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**Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh**

**Inclusive Services and Opportunities (ISO) for Host Communities and Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)/Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP)**

**Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)**

**Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)**

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)**

**Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)**

**Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)**

**(Project Code: P500727)**

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

Draft

**February 2024**

**Executive Summary**

The preparation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for Inclusive Services and Opportunities (ISO) for Host Communities and Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)/ Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP) started during inception stage of the project preparation and involved extensive consultations with a broad array of stakeholders. The feedback from these consultations shaped the overall approaches, methods and process of engagement with the stakeholders of this SEP. Continued consultations along with the other relevant engagement methods and tools will be utilized all through the project duration and feedback of the stakeholders will be incorporated in the project’s implementation strategy.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is prepared and will be followed throughout the project life cycle. The SEP will be considered a living document and will be revised as necessary if changing project context requires so with clearance from the World Bank (Bank). Both in person and virtual consultations were carried out to develop this SEP. The SEP identifies the “project affected parties”, “other interested parties” and the “vulnerable and disadvantaged groups” specific to Implementing Agencies, here Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) and Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME), of the project and includes the relevant provisions to engage all the stakeholders from the inception to the project to all through the project cycle, till completion and post operational phase. The purpose of this SEP is to identify the potential stakeholders, detail how stakeholders will be engaged throughout the course of the project and methods that will be used as part of the process. In addition, the SEP will detail how the views and concerns of the stakeholders are reflected in the project design and implementation approach. Timely and two-way information sharing, and communication will be resorted for mobilization and maintaining stakeholders’ support for the project and advance the overall project goals.

The SEP has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS-10), which applies to this project and cross-cutting to all ten standards of the ESF. The Project Management/Implementation Units (PMU/PIUs) will be established in each implementing Agencies (IAs), will be connected to the central national GRM system, register and attend project-specific grievances that may potentially rise in the project cycle. The GRM will be of three tiers/levels; site/community level, PIU level (with a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at each level) and PMU level. Members of the GRCs will include women and affected persons (beneficiaries and likely affected persons). Training will be provided to the staffs who will work on managing the grievances. The GRMs will also be equipped to deal with labor and SEA/SH related grievances. Any SEA/SH related complaints will be handled following a survivor-centric approach with confidentiality in line with the World Bank guidelines provided in the WB good practice note on gender-based violence.

Information on the GRM will be widely disseminated among the communities and affected persons and wider stakeholders including at site levels via posters, notice boards, brochures, etc. The GRM will be accessible to all and all grievances will be resolved within a settled time period not exceeding 14 days. All proceedings of grievance resolution will be duly recorded and reported to the stakeholders and the Bank by the Implementing Agencies (IAs). All E&S related documents and information of the program and sub-projects will be disclosed in English and the local languages by the IAs on their website and hard copies will be made available at project office throughout the project life cycle.

The mechanism of information disclosure dissemination will be simple and be accessible to all. Two of the important means that have been followed until now include briefing material and organization of community consultation sessions. The briefing material (all to be prepared in local language i.e., *Bangla*) can be in the form of (a) brochures (including project information, details of entitlements including compensation and assistance to be given to the communities and stakeholders; grievance mechanism) that can be kept in the offices of local government and project office; (b) posters to be displayed at prominent locations and (c) leaflets that can be distributed in the project areas. Consultation meetings should also be organized at regular intervals by the project to acquaint the communities, target group beneficiaries and affected persons of the following:

* Timeline and progress of the program and sub-project by components;
* Information on beneficiary participation;
* E&S risks and impacts and mitigation measures (including grievance handling)

Information disclosure procedures are mandated to provide citizen centric information as well as all documentation necessary for addressing any queries. Disclosure of information will enhance governance and accountability specifically with respect to strengthening of monitoring indicators to help the World Bank monitor compliance with the agreements and assess impact on outcomes.

# Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BoQ | Bill of Quantities |
| CoC | Code of Conduct  |
| CHS | Community Health and Safety |
| COVID-19 | Novel coronavirus disease |
| DRP | Displaced Rohingya Population |
| EHS | Environment, Health and Safety |
| EPI | Expanded Program on Immunization |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESSs | Environment and Social Standards  |
| FDMN | Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals |
| GBV  | Gender Based Violence  |
| GoB | Government of Bangladesh |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism  |
| HNP | Health, Nutrition and Population |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| HNP | Health, Nutrition and Population |
| LMP | Labor Management Procedure |
| HSD | Health Services Division |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IEDCR | Institute of Epidemiology and Disease Control Research |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| NCD | Non-Communicable Diseases |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization  |
| NID | National Identification Card |
| MoFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MoWCA | Ministry of Women and Children Affairs |
| MoHFA | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| MoDMR | Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief |
| MoSW | Ministry of Social Welfare |
| MoPME | Ministry of Primary and Mass Education |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| SEP | Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WB | World Bank  |
| WHO | World Health Organization  |

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# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction

1. The “Inclusive Services And Opportunities For Host Communities And Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)/Displaced Rohingya People (DRP) (ISO)” is prepared by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) and Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME). The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) intends to implement the Project with finance from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. To improve access to economic opportunities, safety nets, learning, health, and gender responsive services for vulnerable Host and Rohingya communities. As part of the core requirements, the preparation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) started during inception stage of the project preparation and involved extensive consultations with a broad array of stakeholders. The feedback from these consultations shaped the overall approaches, methods and process of engagement with the stakeholders of this SEP. Continued consultations along with the other relevant engagement methods and tools will be utilized all through the project duration and feedback of the stakeholders will be incorporated in the project’s implementation strategy. In the context of the above, in person consultations with different stakeholders were carried out to develop this SEP.
2. The purpose of this SEP is to support the proposed Project in delivering efficient and effective engagement and communication with stakeholders of the project so that their views and concerns are reflected in the project design and implementation, and that they are fully informed about the project activities. Timely and two-way information sharing, and communication can help to mobilize and maintain stakeholder support for the project and advance the overall project goals.

## 1.2 Project Description and Components

1. The project is designed to improve access to economic opportunities, safety nets, learning, health, and gender responsive services for vulnerable Host and Rohingya communities.
2. **Component 1:** **Building Community Resilience & Self-Reliance** **--** This component will support short-term employment opportunities in the host and FDMN communities. The project will finance (i) stipends to HC beneficiaries under the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest Plus (EGPP+); (ii) the procurement of good services for implementation of a community service program for the FDMN; (iii) stipends to the FDMN beneficiaries in the community service program; and (iv) the establishment and operation of the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the component activities. Activities will be implemented by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR).
3. **Component 2: Supporting Learning for Children** -- This component will support children’s learning in the host and FDMN communities. The project will be used to finance (i) procurement of goods, services, and works for the refurbishment of primary/pre-primary school facilities in Chattogram Division; (ii) procurement of goods and services to increase attendance and enrolment of out-of-school children (OOSC) in the HCs; (iii) procurement of goods and services for the operation of Learning Centers in the FDMN communities; and (iv) the establishment and operation of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the component activities. Activities will be implemented by the Department of Primary Education (DPE), under the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)
4. **Component 3:** **Providing safety-nets** -- This component will support safety nets in the HC and child protection services for the FDMN. The project will be used to finance (i) procurement of goods, services, and works for refurbishment and renovation of child protection facilities in Chattogram Division; (ii) procurement of goods and services for training HC beneficiaries of livelihood support programs; (iii) stipends for HC beneficiaries of livelihood support programs; (iv) procurement of goods and services for child protection services for the FDMN; and (v) the establishment and operation of the PIU for the component activities. Activities will be implemented by the Department of Social Services (DSS), under the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW).
5. **Component 4: Healthier communities** -- This component will support the provision of goods, services, and works to provide essential HNP services in the host and FDMN communities. The project will finance (i) goods, services, and works to provide essential HNP services in the host and FDMN communities; and (ii) the establishment and operation of the PIU for the component activities. Essential HNP services will focus on primary healthcare, family planning, and nutrition services by first, improving the readiness of facilities at different tiers of the health system (community clinics, union health and family welfare centers, upazila health complexes, maternal and child welfare centers and district hospitals in the Chattogram division; health posts and primary health care centers located within the camps in Cox’s Bazar district and the 20-bed facility in Bhasan Char). The activities will include (i) repair and renovation of the physical infrastructure of the existing required facilities (ii) deployment of required health workforce (iii) ensuring proper functional equipment with necessary supplies (iv) uninterrupted supplies of medicines, vaccines and contraceptives (v) functional referral system amongst the facilities including purchase, operation and maintenance of two water ambulances (vi) and ensuring regular monitoring and supervision. The activities will be guided by the Operations Manual. Activities will be implemented by the Health Services Division (HSD) and Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD) of the Ministry of Health.
6. **Component 5: GBV Response and Protection** -- This component, implemented by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, will support (i) goods, services, and works to enable provision of GBV response and prevention services in the host and FDMN communities; and (ii) and the establishment and operation of the PIU for the component activities. The activities will include screening, case management, psychosocial support, multisectoral referral, and mental health support through the One-stop Crisis Centers/Cells, Trauma Counseling Centers, DNA Labs, Shelters, Women-Friendly Spaces (WFS) in the host community in Chittagong Division, and WFS and Women and Youth Support Centers (WYSC) in the FDMN communities in CXB and Bhasan Chor.

