of any SEC member regarding the project will be addressed within the community itself through customary law and customary dispute resolution processes and mechanisms, in the presence of the relevant project staff or local government representative.

C. Gender

176. The project is a GEN category project. The subproject will safeguard the interest of women. The subproject will ensure that poor and destitute women are prioritised in construction work for the subproject. The Implementing Agency will ensure that contractors pay equal wages to men and women laborers and adhere to clear working hours meeting Bangladesh Labour Law provisions. The gender action plan for the Component also requires that proper facilities be provided to all workers (drinking water, accommodation, toilets and working hours) with separate provision for female laborers where needed, e.g. toilets. Women should be informed regarding the work and entitlements in the form of a proper orientation programme. Other socially excluded groups (transgender, religious minorities, etc.) should also be prioritized in providing employment.

VI. CAPACITY BUILDING

177. To ensure the implementation of the SECP, various capacity building measures have been included in the methodology for Community Infrastructure subprojects. These have been detailed in the Guidelines for Community Infrastructure. These include: (i) familiarizing communities with

the participatory planning method and implementing the same; (ii) strengthening the capacity of PDCs, and (iii) training on operation and maintenance of completed interventions.

178. Capacity building and livelihood enhancement training suitable to cultural norms and interest to the communities will be provided to key project stakeholders, particularly to SEC villagers and CHT institutions, to enable them to undertake their roles in the project for the institutions and improve or at least restore the socio-economic condition of the communities to pre-project level.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

179. A dedicated multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the concerns and complaints of the affected people, if any, about the social and environmental performance at the project level. The GRM aims to ensure:

- (i) The basic rights and interests of every person affected by poor environmental or social performance of the project are protected; and
- (ii) Concerns arising from the poor environmental or social performance of the project during the conduct of pre-construction, construction and operation activities are addressed.

A. Principles of GRM

180. The GRM is anchored on the following principles that guide the Project:

- (i) **Transparency.** The Project will keep the affected person informed about the progress made in resolving the grievances and provide sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake. The SEC especially the *karbaris* must be (i) made aware of the complaints and issues reported, (ii) involved in their redress, and (iii) informed on progress made in resolving grievances. Confidentiality of the dialogue between parties and of individuals' identities should be provided where necessary.
- (ii) **Empowering and participatory.** SEC, *karbaris*, affected persons, beneficiaries, INGOs and other stakeholders are encouraged to participate and bring complaints, issues and comments to the attention of Project management. More importantly, communities should be involved in problem solving.
- (iii) **Socially inclusive.** The whole community is given the opportunity to raise concerns and the right to be accorded a response. The grievance system will allow anyone, especially the SEC, poor, the disadvantaged groups, the women, to raise grievance or complaints, be heard and involved on redressal process.
- (iv) **Culturally appropriate.** ADRFs will be constituted for land dispute resolution where the *karbaris* and PDC in SEC will be members in grievance redress council.
- (v) **Simple and accessible.** Procedures to file complaints and seek redress are kept simple and easy to understand by the SEC and affected people. Complaints and queries may be sent through different accessible means such, as but not limited to, installation of grievance box in subproject areas, walk-in to district offices, PDC representatives, *karbari*, message or call to grievance hotline, or an email to the Project website.
- (vi) **Confidentiality.** The identities of affected people and other stakeholders are kept confidential upon request. This encourages people to voluntarily participate in the GRM process, and file complaints and/or comments.

B. Functions of GRM

181. Response to grievance and comments is ensured within an acceptable timeline. The corresponding action is responsive and commensurate to complaint or issue. The GRM entails objective and independent practice to promote fair procedures and encourages people to use. Thus, GRM will enhance the Project's contribution to participatory development. In all instances, conflict of interest or perceptions of it will be investigated and avoided.

182. Accessibility. The GRM will establish multiple channels by which grievances can be received by the PMO. The procedures will be easy for all the diverse groups of affected persons to understand and be made known to them and consider the many facets involved in making the mechanism accessible including AP access to transportation and roads and their literacy and education levels, as well as their access to such communications facilities as telephones, mail, and the internet. The project will ensure consultation is organized in a congenial environment without intimidation and should be culturally appropriate and acceptable to SEC and gender sensitive.

183. To ensure the GRM is in line with the ADB SPS, the GRM will be a time-bound, simple, transparent, gender- and culturally- responsive in addressing feedback, concerns and suggestions of, and facilitation of solutions for, all the relevant stakeholders of the project (i.e., local community, contractors, and other members in the value chain, including from small ethnic communities (SECs), women, and other vulnerable groups). The GRM will include service standards and an implementation modality by assigning a Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) at each IA to handle specific matters related to public grievances / complaints flagged to their respective offices.

184. Accessibility will be facilitated through provision of the following services: (i) grievance boxes in subproject areas, (ii) walk-in to district offices, (iii) speak to PDC representatives or karbari, (iv) message or call the grievance hotline, or (iv) email the Project website. The PMO is to establish a GRM hotline and project website for APs to contact. A phone number and web address will be defined during project readiness. Complaints received through the hotline and website will be documented and fed to the correct level of GRM for facilitation. Awareness of grievance redress procedures will be created through public awareness, outreach campaigns and clear signage with grievance focal person's contact details and procedure on how to file a complaint, including in Bangla or major SEC dialects on project sites. Redress through the GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

185. Gender- and cultural- responsiveness will be supported through: (i) use of local issue resolution methods, (ii) membership of the SECs or their representative at the first tier GRM at field/village level; (iii) availability of the GRM form in local/SEC dialects or languages to the extent these have a written form and on information signage.

186. For any grievance filed by a marginalized or vulnerable person, such as a SEC member or poor person, extra attention will be paid to ensuring the following: (i) complainant will be aided in recording their grievance (field staff to write up verbal complaint verbatim), (ii) complainant can be represented and supported by a local leader (such as an SEC leader), (iii) the outcome of the grievance will be delivered in writing and in person by the GRO responsible, to ensure comprehension of the outcome and any follow up actions. All grievances shall be recorded in grievance register (including in Bengali or local language), and entire process shall be tracked and reported through quarterly and annual progress reports and semi-annual social and

environmental safeguards monitoring reports. The GRM process shall include the following stages.

C. Levels of GRM

187. Before any grievances are brought to the GRM, efforts will be made to solve queries and complaints at village (*para*) level by involvement of the Headman or karbari through traditional conflict resolution methods.

188. The GRM has three tiers. There are two types of tier one. Tier 1, type A refers to the Alternative Dispute Resolution Forum (ADRF) which will be located at subproject level and will address land disputes for output 5 (rural roads component). Tier 1, type B refers to the Para Development Committee (PDC) which will serve as tier one for all other social and environmental safeguards concerns raised across project outputs 1-5 (i.e., Community Infrastructure, Watershed Management, Agriculture Production and Rural Roads). Tier two is represented by a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which is established at Hill District Council (HDC). At the apex of this structure is the Regional Advisory Council (RAC) at CHTRC level.

189. If the ADRF under Tier 1, type A, or the karbari under Tier 1, type B is unable to resolve the issue at para level to the satisfaction of the affected person, the issues can be forwarded to the GRC level in tier 2. If dissatisfaction remains at GRC level, the affected person can elevate the issue to tier 3 to the RAC level. The PMU will ensure the redressal of complaints, including anonymous complaints, and issues of non-compliance, in accordance with national regulations and the ADB Accountability Mechanism Policy 2012. However, the affected person has every right to bring their issue to a court of law. The overall model of GRM for this project is summarized in Figure 3.

1. Tier 1: Community level

a. Type A: Alternative Dispute Resolution Forum

190. ADRFs will be constituted for land dispute resolution. In Bangladesh, *Shalish* and *Mimangsha* are when the community takes the leading role in resolving disputes. These are usually undertaken through mediation, negotiation, and reconciliation. In the *Shalish* and *Mimangsha*, the community leaders delve deep into the root cause/s in the presence of both parties, hear viewpoints of disputants, and try to find a solution agreeable to the parties concerned.

191. Resolving disputes through community initiatives with the above tools are commonly known as alternative dispute resolution (ADR). As proposed, INGOs will be involved in the GRM process, and constitute ADRFs at subproject level for the Rural Road component. In Bangladesh, traditional *Shalish* agreements were enforced through village peer pressure. Agreements were announced and publicly proclaimed. Families would lose face if they do not comply with agreements. The reformed village mediation system, with support of INGOs, relies on traditional compliance mechanism and succeeds despite the lack of formal court enforcement. Not only does this conform with the traditions of the region, but use of a panel of mediators helps limit systematic corruption or bias. Measures for ADR in Bangladesh have been provided in the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 which allows for the settlement of disputes outside the courts: the court may formulate the terms of a possible settlement and refer the same for arbitration, conciliation, mediation, or judicial settlement.

192. An Executive Order will be issued by MoCHTA for setting up ADRFs for the Rural Road Output covering membership, authority and responsibilities, and rules of business of the ADRF. ADRF membership will reflect the composition of the affected peoples of subprojects by incorporating members of SEC proportionately. Membership will be drawn from traditional and informal local leaders from the main subproject paras, thus guaranteeing that customary methods of conflict resolution will be applied where feasible. Before land issues are submitted to the ADRF an effort will be made to resolve them with the para through the karbari.

193. ADRFs will be composed of 3-5 members with the mouza Headman as its Chair, with a minimum of four members for each mediation. In cases where appropriate, the headmen may be replaced by the UP Chairman. The remaining members of the ADRFs will be drawn from the community elders, traditional leaders (e.g. the village karbari) or representatives of local government institutions (eg. UP Ward Members). At least one of the ADRF members shall be a woman. The INGO responsible for the RP will facilitate the identification of the ADRF members in consultation with the mouza Headman and DPMO. The NGO will further be responsible for facilitating the conduct of the ADRF's meetings and act as its Member Secretary. The grievance redressal and resolution at this stage is within seven days.

194. At any time, any affected person can submit a grievance/complaint in writing (and other means mentioned above) to the concerned UP Chairman, Headman or Karbari or the PDC, using the grievance recording form (GRF) with support from NGOs or Social Development Organizers. At the time of registering the complaint, a copy will be given to the affected person making the complaint for their record. The PMO will make sure that sufficient GRF is available in the site office and in the office of the concerned UP Chairman/Mouza Headman, Headmen or karbari and other local community leaders. Some cases may just require provision of required information or clarification and may thereafter not be required to be referred to Step 2. The GRF is in Annex 6.

195. The ADRF is composed of:

- (i) Mouza Headman as Chairperson
- (ii) Union Parishad Chairman as Alternate Chairperson
- (iii) Karbari as Member
- (iv) One female local leader as Member
- (v) Resettlement INGO as Member Secretary

b. Type B: Para Development Committee

196. The PDC will be the first tier of the GRM for all social and environmental concerns, excepting land dispute resolution, caused by project components: community infrastructure, watershed, skills training, agriculture production outputs and the rural roads. The complaints resolution should be within seven days and will follow the same steps in filing the complaint as mentioned above. Any affected person can approach the *karbari* or any member of the PDC. The Social Development Organizers and NGOs will ensure to provide support throughout the grievance problem-solving process. The PDC will convene weekly to address all complaints lodged at the PDC level. If PDC is unable to resolve the issue at para level to the satisfaction of the affected person, the issues can be forwarded to the GRC level in tier 2 within seven days.

1. The PDC is composed of:

- (i) Karbari as Chairperson
- (ii) Two representatives from PDC as Members
- (iii) One female local leader as Member

- (iv) Representative from contracted NGO as Member
- (v) Social Development Organizer as Member Secretary
- (vi) Contractor's site engineer or representative (will take part when there is grievance on construction)

2. Tier 2: Grievance Redress Committee - Hill District Council Level

197. For environmental or social safeguards related complaints that cannot be settled at the community level through the ADRF or PDC, the GRC at District level will provide a simple process for the affected person to raise their objection and get them resolved within seven days. The affected persons will be informed of their right to file complaints to the GRC.

198. The GRC will receive unresolved grievances of the affected persons through the ADRF and/or Resettlement INGO for the rural road output or through the concerned NGO or Social Development Organizer for community infrastructure, watershed, and agriculture production outputs. The ADRF and Resettlement INGO will assist the affected person in lodging their resettlement claims in a format acceptable to the GRC at Hill District Council. All complaints will be received at the office of the INGO, or by the GRC, with a copy to the Union Parishad representative. The INGO will operate through village consultation meetings and explain the process of grievance resolution, including the distribution of information booklet. The concerned INGO will explain the GRF in indigenous dialect and ensure that the affected person understands.

199. The GRC at Hill District Council level will settle the issues within seven days after receiving complaints. The Resettlement INGO, as member secretary of the GRC, upon receipt of complaints, will organize a GRC meeting. The GRC at Hill District Council level will pass a resolution which will be formally conveyed to the concerned affected persons through the Resettlement INGO. The key functions of a GRC will be as follows:

- (i) Record, categorize and prioritize any grievances;
- (ii) Settle grievances in consultation with affected persons/representatives, project staff and other stakeholders;
- (iii) Inform the aggrieved parties about the resolutions; and
- (iv) Forward any unresolved complaints to the Regional Advisory Committee.

200. The authorities and responsibilities of the GRC and its rules of business will be part of the MoCHTA Executive Order.

2. The GRC is composed of:

- (i) Chairman of Hill District Council as Chairperson
- (ii) Deputy Project Director of PMO as Member
- (iii) Deputy Project Director of LGED PMU as Member
- (iv) Representative from the District Commissioner's Office as Member
- (v) Land Officer of Hill District Council as Member
- (vi) Representative, Headmen Association
- (vii) Representative, Union Parishad as Member
- (viii) NGO representing women in the Hill Districts
- (ix) Resettlement INGO or the contracted NGO will provide as Member Secretary

201. If not resolved at the GRC level within seven days, the matter will be referred immediately to the Regional Advisory Committee.

3. Tier 3: Regional Advisory Committee – Regional Council Level

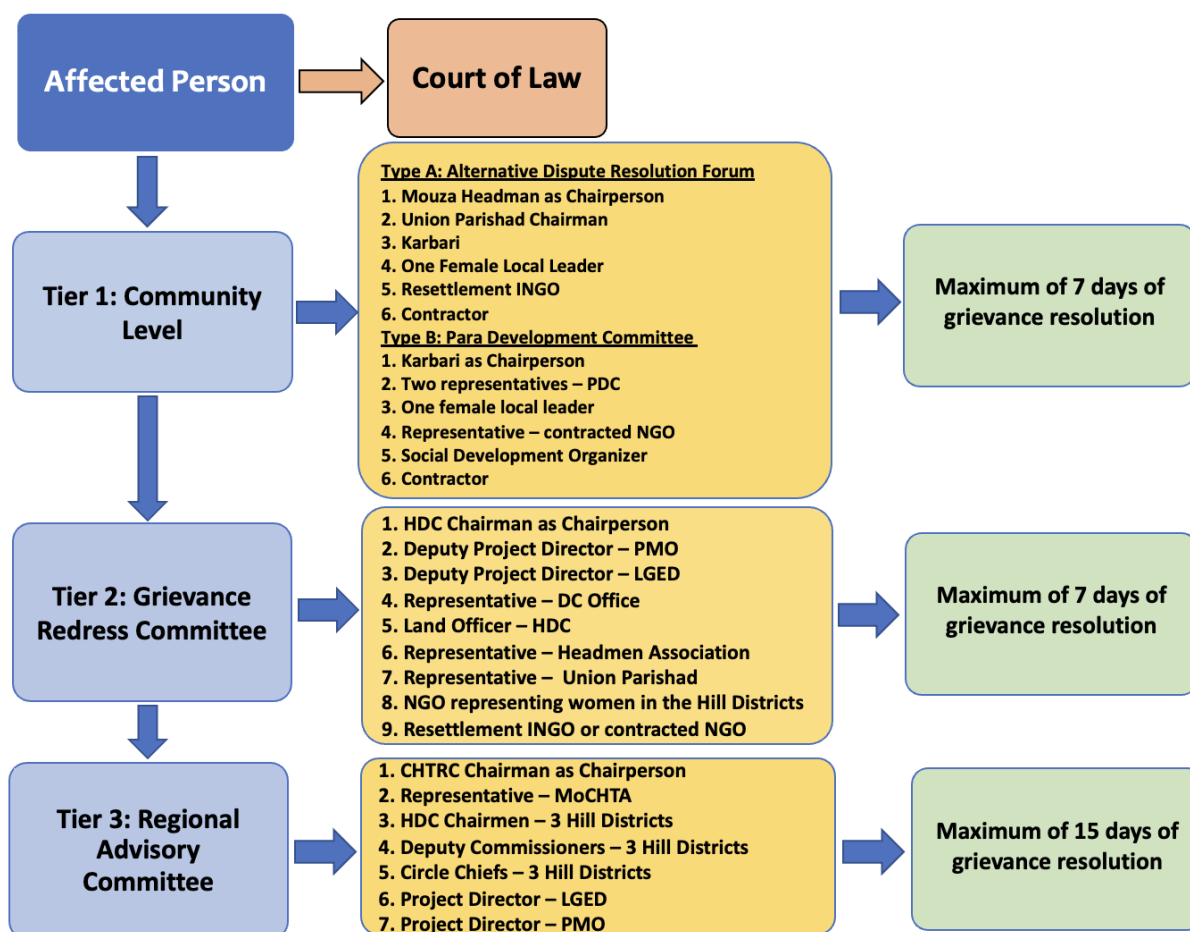
202. Complaints that cannot be settled at the GRC level should be elevated to the Regional Advisory Council (RAC) at the Regional Council level for grievance redressal and resolution within 15 days. The RAC will meet whenever a case is brought to its attention and determine the merit of each grievance brought to their level. The authorities and responsibilities of the RAC and its rules of business will be part of the MoCHTA Executive Order. The RAC secretary will provide feedback to the affected person.