## 1.3 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

1. The proposed project is not envisaged to involve any civil works, such as new construction or significant rehabilitation of existing buildings in the targeted area. It will, however, involve minor repair, refurbishment and renovation of schools, waste management, which will be done by the government agency in accordance with national and local laws and procedures. The environmental and social impact assessment are aligned with the Bank’s 10 Environmental and Social Standards in the environmental and social framework (ESF), as following:
2. **Environmental Risks:** The environmental risk is rated as “Moderate” considering the type, scale of operation, nature, magnitude of potential environmental risks and impacts. The main concerns will be generation of medical waste in medical facilities. Work at individual locations will involve small scale repair and refurbishment work and are not supposed to have significant environmental impacts.
3. **Social Risks:** The social risk is rated as “Moderate” due to the potential of exclusion of vulnerable stakeholders from consultations, owing to their economic status, lack of access to information and decision-making abilities. There will be no land acquisition and displacement. There will also be no risk on cultural heritage. The risk of labor influx is expected to be minimal.
4. **Gender:** SEA/SH risk of this project is determined as Substantial. The project will include screening, case management, psychosocial support, multisectoral referral, and mental health support through the One-stop Crisis Centers/Cells, Trauma Counseling Centers, DNA Labs, Shelters, Women-Friendly Spaces (WFS) in the host community in Chittagong Division, and WFS and Women and Youth Support Centers (WYSC) in the FDMN communities in CXB and Bhasan Chor. The project will support the institutional capacity building of MOWCA through training staff, strengthening monitoring and reporting systems, review and implementation of policy and plans, and enhancing coordination with key stakeholders such as the MoH to ensure comprehensive GBV response and prevention services.  MOWCA will build on their experience of implementing the Multisectoral Program on Violence against Women, and a scale up of the Health and Gender Support Project for CXB.

## 1.4 Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

1. The overall objective of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation, throughout the implementation of the project, starting from the early stage of the project preparation. The SEP outlines the ways in which the project will engage the relevant stakeholders including the marginalized and disadvantaged groups, and provide them with a mechanism through which people can raise concerns and provide feedback.
2. The involvement of the stakeholders is essential to the success of the project in order to ensure smooth collaboration with the project staff to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the proposed project. The project’s stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. It supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of environmental and social risks identified in the project. Communicating early, often, and clearly with stakeholders will help the project management to manage expectations and avoid risks, potential conflict, and project delays. In addition, the plan assists in managing stakeholder expectations, which will have a bearing throughout the lifespan of the project. Hence, this SEP provides a plan to interact effectively with stakeholders to support project interests. The SEP will:
* Involves interactions between and among identified groups of people and provides stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their concerns and share their opinions, and ensures that this information is taken into consideration when making decisions pertaining to the Project.
* Involves interaction with the Project Affected Parties (PAP) include communities where the project activities will take place, households and communities under the project, members of the public who use the public facilities that will come under project intervention, vulnerable groups include children in the community, women, female-led households, persons with disability, waste handlers and waste pickers etc. Begins early during the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and design.
* Encourages stakeholder’s feedback, especially as a way of informing the project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts.
* Ensures prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultation with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local languages and is understandable to stakeholders.
* Considers and responds to feedback.
* Supports active and inclusive engagement with project affected parties, project beneficiary group and Project’s Other Interested Parties include Government officials, mass media, various NGOs and suppliers.
* Ensures that implementation of the SEP will be documented and disclosed prior to Project appraisal.
1. In addition, the SEP of the proposed Project will endeavor to disclose information that will allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project as well as potential opportunities. And, it will provide stakeholders with access to information, as early as possible before the Bank proceeds to project appraisal, and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design.

## 1.5 Requirements for Stakeholder Engagement

1. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project’s environmental and social risks. As per ESS10 the process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting back to stakeholders. ESS10 also requires the development and implementation of a grievance redress mechanism that allows project-affected parties and others to raise concerns and provide feedback related to the environmental and social performance of the project and to have those concerns addressed in a timely manner.

# Chapter 2: Legislative and Policy Requirements

**National Provision and Citizen Engagement**

1. Bangladesh has relevant laws on right to information, information disclosure, transparency, and citizen participation in development decisions. The Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh guarantees freedom of thought and conscience, and freedom of expression and speech, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law. The Right to Information Act 2009 makes provisions for ensuring free flow of information and people’s right to information. The freedom of thought, conscience and speech is recognized in the Constitution as a fundamental right and the right to information is an alienable part of it. Citizen participation in development decisions is recognized and obliged under the laws on local governments including the zila parishads (2000), upazila parishads (1998, amended 2009), union parishads (2009), paurashavas (2009), city corporations (2009) and hill district councils (1989).
2. The right to information shall ensure that transparency and accountability in all public, autonomous, and statutory organizations and in private organizations run on government or foreign funding shall increase, corruption shall decrease, and good governance shall be established. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) 2014 Secretariat Instructions (chapter 8 instructions 262(1) and (2)) mandate provisions for receiving opinions from citizens and to redress grievances in a transparent and neutral manner. The Cabinet Division’s Coordination and Reform Unit issued a revised version of the 2015 guidelines on the GoB’s grievance redress system in 2018, which provides instructions on a range of issues, such as classification and monitoring of grievances and the responsibilities of various ministries including the Cabinet Division.
3. Key legislative instruments governing citizen rights to information, freedom of expression and speech, citizen participation in development decisions and policy formulation inclusive of gender and social vulnerability are as follows:
* The Constitution of Bangladesh
* The Right to Information Act 2009
* The Zila Parishad Act 2000
* Local Government (Upazila Parishad) Act 1998
* Local Government (Union Parishad) Act 2009
* Local Government (Paurashava) Act 2009
* The Local Government (City Corporation) Act, 2009
* Hill District Council Acts 1989
* The Five-Year Plans (Bangladesh)
* Bangladesh Secretariat Instructions 2014
* Grievance Redress System Guidelines, 2015

**Key National, Social, Legal Provisions and Citizen Engagement**

1. Bangladesh has relevant and adequate law/regulation on right to information, information disclosure, transparency during decision making/public hearing etc. Relevant laws and regulations pertaining to these issues are given below:

**Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

1. ***Article 36. Freedom of movement***. Subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest, every citizen shall have the right to move freely throughout Bangladesh, to reside and settle in any place therein and to leave and re-enter Bangladesh.
2. ***Article 37. Freedom of assembly***. Every citizen shall have the right to assemble and to participate in public meetings and processions peacefully and without arms, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of public order health.
3. ***Article 38. Freedom of association***. Every citizen shall have the right to form associations or unions, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of morality or public order;
4. ***Article 39. Freedom of thought and conscience, and of speech***.

(1) Freedom of thought and conscience is guaranteed.

(2) Subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence-

(3) the right of every citizen of freedom of speech and expression; and freedom of the

press, are guaranteed.

1. ***Article 59. Local Government***.

(1) Local Government in every administrative unit of the Republic shall be entrusted to bodies, composed of persons elected in accordance with law.

(2) Everybody such as is referred to in clause (1) shall, subject to this Constitution and any other law, perform within the appropriate administrative unit such functions as shall be prescribed by Act of Parliament, which may include functions relating to-

(a) Administration and the work of public officers.

(b) the maintenance of public order;

1. ***Article 60. Powers of local government bodies***

For the purpose of giving full effect to the provisions of article 59 Parliament shall, by law, confer powers on the local government bodies referred to in that article, including power to impose taxes for local purposes, to prepare their budgets and to maintain funds.

1. **The *Consumers’* Right Protection Act, 2009**

This Act aims at protection of the rights of the consumers, prevention of anti-consumer right practices and related matters connected therewith.

1. **Right to Information Act (RTIA) 2009**

The Act makes provisions for ensuring free flow of information and people’s right to information. The freedom of thought, conscience and speech is recognized in the Constitution as a fundamental right and the right to information is an alienable part of it. The right to information shall ensure that transparency and accountability in all public, autonomous and statutory organizations and in private organizations run on government or foreign funding shall increase, corruption shall decrease, and good governance shall be established.