203. The RAC is composed of:

- (i) Chairman or Representative of Chattogram Hill Tracts Regional Council as Chairperson
- (ii) Representative from the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs as Member
- (iii) HDC Chairmen of the three Hill Districts or their nominated councilor as Member
- (iv) Deputy Commissioners of the three Hill Districts or their nominated representatives as Member
- (v) Circle Chiefs of the three Hill Districts Circles as Member
- (vi) Project Director LGED PMU or nominated representative as Member
- (vii) Project Director PMO as Member Secretary

204. None of the three levels of the GRM possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve land issues, they rather act as an advisory body or facilitator to try to resolve issues between the affected household/person and the CRLIWM-CHT Project. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by judicial system, will not be resolved by project's GRM. The affected person always has other recourse through the Government legal channels. However, every effort will be made to avoid this by applying traditional conflict resolution procedures in negotiating resolutions to complaints. Should an affected person wish to pursue legal recourse at any point prior to approaching, during interaction with, or after interacting with the GRM, the PMO, DPMO and Implementation NGOs (INGOs) will ensure that support is given to the affected person to prepare a case. No fees will be charged to the affected person for such assistance.

Figure 3. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism



D. Relevant GRM Activities

205. **Court of Law.** The GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person will have access to Bangladesh Legal System at any stage, Accessing the court of law is not dependent on the outcome of the GRM.

206. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** If the established GRM is not able to resolve the issue, the affected person can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make good faith effort to resolve their issues by working with the Bangladesh Resident Mission. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities.

207. **Consultation and Information Dissemination.** Consultation will include group meetings, and one-on-one discussion with affected persons, to be announced in advance and conducted at the time and day agreed on with the affected persons or their representatives. Non-literate affected persons will be assisted to understand the grievance redress process. The GRM process will be explained to them in indigenous dialects by the Resettlement NGO, contracted INGOs, or

the Social Development Organizers. The public especially the SEC and affected persons will be made aware of the GRM through consultation meetings, focus group discussions and inclusion of the GRM hotline and relevant details in the Project information booklet.

208. **Record Keeping.** A grievance database system will be established by CHTRC. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of affected person, date of complaint/grievance received, nature of grievance, agreed actions and measures, dates of meetings conducted and resolutions with linked documentation are recorded in the database. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMO office, and on the website of PMO (to be developed in project readiness), as well as reported in the semiannual environmental, IR and IP safeguards monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. The PMO, with support from the GROs composed of the Environmental Management/Climate Adaptation Expert, Land Acquisition Expert, and SEC Expert, will be responsible for maintaining the grievance database system.

209. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the PMO. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

210. The Project Output 1 monitoring will be done at three levels: (i) village monitoring will ensure participation of communities in all stages of the project, and proper operation and maintenance of subprojects, (ii) internal monitoring will be done by executing and implementing agencies, with support from contracted Project Implementation Support Consultants and Non-government Organization, to track and report on progress of SECP implementation, and (iii) external monitoring will be undertaken by a qualified expert to review and verify progress and monitoring reports. CHTRC shall submit to ADB quarterly and annual reports as well as semi-annual social monitoring reports.

A. Village-level Monitoring

211. The community will be responsible for the O&M of the community assets and individual households for O&M of interventions on their own land benefiting themselves. O&M committees will be formed to take responsibility for maintaining community infrastructure assets. A sustainable O&M system is essential to make project interventions successful and sustainable over time. With support from the project, it will be the responsibility of the community to establish a financial and technical system to get proper resource for the future maintenance of the activities. In this regard, it will be important to train the beneficiary households to ensure that the maintenance requirements are fully understood including costs. At least 50% of the women must be engaged in the O&M of the sub-project interventions.

212. Adequate financial resources are the key to effective O&M services. At the onset (selection of interventions), the community must discuss to prioritize interventions that will bring maximum benefits to participating households, and agree on a plan to raise required O&M fee from the beneficiary households of the watershed interventions. Thus, willingness and capacity to pay O&M fees (either in cash or in-kind) shall be among the considerations for selecting beneficiary households. O&M fee will be regarded as a payment for environmental services received which will result in higher production, more income and protection against natural disasters. The limited financial capacity of CHT rural communities needs to be considered, with contributions in kind maximized and cash contributions avoided where feasible.

B. Internal Monitoring

213. Internal monitoring will track progress of SECP and SECPF implementation to (i) ensure adequacy and effectiveness of enhancement and mitigation measures, (ii) determine and address SEC issues or concerns regarding project implementation, and (iii) propose corrective actions when needed, and (iv) report on progress of corrective actions as applicable. Internal monitoring aims to ensure that all activities are carried out as planned and that the monitoring is reported in a timely manner.

214. The Project's management information system will allow for sex- and ethnicity-disaggregated SECPF/SECP monitoring indicators such as those related to subproject impacts, membership in various project committees, and their participation/attendance in training and in other project activities. A complete list of proposed internal monitoring indicators are in Table 10.

215. Quarterly and annual progress reports will be submitted by PMO with support from customary institutions, PISC and NGOs. The monitoring reports shall describe the progress of the SECP activities, compliance issues, and any unanticipated impacts and corrective actions.

216. A semi-annual Indigenous Peoples' Safeguards Monitoring Reports (SMR) covering all project outputs will be prepared by CHTRC-PMO through the PISC's SEC Expert with support from the Social Development Organizers, contracted NGOs and Resettlement Implementing NGOs, and submitted to ADB for review within 30 days after each reporting period until a project completion report is issued by ADB. Monitoring will involve consultations with affected SEC households. The IP Safeguards SMR shall be prepared following the outline indicated in the SECF, and reflect both positive and negative impacts, and implementation progress of SECP based on agreed internal monitoring indicators in Table 16. ADB-cleared IP SMRs will be disclosed on ADB website.

217. The PISC, through the SEC Expert and M&E Experts, will conduct periodic review and supervision missions during the implementation stage. The PISC will submit report to PMO highlighting findings and support PMO in addressing the same.

218. In case of unanticipated IP safeguards impacts, CHTRC will carry out a social impact assessment and update the SECP or prepare a new SECP, if necessary. ADB will conduct regular missions including social safeguards specialists to ensure monitoring and compliance with ADB SPS 2009.

Table 16. Indicators for External Monitoring

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
Demographic baseline	<p>The numbers of affected SEC by category of impact, gender, age, village, income, status and position</p> <p>Number of households with handicapped, elderly or invalid members</p> <p>Number of female headed households</p> <p>Number of vulnerable households (poor, elderly)</p> <p>Number of households by ethnic group</p> <p>Number of births and deaths</p>
Consultation and participation	<p>Number of consultation and participation activities that occur—meetings, information dissemination, brochures; flyers, training</p>

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
	<p>Percentage of SEC women as participants; number of meetings exclusively with SEC women</p> <p>Percentage of vulnerable SEC groups represented/ attending meetings; number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable SEC groups.</p> <p>Languages used at meetings</p> <p>Good faith negotiations—recording of process, participants, locations, correspondence</p> <p>Broad community support—record of processes, participants, locations and agreement obtained</p> <p>Consultation and participation progress against plan and budget</p> <p>Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? Have appropriate leaflets been prepared and distributed?</p> <p>Were separate consultations done for Indigenous Peoples?</p> <p>Was the conduct of these consultations inter-generationally exclusive, gender fair, free from external coercion and manipulation, done in a manner appropriate to the language and customs of the affected SEC community and with proper disclosure?</p> <p>How was the participation of SEC women and children? Were they adequately represented?</p>
Mitigation measures	<p>Progress of implementation of mitigation/beneficial measures against plan</p> <p>Number of activities that occur/completed—such as construction, livelihood restoration, disbursements, training</p> <p>Percentage progress against timelines and budget</p>
Grievance redress	<p>Total number of people/groups using the grievance redress procedure.</p> <p>Number of distinct people/groups. Any SEC group with significantly more grievances? What were the outcomes?</p> <p>How many times has a household submitted the same grievance?</p> <p>Number of grievances resolved?</p> <p>Length of time taken to be resolved?</p> <p>Types of grievance categories and prevalence</p> <p>Have any APs used the grievance redress procedures?</p> <p>Have conflicts been resolved?</p>
Budget and Timeframe	<p>Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?</p> <p>Are SECP activities being implemented and targets achieved against the agreed time frame?</p> <p>Are funds for the implementation of the SECP allocated to the proper agencies on time?</p>

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
	Have agencies responsible for the implementation of the SEC received the scheduled funds? Have funds been disbursed according to the SEC? Has social preparation phase taken place as scheduled? Have the consent of the SEC community in the affected project areas been obtained in accordance with BCS process?
Implementation problems	Identified delays—(days, cost) due to personnel, capacity, insufficient funds, etc Number of times implementation schedule revised
Benefits Monitoring	What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation, production and resources use compared to the pre-project situation? What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? What have been the changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situation? Have affected persons' incomes kept pace with these changes? What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards What changes have occurred for SEC? Has the situation of the SEC improved, or at least maintained, as a result of the project? Are SEC women reaping the same benefits as SEC men? Are negative impacts proportionally shared by SEC men and women?

C. External Monitoring

219. To help ensure compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and other pertinent rules and regulations, an external monitor will be hired prior to commencement of works to conduct third-party compliance monitoring of social safeguards for the project. ADB will retain a qualified and experienced external monitor that is not involved in the day-to-day project activities. The External Monitor shall review progress and monitoring reports which shall be verified through site visits at least quarterly. Through site observations and review of progress and internal monitoring reports and other pertinent documents, the External Monitor shall provide technical guidance to CHTRC on SEC issues during implementation. The External Monitor shall prepare semi-annual independent social safeguards monitoring reports and submit it to the PMO for further submission to ADB. If any significant issues are found, CHTRC will prepare a corrective action plan and where necessary update the approved SECP.

Table 17. Indicators for External Monitoring

Monitoring Indicators	Basis of Indicators
Basic Information on SEC Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Composition and structure, ages, educational and skill levels • Gender of Household heads • Ethnic identity of the household • Access to health, education, utilities and other social services • Housing type • Land and other resources and using pattern • Occupation and employment pattern • Income sources and levels • Agricultural production data
Consultation and Participation in Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of SEC issues among implementing stakeholders in each sector • Awareness of SECP mitigation and beneficial measures amongst recipients • Awareness of project details amongst stakeholders • SEC perception of effectiveness, cultural appropriateness and inclusiveness of consultation measures • Attendance at consultation and participation activities • Level of involvement by SEC and representatives in the design and implementation of consultation and participation
Livelihoods and Living Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major asset inventory—e.g. vehicle, phone, tools, kitchen equipment • Changes in patterns of SEC occupation, production, and resource use • Changes in income and expenditure patterns among SEC households • Savings • Change in food used by SEC—amount, nutrition source • Cost of living changes—market prices etc. • Changes in key social parameters—gender roles of production • Vulnerable groups—status, relative income, livelihood • Education—literacy and numeracy level in national/ethnic language • School attendance of SEC children (by sex and age) • Key health indicators of SEC (by gender, age)
Enhanced dignity of SEC, integrity of traditional kinship networks and livelihood patterns	<p>Changes in religious/cultural practices</p> <p>Changes in cultural governance</p> <p>Participation in cultural governance (by gender, status)</p> <p>Number of people (age and sex) who can speak national language and/or local dialect</p> <p>Changes in condition of schools, community buildings, temples structures</p>

Monitoring Indicators	Basis of Indicators
	<p>Number of religious/cultural events and persons (monks shamans, priests etc.)</p> <p>Participation in cultural/religious events (by gender, time/resources allocated)</p> <p>Are special measures to protect SEC culture, traditional resource rights, and resources in place?</p> <p>How are these being implemented?</p> <p>Are complaints and grievances of affected SEC being documented? Are these being addressed?</p> <p>Did the project proponent respect customary laws in the conduct of public consultation, SEC implementation, and dispute resolution?</p> <p>Did the project proponent properly document the conduct of public consultations, the formulation and implementation of the SECP?</p> <p>Were the public consultations inter-generationally inclusive?</p> <p>Were women and children proportionally represented?</p> <p>Were representatives of the SEC traditional structures present in the public consultations? During the monitoring of SECP implementation?</p>
Reconstruction of Living Standards	<p>Were house compensation made free of depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the APs?</p> <p>Have APs achieved replacement of key social and cultural element?</p>
Levels of Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the affected SEC know about the SECPF/SECP? • Do they know their rights under the SECP framework? • How much do they know about the grievance procedures available to them? • Do they know how to access to it? • How do they assess the implementation of the SECP? • How much do IPs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? How satisfied are those who have used said mechanism?
Effectiveness of SEC Planning	<p>Were the SEC issues and concerns correctly assessed? Were these addressed by the project?</p> <p>Were SEC affected persons and their assets correctly enumerated?</p> <p>Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet SECP objectives?</p> <p>Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?</p> <p>How did implementers deal with unforeseen problems, SEC impacts?</p>
Other Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were there unintended environmental impacts? • Were there unintended impacts on employment or income? • Were there unintended impacts to SEC culture, tradition and practices?

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Arrangements

220. MoCHTA will be the executing agency and responsible for overall project implementation. The Chattogram Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC) will be the lead implementing agency and the LGED will be the implementing agency for the rural road component.

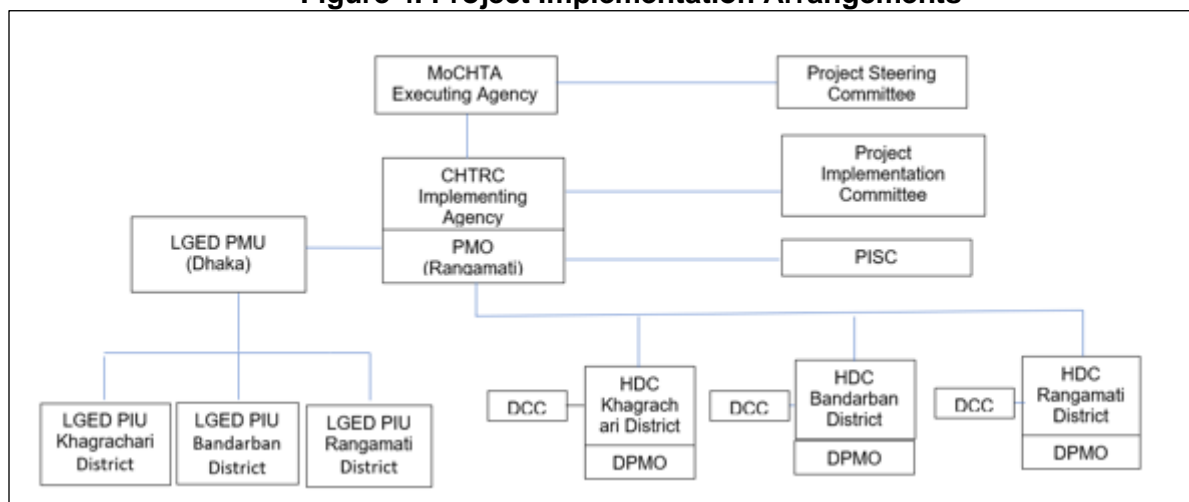
221. Project Management Office (PMO). The PMO headed by a Project Director (PD-PMO) will be established within the CHTRC, to manage and closely coordinate project activities across all agencies. The PMO will be fully accountable for the performance of the project and the use of funds. It will (i) provide strategic guidance and coordination to ensure that all project implementation partners develop activities along a common, coherent approach in line with the Project Design Report; (ii) ensure the financial and administrative management of project resources in line with the Loan Agreement and ADB rules; (iii) facilitate the planning of project activities in consultation with project stakeholders; (iv) procure project related services and supplies at the national level; (v) coordinating project activities with the various project partners; (vi) prepare monitoring reports for all activities; and (vii) promote inclusive approaches and the mainstreaming of targeting and gender requirements in all project activities.