1. **Law on Local Government**. Bangladesh is a democratic republic with two spheres of government: national and local. Local government is enshrined in the constitution (Chapter IV Articles 59 and 60) and the main legislative texts include the Acts covering zila parishads (2000), upazila parishads (1998, amended 2009), union parishads (2009), pourashavas (2009), city corporations (2009) and hill district councils (1989). The local government division within the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives is responsible for local government, with the exception of the hill district councils, which are under the Ministry of Hill Tract Affairs.

**World Bank Requirements**

1. The World Bank’s ESF came into effect on October 1, 2018. The ESF includes Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on “Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure”, which recognizes “the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice”. ESS10 emphasizes that effective stakeholder engagement can significantly improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. As defined by the ESF and ESS10, stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project’s environmental and social risks. Key elements of ESS 10 include:
* Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management and monitoring of the project.
* Borrower agency will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.
* Borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. Borrower will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.
* The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.
* The Borrower will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.
* Borrower will develop SEP proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. Stakeholders would be identified, and the SEP would be disclosed for public review and comment as early as possible, before the project is placed for the World Bank appraisal.
* ESS10 also requires the development and implementation of a grievance redress mechanism that allows project-affected parties and others to raise concerns and provide feedback related to the environmental and social performance of the project and to have those concerns addressed in a timely manner.

# Chapter 3: Stakeholder Identification and Engagement Process

1. The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework 2018 defines *“stakeholder” as individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the Project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the Project (other interested parties)*. Stakeholder identification for the project was initiated during the inception stage of the project and initiated by the IAs. The stakeholder mapping workshop was undertaken to:
* Confirm the stakeholders and groups who were identified in initial scoping exercises and further revise and update the stakeholder list with input from key stakeholders.
* Identify engagement strategy with each stakeholder group and assign responsibility to team members.
1. Mapping project stakeholders marks the first step in preparing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), given its contribution to developing the Project’s approach to consultation and communication. Doing so entails identifying relevant Project stakeholders or groups of stakeholders, their key characteristics, specific needs or demands, preferred means of communication and appropriate level of engagement needed for each. In order to ensure effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of this proposed project have been classified into three overlapping categories:

***Affected peoples*** *refer to individuals, groups, local communities and other stakeholders that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project, with particular focus being accorded to those directly and/or adversely affected. It also refers to those who are more susceptible to changes associated with project activities, and thus need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their signification, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures.*

***Other interested parties*** *predominantly refer to those who are not directly affected by project activities, but are interested owing it its proximity, as in broader local communities where beneficiaries are located, or by virtue of their role in project preparation and implementation.*

***Disadvantaged and vulnerable groups****, although somewhat covered under the first category, they experience unique limitations and barriers to participating in consultation process and being minimally represented in stakeholder engagement. By extension, they are disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged due to their vulnerable status, notably women, elderly, children, low-income female-headed households, person with disabilities (PWD), ethnic and religious minority’s communities, people living in slums etc. Given particular engagement efforts required to enable their equitable representation in consultation and decision-making process for the project, this additional category seeks to explore their constraints, means of receiving information and any additional assistance required.*

## 3.1 Stakeholder identification and analysis

1. Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who are grouped into affected parties, interested parties and vulnerable groups as discussed in para 32.
2. In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:
* *Openness and life-cycle approach*: public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole life-cycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
* *Informed participation and feedback*: information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholders’ feedback, for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns;
* *Inclusiveness and sensitivity*: stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders’ needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, in particular women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, and those with underlying health issues.
* *Flexibility*: if social distancing inhibits traditional forms of engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet communication.

##

1. For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the proposed project(s) can be divided into the following core categories:

**Affected Parties:** Persons, groups and other entities directly influenced, either positively or adversely, (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures. The following individuals and groups fall within this category:

* People, particularly women living in the host communities
* Women and children living in the camps
* Communities in the vicinity of the project’s planned activities, including host communities.
* Waste (solid and liquid) handlers and medical waste-pickers in the camps and host communities
* Local population and communities including local/neighborhood associations/clubs, youth groups/associations
* People who opt for public health service assistance
* Third Gender Community, if exists.
* People of ethnic minority living around the project area
* Residents, business entities, and individual entrepreneurs in the area of the project that can benefit from the employment, training and business opportunities
* Local government officials in the project area, environmental protection authorities and health authorities

**Other Interested Parties:** Individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impact from the Project but who has interests in the project and could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way, for example:

* Officials of Government agencies, directly and indirectly linked with project
* Local and national media, including electronics and print media
* Participants/ influencers of social media
* Civil society and local Politicians
* Other national and international health organizations
* National & International NGOs currently operating in camps and host communities
* Businesses and service providers in WASH sector
* Suppliers, contractors and contractors’ workforce, etc.
* Agencies working with sustainable energy sources
1. **Vulnerable individuals or Groups:** It is particularly important to understand whether project impacts may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project and to ensure that awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, be adapted to take into account such groups or individuals particular sensitivities, concerns and cultural sensitivities and to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. The vulnerability may stem from person’s origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community, dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. Engagement with the vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project-related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders.
2. Within the Project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include and are not limited to the following:
* Third Gender communities
* People with disabilities
* Female-headed households
* Elderly (especially those of 60 years and above) people
* Low-income people from ethnic minority living in the project area/host communities
* Waste collectors
1. **Vulnerable** groups affected by the project will be further reviewed and confirmed all through the project implementation, and will be engaged through dedicated means, as appropriate.

## 3.2 Stakeholder Engagement Process

1. Stakeholder engagement process for this project starts from the identification stage. This Stakeholder Engagement process will help clarify the stakeholder identification procedure at project level. **Table 3.1** show the plan and techniques suggested to be used during the engagement process:

**Table 3.1: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Techniques**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ENGAGEMENT TECHNIQUE | APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF THE TECHNIQUE |
| Correspondences (Phone, Emails, Text, instant messaging) | * Distribute information to IAs and officials of different government agencies, NGOs, and organizations
* Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up.
 |
| One-on-one meetings  | * Seeking views and opinions
* Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues.
* Build personal relationships.
* Record meetings
 |
| Formal meetings | * Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders.
* Allow group to comment – opinions and views.
* Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders.
* Disseminate technical information of the project.
* Record discussions
 |
| Public meetings/workshop | * Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially communities
* Discuss about the all-project components.
* Allow the group to provide their views and opinions.
* Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted.
* Distribute non-technical information.
* Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc.
* Record discussions, comments, questions.
 |
| Focus group meetings | * Present Project information to a group of stakeholders
* Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information.
* Build relationships with communities.
* Allow small groups of people (women, youth, vulnerable people, disabled people, etc.) to provide their views and opinions.
* Record responses
 |
| Project on website/Information Centre/information Boards/GRM | * Establish Information Board in each project area.
* Present project information and progress updates
* Disclose E&S documents
* Disclose component wise project activities
 |
| Direct communication with affected people  | * Share information on timing of project activities.
* Collect the opinion about the project
 |
| Project information on site | * Share information on project activities.
* Provide information on construction materials that will be needed to incite potential suppliers
 |
| Project leaflet | * Brief project information to provide regular update
* Site specific project information in local language
 |
| Surveys | * Gather opinions and views from individual stakeholders
* Gather baseline data and develop database for monitoring impacts
* Record data and analysis
 |
| During situation where face to face interaction will be difficult |
| Video Conference/Phone Calls for all appropriate meetings-Focus Group, Interviews, One-One | * Share information on project activities and timing of activities
* Collect the opinion about the project
* Discuss about the all-project components
* Allow the group to provide their views and opinions
* Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted
* Distribute non-technical information
* Record discussions, comments, questions
* Allow small groups of people (women, youth, vulnerable people, disabled people, etc.) to provide their views and opinions
* Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters, online polls etc.
* All channels of communication need to clearly specify how stakeholders can provide their feedback and suggestions
 |
| Virtual Workshops(WebEx, Skype, and in low ICT capacity situations, audio meetings) | * Virtual registration of participants: Participants can register online through a dedicated platform.
* Distribution of workshop materials to participants, including agenda, project documents, presentations, questionnaires and discussion topics: These can be distributed online to participants.
* Review of distributed information materials: Participants are given a scheduled duration for this, prior to scheduling a discussion on the information provided.
* Discussion, feedback collection and sharing: Participants can be organized and assigned to different topic groups, teams or virtual “tables” provided they agree to this. Group, team and table discussions can be organized through social media means, such as webex, skype or zoom, or through written feedback in the form of an electronic questionnaire or feedback forms that can be emailed back.
* Conclusion and summary: The chair of the workshop will summarize the virtual workshop discussion, formulate conclusions and share electronically with all participants.
* All channels of communication need to clearly specify how stakeholders can provide their feedback and suggestions
 |
| Social media and online channels  | * Create dedicated online platforms and chat groups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders.
* Information can be disseminated through digital platform (where available) like Facebook, Twitter (X), What’s App groups, Project web links/ websites
* All channels of communication need to clearly specify how stakeholders can provide their feedback and suggestions
 |

##

## 3.3 Planned Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

1. Stakeholder engagement strategy will need to provide stakeholder groups with relevant information and opportunities to voice their views on issues that matter to them. Table below presents the stakeholder engagement activities PMU/PIUs will undertake for the project. The activity types and their frequency are adapted to the three main project stages: project preparation and implementation.

**Table 3.2: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stage | Target stakeholders | Topic(s) of engagement | Method(s) used | Location/frequency | Responsibilities |
| Stage 1: Project preparation  | Project Affected People:People residing in project areaVulnerable households | Project scope and rationale; Project ES risk and impacts; Grievance mechanism process | Public meetings, separate meetings for women and the vulnerable group;Face-to-face meetingsMass/social media communication (as needed)Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, websiteInformation boards or desks Grievance mechanismLocal newspaper | Quarterly meetings at project sites and as various components are executed and put to operation, continuous communication through mass/social media and routine interactions | PMU and PIUs |
| Other Interested Parties (External) – NGO working in waste management, climate resilience issues and GBV sectors  | ES Code of Practice (ESCoP), LMP, SEP, SEA/SH Action Plan disclosures;Project scope, rationale and E&S risk and impacts and mitigation measures, Grievance mechanism process | Face-to-face meetingsJoint public/community meetings  | Quarterly meetings with interested parties | PMU and PIUs |
| Other Interested Parties (Internal)Press and mediaLocal NGOs, Different Government Departments having link with project implementation etc. General public, jobseekers etc. | ESCoP, LMP and SEP, SEA/SH Action Plan disclosuresGrievance mechanism Project scope, rationale and E&S risks and impacts and mitigation measures | Public meetings, trainings/workshops, Mass/social media communicationDisclosure of written information: Brochures, posters, flyers, websiteInformation boards Grievance mechanismNotice board for employment recruitment | Project launch meetings with relevant stakeholders Meetings in affected locations/ communities as needed;Communication through mass/social media (as needed)Information desks with brochures/posters  | PMU and PIUs |
| Other Government Departments from which permissions/clearances are required; Businessmen, Contractors and suppliers | Legal compliance issues Project information scope and rationale and E&S risks, impacts and mitigation measures, Coordination activitiesGrievance mechanism processESCoP/LMP /SEP, SEA/SH Action Plan disclosures, Submission of required reports | Face-to-face meetings Invitations to public/community meetings | Disclosure meetingsReports as required | PMU and PIUs |
| STAGE 2: Implementation Phase | Project Affected People, including Vulnerable community | Grievance mechanism Health and safety impacts, Employment opportunitiesProject status | Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshopsSeparate meetings as needed for women and vulnerable groupIndividual outreach to PAPs as neededDisclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, websiteInformation boards;Notice board(s) at construction sitesGrievance mechanism-Local monthly newsletter | Quarterly meetings during construction phaseCommunication through mass/social media as neededNotice boards updated weeklyRoutine interactions Brochures in local offices | PMU and PIUs |
| Other Interested Parties (Internal)  | Reporting, monitoring, incidents handling, contract management.  | Face-to-face meetingsJoint public/community meetings with PAPs | As needed (monthly during construction phase) | PMU and PIUs |
| Other Interested Parties (External)  | Project scope, rationale and E&S principlesGrievance mechanismProject status | Face-to-face meetingsJoint public/community meetings with PAPs | As needed (monthly during construction phase) | PMU and PIUs |
| Other Interested Parties (External)Press and media Various Government DepartmentsGeneral public, jobseekers | Project information - scope and rationale and E&S principles, Project status Health and safety impacts Employment opportunitiesEnvironmental concerns GBV related consultation, Grievance mechanism process | Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshopsDisclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website,Information boards Notice board(s) at construction sitesGrievance mechanismGBV related issues would be handled and awareness on the issue including change of mind on the matter by the society at large would be addressed by implementing agencies including, medical sector NGOs, NGOs specifically working on GBV matter, local leadership, religious leaders, elders including women representatives, teacher of the local schools and Madrassas. | At regular intervals throughout the project period to educate and raise awareness amongst the population  | PMU and PIUs |

## 3.4 Description of Information Discloser Method

1. As a standard practice, the Project ESF documents (ESCoP, LMP and SEP, SEA/SH Action Plan etc.) released for disclosure are accompanied by making available the registers of comments and suggestions from the public that are subsequently documented by the PIUs in a formal manner. PIUs will continue applying the similar approach to disclosure for any additional E&S appraisal materials that will be prepared as part of the project development. The ESCoP, LMP, SEP and SEA/SH Action Plan in English with Bangla translation of the executive summaries will be made available for public review for meaningful engagement with the stakeholders.
2. Distribution of the disclosure materials will also be done by making them available online, with hardcopies at PMU/PIUs and field offices. This will allow stakeholders to obtain information about the planned development and to initiate their involvement in the public consultation process. The website will be equipped with an on-line feedback feature that will enable readers to leave their comments in relation to the disclosed materials. Basing on the improvement of situation, free copies may be available at office locations.
3. The SEP along with the other E&S documents will remain in the public domain for the entire project life cycle. It is a live document and will be updated on a regular basis as the project progresses through its various phases, in order to ensure timely identification of any new stakeholders and interested parties and their involvement in the process of collaboration with the project. The methods of engagement will also be revised periodically.
4. The outline presented in the table below summarizes the main stakeholders of the project, types of information to be shared with stakeholder groups, as well as specific means of communication and methods of notification. Table below provides a description of recommended stakeholder engagement and disclosure methods to be implemented during stakeholder engagement process.

**Table 3.3: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stakeholder Group | Project Information Shared | Means of communication/ disclosure |
| Project-affected parties  | Public Grievance Procedure;Regular updates on Project development. | Online notices.Electronic publications (in Bangla and English languages) and press releases on the Project website.Dissemination of hard copies (in Bangla and English languages) at designated public locations.Press releases in the local media.Consultation meetings.Information leaflets and brochures (in Bangla and English languages).Separate focus group meetings with vulnerable groups, as appropriate. |
| Non-governmental and community-based organizations  | ESCoP, SEP, LMP, SEA/SH Action Plan, Public Grievance Procedure;Regular updates on Project development. | Public notices (in Bangla and English languages).Electronic publications and press releases on the project website.Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations.Press releases in the local media (in Bangla and English languages).Consultation meetings.Information leaflets and brochures (in Bangla and English languages) |
| Government authorities and agencies | ESCoP, SEP, LMP, SEA/SH Action Plan; Regular updates on Project development;Additional types of Project’s information if required for the purposes of regulation and permitting.  | Dissemination of hard copies of the ESCoP, LMP, SEP and SEA/SH Action Plan at PIU officesProject status reports.Meetings and round tables. |
| Related businesses and enterprises | SEP; Public Grievance Procedure;Updates on Project development and procurement announcements. | Electronic publications and press releases on the Project website.Information leaflets and brochures. |

# Chapter 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism

1. The fundamental objective of GRM will be to resolve any project related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people. The GRM will be consistent with the requirements of the World Bank policies to ensure mitigation of stakeholders’ concerns, risk management, and maximization of environmental and social benefits. The overall objective of the GRM is therefore to provide a robust system of procedures and processes that provides for transparent and rapid resolution of concerns and complaints identified at the local level. The GRM will be accessible to diverse members of the stakeholders, including women, senior citizens and other vulnerable groups. Culturally-appropriate communication mechanisms will be used at all project sites both to spread awareness regarding the GRM process as well as complaints management. Where project intervention areas cover beneficiaries from the small ethnic communities, project GRM will integrate traditional grievance management system available with the small ethnic communities and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will include a representative from these communities.
2. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and other IAs involved in this project are currently using the government’s central GRM accessible online and by phone: <https://www.grs.gov.bd/>, which also include a detailed user manual as well as guideline and process map on the website. However, given the number of IAs involved in the project, a separate project GRM will be developed and used. The GRM will be brought into effectiveness as per timeline mentioned in ESCP.