222. A District Project Management Office (DPMO) will be established at the Rangamati District attached to the relevant Hill District Council (HDC), and be headed by a Deputy Project Director (DPD). The DPD will report directly to the PD-PMO.

223. A project steering committee (PSC) will be established under the chairmanship of Minister, MoCHTA and be responsible for overall coordination at national level and policy guidance. One of the members of the steering committee will be the Joint Secretary of the Development Wing of MoCHTA. At the regional level, a Project Implementation Committee will be established and be chaired by the Chairman of the CHTRC. At the district level, District Coordinating Committees will be established and be headed by the Chairman of the respective HDCs.

224. The MoCHTA, CHTRC and LGED have the capacity and commitment to manage social risks and implement social safeguards. They have satisfactorily implemented the CHTDRP II.³⁴ Additional capacity building on social safeguards will be provided to relevant MoCHTA, CHTRC, LGED staff and the implementing NGOs during project implementation. A functional grievance redress mechanism that is culturally appropriate and GESI responsive will be established for the project.

³⁴ <https://www.adb.org/projects/42248-013/main>

Figure 4. Project Implementation Arrangements

CHTRC = Chattogram Hill Tracts Regional Council, DCC = District Coordination Committee, DPMO = District Project Management Office, HDC = Hill District Council, LGED = Local Government Engineering Department, MoCHTA = Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, PISC = Project Implementation Support Consultant, PIU = Project Implementation Unit, PMO = Project Management Office, PMU = Project Management Unit.

B. Implementation Arrangements

225. The project is committed to minimizing negative impacts and enhancing positive impacts of the various components on SEC. Project mechanism includes the engagement of NGOs to facilitate implementation of the components.

226. CHTRC will engage three Implementing NGO consortia (CI-INGO), one for each of the three hill districts, to support implementation of community infrastructure output. The CI-INGOs will also be responsible for environmental and social safeguards implementation and monitoring with support from the PISC safeguard experts. The CI-INGO will carry out consultations/public information campaigns, surveys and impacts assessments, and other activities related to SECP implementation, monitoring and reporting.

227. The PMO/PMU will be further supported by Project Implementation Support Consultants (PISC) team who will support implementation of the project. The Project Implementation Support Consultants will have a SEC safeguards expert and social development mobilizers to provide support and strengthening of the SECP activities. The experts will provide technical support to the PMO, LGED and HDCs to supervise, RP implementation by the INGO. Their detailed tasks are indicated in the resettlement plan.

228. The PMO-Project Director will be the designated Chief Compliance Officer regarding implementation of the SECPF, and a deputy Project Director will be appointed as the focal person to address issues.

229. The Community Infrastructure and Watershed Management components will be implemented as follows:

230. SEC villages will be asked to submit proposals for community infrastructure and improving watershed management. Likewise for sub-watershed rehabilitation under the WSM component, the para communities within the sub-watershed will identify a range of measure to reduce erosion, reduce runoff and flooding, improve soil fertility, tree cover, and agricultural production. The PMO

will provide forms and technical support for submitting these proposals. These proposals will be based on decisions of the general body or village assembly of the village, which must include both women and men.

231. PDCs will plan and manage the subprojects in their villages. These subprojects will be carried out by local contractors with villagers providing unskilled labor. The PDCs will include at least one-third women, including one cheque-signing office-bearer. NGOs will be selected to facilitate the process of village profile preparation, needs assessments, and prioritization of interventions. Care will be taken to see that NGOs working at the village-level are of the community concerned, if these are SEC and Small SEC Groups

X. BUDGETING AND FINANCING

232. The subproject's beneficiaries are all SEC, while overall the whole project will have a minimum of 70% SEC beneficiaries. SEC specific safeguard measures have therefore been fully integrated in the project main budget items and activities. E.g. mapping of SEC land and para boundaries is included in subproject budget, training on safeguards is integrated in Output 4 budget. NGO staff is engaged in absence of sufficient capacity in the IA (the HDC), but their field staff will contribute from the watershed area. NGO staff will support participatory planning by CSOs and there is a substantial investment budget available for each subproject to benefit SEC fully.

233. This individual SECP budget (covering preparation and implementation) is part of the entire project budget for all SECPs. The preparation of participatory village maps (PVM) for watershed management subproject will be done by the district Implementing NGOs.

234. The budget of the project's Skill Development and Capacity Building component includes provisions for capacity building on social and IP safeguards and for the preparation of participatory village maps (PVM).

Table 18. Budget for SECP for Ghagra CI Subproject

Item	Description	Cost
NGO to Support Safeguards	As required by PMU/ PIUs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct surveys and consultations • Prepare para maps • Identify required compensation and mitigation measures • Support GRM and implementation of compensation and mitigation measures 	Para map and consultations completed by TRTA Under CHTRC Output 1 Community Infrastructure Implementation NGO budget
Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMP measures 	Under subproject civil works budget as required, see Section XI A, Table 21 of the IEE
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on SEC issues and CHT context for project implementing agencies and NGOs • One focal person in the PMU will oversee all SEC under the project • Social Safeguards Specialists to be included in PISC • Training events – SECs will be nominated for training • Brochure(s) in English and Bangla 	Under Output 4, Skills and Capacity Building; and under Project Management

Appendix 1. IP Safeguards Screening Checklist

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SAFEGUARDS SUBPROJECT SCREENING CHECKLIST

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Subproject/Intervention	
Details	

B. SELECTION CRITERIA (FUNDAMENTAL)

- All subprojects included in the ADB Prohibited Investment Activities List (List provided in Appendix 1) should be excluded from the Project;

C. SCREENING CHECKLIST

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Small Ethnic Communities Identification				
1. Are there SEC groups present in or use the subproject area?				
2. Do such SEC groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
3. Do such SEC groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
4. Do such SEC groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
5. Do such SEC groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
6. Has such SEC groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
7. Will the subproject/intervention directly or indirectly benefit or target SEC?				

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
8. Will the subproject/intervention directly or indirectly affect SEC's traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				
9. Will the subproject affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
10. Will the subproject be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by SEC, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the subproject activities include:</i>				
11. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of SEC?				
12. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
13. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of SEC?				
14. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by SEC?				
15. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by SEC?				

D. Anticipated project impacts on Small Ethnic Communities

Subproject/Intervention	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1.		

2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Appendix 2: Minutes of community meetings in 8 paras in Ghagra Union

The opening sessions of the consultation meetings were the same in all 8 paras:

1. The members of the TRTA team introduced themselves and then explained the proposed CRLIWM-CHT project's objectives, components and how the project would be implemented.
2. The team then explained that Ghagra was selected as a priority Union and within Ghagra Union 8 paras had been selected in consultation with the CHTRC and the Union Parishad.
3. That meetings would be conducted over three sessions to (i) gather basic data and prepare a social map together with the community, (ii) conduct a needs assessment, and (iii) based on the outcome of the needs assessment determine which of the project's available community infrastructure solutions (interventions) would help most to solve their key needs. It was also explained that men and women would first meet separately to determine their needs and their priority interventions and then meet jointly again to harmonize their priorities leading to a final decision. It was added that the project had a budget limitation of Taka 25 lakh per para and this had to be spent on community infrastructure interventions prioritized by the community with men and women jointly deciding. It was also added that the options available were those developed during the second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II), but that in case the community had different needs these alternative interventions could be considered as long as these would benefit the community, including poorer households and women headed households, and not just individuals.
4. The project's gender related policies were explained a little later in the meeting, including the need to have women on the para development committees (PDCs) and actively involved in implementation and future maintenance.
5. After this the TRTA team explained the project's safeguards policies, especially those related to land acquisition issues. They informed that ADB prefer to avoid land acquisition, especially for community infrastructure, but that if land would be needed it will only allow land donations that consist of a small portion of a person's land and that community land can only be donated with the consent of the karbari and the headman. If larger portion of private land are needed compensation will need to be determined using ADB procedures, but normally this is not needed for community infrastructure. The other important issue of the meeting was an explanation of environmental issues and safeguards. The team added that project activities should not cause any environmental destruction, for example hill cutting for village access roads causing erosion, and minor environmental damage should be mitigated (such as clearing of stagnant water next to water pumps).
6. Lastly, the team explained that the project intends to pay special attention to Small Ethnic Communities. During meetings local languages can be used (the meetings in the Ghagra Union were all conducted in Chakma) and that SEC would be prioritized under the project as they were most marginalized.

The team then asked participants to share the community's main issues briefly after which they sat together to prepare the social map and to gather basic information using the project survey format. The village social maps are presented in a separate Appendix, the outcome of basic data gathering was afterwards tabulated by the team and then used to describe the village conditions in the Ghagra Union Cluster Feasibility Study.

During the needs assessment consultation sessions with men and women meeting separately, the common analysis shared by men and women in the 8 villages needs included almost always the lack of all-weather village access roads communication, insufficient agriculture equipment hampering mechanization, irrigation and absence of agriculture infrastructure, scarcity of water sources for all major uses (drinking and other household uses, irrigation, sanitation and hygiene), scarcity of water sources in for various all major spheres of life (drinking, irrigation, hygiene etc.), lack of communication for marketing of cultivated agriculture products. In some village the lack of access to energy (not being connected to the electrical grid or not having solar power panels) was an additional issue.

Below the outcomes of the second and third sessions on needs assessment and prioritization are reported for each of the eight paras separately.

#	Para name	Date, time, venue of consultation meeting	Agenda and discussion
1	Harangi Refugee Para	<p>1st meeting: 15/11/21 (2 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 16/11/21 (11 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meeting are attached in Appendix 7.</p> <p>The meetings were held at Harangi Refugee Para Bouddha Bihar's Pray Ground and presided over by Mr. Haridhar Chakma, Chairman of the PDC. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Ashok Chakma, Mr. Umong</p>	<p>Needs assessment: The problems raised were lack of agriculture infrastructure, scarcity of water sources for all major uses (drinking and other household uses, irrigation, sanitation and hygiene), lack of road access for marketing their cultivated agriculture products, poverty and the vulnerable socio-economic condition of the majority households.</p> <p>Men and women met in separate groups. Both prioritised the need for safe drinking water, sanitary latrines, power tiller, pump machine. In the combined meetings it was therefore not difficult to come to agreement.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: In the joint consultation meeting the community members decided on a combination of deep tubewells (4 numbers), sanitary latrines (20), power tillers (2), power pump machines (4) as their preferred package of interventions with the available budget. The TRTA team then explained that training for the use of machinery and sheds (of corrugated iron sheets) would also be provided to ensure the power tillers and pumps could be safely stored and properly maintained.</p>

		<p>Marma and Mr. Tulu Chakma of the TRTA team.</p>	<p>After the meeting the TRTA's engineering and social mobilization team along with community people surveyed the locations of the proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.</p> <p>When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).</p>
2	Kojoichari Para	<p>1st meeting: 16/11/21 (2 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 17/11/21 (10/30 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 7.</p> <p>The meetings were held at Mr. Dhana Bikash's courtyard and were presided over by Mr. Rupan Chakma, Karbari and Chairman of PDC. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Ashok Chakma and Mr. Among Marma of the TRTA team</p>	<p>Needs assessment: The problems raised were lack of all-weather access road communication, absence of agriculture infrastructure, scarcity of water sources for all major uses (drinking and other household uses, irrigation, sanitation and hygiene), lack of access to electricity, lack of roads for marketing of cultivated agriculture products, poverty and vulnerable socio-economic conditions of the majority of households. Male and female groups were closely aligned on this.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: The Village Access road was developed through a separate consultation mechanism, this was therefore not discussed further in this meeting. The male group opted for deep tube-well and sanitary latrines to meet their water requirements, and for power tillers and motor pumps to improve mechanisation of agriculture so they could move to double cropping. Here too women came up with a similar list of needs. The resulting package consisted of solar power panes (7 numbers), deep tube-wells (4), sanitary latrines (21), power tiller (4) and power pumps (4).</p> <p>After the meeting the TRTA's engineering team and social mobilization team along with community people surveyed the locations of the proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.</p>

			When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).
3	Leba Para	<p>1st meeting: 17/11/21 (3 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 18/11/21 (10.30 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 7.</p> <p>The meetings were held at Leba Para Bouddha Bihar's Prayer Ground and presided over by Mr. Monidhar Chakma, UP Councillor. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Umong Marma and Mr. Tulu Chakma of the TRTA team.</p>	<p>Needs assessment: The problems raised by men were lack of safe drinking water, sanitation, and agriculture equipment. Women group came up with the same issues in their group.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: In the joint consultation, the community agreed on a package of interventions which included solar power panel (7), deep tubewells (5), sanitary latrine (20), power tillers (2) and power pumps for irrigation (3) together with corrugated iron sheets to construct sheds to keep the machinery.</p> <p>After the meeting the TRTA's engineering team and social mobilization team along with community people surveyed the location of the proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.machinery</p> <p>When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).</p>
4	Badalchari Para	<p>1st meeting: 18/11/21 (3.30 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 19/11/21 (11 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 7.</p>	<p>Needs assessment: The men's group identified as main problems/needs: the lack of safe drinking water sources, the lack of agricultural equipment, lacking sanitation facilities and not being connected to the grid and thus having insufficient lightning in their houses. Women's needs were largely similar than those of men.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: In the joint consultation, the community agreed on a package of interventions which included: solar power panel (27) deep tubewell</p>

		<p>The meetings were held at Mr. Samir Kanti Chakma's courtyard and presided over by Mr. Mrina Lal Chakma, Chairman of the PDC. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Ashok Chakma, Mr. Umong Marma and Mr. Tulu Chakma of the TRTA team.</p>	<p>(4), sanitary latrine (10), power tiller (2), power pumps (2) together with and CI sheets to construct a shed for storing the power tillers and pumps.</p> <p>In addition to these interventions the Badalchari Para community proposed an all-weather village access roads. After site surveys the technical team found this not to be feasible. Limited funds were a second consideration.</p> <p>The TRTA's engineering team and social mobilization team along with community people also surveyed the locations of the other proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.</p> <p>When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).</p>
5	Bakchari Para	<p>1st meeting: 19/11/21 (3.30 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 20/11/21 (10 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 7.</p> <p>The meetings were held at Bakchari Para Bouddha Bihar's Pray Ground and presided over by Mr. Chikan Dhan Chakma, Elderly people and Member of the PDC. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Ashok</p>	<p>Needs assessment: The male group and the female group were consulted separately to assess their different needs. The men's group identified their main problems as being: lack of safe drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, lack of agricultural equipment constraining mechanisation, and lacking electrification. The women's group made the same assessment.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: In the joint consultation, the community agreed on a package of interventions which included solar power panels (40) deep tubewells (4), sanitary latrines (40), power tillers (2), power pumps (2) with CI sheets for the construction of a storing shed.</p> <p>In addition to these interventions the Bakchari Para community proposed an all-weather village access roads. After site surveys the technical team found this not to be feasible. Limited funds were a second consideration.</p>

		Chakma, Mr. Umong Marma and Mr. Tulu Chakma of the TRTA team.	<p>The TRTA's engineering team and social mobilization team along with community people also surveyed the locations of the other proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.</p> <p>When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).</p>
6	Noa Para	<p>1st meeting: 20/11/21 (3.30 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 21/11/21 (10 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 7.</p> <p>The meetings were held at Priya Kanti Chakma's courtyard and presided over by Mr. Khoku Moni Chakma, Chairman of the PDC. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Ashok Chakma, Mr. Umong Marma and Mr. Tulu Chakma of the TRTA team.</p>	<p>Needs assessment: The problems they raised in the men's and women's meetings focused on the lack of all-weather access road communication, absence of agriculture infrastructure and equipment, scarcity of water sources and proper sanitation facilities, lack of communication for marketing of cultivated agriculture products, and the poverty of most households. Men and women came up with the same needs assessment.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: In the joint consultation, the community agreed on a package of interventions which consists of deep tube-well (1), a water supply system with water storage tank (1), solar power panels (2), sanitary latrine (15), power tillers (2), power pumps (3) with CI sheets for the construction of a storing shed.</p> <p>After the meeting the TRTA's engineering team and social mobilization team along with community people surveyed the locations of the proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.</p> <p>When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).</p>

7	Rajkhali Para	<p>1st meeting: 21/11/21 (3 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 22/11/21 (10 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 7.</p> <p>The meetings were held at Rajkhali Para Bouddha Bihar's Pray Ground and presided over by Mr. Sanjit Chakma, Chairman of the PDC. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Ashok Chakma, Mr. Umong Marma and Mr. Tulu Chakma of the TRTA team.</p>	<p>Needs assessment: highlighted issues were lack of safe drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, and lack of agricultural equipment.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: In the joint consultation, the community agreed on a package of interventions which consists of deep tube-wells (4), sanitary latrines (50), power tiller (1), power pumps (2) with CI sheets for the construction of a storing shed.</p> <p>In addition to these interventions the Rajkhali Para community proposed an all-weather village access roads. After site surveys the technical team found this not to be feasible. Limited funds were a second consideration.</p> <p>After the meeting the TRTA's engineering team and social mobilization team along with community people surveyed the other locations of the proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.</p> <p>When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).</p>
8	Chelachara Para	<p>1st meeting: 22/11/21 (3 pm) and 2nd meeting held: 23/11/21 (10.30 am)</p> <p>The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 7.</p>	<p>Needs assessment: highlighted issues were lack of safe drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, no access to electricity for some households, lack of agricultural equipment.</p> <p>Prioritized interventions: In the joint consultation, the community agreed on a package of interventions which consists of deep tubewells (3), a gravity flow system for water supply (1), solar power panels (2), sanitary latrines (10), power tillers (2), power pumps (2) with CI sheets for the construction of a storing shed.</p>

		<p>The meetings were held at Chelachara Para Bouddha Bihar's Pray Ground and presided over by Mr. Moti Lal Chakma, Chairman of the PDC. The meetings were facilitated by Mr. Ashok Chakma, Mr. Among Marma and Mr. Tulu Chakma of the TRTA team.</p>	<p>After the meeting the TRTA's engineering team and social mobilization team along with community people surveyed the locations of the proposed interventions to ensure they were technical feasible.</p> <p>When this was completed the TRTA team confirmed with the community members that the community provided its overwhelming consent for the package of interventions. The community then gave their full support to the proposed subproject's interventions in their para. The karbari confirmed this in writing also (see Appendix 6).</p>
--	--	--	---

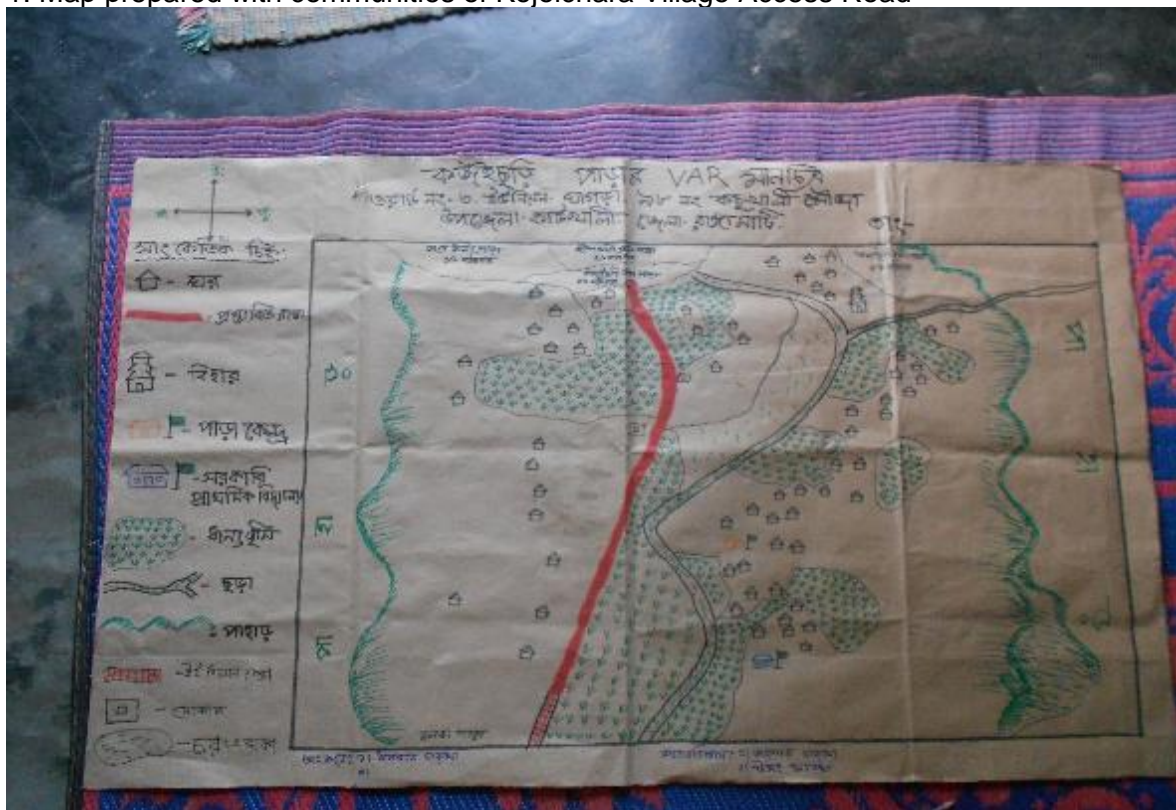
Appendix 3. Community Consultation for Village Access Road Preparation

Attended	Agenda and discussion
<p>Consultation meeting held on following dates.</p> <p>1st meeting: 05/10/21 2nd and 3rd meeting held: 06/10/21 4th meeting: 07/10/21</p> <p>The attendance sheets of each consultation meeting are attached.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilitation team described the objectives of the meeting: to share safeguard issues like LAR including voluntary land donation, Gender, Environment, and IPs. Secondly, to visit existing road alignment jointly (community, local elected representative, traditional leader, social mobilizer team) for taking final technical measurement. Thirdly, to share implementation procedures including use of local unskilled labour and procurement process. Finally, for the project team to gain a better understanding of socio-economic condition about this area villages. • Regarding need assessment or problem identification, the male group and the female group have been consulted separately to assess their different needs. The male group first stated problem was the existing earthen road. Similarly, the women group also focused on the bad condition of the existing road. After end of two group's problem identification, another combined focus group discussion was held where both male and female group finally decided and prioritized the needs with overwhelming consent for the option of construction of a brick soled (HBB) road as the first priority. • Mr. Umong Marma, TRTA social mobilizer, also the team presented safeguard issues. The team shared ADB requirements for any sub project implementation such as at least 30% women in CDC, at least one cheque signing office bearer for bank transaction n and every decision-making process women will get priority. Communities expressed that they are agreed with the process and CDC will be the responsible authority to ensure these requirements are complied with. • The facilitation team then also announced that if there were any complaints or objection or claim regarding the proposed road alignment people should come forward without hesitation. Communities stated that the proposed road is their 1st priority to improve their livelihood. They have no objection to construction of the village access road. They are ready to provide voluntary land donation. However, all the lands on which the present road is going are untitled customary land. Finally, all decided that the CDC and land donor will make an agreement on voluntary land agreement. • Regarding environmental issues, the community said there is an existing road alignment already. He environmental effect of road improvement will be negligible to nil. However, during the construction CDC, the project institutions and ADB will monitor closely. • Women participants shared road improvement is very important for them for accessing health services (hospital, clinic), children can go to school and college safely, and households can more easily sell their agriculture production

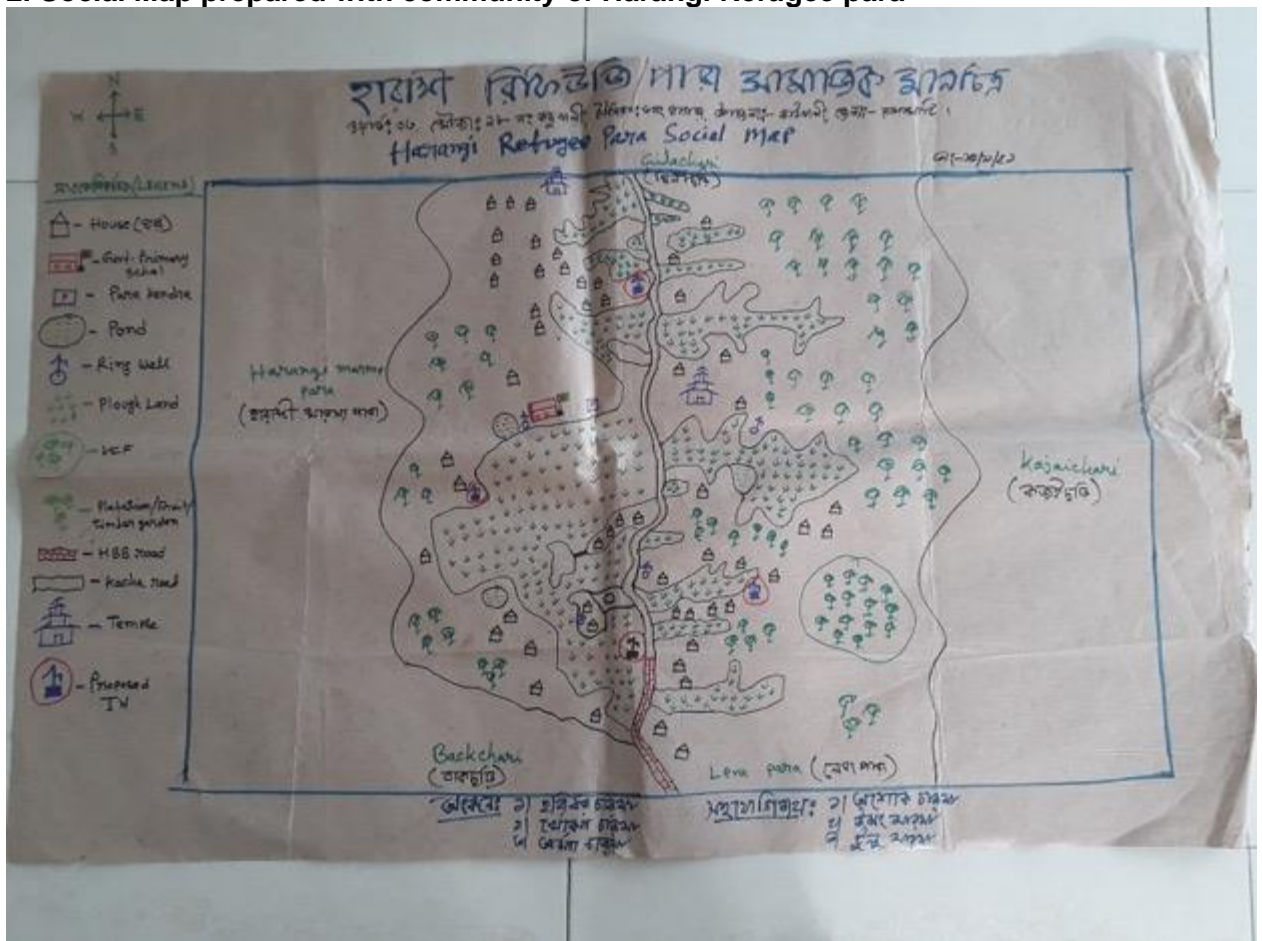
	<p>on time and goods & products can be transported to the market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finally, they agreed to comply with Project as well as ADB requirements and will provide necessary support to implement the subproject activities for the greater good of this area's people. • <p>M. Priya Chakma said that, "The school – going students of the village have a hard time during the monsoon season. The school uniform was ruined when slipped road. Many were even injured when they fell."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Mrs. Kalabi Chakma said, "Two or three years ago, in the rainy season, he fell on a slippery road and broke his right arm. Still can't get use that hand. So everyone will benefited if the road is build."</p>
--	--

Appendix 4. Sample Village Resource Maps Ghagra Union Cluster

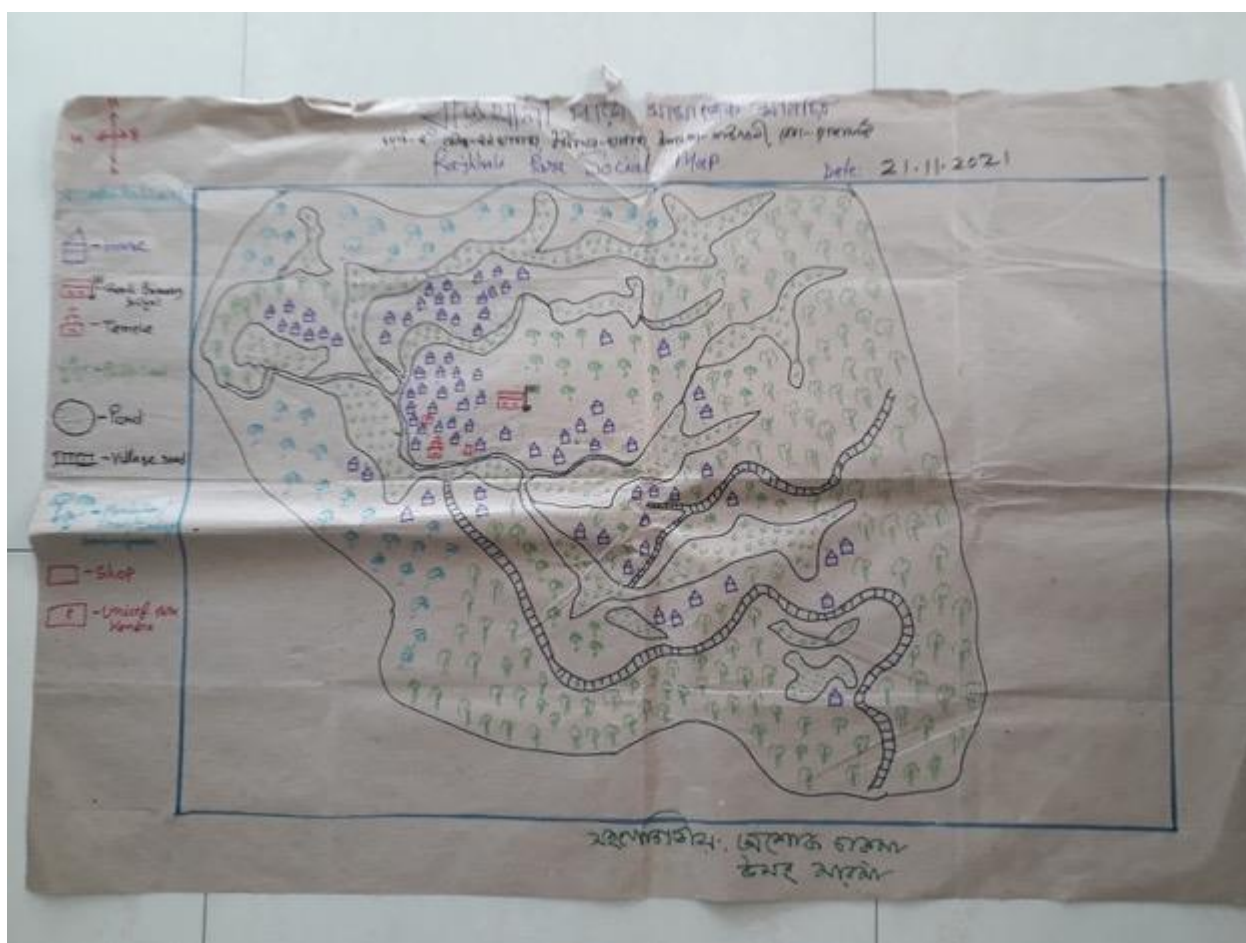
1. Map prepared with communities of Kojoichara Village Access Road



2. Social Map prepared with community of Harangi Refugee para



3. Social Map prepared with community of Rajkhali para



Appendix 5. Photo documentation of Community consultation meetings in 8 paras

Community consultation meetings at Kojoichari para in 16-17 November 2021



Community consultation meeting in Rajkhali para on 21-22 November 2021



Community consultation meeting in Noa para on 20-21 November 2021



Community consultation meeting Bakchari para 19-20 November 2021



Community consultation meeting at Badalchari para 18-19 November 2021



Community consultation meeting Leba para 17-18 November 2021




Community consultation meeting Harangi Refugee para, 15-16 November 2021



Appendix 6. No objection certificates/voluntary land donation for the Kojoichara VAR and para WASH infrastructure

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

৳১০০



৳১০০

একশত টাকা

খই ০০০৮৭০৩

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

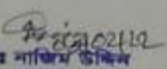
This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed Chelachara Lebapara rastamatha to kozoichari para village access road under, Mouza: 98 No Kachulhali, Union: 3 No Ghagra, Upazila: Kaukhali, District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Chairman, 3 no Ghagra Union do also certify that there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe communication for the community. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards


 মোঃ নাজিম উদ্দিন
 চেয়ারম্যান
 ৩ নং ঘাগড়া ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
 ককিখালী, রংগামাটি জেলা, জাঙ্গাল
 (Md. Nazim Uddin)
 Chairman
 3 No. Ghagra Union Parishad
 Upazila: Kaukhali
 District: Rangamati Hill District

নিম্নোক্ত প্রস্তাবিত পথ নিন, দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন”



৳ ১০০ ০০০৮৬৯২

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

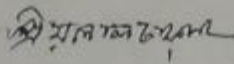
This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed **Installation of Deep Set Tube Well- 04 (Four) Nos. at Badalchari Para** under, Mouza: 98 NO Kachukhali Union: 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that, there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards



(Priyo Lal Chakma)
Karbari (Village Head)
Badalchari Para

Mouza: 98 No. Kachukhali
Union: 3 No. Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali
District: Rangamati Hill District.