## Special GRM for SEA/SH Related Complaints

1. All three tiers/levels (mentioned below) of the GRM will be sensitized to receive SEA/SH and labor related complaints. PMU/PIUs, the project unit and the contractor are not equipped to handle complaints or provide relevant services to survivors but will refer any person to relevant service providers, including health facilities, law enforcement’s gender unit or others, as relevant using the information on available services. Grievances related to gender-based violence be reported through the project/contractor, the nature of the complaint will be recorded along with the age of the complainant and relation to the project will be recorded. After consultation with the service providers and assessing the complaint, appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken against the perpetrator. The project GRM will also be equipped to receive SEA/SH related complaints with a protocol of survivor centric approach. Survivor centric approach will prioritize the wish of the victim, and take measures accordingly.
2. **SEA/SH GRM Process**: The following will be the steps to be followed addressing SEA/SH GBV cases

**Table 4.1: SEA/SH GRM process**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| STEP  | FUNCTION  | DETAILS  |
| Uptake  | Receive SEA/SH allegation through multiple reporting channels established for the project   | Project GRM channel will be used.  Survivor must be informed that her/his wishes to continue with the case will prevail. Upon receiving the allegation, the survivor will be immediately referred to PMU level GRC who will deal with the case in its entirety, given its sensitivity and requirement of training. PMU GRC will have staff trained and assigned for SEA/SH cases  |
| Sort and process  | Document and register allegation  | The SEA/SH coordinator at PMU GRC is responsible to document and register the allegation. It can be done over phone, video conferencing or in person (suggested). The coordinator needs to visit the survivor in person immediately after initial documentation, if the survivor consents to proceed with the case and consent for the coordinator to disseminate the four information. The SEA/SH allegation will document only (1) the nature of the allegation—what a survivor says in his or her own words without direct questioning; (2) if, to the best of the survivor’s knowledge, the perpetrator is associated with the project; (3) when possible, the age and sex of the survivor; and (4) when possible, information about whether the survivor was referred to services (Health, psychosocial, legal etc.).  |
| Inform survivors about legal and internal data-sharing obligations  | If applicable, the survivor will be informed about any legal obligations to report SEA/SH to the Police. Wherever possible, this information should be delivered to the communities and the survivor ***prior to the*** disclosure of any information that could trigger mandatory reporting, both through community awareness-raising activities and by providing information as a first step in the uptake phase. Survivor must consent to share the four nonidentifiable data with PMU and WB. In the absence of consent, there should be absolutely no data sharing, in line with the principle of survivor-centricity.  |
| Notify the World Bank in accordance with the required reporting protocols  | If a survivor gives consent, the SEA/SH coordinator will inform PMU and WB on the four sets of data. Else, only an intimation to the WB and PMU about the survivor’s non-consent will be made   |
| Acknowledge and follow-up  | Refer the survivor to relevant GBV service providers  | *Note: A List of various SEA/SH service providers (Medical, psychosocial, legal, livelihood etc.) will be kept at the PMU GRC Coordinator (Annex F).* At this stage the survivor will be referred to various service providers. Before referral, the survivor’s consent must be documented. This means that the survivor can choose to fill out, sign, or fingerprint a consent form that outlines the survivor’s choices regarding whether information about the case is shared and whether the survivor wants to take up the proposed referrals or not.  |
| Verify, investigate and act  | Provide support services to survivors  | GBV service providers support survivors until their services are no longer needed.  |
| Review allegation and determine the likelihood that it is project-related  | If a survivor wishes to proceed with accountability measures, the SEA/SH Coordinator, with the help of other GRC members/Contractors as appropriate, will determine the likelihood that it is related to the project.  |
| Implement sanctions for perpetrators in accordance with employment contracts and local labor laws  | If SEA/SH allegations are confirmed, the appropriate party—the employer of the perpetrator, which could be the implementing agency, the supervising engineer, or a contractor—implements disciplinary actions in line with labor law, employment contract and Code of Conduct (CoC).  |
| Resolve and close cases  | If the survivor has been referred to the relevant SEA/SH service providers, received adequate assistance, and no longer requires support; and if appropriate actions have been taken against the perpetrator or if the survivor does not wish to submit an official grievance with the employer, the case can be closed by the coordinator. The SEA/SH GRM Coordinator records the resolution of the incident, the date it was resolved, and marks it as closed. The PMU and World Bank are notified that the case is closed  |
| Monitor and evaluate  | Monitor, track, and provide regular reports  | The SEA/SH Coordinator is responsible for issuing regular (e. g., monthly/quarterly) reports to the PMU that can only contain data such as the total number of allegations, the number of alleged perpetrators who have a relationship to the project, the type of incident, the age and sex of survivors and the referral status.  |
| Provide feedback  | Respond to survivors | The SEA/SH Coordinator needs to provide ongoing feedback to the survivor throughout the process but especially: (1) when the grievance is received; (2) when the case is reported to PMU and WB; (3) when the investigation commences or when a determination is made that there is an insufficient basis to proceed; and (4) when an investigation concludes or when any outcomes are achieved or disciplinary action taken.   When an investigation is concluded, the survivor must be informed first to assess his or her safety before the investigation’s conclusions are communicated to the perpetrator, particularly when sanctions will be taken.  |

Following issues to be kept in mind while dealing in SEA/SH issues:

**Table 4.2: Issues to keep in mind while dealing with SEA/SH complaints**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ISSUES  | DO’S  | DON’T’S  |
| Confidentiality  | To record SEA/SH allegations, use an encrypted electronic storage system with proper tracing or a separate logbook that will be kept safe and that guarantees the confidentiality of data Create a sound coding system to anonymize case files by, for example, assigning tracking numbers Establish a formal protocol with clear rules and procedures for interagency information-sharing of case-level data to ensure confidentiality   | Register the case in a logbook used for other types of grievances Leave information/logbook easily accessible Underestimate the importance of keeping survivor files confidential, even within an organization or with colleagues Discuss survivor files with anyone unrelated to the case or include identifiable data or information about individual cases in interagency reports Include any elements in shared data that could help identify survivors, including names, characteristics, or specific locations  |
| Consent  | Document a survivor’s consent to receive referrals and for the sharing of any data Depict the benefits and risks of every referral option and clearly relate to the survivor what cannot be provided as well as any limitations on services Adopt a context-sensitive approach for reporting to the police and making referrals to the legal justice system. Security actors and the rule of law may not be reliable in some context; and some survivors may prefer to turn to traditional, informal justice mechanisms  | Force a survivor to file a formal complaint with the grievance mechanism (some survivors may only wish to access services) Act on the allegation in any way without the consent of the survivor Coerce a survivor to make a particular decision or create false expectations of available services and support Assume that reporting to the police, accessing legal support or dealing with the justice system is necessarily desirable. (In many cases, survivors do not want to pursue security- or police-related actions, and their decisions must be respected.)  |

## Communication & Awareness Raising on GRM

1. The final processes and procedures for the GRM will be translated into local language (i.e., Bangla) and disseminated at all project locations. These shall be made available (in handout/leaflet/notice board and poster format) to all project locations with the staff on site and in the project offices. Project beneficiaries, affected persons and relevant stakeholders will be informed of the project’s grievance mechanism in open meetings at important locations and in FGDs and open meetings. Bangla translations of information brochures will be distributed among the communities and stakeholders. The communities and stakeholders will also be briefed on the scope of the GRC, the procedure for lodging grievances cases and the procedure of grievance resolution at the project level. The GRM approach and procedures will be conducive to the sensitivity of social stigma to the women and girls alleged to be affected. Traditional conflict resolution existing system of the tribal communities will also be accommodated in the project GRM.

## Operationalization of Project GRM

1. Project GRM will establish and operate Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at respective locations with the GROs as the key member with applicable responsibility to coordinate and communicate between the Project GRM. The project GRCs will deal with the project related questions, complaints, and suggestions.
2. The PMU/PIUs will develop a Project GRM Manual with clearly defined mandates, roles, and responsibilities of itself, the implementation partners and service providers, channels for producing complaints and grievances. A GRM Handout will also be produced in national Bangla language, circulated among the stakeholders, and briefed in formal and informal discussion sessions. The GRM Manual and the Handout will be developed by IAs within the timeline (mentioned in ESCP) of activation of the PIUs, and adopted following the approval by all IAs and concurrence from the World Bank.