দীনাজিৎ শর্মা মিন, দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন"



४४ ०००४४४

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed Installation of Deep-Set Tube Well- 04 (Four) Nos. at Bakchhari Para under, Mouza: 98 NO Kachukhali Union: 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that, there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards

[Signature]

(Mintu Chakma)
Karbari (Village Head)
Bakchari Para
Mouza: 98 No. Kachukhali
Union: 3 No. Ghagra Upazila: Kawkhali
District: Rangamati Hill District.

o Ghagra Upazila, Kawkhal
indamail Hill District



৳ ০০০৬৬৬৬

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed Installation of Deep Set Tube Well- 03 (Three) Nos. and GFS (Gravity flow System)- 01 (One) Nos. at Ghagra Chela Chara Para under, Mouza: 96 NO Ghagra Union: 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards

(Purna Bikash Chakma)
Karbari (Village Head)
Ghagra Chela Chara Para
Mouza: 96 No. Ghagra
Union: 3 No. Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali
District: Rangamati Hill District

দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন" নিন, দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন"



৳ ০০৮৬৯৬

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed Installation of Deep Set Tube Well- 04 (Four) Nos. at Harangi Refugee Para under, Mouza: 98 NO Kachukhali Union: 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards

গোনা মনি চাকমা
(Gona Moni Chakma)

Karbari (Village Head)

Harangi Refugee Para

Mouza: 98 No. Kachukhali

Union: 3 No. Ghagra Upazila: Kawkhali

District: Rangamati Hill District

দীনীতিকে বিদায় দিন"



৳ ০০০৮৬২৯

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed **Installation of Deep Set Tube Well- 04 (Four) Nos. at Kozoichari Para** under, Mouza: 98 NO Kachukhali Union: 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that, there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards

গোনা মনি চাকমা
(Gona Moni Chakma)

Karbari (Village Head)

Kazoichari Para

Mouza: 98 No. Kachukhali

Union: 3 No. Ghagra Upazila: Kawkhali

District: Rangamati Hill District.

দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশন, দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন"



খই ০০০৮৬৯৫

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022


This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed Installation of Deep-Set Tube Well- 05 (Five) Nos. at Leba Para under, Mouza: 98 NO Kachukhali Union: 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that, there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards


(Ananda Kumar Chakma)
Karbari (Village Head)
Leba Para

Mouza: 98 No. Kachukhali

Union: 3 No. Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali

District: Rangamati Hill District.

দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

৳১০০

৳১০০

একশত টাকা

০০০৮৬৯১

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

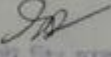
This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed Installation of Deep Set Tube Well- 01(One) Nos. and Water supply with Motor 01 (One) Nos. at Noa Para under, Mouza: 98 NO Kachukhali Union; 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that, there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards


 (Mintu Chakma)
 Karbari (Village Head)
 Noa Para
 Mouza: 98 No. Kachukhali
 Union: 3 No. Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali
 District: Rangamati Hill District

দুর্ভাগ্যের সপক্ষে মিন, দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন"



সংখ্যা ০০০৮৬৮৬

Voluntary Land Donation/No Objection certificate

03 February 2022

This, no objection certificate is hereby issued in regard to the proposed **Installation of Deep Set Tube Well- 04 (Four) Nos. at Rajkhali Para** under, Mouza: 96 NO Ghara Union: 3 Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali District: Rangamati Hill District.

The proposed places are community land. As per community demand Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the CHT Sector Project is willing to undertake the construction of the same, since it is not within our annual development programme. As the Karbari (on behalf of villagers) do also certify that, there is existing community land for years and there will be no land dispute.

It will ensure safe drinking water for the community improves irrigation & Communication facilities. So we do not have any objection.

I welcome implementation of the proposed interventions as early as possible.

With best regards

(Signature)
কৃষ্টি ভূসান চাকমা
কাজুরি
৯৯ নং ঘাগড়া ইউনিয়ন

(Krista Bhusan Chakma)

Karbari (Village Head)

Rajkhali Para

Mouza: 99 No. Ghagra

Union: 3 No. Ghagra, Upazila: Kawkhali

District: Rangamati Hill District.

দুর্নীতি দূরীকরণ আইন, দুর্নীতিকে বিদায় দিন

Appendix 7. Attendance Sheets for Ghagra Union WASH and Agri-Infra (8 PARAS)

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalakopur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Kajoychuri Para

Venue: Dhanaba Chakma House Date: 16.11.2021

Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	জাহাঙ্গীর চাকমা	Chakma	✓		01810262927	[Signature]
২	কাজিম হা		✓		01572622009	কাজিম হা
৩	পলা মনি		✓			মহা হা
৪	সুজিত		✓			ইনুজিত
৫	জাহাঙ্গীর		✓			জাহাঙ্গীর
৬	চিনিজি		✓			চিনিজি
৭	দেবজি		✓			দেবজি
৮	জান জোতি		✓			
৯	সুজিত		✓			
১০	জিহনাম		✓			সুজিত
১১	সুজিত		✓			সুজিত
১২	ব্রজেন হা		✓			সুজিত
১৩	সুজিত		✓			
১৪	ব্রজেন হা		✓			
১৫	ব্রজেন হা		✓			
১৬	জিহনাম		✓			
১৭	জিহনাম		✓			
১৮	জিহনাম		✓			
১৯	জিহনাম		✓		01828808275	[Signature]
২০	জিহনাম		✓			
২১	জিহনাম			✓		জিহনাম
২২	জিহনাম			✓		জিহনাম
২৩	জিহনাম			✓		জিহনাম
২৪	জিহনাম			✓		জিহনাম
২৫	জিহনাম		✓			জিহনাম
২৬	জিহনাম		✓			জিহনাম
২৭	জিহনাম			✓		জিহনাম

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Kogoychari Para
Venue: Dhanabam chakma House Date: 16.11.2021
Name of Union: Ghagora Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
২৬	নিবাসন চাকমা	chakma	✓			নিবাসন চাকমা
২৭	নিবাসন	✓	✓			নিবাসন
৩৩	জমিদার	✓	✓			জমিদার
৩৪	নিবাসন	✓		✓		নিবাসন
৩৫	সামান্য	✓		✓		সামান্য
৩৬	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৩৭	জমিদার	✓	✓			জমিদার
৩৮	জমিদার	✓		✓	০১৭৪১৭২৪১১৫	জমিদার
৩৯	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪০	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪১	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪২	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪৩	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪৪	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪৫	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪৬	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪৭	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪৮	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৪৯	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫০	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫১	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫২	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫৩	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫৪	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫৫	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫৬	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫৭	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫৮	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৫৯	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬০	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬১	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬২	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬৩	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬৪	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬৫	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬৬	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬৭	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬৮	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৬৯	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭০	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭১	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭২	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭৩	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭৪	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭৫	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭৬	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭৭	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭৮	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৭৯	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮০	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮১	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮২	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮৩	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮৪	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮৫	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮৬	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮৭	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮৮	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৮৯	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯০	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯১	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯২	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯৩	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯৪	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯৫	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯৬	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯৭	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯৮	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
৯৯	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার
১০০	জমিদার	✓		✓		জমিদার

m-28
F-16
T-44

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Kagoychari Para
 Venue: Dhakubam Chakma House Date: 17.11.2021
 Name of Union: Chagora Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১/	চন্দ্র চাকমা	chakma	✓		01575194528	
২/	বিপ্লব চাকমা	"		✓		বিপ্লব চাকমা
৩/	কিরণ চাকমা	"		✓		কিরণ চাকমা
৪/	অমল (দ্বী) চাকমা	"		✓		অমল চাকমা
৫/	সুমনী চাকমা	"		✓		
৬/	অরুণ কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			অরুণ কুমার
৭/	সোমস্বরূপ চাকমা	"	✓			সোমস্বরূপ
৮/	কমান্ডার চাকমা	"	✓			কমান্ডার
৯/	সুজিত চাকমা	"	✓			সুজিত চাকমা
১০/	মিল চাকমা	"	✓			মিল চাকমা
১১/	বরুণ কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			বরুণ কুমার
১২/	অরুণ চাকমা	"	✓			
১৩/	সুজিত চাকমা	"	✓			সুজিত চাকমা
১৪/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
১৫/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
১৬/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
১৭/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
১৮/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
১৯/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২০/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২১/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২২/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২৩/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২৪/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২৫/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২৬/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২৭/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২৮/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
২৯/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা
৩০/	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	"	✓			সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Karoychari Para
Venue: Dhanabam Chakma House Date: 17.11.2021
Name of Union: Chagora Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
28	তুসিত মারী চাকমা	Chakma		✓		তুসিত চাকমা
29	উজ্জ্বল চাকমা	✓	✓			উজ্জ্বল চাকমা
30	জাহাঙ্গীর চাকমা	✓	✓			জাহাঙ্গীর চাকমা
31	আব্দুল হামিদ চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হামিদ চাকমা
32	ফারুক চাকমা	✓	✓			ফারুক চাকমা
33	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓		01828808275	আব্দুল হক চাকমা
34	সুমন চাকমা	✓		✓	01881724115	সুমন চাকমা
35	তুসিত চাকমা	✓		✓		তুসিত চাকমা
36	সুজন মারী চাকমা	✓		✓		সুজন চাকমা
37	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓		✓		আব্দুল হক চাকমা
38	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
39	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
40	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
41	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
42	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
43	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
44	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
45	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
46	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
47	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
48	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
49	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
50	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
51	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
52	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
53	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
54	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
55	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
56	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
57	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা
58	আব্দুল হক চাকমা	✓	✓			আব্দুল হক চাকমা

m-33
F-15
12/11/22

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Harangi Refugee Para
 Venue: Harangi Refugee Para Buddha Behar 15.11.2021
 Name of Union: Orugra Name of Upazila: Kacukhali
 Subject: Village mapping and Para profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No	Signature
2	মিঃ মোঃ চাকমা	Chakma	✓		01585473296	মিঃ মোঃ চাকমা
2	অমলীয়া	✓		✓		বকীয়া
৬	প্রমিলা	✓		✓		মমিনা
৪	বাকীয়া	✓		✓		বাকীয়া
৫	তুঙ্গুয়া	✓		✓		তুঙ্গুয়া
৬	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
৭	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
৮	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
৯	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১০	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১১	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১২	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১৩	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১৪	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১৫	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১৬	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১৭	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১৮	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
১৯	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২০	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২১	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২২	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২৩	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২৪	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২৫	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২৬	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২৭	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২৮	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
২৯	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া
৩০	মমলীয়া	✓		✓		মমলীয়া

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Hasangji Refugee Para
Venue: Hasangji Refugee Para Buddha bazar Date: 15.11.2021
Name of Union: Chugra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
২৬	শ্রীমতি কুমার চাকমা	Chakma	✓			শ্রীমতি কুমার চাকমা
২৭	জুয়েল চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৬০৬২৪৪৩	জুয়েল চাকমা
২৮	মল্লিক কুমার " "	✓	✓			মল্লিক কুমার " "
২৯	মল্লিক " "	✓	✓		০১৪০২৬৪৩৩	মল্লিক মল্লিক
৬০	রাস কুমার	✓	✓			রাস কুমার
৬১	সুজান " "	✓	✓		০১৪২৪১৭৭২	সুজান
৬২	বিজয় " "	✓	✓		০১৪২২৫৬৫৬	বিজয়
৬৩	বিজয় " "	✓	✓		০১৪১২২৭০	বিজয়
৬৪	জুয়েল মনি " "	✓	✓		০১৪১০২৬৩০৩	জুয়েল মনি " "
৬৫	রাস কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪১৫২৭৩৩৬	রাস কুমার চাকমা
৬৬	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৪৬০৭২২৭২	জুয়েল " "
৬৭	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৬১২৫১২৭০	জুয়েল মল্লিক চাকমা
৬৮	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৪৫০২৬৫৩১	জুয়েল চাকমা
৬৯	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৪৫৫৭৫২৫০	জুয়েল চাকমা
৪০	মল্লিক " "	✓	✓		০১৬১৩৩৩২৫৭	মল্লিক
৪১	মল্লিক " "	✓	✓		০১৫৫৩১২০৩৪১	মল্লিক চাকমা
৪২	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓			জুয়েল
৪৩	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৪১৮৬১১৫৬	জুয়েল
৪৪	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৪৭২২৬৬১৬	জুয়েল চাকমা
৪৫	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৪৩১৭৪৭১৫	জুয়েল
৪৬	জুয়েল কুমার	✓	✓		০১৪৫০৫২২৫৪	জুয়েল কুমার
৪৭	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১	জুয়েল
৪৮	জুয়েল " "	✓	✓		০১৫৭৫৫১১৭৩৫	জুয়েল

M-23
F-16
T-49

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalinipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Harangi Refugee Para

Venue: Harangi Refugee Para Buddha bazar Date: 16.11.2021

Name of Union: Chhagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Subject: Problem Identification and Project Selection meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	জীবন চাকমা	chakma	✓		01571163806	জীবন চাকমা
২	দেবপ্রভা চাকমা	✓	✓		01815804956	দেবপ্রভা চাকমা
৩	বীর্ষ চাকমা	✓	✓			বীর্ষ চাকমা
৪	বন কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			বন কুমার চাকমা
৫	মহু চাকমা	✓	✓			মহু চাকমা
৬	জয়ন চাকমা	✓	✓			জয়ন চাকমা
৭	প্রম প্রদেব চাকমা	✓	✓		01823402051	প্রম প্রদেব চাকমা
৮	স্বর্জিত চাকমা	✓	✓		01823402051	স্বর্জিত চাকমা
৯	বিজয় চাকমা	✓	✓			বিজয় চাকমা
১০	পুলক বিজয় চাকমা	✓	✓			পুলক বিজয় চাকমা
১১	প্রদীপ কুমার	✓	✓			প্রদীপ কুমার
১২	জয়ন চাকমা	✓	✓			জয়ন চাকমা
১৬	মান কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			মান কুমার চাকমা
১৪	জয়ন কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓		01557070281	জয়ন কুমার চাকমা
১৫	জয়ন চাকমা	✓	✓		01828919712	জয়ন চাকমা
১৬	পালক চাকমা	✓	✓		01580268933	পালক চাকমা
১৭	সম চাকমা	✓	✓			সম চাকমা
১৮	বিজয় চাকমা	✓	✓			বিজয় চাকমা
১৯	বিজয় চাকমা	✓	✓			বিজয় চাকমা
২০	বিজয় চাকমা	✓	✓			বিজয় চাকমা
২১	জয়ন চাকমা	✓	✓		01612393247	জয়ন চাকমা
২২	স্বর্জিত চাকমা	✓	✓			স্বর্জিত চাকমা
২৩	কমল চাকমা	✓	✓			কমল চাকমা
২৪	বিজয় চাকমা	✓	✓			বিজয় চাকমা
২৫	স্বর্জিত চাকমা	✓	✓			স্বর্জিত চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Harangi Refugee Para
Venue: Harangi Refugee Para Buchhaban Date: 16.11.2021
Name of Union: Chhagra Name of Upazila: Kacukhali
Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
24	উজ্জ্বল কুমার চাকমা	Chakma	✓			উজ্জ্বল কুমার চাকমা
29	ডুবন বিজ্ঞান চাকমা	"	✓			ডুবন
26	সুদেব চাকমা	"	✓			সুদেব
27	সুজিত চাকমা	"	✓			সুজিত চাকমা
60	ব্রজ কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			ব্রজ কুমার চাকমা
61	সারথী মিত্র চাকমা	"	✓			সারথী মিত্র চাকমা
62	সাবিতা চাকমা	"		✓		সাবিতা চাকমা
63	সুন্দর বান্য চাকমা	"		✓		সুন্দর বান্য চাকমা
68	সাবিতা চাকমা	"		✓		সাবিতা চাকমা
62	কান্দিয়া চাকমা	"		✓		কান্দিয়া
64	সাবিতা চাকমা	"		✓		সাবিতা চাকমা
69	সমিতা চাকমা	"		✓		সমিতা চাকমা
68	কল্যাণ চাকমা	"		✓		কল্যাণ চাকমা
69	সমজিত চাকমা	"		✓		সমজিত চাকমা
80	সমজিত চাকমা	"		✓		সমজিত চাকমা
82	বিনয় চাকমা	"		✓		বিনয় চাকমা
82	তুঙ্গী চাকমা	"		✓		তুঙ্গী চাকমা
86	সাবিতা চাকমা	"		✓		সাবিতা চাকমা
88	তুঙ্গী চাকমা	"		✓		তুঙ্গী চাকমা
89	সাবিতা কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			সাবিতা কুমার
89	সাবিতা চাকমা	"		✓		সাবিতা
89	সাবিতা চাকমা	"		✓		সাবিতা চাকমা
89	কল্যাণ চাকমা	"		✓		কল্যাণ চাকমা
89	সাবিতা চাকমা	"	✓			সাবিতা চাকমা

M-33
F-17
T-50

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Leva Para

Venue: Moni Dhar Chakma House Date: 17.11.2021

Name of Union: Chagora Name of Upazila: Kaarkhali

Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	বুড় চাকমা	Chakma	✓		০১৫৪০৪৩৩৬১	বুড়
২	বিদ্যা চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৫৭৫৭৫১০৪৬	
৩	আফি চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৪৪১৭৬৭০৬	
৪	লিভিচা চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৫৪৫৭৬৩৩৭	
৫	সুনন্দা চাকমা	✓		✓		
৬	ইজি চাকমা	✓		✓		ইজি চাকমা
৭	মুন্সী চাকমা	✓		✓		
৮	সুনু চাকমা	✓		✓		
৯	মুন্সি চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৫৪৫৭৬৩১৭	মুন্সি চাকমা
১০	লিভি চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৬১০৭৬৬১৪৬	লিভি
১১	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓		✓		
১২	বিদ্যা চাকমা	✓		✓		
১৩	নালুদি চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৫৭১২৭৩৭২৬	
১৪	বিদ্যা চাকমা	✓		✓		
১৫	লিভি চাকমা	✓		✓		লিভি
১৬	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓		✓		
১৭	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓		✓		সুন্দা
১৮	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓		✓		
১৯	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓	✓			সুন্দা
২০	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৫৫২৫০৩৪৭৭	সুন্দা
২১	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৫৪৫৭৬৪৭৭	সুন্দা
২২	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪২০৩৫০৭০৩	সুন্দা
২৩	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৬০৪৪৭৭২১	সুন্দা
২৪	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৫৪৫৭৬৪৫৫	সুন্দা
২৫	সুন্দা চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৫৪৫৭৬৪৭৭	সুন্দা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Lera Para
Venue: Moni Dhar Chakma House Date: 17.11.2021
Name of Union: Chakra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
24	জগদীশ চাকমা	chakma	✓			
25	মুখার্জী চাকমা	h	✓		01554912214	
26	নিমল চাকমা	h	✓			
27	বাণীন্দ্র চাকমা	h	✓		01895112485	গণেশ চাকমা
60	জগদীশ বিজয়চাকমা	h	✓		01633034615	জগদীশ
61	জগদীশ বিজয়চাকমা	h	✓		0165374547	জগদীশ
62	জগদীশ কুমারচাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ কুমারচাকমা
63	জগদীশ মল্লিক চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
64	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			উজ্জ্বল বিজয়চাকমা
65	জগদীশ বিজয়চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ চাকমা
66	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
67	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
68	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
69	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
70	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
71	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
72	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
73	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
74	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
75	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
76	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
77	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
78	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
79	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
80	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
81	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
82	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
83	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
84	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
85	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
86	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
87	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
88	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
89	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ
90	জগদীশ চাকমা	h	✓			জগদীশ

M-47
F-38
T-35

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Leva Para
 Venue: Moni Dhar Chakma House Date: 18.11.2021
 Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	বিক্রম চাকমা	চাকমা	✓	✗	০৩২৬৯২৬৪১০	Riko
২	অনিবার চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬২৯৬২৫৭৩	Moni
৩	ব্রজমণি চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬২০৬৫৬০৩৬	Moni
৪	ব্রজ কুমার	"	✓			
৫	দেবদাস মনি চাকমা	"	✓			
৬	রাজ কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			
৭	রাজা মনি চাকমা	"	✓			
৮	মদন কুমার চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬৭৫৫৩৩২৩৪	মদন চাকমা
৯	জুলাই মনি চাকমা	"	✓			
১০	নিহার বিষ্ণু চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬৬৪০৩৬৪২	নিহার
১১	কল্যাণি জাহান চাকমা	"	✓			
১২	ব্রজমণি মনি চাকমা	"	✓			
১৩	অমিত বিষ্ণু চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬৭৫৪৫২০২৬	মদন বিষ্ণু
১৪	কিরন মনি চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬২৬৪৫৯৫২	কিরন
১৫	জাহান মনি চাকমা	"	✓			
১৬	চিরন মনি চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬৫৫৬০৪৬৪	চিরন
১৭	কল্যাণ চাকমা	"	✓			
১৮	দিল্লি চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬০৬৯৬৬০৭৪	দিল্লি
১৯	মদন চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬৭৫৩৬০৫৯	মদন
২০	জুলাই মনি চাকমা	"	✓			
২১	ব্রজ চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬৪২৫৬৫২৯	ব্রজ চাকমা
২২	রাজ কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			
২৩	মোহন মনি চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬২০৭৪২৬৫০	মোহন
২৪	মাহাদি জাহান চাকমা	"	✓		০৩৬৭৫৬৫৯৫৬	মাহাদি
২৫	মুন্সি চাকমা	"	✓			

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalundipar
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Lera Para
Venue: Moni Dhar Chakma House Date: 18.11.2021
Name of Union: Chhagna Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
২৬	ড্রুম বিজ্ঞান চাকমা	চাকমা	✓			ড্রুম বিজ্ঞান চাকমা
২৭	জ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓			জ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান চাকমা
২৮	জ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓			জ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান চাকমা
২৯	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬২২৬২২৬৬	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩০	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮৭৭৬৬৬৬	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩১	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩২	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓			জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩৩	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩৪	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩৫	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩৬	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩৭	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩৮	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৩৯	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪০	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪১	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪২	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪৩	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪৪	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪৫	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪৬	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪৭	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪৮	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৪৯	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা
৫০	জ্ঞান চাকমা	১১	✓		০২৬৮০০০০০০	জ্ঞান চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Levo Para
Venue: Moni Dhar Chakma House Date: 18.11.2021
Name of Union: Chakra Name of Upazila: Kachhakhal
Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
৫০	ইন্দ্র কানি চাকমা	চাকমা		✓		জিবিজ
৫১	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓	০১৫৫৪৬৫০০০০	
৫২	মিরিতি রতন চাকমা	"		✓		
৫৩	নাজা সুদি চাকমা	"		✓	০১৫৭২২৭৫০২৫	
৫৪	মিনু বসন্ত চাকমা	"		✓		
৫৫	দেবিকা চাকমা	"		✓		
৫৬	জোহিরা চাকমা	"		✓	০১৬২০৬৬৫২০০	মৌরিকা চাকমা
৫৭	জোহিরা চাকমা	"		✓	০১৬২০৬৬৫২০০	জিবিজ চাকমা
৫৮	জোহিরা চাকমা	"		✓	০১৬২০৬৬৫২০০	মিনু চাকমা
৫৯	জোহিরা চাকমা	"		✓		জিবিজ চাকমা
৬০	জোহিরা চাকমা	"		✓		
৬১	ইন্দ্র কানি চাকমা	"		✓		মিনু চাকমা
৬২	বিদ্যা কানি চাকমা	"		✓		মিনু চাকমা
৬৩	নাজা কানি চাকমা	"		✓		
৬৪	মিনু চাকমা	"		✓		মিনু চাকমা
৬৫	করমিলা চাকমা	"		✓		মিনু চাকমা
৬৬	নাজি চাকমা	"		✓		মিনু চাকমা
৬৭	নাজি চাকমা	"		✓	০১৬৩৩০৩৪৬১৫	জিবিজ
৬৮	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓	০১৬৩৩০৩৪৬১৫	জিবিজ চাকমা
৬৯	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓	০১৬৩৩০৩৪৬১৫	জিবিজ চাকমা
৭০	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓	০১৬৩৩০৩৪৬১৫	জিবিজ চাকমা
৭১	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓		
৭২	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓		
৭৩	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓		
৭৪	জিবিজ চাকমা	"		✓		
৭৫	জিবিজ চাকমা	"	✓		০১৫০৪৩৭৩৬১	জিবিজ

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Badalchari Para
Venue: Samin Karli Chakma House Date: 18.11.2021
Name of Union: Ghagora Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
০১	মিসবর চাকমা	Chakma	L		০১৪৫৭২১০০	মিসবর
০২	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L		০১৪৫৭২১০০	মিসবর
০৩	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
০৪	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L		০১৪০৭৫৮১৬০	মিসবর
০৫	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
০৬	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
০৭	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
০৮	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
০৯	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১০	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১১	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L		০১৪২০৩৫৬১১৫	মিসবর
১২	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L		০১৫৫৭০১১৫২	মিসবর
১৩	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১৪	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১৫	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১৬	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১৭	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১৮	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
১৯	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২০	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২১	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২২	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২৩	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২৪	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২৫	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২৬	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২৭	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২৮	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
২৯	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর
৩০	মিসবর চাকমা	"	L			মিসবর

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Badalchari Para
Venue: Samin Kanti Chakma House Date: 18.11.2021
Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kaukhali
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১৫	মুহম্মদ হুসৈন চাকমা	Chakma	L			মুহম্মদ হুসৈন
১৬	নিরঞ্জন চাকমা	L	L			নিরঞ্জন
১৮	কাজিম হুসৈন চাকমা	L	L			কাজিম হুসৈন
১৯	বাবু হুসৈন চাকমা	L	L			
২০	অমল বিহারী চাকমা	L	L			অমল বিহারী চাকমা
২১	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L		০১৮৩১৪৪৬৬৪	মুহম্মদ
২২	সিদ্দিক চাকমা	L	L			সিদ্দিক চাকমা
২৬	বীরেন্দ্র চাকমা	L	L		০১৫৭২৩৪০০৫৬	বীরেন্দ্র
২৭	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			মুহম্মদ চাকমা
২৮	মুহম্মদ হুসৈন চাকমা	L	L	L		মুহম্মদ হুসৈন চাকমা
২৯	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			
৩০	মুহম্মদ হুসৈন চাকমা	L	L			
৩১	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			
৩২	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L		০১৫৭৫৫৫০৩০৪	মুহম্মদ
৩৩	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			
৩৪	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			মুহম্মদ চাকমা
৩৫	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			মুহম্মদ
৩৬	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			
৩৭	মুহম্মদ হুসৈন চাকমা	L	L			মুহম্মদ হুসৈন
৩৮	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			মুহম্মদ
৩৯	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L			মুহম্মদ
৪০	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L	L		মুহম্মদ চাকমা
৪১	মুহম্মদ চাকমা	L	L	L		মুহম্মদ চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Badalchari' Para
Venue: Samer Kanti Chakma House Date: 18.11.2021
Name of Union: Ghagore Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
৬২	নিহারিকা চাকমা	chakma		✓		নিহারিকা
৬৩	সুবর্ণা চাকমা	u		✓		সুবর্ণা
৬৪	রুনা চাকমা	u		✓		রুনা
৬৫	মীনা চাকমা	u		✓		মীনা
৬৬	তুনা চাকমা	u		✓		তুনা
৬৭	জলন্তা চাকমা	u		✓		জলন্তা
৬৮	মালিনা চাকমা	u		✓		মালিনা
৬৯	সুবর্ণা চাকমা	u		✓		সুবর্ণা
৭০	নয়না চাকমা	u		✓		নয়না
৭১	হুনা চাকমা	u		✓		হুনা
৭২	মুন মাল চাকমা	u	✓			মুন মাল
৭৩	মজনা চাকমা	u		✓		মজনা
৭৪	মুখা চাকমা	u		✓		মুখা
৭৫	রুনা চাকমা	u		✓		রুনা

m-44
F-26
T-66

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Badalchari Para

Venue: Samir Kanti Chakma House Date: 19.11.2021

Name of Union: Chakra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	মুন মুন চাকমা	Chakma	✓		01534392269	মুন মুন চাকমা
২	কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			কুমার চাকমা
৬	নিরঞ্জন চাকমা	"	✓			নিরঞ্জন চাকমা
৪	কুমার সুনী চাকমা	"		✓		কুমার সুনী চাকমা
৫	মুন মুন চাকমা	"	✓		01831484661	মুন মুন চাকমা
৬	চন্দ্র মল্লিক চাকমা	"		✓		চন্দ্র মল্লিক চাকমা
৭	অরুণ চাকমা	"	✓		01820356215	অরুণ চাকমা
৮	সাবিত্রী মুন চাকমা	"	✓			সাবিত্রী মুন চাকমা
৯	মুন মুন চাকমা	"		✓		মুন মুন চাকমা
১০	স্বদেশ বিকাশ চাকমা	"	✓			স্বদেশ বিকাশ চাকমা
১১	কালী বিন চাকমা	"	✓			কালী বিন চাকমা
১২	সাবিত্রী চাকমা	"	✓			সাবিত্রী চাকমা
১৩	বিনয় বিকাশ চাকমা	"	✓			বিনয় বিকাশ চাকমা
১৪	সাবিত্রী বিকাশ চাকমা	"	✓			সাবিত্রী বিকাশ চাকমা
১৫	মুন মুন চাকমা	"	✓		01581927990	মুন মুন চাকমা
১৬	কুমার বান চাকমা	"	✓		01575450308	কুমার বান চাকমা
১৭	ইন্দ্রজানী চাকমা	"		✓		ইন্দ্রজানী চাকমা
১৮	ইন্দ্রজানী চাকমা	"		✓		ইন্দ্রজানী চাকমা
১৯	মুন মুন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন মুন চাকমা
২০	মুন মুন	"	✓			মুন মুন
২১	কুমার	"	✓			কুমার
২২	মুন মুন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন মুন চাকমা
২৩	বিন মুন চাকমা	"	✓			বিন মুন চাকমা
২৪	বিন মুন চাকমা	"	✓			বিন মুন চাকমা
২৫	বিন মুন চাকমা	"	✓			বিন মুন চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Bangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Badalchari Para
Venue: Samir Kanti Chakma House Date: 19.11.2021
Name of Union: Chagura Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Problem Identification and Project solution meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
২৮	মুন্না চাকমা	Chakma	✓			মুন্না চাকমা
২৯	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না চাকমা
৩০	মুন্না চাকমা	"		✓	০১৫৪৫৭৬৩৭৩	মুন্না চাকমা
৩১	নিখিল চাকমা	"	✓		০১৫৬৬৭০১১৫৯	৭/১২
৩২	নিখিল চাকমা	"	✓			নিখিল চাকমা
৩৩	প্রতিম চাকমা	"	✓			প্রতিম চাকমা
৩৪	মুন্না চাকমা	"	✓		০১৬৭৩১৭৫২২০	মুন্না চাকমা
৩৫	মুন্না চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না চাকমা
৩৬	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৩৭	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৩৮	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৩৯	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪০	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪১	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪২	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪৩	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪৪	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪৫	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪৬	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪৭	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪৮	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৪৯	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা
৫০	মুন্না বন চাকমা	"	✓			মুন্না বন চাকমা

M-24
F-1
T-33

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kaundipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Bakchari Para
 Venue: Bakchari Para Buddha behar Date: 19.11.2021
 Name of Union: Chhagera Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	সম্মান চাকমা	Chakma	✓			সম্মান চাকমা
২	চিকনবর চাকমা	✓	✓			চিকনবর চাকমা
৩	সুব্রত কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			সুব্রত কুমার চাকমা
৪	সুজয় কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজয় কুমার চাকমা
৫	লক্ষী মঙ্গল চাকমা	✓	✓			লক্ষী মঙ্গল চাকমা
৬	চরুজনি কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			চরুজনি কুমার চাকমা
৭	মল্লিক চাকমা	✓	✓			মল্লিক চাকমা
৮	সুজয় চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজয় চাকমা
৯	সুজয় মঙ্গল চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজয় মঙ্গল চাকমা
১০	জুয়েল চাকমা	✓	✓			জুয়েল চাকমা
১১	জুয়েল চাকমা	✓	✓			জুয়েল চাকমা
১২	জোবাবানি চাকমা	✓		✓		জোবাবানি চাকমা
১৩	নাকুবি চাকমা	✓		✓		নাকুবি চাকমা
১৪	মানিক চাকমা	✓		✓		মানিক চাকমা
১৫	কানাকি চাকমা	✓		✓		কানাকি চাকমা
১৬	হেমন্ত চাকমা	✓		✓		হেমন্ত চাকমা
১৭	জয়মঙ্গল চাকমা	✓	✓			জয়মঙ্গল চাকমা
১৮	জয়মঙ্গল চাকমা	✓	✓			জয়মঙ্গল চাকমা
১৯	জয়মঙ্গল চাকমা	✓	✓			জয়মঙ্গল চাকমা
২০	বিজয় কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			বিজয় কুমার চাকমা
২১	বিনয় চাকমা	✓	✓			বিনয় চাকমা
২২	কেনাকা চাকমা	✓		✓		কেনাকা চাকমা
২৩	বিপনী চাকমা	✓		✓		বিপনী চাকমা
২৪	কুমারী চাকমা	✓		✓		কুমারী চাকমা
২৫	জোনাকী চাকমা	✓		✓		জোনাকী চাকমা