## Grievance Mechanism Structure

1. A three-tier/level grievance redress mechanism has been proposed for the affected people and other stakeholders (Project GRM) under this project to address all grievances/claims and allow the people to go to the upper level or to the courts of low for seeking final judgment. The GRM will be at site/sub-project level, PIU level and PMU level. Sample Grievance Registration Form is provided as ***Annex 3***

**Table 4.3: GRM Structure (including GRCs at various Levels) and Responsibilities**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level  | Organogram  | Role  | Timeline  |
| Level 1 Local Level | **Local GRC Head/Chair:** Regional/ Local Officer of the respective IA **Member 1:** Local camp head (Majhi, for FDMN communities) **Member 2:** An Elected Member of community (Chairman for the host community) **Member 3:** A Female Member of the camp or host community who is in a leadership position **Member 4:** A Representative of the beneficiaries and affected persons in the subprojects**Member 5:** Labor representative for labor related dispute  GRC Uptake Staff  At least one will be a female member. They may be posted to subproject sites.  | **Uptake Staffs:** * Maintain and implement GRC uptake channels (Phone, SMS etc.)
* Log in grievances and provide tracking number
* Receiving grievances for logging forwarded from other Tiers/levels
* Intimating progress to Complainant
* Keeping and maintaining Logbook and files
* Report quarterly progress to level two

 **Local GRC:** * Ensure GRM is publicized locally
* Screening against eligibility criteria (If admissible or not)
* Carryout inquiry on eligible grievances
* Arrange to solve simple complaints informally
* Consult with Contractors and other parties against whom complaints have been launched and mediate, if feasible
* Carryout GRC meeting and provide final decision on complaints
* Forward complaints to level two if Complainant is not satisfied with resolution
* Refer to Legal and law Enforcement Agencies, NGO if deem fit
* Carryout local stakeholder consultation quarterly
* Provide GRM related training to staffs
* Monitor GRM progress
 | Uptake to Initial Feedback on eligibility and next course of action = 48 hours     Eligibility acceptance to level one/level one Resolution = 16 days    |
| Level Two: PIU level | **PIU GRC Head:** Assigned head of the Respective IA for the Project**Member 1:** E&S Specialist of the Project (consultant or assigned from the organization)**Member 2:** An elected member of the respective camp or host community**Member 3:**  A female member of the respective camp or host community  | * Monitor GRM status of level one - Local GRC
* Combine the report of all level one GRC and provide feedback to level three PMU GRC
* Inquire and decide on cases forwarded from level one GRC
* Forward case to level three GRC if unable to decide or if decision rejected by Complainant
* Train own staffs on GRM
* Monitor GRM Progress of level one
* Arrange meeting with stakeholders
* Provide guidance to level one Local GRCs
 | Receive from level one to Resolution = 15 days   |
| Level Three: PMU Level | GRC Head/Chairman: Head of the Project (PD) Member 1: Deputy Project Director (DPD) Member 2: E&S Specialist of the PMU (consultant or assigned from the organization)One will be trained SEA/SH Coordinator  | * Develop GRM policy and implement
* Train staffs on GRM Procedure and provide guidance incl SEA/SH GRM
* Provide logistics to various GRCs
* Develop and maintain various uptake channels
* Monitor GRM progress of level 1 and 2
* Compile GRM database and share with World Bank and PMU (**GRM Aggregator**)
* Carryout field visits
* Provide resolution to complaints forwarded from level two GRC
* Ensure Telephone/SMS receivers receive complaints and forwards to level one GRC and keep log of complaints
* Carryout high-level stakeholder consultation
* Maintain database of all GRC members at all levels/tiers
* Be responsible for addressing SEA/SH issues
 | Receive from level two to Resolution = 15 days  |

The Project GRM process will be followed as under. This will be tested in the field and may be changed depending on practicality.

**Table 4.4: GRM Process (Uptake, Investigate, Response, Closure)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stage  | Activities  | Responsibility  | Timeframe  |
| Uptake  | Carryout activities listed as per GRM Uptake Channel paragraph.  If complaint not eligible as decided by first level intimate the Complainant and refer him/her to Legal/Law Enforcing Agency/NGOs etc. if the complainant desires If eligible, level one will begin their activities  | The Uptake staffs assigned at each field office. If complaint is received via telephone, SMS, Website and email these will be referred to the uptake staffs of that specific field office where the complaint originates who will record, assign tracking number and follow Activities 1 and 2.   | The Complainant will be informed if the complaint is legible or not within 48 hours  |
| Screening for Eligibility (Just after uptake)  | After receiving complaints level one GRC will test complaint for eligibility. The eligibility will be informed to Uptake Channel staffs   | The Level one GRC will be responsible to inform Uptake Channel staffs of eligibility  | Eligibility will be intimated to Uptake Channel Staffs in less than 48 hours   |
| Complaint Assessment  | If the initial assessment establishes the eligibility of the complaint to be pursued, a further assessment is recommended of the ***seriousness***of the complaint—classified in terms of high, medium, or low—and its impact on both the complainant and the project. Criteria for classification include the following: * + Severity of the problem,
	+ Potential impact on the well-being of an individual or group,
	+ potential impact on the project, and
	+ public profile of the issue.

 Additional data collection through field visits to the sites, discussions and interviews with Complainants and other relevant persons or groups in the community, and cross-checking the information already provided will be required. This phase is an investigation phase  | Level one GRC  | 3 working days from eligibility intimation to intimation to Complainant of a solution/ option  |
| Formulate a Response  | Having completed the complaint assessment, a response along with options will be formulated on how to proceed with the complaint for solution. This response should be communicated to the complainant. The response should include the following elements: * + acceptance or rejection of the complaint
	+ reasons for acceptance or rejection
	+ provide an initial solution including options
	+ a time frame; and
	+ further documents or evidence required for investigation, if required.

In case further evidence is required, the GRC will carry out further investigation with new evidence and repeat the process above  | Level one GRC  | 3 working days from option intimation to agreement with the Complainant about solution  |
| Implementing the Solution (if accepted)  | If Complainant agrees with the solution the GRC will settle grievances through:  * requesting the relevant agencies responsible for the grievance to take appropriate measures to remove the cause of grievance (e.g., contractors to clear access roads or provide alternative roads, clear canals and other irrigation systems, remove garbage, warn workers or take disciplinary measures against workers etc.)
* provide timeline for the resolution by the responsible party
* signing agreements between Affected Parties (APs) and the GRC for solutions mutually agreed upon
* initiating a monitoring process to see if the agreed actions are being implemented or not
* After action is completed, intimate the Complainant and get his/her signature in GRM Resolution Satisfaction Form

  | Level one GRC  | 10 working days from agreement  |
| Implementing the Solution (if not accepted, or for a complex issue not under level one jurisdiction)  | The complaint will be forwarded to Level two with intimation to the Complainant about timeline. Monitor complain handling process  | Level one GRC  | 2 working days from solution being unaccepted by Complainant   |
|   | Level two GRC will repeat complain resolution process mentioned above for level one. Complaint resolution and options will be intimated to level one by level two who will interact with the Complainant. Resolution activities will also be coordinated by level two. For complex issues, level two will directly contact Complainant   | Level two GRC  | Presentation of solution in 15 working days from receiving complain from level two |
| If level two Solution is not accepted  | Level two will forward the Complaint to Level three and same process will follow  | Level three GRC  | Presentation of solution in 15 working days from receiving complain from level two  |
| Complaint Evaluation  | An evaluation system should assess the overall effectiveness and the impact of the GRM. Such evaluations will take place biannually, and their results should contribute to improving the performance of the GRM and provide valuable feedback to PMU. The following questions will be addressed in such evaluations:  * How many complaints have been raised?
* What types of complaints have been raised?
* What is the status of the complaints (rejected or not eligible, under assessment, action agreed upon, action being implemented, or resolved)?
* How long did it take to solve the problem?
* How many APs have used the grievance redress procedure?
* What were the outcomes?
* Is the GRM effective in realizing the stated goals, objectives, and principles?
* Is the GRM capable of responding to the range of grievances specified in their scope?
 | All GRC levels | Biannually   |
| Note 1: for serious Complaints (GBV, fatality, near misses, hazardous spill etc.) initial reports must be given to PMU and World Bank within 24-hour time Note 2: Complainant will not be barred from seeking redress from Legal/ Law Enforcement/NGOs. All levels of GRC should maintain a good communication network with them, including local Government officials so that Complainant referred to these agencies can be given adequate attention.  Note 3. The above processes should not create incentives for Affected Parties (APs) to seek further redress (e.g., by having the level two routinely yield more benefits or higher compensation than level one etc.). The process should not encourage unjustified multiple appeals. Note 4. GRCs must upkeep *Complaint Forms, GRC Review Meeting Form, M&E/Quarterly Report Compilation Form and GRM Satisfaction Forms* – both blank and those filled by the GRM process for future references. *Filled form must also be saved digitally*    |

There will be several uptake channels for complaints to be received:

**Table 4.5: GRM Uptake Channels**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Channel  | Particular  | Timetable  | Responsibility  |
| Face-to-Face  | There will be a number of field offices, and each field office will nominate an individual to register complaints. He/ She should have a register to note the complaints and complaint forms to fill up. The form will be signed by both the staff and the Complainant.     | Will be operated from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours)  This information must be disseminated to the public  | The complaint desk will be manned during working days only. For non-working days, virtual means (SMS, Telephone, email etc.) will be suggested.  The field level staff will welcome the Complainant and make him/her comfortable and begin with greetings. The staff will note, fill up the company form (***Annex A***), get complainant’s signature and sign the form him/herself.   The Staff will also provide estimated timeline and a tracking number.  The Staff will also intimate the first GRC level for eligibility checking as well as the Central GRC aggregator for compilation.  After eligibility check by the first level, the Staff will inform the Complainant if the complaint is eligible to be considered or otherwise. If not eligible, the Complainant will be provided other options (NGO, police, legal etc)  |
| Telephone  | 01711-XXXXXX  | Will be operated from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours)  | Will be manned by two operators working 6 hours shifts. One female and one male. Will be open 7 days a week, even in Government holidays. Following will be noted **(Action 1)**: ***Name and address (none required if anonymity sought)*** ***Complaint, in summary*** ***Nature of Complaints*** ***If it is project related.*** ***Complaint against, if any***  Operator will **(Action 2)**:  ***Register the complaint in a register*** ***Provide a tracking number*** ***Provide a timeline***  ***Fill up Complaint Form for filing (Complainant’s copy may not be feasible for virtual filing)*** ***Intimate the first level of GRC about the complaint*** ***Intimate Central GRC aggregator***  ***After eligibility check by first levelr, inform the complainant if the complaint is eligible to be considered or otherwise. If not eligible, the complainant will be provided other options (NGO, police, legal etc.)***  |
| SMS  | 01911-XXXXXX (different from above number)  | Will be operated from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours)  | Will be manned by above two operators. After SMS is received, Operator will call back and execute above steps    |
| Email  | Project.GRM@email.com  | Will be monitored as per above timing (12 hours)   | Will be operated by the Social Development Specialist/Communication Specialist/ Any other nominated staff of the PMU at Project Office. If no details are given will request number (Action 1) above. If phone number is given, the Complainants will be called to get the above information, else email will suffice. Then the Staff will carry out Action 2 above.   |
| Website  | www.BDProject.com/GRM  | Will be monitored as per above timing (12 hours). The site will provide a format for complaint registration. This will include info required in Action 1 above. The complaint will be redirected to the email above with a Subject **GRM From Web** – **Date and Time**.  | As above  |
| Letter  | Social Development Specialist XXX Project H XX, Rd XX, Sector XX Dhaka Phone: 01711-XXXXXX  | Will be received and opened during office hours   | After the letter is received, the complaint will be studied and if ineligible, it will be intimated to the Complainant including provision of other options. If eligible Action 1 and 2 above will be implemented   |
| Suggestions Box  | Suggestion Boxes will be placed in front of every field office   | Will remain open round the clock. Will be opened during the beginning of office hours by the staff responsible to register complaints in each field office  | As above  |

# Chapter 5: Implementation of the SEP and Budget

## 5.1 Implementation Arrangements of the SEP

1. PIUs of the respective IA and PMU are responsible for managing the E&S risks of the project, including implementation of the SEP through their existing structures. For efficient and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary to manage and implement the proposed project relevant ES management planning documents. Although the project is now at preparation stage, the most likely institutions those would be involved are the Implementing Agencies (IAs) and their Project Implementation Unit (PIUs) and Project Management Unit (PMU).
2. This project’s institutional and implementation arrangements reflect the unique nature of the development challenge that it is trying to address, while working within the confines of the GoB’s rules of business, and policy stance on Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN), Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP), while also presenting a multisectoral response, as requested by the government. Components 1, 2, 3, and 5 will be managed and implemented by DDM, DPE, DSS, and MoWCA, respectively. Component 4 will be managed and implemented by the two component entities within MoH, specifically the HSD and MEFWD. DDM will have a PMU, and will play the role of central coordination across all implementing agencies (IAs) within the project, while all other IAs will have a PIU. Each PMU/PIU will be responsible for implementation, coordination, monitoring and supervision of their respective component in consultation with the Secretary/Senior Secretary of their respective parent ministry. The coordination and monitoring between IAs will take place at the central, divisional, district and upazila levels for implementation of the interventions for both the Host Communities (HC) and FDMN using existing GoB mechanisms. For services to the FDMN community, each PMU/PIU will coordinate with the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner.
3. The PMU/PIUs will (i) help to supervise and streamline the GRM management system based on the experience from field; (ii) provide support to respective camps and host communities in arranging training on SEA/SH related risk mitigation and sensitization; (iii) manage the overall training and capacity-building program; (iv) monitor and supervise all project management activities; (v) organize monitoring and evaluation activities, including GRM management; (vi) prepare necessary project progress and project completion reports; and (vii) ensure full compliance with GoB and World Bank ESF.

**Table 5.1: Role and Responsibilities for SEP Implementation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Actor/Stakeholder/ responsible person | Responsibilities |
| Communication/SEP team of PMU/PIUs | * Overall planning and implementation of the SEP;
* Lead activities on stakeholders’ engagement
* Management and resolution of grievances;
* Guide/coordinate/supervise the contractors for activities related to the SEP
* Monitoring and reporting on SEP to DDM and other IAs and World Bank
* Take lead in carrying out the beneficiary satisfaction survey
 |
| PMU and PIU Officials | * Visit project area for M&E (at least quarterly)
 |
| Site Contractor(s) / sub-contractors | * Report/inform PMU on issues related to the implementation of the SEP / engagement with the stakeholders.
* Resolve and convey management/resolution of grievance cases to the project GRM team, in particular labor related grievance cases.
* Collaborate/inform the local communities and other local level stakeholders on the E&S monitoring
 |
| Other interested stakeholders (external/regulatory agencies) | * Participate in the implementation of SEP activities
* Monitor/ensure project’s compliance with the laws of Bangladesh
* Engage with the project’s stakeholders on E&S issues
 |

## 5.2 Budget for SEP Implementation

1. A tentative budget for implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan throughout the entire program management cycle is provided below, to be finalized post effectiveness. This will be annually reviewed by the PMU/PIUs, and adjusted as needed.

**Table 5.2: Tentative Annual Budget to Implement Stakeholder Engagement**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SI.no | Stakeholder Engagement Activities | Quantity | Unit Cost (US $) | Times/Months | Total Cost (US $) |
| 1 | Staff/Consultants Salaries |  |  |  | Paid from Project Consulting Service Budget  |
| 2 | Training on Stakeholder Engagement and GRC issues  | 3 times | 500 |  | 1500.00 |
| 3 | Information Desk officer (will be nominated from /PIUs existing staff)  |  |  |  | Paid from Project Consulting Service Budget |
| 4 | Stakeholder/Community/Sensitization meeting in Project areas  | Lump Sum  |  |  | 5000.00 |
| 5 | Meeting with District and Upazila Govt Officials  | 4 meeting/yr | 500 | 12 | 6000.00 |
| 6 | Meeting at PMU/PIUs with SPs and IPs | 1 meeting/yr | 500 | 3 | 1500.00 |
| 7 | Satisfaction Survey | 1/yr | 1000 | 3 | 3,000.00 |
| 8 | Travel expenses | Lump Sum | 2000 |  | 2,000.00 |
| 9 | Communication materials (Poster, Brochure, flier, billboards, website) | Lump Sum |  |  | 3,000.00 |
| 10 | GRM Guidebook/ Manual  | Lump Sum |  |  | 500.00 |
| 11 | Suggestion/complain Boxes  | 20 | 50 |  | 1,000.00 |
| 12 | GRM /GRC expenses  | Lump Sum |  |  | 2,000.00 |
| 13 | GRM MIS Database | Lump Sum | 5000 |  | 1,000.00 |
|  | Sub-Total |  |  |  | 26,500.00 |
| 14 | Contingency |  |  |  | 2,500.00 |
|  | **Total (Less Serial 1 and 3) (Rounded)**  |  | 29,000.00 USD |
|  |  |  | BDT 35,00,000.00 (Rounded) |

# Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

1. PMU/PIUs will be responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of the M&E tasks through their existing structures. The Environmental and Social Specialist be responsible for the monitoring and reporting of this SEP. PMU/PIUs will prepare periodic monitoring report as required by the ESCP. In case consolidated report on E&S management is prepared, they will ensure that specific sections/chapters on the SEP implementation are entered in such reports.
2. The monitoring report will include clear and specific indicators both as regard the engagement with stakeholders and also the project’s grievance redress management. The Social Expert will work on a reporting matrix in this regard.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring requirements**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key elements | Time frame | Methods | Responsibilities |
| Stakeholders’ access to project information and consultations | Periodic (during project preparation and maintained throughout project implementation) | Interviews, observations, survey | PMU and PIUs |
| Project beneficiaries’ awareness of project activities, their entitlements and responsibilities  | Periodic (during project implementation)  | Interviews, observations, survey | PMU and PIUs  |
| Acceptability and appropriateness of consultation and engagement approaches  | Periodic (during project implementation) | Interviews, observations, survey, score-card as relevant | PMU and PIUs  |
| Community facilitators’ engagement with target beneficiaries  | Periodic (during project implementation) | Interviews, observations, survey, score-card as relevant | PMU and PIUs  |
| Accessibility and readability of public information dissemination materials | Periodic (during project implementation) | Spot checks, interviews, desk-review | PMU and PIUs |
| Tones in social media and broader public perceptions (including NGOs) | Periodic (during project implementation) | Social media monitoring, interviews, observations | PMU and PIUs  |
| Rate of grievances and complaints (reported and unreported)  | Periodic (during project implementation) | Desk review, interviews, survey | DDM and PIUs  |

**Closing the Feedback Loop: Reporting back to stakeholder groups**

1. The PMU/PIUs will ensure regular/periodic reporting back and information sharing with the PAPs and as well as the stakeholders’ groups. This ‘reporting back’ measures vis-à-vis the PAPs will involve, preferably, through face-to-face meeting or direct interactions. But in case this found to be impractical, it'll be done through written correspondence or by using IT, such as SMS, phone call, etc. Other pertinent media, such as website, social media, press briefing, may also be used.
2. Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the project(s). The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project’s ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.
3. The Project will arrange necessary training associated with the implementation of this SEP that will be provided to the members of staff who, due to their professional duties, may be involved in interactions with the external public, as well as to the senior management. Specialized training will also be provided to the staff appointed to deal with community stakeholder grievances as per the Public Grievance Procedure. Project contractors will also receive necessary instructions for the Grievance Procedure and in relation to the main principles of community relations.
4. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Project during the year may be conveyed to the stakeholders in two possible ways:
* Publication of a standalone annual report on project’s interaction with the stakeholders.
* A number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will also be monitored by the project on a regular basis, including the following parameters:
* Number of public hearings, consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums conducted within a reporting period (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually);
* Frequency of public engagement activities;
* Geographical coverage of public engagement activities – number of locations and settlements covered by the consultation process, including the settlements in remote areas;
* Number of public grievances received within a reporting period (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually) and number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline;
* Type of public grievances received;
* Number of press materials published/broadcasted in the local, regional, and national media;
1. The outcomes/feedback from these ‘reporting back’ measures will be compiled and shared/disclosed with the stakeholders’ and general public through the use of proper media, such as websites, social media accounts, communication materials, etc.

**Annex 1: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation Outcomes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Issues  | Discussion  | How the inputs of consultations are taken into consideration during designing phase of the project  |
| Environmental and Social Risks and Management | * Learning from existing interventions to reduce risk.
* The support in the same areas in immunization and maternal and newborn health. Nutrition is aligned.
* Some of the support currently providing is a continuation and that would be for the HR at the upazila and the HH and those that were never recruited.
* Renovation – there will be renovation and construction and GoB would like to do this themselves and we are happy with that.
* For short-term, the exact areas of interventions need to be mentions. Camp interventions will remain the same.
* There has been a lot on investment in CXB and on the credit side – in terms of health there is not much reconstruction not needed in CXB and hence we are expanding the host areas to allow the IDA credit to be utilized in renovating facilities in the whole of Chattogram Division.
* The impact may not be as acute, but the rest of Chittagong is impacted through inflation the influx of FDMN.
* Nutrition Package: within the camp it would be similar, and we are going ahead with it
* Renovation will be in Upazila Health Complexes and some of the District Hospitals. Also, some schools of the Chittagong division.
* Expanding Child protection (CP) services for both population and livelihoods and skills training for Host population, focused on microcredit program which is underfunded currently. WB perspective using an existing program is more desirable.
* On CP there is an MoU in place between UNICEF and DSW- what are the findings and gap from the current interventions?
* We emphasize learning lessons from CBPS (has a TAPP that covers the whole country and Chittagong Division and CXB District)
* Refurbishment of government orphanages shelter homes and others.
* Coherently working in the camps and has case workers and the MoU here has helped get these services into the camp.
* Accelerate CP across the country. and happy to have the Bank on board – there are huge caps in HR and building capacity on case management and this links to GBV and the service delivery for GBV comes from MoSW – responding to the GBV case management through the GBVIMS.
* Work on the multipurpose centers in the camps; Integrated services for CP and women and we are having the discussion with GoB in aligning efforts and provision here.
* MoU here for ISO would be inter ministry not for the service delivery.
* The resilience and service operations – GoB 2 umbrella DPP – one for construction and one for services defining activities and allocations for hosts and DRP. These DPPs are in writing.
* Anything that can be done to allow whatever program design has been done to keep coherence will help the gov to have consistency between what is done outside and inside the camps and also the angle of cost effectiveness plays out here.
* Social Safety Net: previous project EMRCRP there were 2 activities – (i) public works in camps and (ii) employment generation program in the HC and once again public works to provide temp employment (aka safety net). CXB program was expanded to include a large of days and the benefits was almost doubled for all EGPP+ beneficiaries across the country.
 | * Consultation assisted in the selection of schools, medical facilities, types of activities for project interventions.
* Consultation also aided in understanding of local context and develop ES risk profile mitigation measures.
* Involvement of UN agencies and other partners and their scope of work
 |
| Planning and Operational Management | * During the project implementation, there will be temporary arrangement for many issues, like labor sheds, server reinstallation, and many more. It needs to make sure that the temporary operational issues are smooth and not interrupting the daily activities.
* Integrated Vector management to be considered involving different ministries to cover the whole country effectively. Besides, adequate technical support to be arranged to check the efficiency of the vector control method.
* HNP capacity building; in small urban body with one medical officer needs to be improved by assigning additional manpower.
* Mayors of the urban bodies may be integrated with the project for increased patronization.
* Monitoring and Evaluation: Efficient reporting system may be developed by using the existing MIS systems.
* Sustainability of the present modalities of service delivery through NGOs
 | * Issues of medical waste management
* Facility refurbishment
* Labor Engagement
* ES Risk management and community involvement

  |
| Operational Arrangement  | * Proper institutional arrangements for improved effectiveness of the project interventions.
* Clarity in the scope and the work items.
* Environmental and Social Documents like LMP, SEP, ESCP, SEA/SH Action Plan.
* Mid-term evolution
 | The DPP will clearly define the scope, working modalities and the project activities.  |

**Annex 2: Consultations held during project preparation phase**

| No. | Date | Venue | Main Participant Groups | No. of Participants |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Male | Female |
| 01 | 22 January 2024 | In person | Consultations with the task team and debrief on the overall project | 19 | 3 |
| 02 | 28 January 2024 | In person | Consultations with the UNICEF | 30 | 3 |
| 03 | 1 February 2024 | In person | Consultation with the government officials  | 30 | 3 |
| 04 | 18 January 2024 | In person | Local level consultation with the IAs | 28 | 9 |
| 05 | 9 January 2024 | In person | Representatives of FDMN in the camps | 20 | 40 |
| 06 | 9 January 2024 | In person | Representatives of Health Centers, one stop crisis cell, service beneficiaries | 10 | 20 |

**Annex 3: Sample Grievance Registration Form**

|  |
| --- |
| Grievance Form |
| Grievance reference number (to be completed by Project):  |
| Contact details (Can be submitted anonymously) | Name (s):  |
| Address:  |
| Telephone:  |
| Email:  |
| How would you prefer to be contacted (check one) | By mail/post:☐ | By phone:☐ | By email☐ |
| Preferred language | ☐ Bangla | ☐ English |
| Provide details of your grievance. Please describe the problem, who it happened to, when and where it happened, how many times, etc. Describe in as much detail as possible.  |
| What is your suggested resolution for the grievance, if you have one? Is there something you would like IA (RHD, BRTA, DGHS, BP) or another party/person to do to solve the problem?  |
| How have you submitted this form to the project?  | Website☐ | Email☐ | By hand☐ |
| In person☐ | By telephone☐ | Other (specify)☐ |
| Who filled out this form (If not the person named above)?  | Name and contact details:  |
| Signature  |  |
| Name of IA’s official assigned responsibility |  |
| Resolved or referred to GRC1?  | ☐ Resolved | ☐ Referred | If referred, date:  |
| Resolved referred to GRC2?  | ☐ Resolved | ☐ Referred | If referred, date:  |
| Completion |
| Final resolution (briefly describe) |  |
|  | Short description | Accepted? (Y/N) | Acknowledgement signature |
| 1st proposed solution |  |  |  |
| 2nd proposed solution |  |  |  |
| 3rd proposed solution |  |  |  |