M 23
F-
T-32

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Bakchari Para

Venue: Bakchari Para Bh. Buddhabetar Date: 20.11.2021

Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kaukhali

Subject: Problem Identification and Project solution meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	চিকরম চাকমা	Chakma	✓			চিকরম চাকমা
২	লক্ষীম চাকমা	✓	✓			
৬	সুজকুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			
৪	মথল চাকমা	✓	✓			মথল
৫	অরসুনিকুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			অরসুন
৬	সুবন্দ কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			
৭	সুব্রত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুব্রত চাকমা
৮	সুব্রত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুব্রত চাকমা
৯	মনুজ চাকমা	✓	✓			মনুজ চাকমা
১০	জুয়েল চাকমা	✓	✓			জুয়েল চাকমা
১১	কানাবি চাকমা	✓		✓		কানাবি
১২	মালুনা চাকমা	✓		✓		মালুনা চাকমা
১৬	নাকবি চাকমা	✓		✓		
১৪	হেমাবানি চাকমা	✓		✓		হেমাবানি চাকমা
১৫	মোহাবানি চাকমা	✓		✓		মোহাবানি চাকমা
১৬	করম চাকমা	✓	✓			করম চাকমা
১৭	জুম্মানি চাকমা	✓	✓			জুম্মানি চাকমা
১৮	রহিম চাকমা	✓	✓			রহিম চাকমা
১৯	মোমজি চাকমা	✓		✓		মোমজি চাকমা
২০	বিজয়ী চাকমা	✓		✓		বিজয়ী চাকমা
২১	রুম্মী চাকমা	✓		✓		রুম্মী চাকমা
২২	আব্দুল চাকমা	✓		✓		আব্দুল চাকমা
২৬	বাবা চাকমা	✓	✓			বাবা চাকমা
২৪	সিদ্দিক চাকমা	✓	✓			সিদ্দিক চাকমা
২৫	কাজী চাকমা	✓	✓			কাজী চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Water-Security Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalmukh
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC:

Bakchari Park

Venue

Bakchari Pare Buddha char

Date: 20.11.2021

Name of Union:

Ghagra

Name of Upazila:

Kacukhali

Subject

Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
২৬	জামর সোম্বাচাকম	chakma	✓			
২৭	ধন্যকোণাচাকম	"	✓			ধন্যকোণা
২৮	স্বপ্নানন্দচাকম	"	✓			স্বপ্নানন্দ
২৯	নরেন্দ্রচাকম	"	✓			নরেন্দ্র
৩০	জিৎসেনাচাকম	"	✓			জিৎসেনা
৩১	বিষ্ণুচাকম	"	✓			বিষ্ণু
৩২	সোম্বাচাকম	"	✓			সোম্বা

M-20
F-
T-29

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Naya Para
 Venue: Priya Kanti Chakma Date: 20.11.2021
 Name of Union: Chakra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১১	মুখা মনি চাকমা	Chakma	✓			
২১	তান বিজয়া চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৪৪৬৩২১৯	
৩১	জামা কান চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪২৬৫৭৭৭৭২	জামা কান
৪১	মিলন কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪২৭৬৭২৪৭	মিলন
৫১	মোহন মনি চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৫৪৬৩৩৪২	মোহন মনি চাকমা
৬১	মালিন্দা মনি চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪২৬৪৫৫৪১৬	মালিন্দা মনি চাকমা
৭১	কান্ত বিজয়া চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৫৭২২৭৬২	কান্ত বিজয়া
৮১	রতনজি চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৫৭২২৭৬২	রতনজি
৯১	মালিন্দা মনি চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৫৭২২৭৬২	মালিন্দা মনি চাকমা
১০১	অরুণ চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৫৭২২৭৬২	অরুণ
১১১	মল্লিক চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪৫৭২২৭৬২	মল্লিক চাকমা
১২১	লীনা মনি চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৪৫৭২২৭৬২	লীনা মনি চাকমা
১৩১	মালিন্দা চাকমা	✓		✓		মালিন্দা চাকমা
১৪১	মল্লিক মনি চাকমা	✓		✓		মল্লিক মনি চাকমা
১৫১	জিৎ মল্লিক চাকমা	✓		✓		জিৎ মল্লিক
১৬১	মুখা মনি চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৬৭৫৭৩৬৭৬৫	মুখা মনি চাকমা
১৭১	জিৎ চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৫৩৪২৩২৭২২	জিৎ
১৮১	বিজয়া চাকমা	✓	✓			বিজয়া
১৯১	বিজয়া বিজয়া চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪২৪৭৭৭৭৭৭	বিজয়া চাকমা
২০১	মুখা মনি চাকমা	✓		✓		মুখা মনি চাকমা
২১১	অজিত চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৫১৪৩৩৭৭০২	অজিত
২২১	মল্লিক মনি চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪২০৩৫০২০৬	মল্লিক মনি চাকমা
২৩১	কোচপুতি চাকমা	✓		✓		কোচপুতি
২৪১	কালিকা চাকমা	✓		✓	০১৪১৪৭০১১৪৬	কালিকা
২৫১	অজিত চাকমা	✓		✓		অজিত চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindpur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Rajkhali Para
Venue: Rajkhali Para Buddhabchar Date: 21.11.2021
Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১.	এনাম চাকমা	chakma	✓		01518384556	এনাম চাকমা
২.	সমুদ্র চাকমা	"	✓		01631196101	সমুদ্র চাকমা
৩.	জীৱন চাকমা	"	✓		01557643745	জীৱন চাকমা
৪.	বিনয়ন চাকমা	"	✓		01828907523	বিনয়ন চাকমা
৫.	মাহিঙ্গ চাকমা	"	✓		01832293110	মাহিঙ্গ চাকমা
৬.	সুমতি চাকমা	"	✓		01862044940	সুমতি চাকমা
৭.	রফিক চাকমা	"	2			রফিক চাকমা
৮.	সুজিত চাকমা	"	2			সুজিত চাকমা
৯.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
১০.	মহিঙ্গ মলি চাকমা	"	2			মহিঙ্গ মলি চাকমা
১১.	সমুদ্র মলি চাকমা	"	2			সমুদ্র মলি চাকমা
১২.	লক্ষ্মী চাকমা	"	2			লক্ষ্মী চাকমা
১৩.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
১৪.	সুজিত চাকমা	"	2			সুজিত চাকমা
১৫.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
১৬.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
১৭.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
১৮.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
১৯.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২০.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২১.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২২.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২৩.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২৪.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২৫.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২৬.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২৭.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২৮.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
২৯.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা
৩০.	সুজন চাকমা	"	2			সুজন চাকমা

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindpur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Rajkhal Para
Venue: Rajkhal Para Buddhabchar Date: 21.11.2021
Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhal
Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১.	এনাম চাকমা	chakma	✓		01518384556	এনাম চাকমা
২.	সমুদ্র চাকমা	"	✓		01631196101	সমুদ্র চাকমা
৩.	জীৱন চাকমা	"	✓		01557643745	জীৱন চাকমা
৪.	বৈদ্যনাথ চাকমা	"	✓		01828907523	বৈদ্যনাথ চাকমা
৫.	সাহিত্য চাকমা	"	✓		01832293110	সাহিত্য চাকমা
৬.	সুস্মিতা চাকমা	"	✓		01862044940	সুস্মিতা চাকমা
৭.	রফিক চাকমা	"	2			রফিক চাকমা
৮.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
৯.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১০.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১১.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১২.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১৩.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১৪.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১৫.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১৬.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১৭.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১৮.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
১৯.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২০.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২১.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২২.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২৩.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২৪.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২৫.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২৬.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২৭.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২৮.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
২৯.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা
৩০.	সুজাতা চাকমা	"	2			সুজাতা চাকমা

m-19
F-15
T-24

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Rajkhal' Para
 Venue: Rajkhal' Para Buddha behar Date: 22.11.2021
 Name of Union: Ghagora Name of Upazila: Kawkhal'
 Subject: Problem Identification and Project solution meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
01	জীবন চাকমা	chakma	✓		01832291110	জীবন চাকমা
02	বসন্ত চাকমা	h	✓		01631196101	বসন্ত চাকমা
03	এর্দন চাকমা	h	✓		01518389556	এর্দন চাকমা
04	বিপ্লব চাকমা	h	✓		01559645072	বিপ্লব চাকমা
05	সমান্তর চাকমা	h	✓		01557643895	সমান্তর চাকমা
06	কিয়ান চাকমা	h	✓		01869922921	কিয়ান চাকমা
07	মুজ লম্বু চাকমা	h	✓		01838138731	মুজ লম্বু চাকমা
08	বিপ্লব চাকমা	h	✓		01641295903	বিপ্লব চাকমা
09	রিডেন চাকমা	h	✓		01644016317	রিডেন চাকমা
10	বিনময় চাকমা	h	✓			বিনময় চাকমা
11	পাথর মনি চাকমা	h	✓			পাথর মনি চাকমা
12	জুবিন চাকমা	h	✓			জুবিন চাকমা
13	সুনীল চাকমা	h	✓			সুনীল চাকমা
14	মির্জা চাকমা	h	✓			মির্জা চাকমা
15	মোহন চাকমা	h	✓			মোহন চাকমা
16	পদ্ম মোহন চাকমা	h	✓			পদ্ম মোহন চাকমা
17	জিৎ চাকমা	h	✓			জিৎ চাকমা
18	চিকন চাকমা	h	✓			চিকন চাকমা
19	কিরি মনি চাকমা	h	✓			কিরি মনি চাকমা
20	সোমণী চাকমা	h		✓		সোমণী চাকমা
21	অনিকা চাকমা	h		✓		অনিকা চাকমা
22	আবাস চাকমা	h		✓		আবাস চাকমা
23	মিনু চাকমা	h		✓		মিনু চাকমা
24	বিশ্বমানা চাকমা	h		✓		বিশ্বমানা চাকমা
25	সুপনা চাকমা	h		✓		সুপনা চাকমা

Attendance Sheet
Name of PDC: Raj Khali PDC

Venue: Ratkhali Para Buddha bchar Date: 22.11.2021

Name of Union: Ghagga Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
২৬	মাহাবানী চাকমা	chakma		✓		
২৭	মিমবানী চাকমা	"		✓		
২৮	সুমনা চাকমা	"		✓		সুমনা চাকমা
২৯	নুটিজেনা চাকমা	"		✓		নুটিজেনা চাকমা
৩০	মৈত্র চাকমা	"		✓		
৩১	সুমিত্রা চাকমা	"		✓		সুমিত্রা চাকমা
৩২	কালানোনা চাকমা	"		✓		কালানোনা চাকমা
৩৩	অমলিকা চাকমা	"		✓		অমলিকা চাকমা
৩৪	কোয়েল চাকমা	"		✓		কোয়েল চাকমা

M-17
F-16
T-33

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Ghagra Chelachara Para
 Venue: Chelachara Para Buddhabechar. Date: 22.11.2021
 Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Village mapping and Para Profiling meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	জাতিলাল চাকমা	Chakma	✓		01575445643	জাতিলাল
২	সাজি বিন চাকমা	✓	✓			জাতিলাল
৬	জাহ্নবী কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			জাহ্নবী কুমার
৪	সাজি বিন চাকমা	✓	✓			সাজি বিন
৫	সাজি বিন চাকমা	✓	✓			সাজি বিন
৬	জিহ্না দাসী চাকমা	✓	✓			জিহ্না দাসী
৭	জাহ্নবী কুমার	✓	✓		01810263006	জাহ্নবী কুমার
৮	জাহ্নবী কুমার	✓	✓			জাহ্নবী কুমার
৯	মোনা কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			মোনা কুমার চাকমা
১০	কালাবি চাকমা	✓		✓		
১১	সাজি কুমার চাকমা	✓		✓		
১২	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
১৬	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
১৪	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
১৫	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
১৬	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
১৭	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
১৮	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
১৯	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
২০	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
২১	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
২২	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
২৩	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓		✓		জাহ্নবী
২৪	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓	✓		01840327302	জাহ্নবী
২৫	জাহ্নবী চাকমা	✓	✓			জাহ্নবী

Name of PDC: Chhagra Chelachara Para
 Venue: Chelachara Para Buddha bazar. Date: 22.11.2021
 Name of Union: Chhagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Village mapping and Pore Profiling meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
26	চিকন বিন রাসমা	chakma	✓			চিকন বিন রাসমা
29	নিজি জিনি রাসমা	✓	✓			নিজি জিনি
28	বিক্রম রাসমা	✓	✓		01818704675	বিক্রম রাসমা
27	জয়ন্তী জিনি রাসমা	✓	✓			জয়ন্তী জিনি
৩০	সান্ত্বনা মল্লিকা রাসমা	✓		✓		সান্ত্বনা মল্লিকা
৩১	আশা মল্লিকা	✓		✓		আশা মল্লিকা
৩২	পূর্ণা বিক্রম রাসমা	✓	✓		01585472779	পূর্ণা বিক্রম
৩৩	নিজি বিন রাসমা	✓	✓		01533109780	নিজি বিন

11-27
F-18
145

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Ghagra Chelachara Para
 Venue: Chelachara Para Buddha bazar Date: 23.11.2021
 Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Problem Identification and Project solution meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	বাশি বন চাকমা	chakma	✓		০২০৮০৮৬৬৮	Badi
২	মিশি বন চাকমা	"	✓		০১৮৮২১০৭২৮৬	Sam
৬	মতিলাল চাকমা	"	✓		০২৭০৪৪০৮৪৬	Sam
৪	পূর্ণ বিজয়া চাকমা	"	✓		০২৬৬৪৭২৭৭২	
৫	মুখি জেন চাকমা	"	✓		০২৭০৪৭৮৪২৬	মুখি জেন
৬	জুবৈশা চাকমা	"	✓		০২৬২০২৮৬০০৬	জুবৈশা চাকমা
৭	বিজয় চাকমা	"	✓		০২৬৬৭০৪৮৭০	বিজয় চাকমা
৮	জিমদুর্গা চাকমা	"	✓		০১৫৪৫৪২২২৪৪	জিমদুর্গা
৯	সুনাতিম চাকমা	"	✓		০২৬০৬২৭০০২	সুনাতি
১০	মানব চাকমা	"	✓		০২৬৬৪৭২৮৮৫	মানব
১১	মোনা বর্জেন চাকমা	"	✓		০২৭০২২৩৩৭০	মোনা বর্জেন চাকমা
১২	কালি বন চাকমা	"	✓		০২৬৬০৬৬০৬০৬	কালি বন চাকমা
১৩	জোদোমনি চাকমা	"	✓		০১৬২৭৭০২২৬	জোদোমনি চাকমা
১৪	ব্রজম চাকমা	"	✓		০২৬৬৪৭২৭৮০	ব্রজম চাকমা
১৫	বাবু বন চাকমা	"	✓		০১২৫৭৫১৭৭৪	বাবু বন
১৬	মুখি চাকমা	"	✓			মুখি চাকমা
১৭	জোদোমনি চাকমা	"	✓		০১৫৭৫৭২২৭৬৭	জোদোমনি
১৮	মুখো চাকমা	"		✓		মুখো
১৯	বাশিমালা চাকমা	"		✓		বাশিমালা
২০	জুবৈশা চাকমা	"		✓		জুবৈশা চাকমা
২১	লক্ষী কুমার চাকমা	"	✓			লক্ষী কুমার
২২	বিনা বান চাকমা	"	✓			বিনা বান
২৬	বিসম চাকমা	"	✓		০১২২২৪৪২০	বিসম চাকমা
২৭	জয় মনি চাকমা	"	✓			জয় মনি
২৮	মদন মনি চাকমা	"	✓			মদন মনি

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Chhagra Chelachara Para
Venue: Chelachara Para Buddhachara Date: 23.11.2021
Name of Union: Chhagra Name of Upazila: Kaarkhali
Subject: Problem Identification and Project selection meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
২৬	চিকন বন চাকমা	Chakma	✓			চিকন বন চাকমা
২৭	বুধ (সন) চাকমা	✓	✓			বুধ (সন) চাকমা
২৮	মনিরুজ চাকমা	✓	✓		০১৪২০৩৬২১৫৫	মনিরুজ চাকমা
২৯	খানসান চাকমা	✓	✓		০২৬৬৬৬৭৪৭৬	খানসান চাকমা
৬০	বুদ্ধ কুমার চাকমা	✓	✓			বুদ্ধ কুমার চাকমা
৬১	মনিরুজ চাকমা	✓		✓		মনিরুজ চাকমা
৬২	দেবদাসী	✓		✓		দেবদাসী
৬৩	মুন্না (দেবী)	✓		✓		মুন্না (দেবী)
৬৪	অক্ষয় বসু	✓		✓		অক্ষয় বসু
৬৫	কুমারী	✓		✓		কুমারী
৬৬	নিপা	✓		✓		নিপা চাকমা
৬৭	দক্ষিণ	✓		✓		দক্ষিণ
৬৮	আব্বী নতুন	✓		✓		আব্বী
৬৯	মুন্না	✓		✓		মুন্না
৮০	আনিজা	✓		✓		আনিজা
৮১	আলম (আলম)	✓		✓		
৮২	কামারী	✓		✓		
৮৩	চিকন (দেবী)	✓		✓		
৮৪	অক্ষয় বসু	✓		✓		অক্ষয় বসু
৮৫	আলম	✓		✓		

Appendix 8. Attendance sheets of Consultations for Kojichara Village Access Road

M-26
F-12
T-38

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Kajoychara Para VAR CDC Date: 05.10.2021

Venue: Dhanabon Chakma house Date: 02-10-2022

Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Subject: Social mapping and Para Profiling meeting.

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	ডায়ত চন্দ্র চাকমা		✓		০১৫২৫৪০৩৩০	
২	বাপন	"	✓		০১৫২৫৪৫৬২৫	
৬	আনন্দ সানি	"	✓		০১৫২৫৪৬৮২৩	
৪	বিনু বিকাশ	"	✓		০১৫৩১৩৬০৫৫	
৫	ধন বান	"	✓		০১৫৩৪৪৫১৩৮০	
৬	শোভন	"	✓		০১৫৪৫৫১০৩৭০	
৭	বালেন	"	✓			
৮	নরসিং	"	✓		০১৫২৪৪০৮২৭৫	
৯	মুজান	"	✓			
১০	মিরশনাম	"	✓			
১১	মুজান	"	✓			
১২	নতুন কুমার	"	✓			
১৩	মুজিত	"	✓			
১৪	মুজিত	"	✓			
১৫	কবিন চন্দ্র	"	✓		০১৫৩৪২৭২৫৫	
১৬	পুত্র (চ্যুতি)	"	✓		০১	
১৭	জীবন	"	✓			
১৮	জিজ্ঞান	"	✓			
১৯	বাম চন্দ্র	"	✓			
২০	মুজিত চন্দ্র	"	✓			
২১	আবিন বিকাশ	"	✓			
২২	কুমার পদ	"	✓			
২৩	কুমার বিকাশ	"	✓			
২৪	প্রদীপ চন্দ্র	"	✓			
২৫	অনুরিকা	"		✓		

Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Karoychari Para VAR CDC 05.10.2021

Venue: Dhanabam Chakma House Date: 06.10.2021

Name of Union: Ghagora Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Subject: Social mapping and Para Profiling meeting.

[illegible]

M-26

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kabildipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Karjoychari Para VAR CDC Date: 6.10.2021
 Venue: Dhanuban Chakma House Date: 6.10.2021
 Name of Union: Chhagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Problem Identification meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	প্রদীপ চাকমা	Chakma	✓		01585476829	প্রদীপ চাকমা
২	কাজিম চাকমা	"	✓			কাজিম চাকমা
৬	কাজিম চাকমা	"	✓			কাজিম চাকমা
৪	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓		০১৪৬০০৭৭৭৬৫	মহিন চাকমা
৫	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
৮	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
৯	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১০	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓		০১৪৬২৭৭৩৪২৩	মহিন চাকমা
১১	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১২	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১৩	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১৪	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১৫	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১৬	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১৭	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১৮	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
১৯	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২০	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২১	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২২	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২৩	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২৪	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২৫	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২৬	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২৭	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২৮	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
২৯	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা
৩০	মহিন চাকমা	"	✓			মহিন চাকমা

Attendance Sheet

Name of POC: S/
 Venue: Dharabam Chakma House Date: 6.10.2021

Name of Union: Ghagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Subject: Problem Identification meeting.

[illegible]

Attendance Sheet

[illegible]

m-27
F-13
T-40

TA Preparing the Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Project
Stadium area, North Kalindipur
Rangamati

Attendance Sheet

Name of PDC: Kagoychari Para VAR CDC
 Venue: Dhanaban Chakma House Date: 07.10.2021
 Name of Union: Ghagora Name of Upazila: Kawkhali
 Subject: Project selection and CDC formation meeting

Sl	Name	Ethnicity	Male	Female	Contact No.	Signature
১	ইন সাহা চাকমা	Chakma	✓		01837841986	ইন সাহা
২	চান্দালাই চাকমা	✓	✓		01585496823	চান্দালাই
৬	অপার চাকমা	✓	✓		01595445675	অপার
৪	জয়ন্ত চাকমা	✓	✓		01595450330	জয়ন্ত
৫	বিনয় চাকমা	✓	✓		01531996055	বিনয়
৮	নন্দী চাকমা	✓	✓			নন্দী
৭	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
৮	সিদ্ধান্ত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
৯	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১০	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১১	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১২	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১৬	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১৪	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১৫	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১৬	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১৭	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১৮	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
১৯	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২০	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২১	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২২	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২৩	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২৪	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২৫	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২৬	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২৭	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২৮	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা
২৯	সুজাত চাকমা	✓	✓			সুজাত চাকমা

Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet
Name of PDC: Kajoychuri Para VAR CDC

Venue: Dhanabam Chakma House Date: 07.10.2021

Name of Union: Chhagra Name of Upazila: Kawkhali

Name of Union: Unagria Name of Upazila: Rajshahi
Subject: Project selection and EDC formation meeting.

[illegible]

Appendix 9. Grievance Recording Form

GRIEVANCE RECORDING FORM

Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in Chattogram Hill Tracts Sector Project

SL	GRIEVANCE RECORDING FORM			
1.	Date of Grievance Reporting			
2.	Full Name of AP / Complainant			
3.	Gender of AP/ Complainant		Male Female	
4.	ID of AP (voters ID/passport number/driving license/any other ID)			
5.	Address of AP/ Complainant			
6.	Contact Information	Phone:	Email:	
7.	Mode of communicating grievance (<i>circle the number below</i>)			
8.	Oral	Oral (but not AP)	Written	Written (by other)
	1	2	3	4
9.	Mode of Contact (<i>circle the number below</i>)			
	Phone	Email	UP Chairman/ Mouza Headman/ UP Member/ Karbari/ Local Community Leader	Others (specify)
	1	2	3	4
10.	Type of Grievance (<i>circle as many reported</i>)			
Unaware of project component boundary		1	Safety of women	7
Parcel missed in measurement		2	Damage to crops due to construction	8
Parcel measurement error		3	Inappropriate restoration scheme livelihood	9

Disagreement over rates used for valuation	4	Loss of access	10
Mistakes in compensation agreement/ID reference	5	Others (Specify)	11
Delay in compensation payment	6		

11.	Description of Grievance:		
12.	Frequency of Grievance (<i>circle the number</i>):		
	• One time incident	1	
	• Happened more than once	2	
	• On-going	3	
13.	Expected resolution to stated grievance:		
14.	Signature/Thumb impression of AP/Complainant		Date:
15.	Name and Signature of the Official recording grievance		Date:
16.	Has AP been handed a copy of the grievance form	Yes	No
Status of Resolution			
17.	By GRC		Date:
Resolution details:			
Has AP/ Complainant been notified?		Yes	No
Is Grievance resolved/closed?		Yes	Not resolved. Referred to Provincial Administrator
If case is closed, then Signature of AP/ Complainant to show agreement		Date:	
Name and signature of the Official		Date:	
18	By Hill District Council		Date:
Resolution details:			

Has AP/ Complainant been notified?		Yes	No
Is Grievance resolved/closed		Yes	Not resolved. Referred to IPMU/WAF
If case is closed, then Signature of AP/ Complainant to show agreement		Date:	
Name and signature of the Official		Date:	
19.	BY Regional Council	Date:	
Resolution details:			
Has AP/ Complainant been notified?		Yes	No
Is Grievance resolved/closed?		Yes	Not resolved. Referred to Court
If case is closed, then Signature of AP/ Complainant to show agreement		Date:	
Name and signature of the Official		Date:	
20.	By Court	Date:	
Resolution details:			
Is Grievance resolved/closed?		Yes	No
Name and signature of the Official		Date:	
DECISION OF THE COURT IS FINAL			

অভিযোগ সংরক্ষণ ফর্ম

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম জলবায়ু স্থিতিস্থাপক জীবিকা উন্নয়ন ও জলাধার ব্যবস্থাপনা সেক্টর প্রকল্প

ক্রমিক	অভিযোগ সংরক্ষণ ফর্ম			
১.	অভিযোগ প্রতিবেদনের তারিখ			
২.	এপি /অভিযোগকারীর পুরো নাম			
৩.	এপি/অভিযোগকারীর লিঙ্গ		পুরুষ নারী	
৪.	এপি আইডি (ভোটার আইডি / পাসপোর্ট নম্বর / ড্রাইভিং লাইসেন্স / অন্য কোনও আইডি)			
৫.	এপি/অভিযোগকারীর ঠিকানা			
৬.	যোগাযোগের তথ্য	ফোন:	ইমেল:	
৭.	যোগাযোগের অভিযোগ করার পদ্ধতি (নীচের নম্বরটি বৃত্তাকার করুন)			
৮.	মৌখিক	মৌখিক (কিন্তু এপি নয়)	লেখা	লেখা (অন্যের দ্বারা)
	১	২	৩	৪
৯.	যোগাযোগের মোড (নীচের নম্বরটি বৃত্তাকার করুন)			
	ফোন	ইমেইল	ইউপি চেয়ারম্যান/মৌজা হেডম্যান/ইউপি সদস্য/কারবাড়ি/স্থানীয় কমিউনিটি লিডার	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট)
	১	২	৩	৪
১০.	অভিযোগের ধরণ (বৃত্ত হিসাবে অনেক রিপোর্ট করা হয়েছে)			
প্রকল্পের কম্পোনেন্ট সীমানা সম্পর্কে অবগত নয়		১	নারীর নিরাপত্তা	৭

পরিমাপে পার্সেল মিস হয়েছে	২	নির্মাণের কারণে ফসলের ক্ষতি	৮
পার্সেল পরিমাপ ত্রুটি	৩	অনুপযুক্ত জীবিকা পুনরুদ্ধার প্রকল্প	৯
মূল্যায়নের জন্য ব্যবহৃত হারের বিষয়ে মতানৈক্য	৩	অ্যাক্সেস হারানো	১০
ক্ষতিপূরণ চুক্তি/আইডি রেফারেন্সে ভুল	৫	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	১১
ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানে বিলম্ব	৬		

১১.	অভিযোগের বিবরণ:		
১২.	অভিযোগের ফ্রিকোয়েন্সি (সংখ্যাটি বৃত্তাকার করুন):		
	• একবারের ঘটনা		১
	• একাধিকবার ঘটেছে		২
	• চলমান		৩
১৩.	অভিযোগ বিবৃত করার প্রত্যাশিত সমাধান:		
১৪.	এপি/অভিযোগকারীর স্বাক্ষর/থাম্ব ইমপ্রেশন	তারিখ:	

১৫.	অফিসিয়াল রেকর্ডিং অভিযোগের নাম এবং স্বাক্ষর	তারিখ:	
১৬.	এপিকে কি অভিযোগ ফর্মের একটি অনুলিপি দেওয়া হয়েছে	হ্যাঁ	না
রেজোলিউশনের বিস্তারিত:			
১৭.	জিআরসি দ্বারা	তারিখ:	
রেজোলিউশনের বিস্তারিত:			

এপি/অভিযোগকারীকে কি জানানো হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ	না
অভিযোগ কি সমাধান/বন্ধ হয়ে গেছে?	হ্যাঁ	সমাধান হয়নি। প্রাদেশিক প্রশাসক
যদি কেস বন্ধ হয়ে যায়, তাহলে চুক্তি দেখানোর জন্য এপি/অভিযোগকারীর স্বাক্ষর	তারিখ:	
কর্মকর্তার নাম ও স্বাক্ষর	তারিখ:	

১৮	পার্বত্য জেলা পরিষদ	তারিখ:	
রেজোলিউশনের বিস্তারিত:			
এপি/অভিযোগকারীকে কি জানানো হয়েছে?		হ্যাঁ	না
অভিযোগ কি সমাধান করা হয়েছে/বন্ধ করা হয়েছে		হ্যাঁ	সমাধান হয়নি। উল্লেখিত IPMU/WAF
যদি কেস বন্ধ হয়ে যায়, তাহলে চুক্তি দেখানোর জন্য এপি/অভিযোগকারীর স্বাক্ষর		তারিখ:	
কর্মকর্তার নাম ও স্বাক্ষর		তারিখ:	
19.	আঞ্চলিক পরিষদ	তারিখ:	
রেজোলিউশনের বিস্তারিত:			
এপি/অভিযোগকারীকে কি জানানো হয়েছে?		হ্যাঁ	না
অভিযোগ কি সমাধান/বন্ধ হয়ে গেছে?		হ্যাঁ	সমাধান হয়নি।

			আদালতে রেফার করা হয়েছে
যদি কেস বন্ধ হয়ে যায়, তাহলে চুক্তি দেখানোর জন্য AP/অভিযোগকারীর স্বাক্ষর		তারিখ:	
কর্মকর্তার নাম ও স্বাক্ষর		তারিখ:	
২০.	আদালত দ্বারা	তারিখ:	
রেজোলিউশনের বিস্তারিত:			
অভিযোগ কি সমাধান/বন্ধ হয়ে গেছে?		হ্যাঁ	না
কর্মকর্তার নাম ও স্বাক্ষর		তারিখ:	
আদালতের সিদ্ধান্তই চূড়ান্ত			

Appendix 10. Outline for Semiannual Indigenous Peoples' Safeguards Monitoring Report

Cover page

Disclaimers

Currencies and units of measurement

Abbreviations

Glossary

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the project

1.2. ADB IP Safeguards and SEC Plan Framework

1.3. Purpose of the report

1.4. Scope of the report

1.5. Methodology

2. SEC in the CHT

3. Project description

4. Project organisation

4.1. Institutional and implementation arrangements

4.2. Organisation of social safeguards implementation, monitoring and reporting

4.3. Progress of the project

5. Monitoring of compliance with SEC Plan Framework requirements

5.1. Land acquisition – compensation for customary land

5.2. Support for small SECs

5.3. Participatory Village Mapping

5.4. Capacity Building on IP Safeguards and SEC issues

5.5. Grievance Redress

5.6. Compliance with respect to Loan Covenant

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Annexes

Appendix 11. Broad Community Support Documentation Template

Broad Community Support

I. Date and Venue

(Provide the date and location of the consultation meeting)

II. Participants

(Provide a summary of the attendees in paragraph form and attach the list of attendees. The minimum attendees should compose but not limited to the karbari or headmen, PDC, representative from IP women and youth, PISC's SEC National Expert, Implementing NGO, other relevant project staff, representative from the contractor, representative from CHT RC/MoCHTA or any government agency involved in the project)

III. Agenda

(Provide the agenda here. The minimum topics to be included are, but not limited to: broad community consent, project information, subproject details, disclosure of RF, RP, SECPF, and SECP, GRM, possible impacts to SEC, budget, implementation arrangement, monitoring, operation and maintenance, sensitization and information on costs that the community will need to cover for maintenance and instruction on how to achieve this, and any relevant topics)

IV. Discussion

(Provide in complete details the discussion per topic in the agenda)



Agenda	Discussion from Project team	Comments from SEC/Community	Remarks/Agreements
Broad Community Consent ¹			
Project Information			
Subproject Details			
Possible Impacts on Small Ethnic Communities (both positive and negative)			
Implementation Arrangement			
Budget/Resources Needed			

¹ Explain to the community that the purpose of the meeting is to ascertain, or otherwise, broad community consent and their rights in the process in alignment with the principles of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

Monitoring			
Operation and Maintenance			
Sensitization on payment and work required from community for maintenance			
GRM			
Resettlement Framework			
Resettlement Plan			
Small Ethnic Communities Planning Framework			
Small Ethnic Communities Plan			

V. Broad Community Support²

(Seek verbal consent from the karbaris or headmen and document the statement here)

VI. Memorandum of Understanding

(Discuss that an MOU will be drafted within 5 days to be signed by the karbaris or headmen and CHTRC based on the agreements reached and discussion during the BCS consultation)

VII. Attachment

A. Attendance

(Attach the signed and complete attendance sheet)

B. Photos

(Attach the photo documentation)

² The Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), particularly on Indigenous Peoples safeguard policy, requires ascertaining broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities as part of project preparation for all projects and investments (under any funding modality) that have activities that include the following: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.