Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity

Indigenous People’s Planning Framework

1 September 2017
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1 INTRODUCTION

1. This Indigenous People’s Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared in support of a project proposal for “Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity” (project) by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Indigenous Peoples, known locally as “adivasi,” are known to live within the project area, and as such, an IPPF has been prepared for the project.

2. Following GoB national policies on Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities, this IPPF has been prepared to guide the formulation of project components, ensuring equal distribution of project benefits between Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities and non-Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities who might be affected by the project. The principal objectives of the IPPF are to:

   a. Screen project components early to assess their impacts on Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minority households,
   b. Ensure meaningful participation and consultation with Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities living in the project locations in the process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project activities,
   c. Prepare this Indigenous People’s Planning Framework to mitigate any possible and unintended adverse impacts,
   d. Ensure that Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits from the project,
   e. Define the institutional arrangement for screening, planning and implementation of Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities plans for projects, and
   f. Outline the monitoring and evaluation process of the review and implementation of the plan.

1.1 BACKGROUND

3. The GoB with support from UNDP, is formulating a project on adaptation to climate change impacts with a focus on enhancing the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity, for submission to the GCF.

4. The key climate change risks in the coastal areas of Bangladesh are from sea level rise (SLR), increased storm surges due to increased intensities of tropical storms and cyclones, and increasing temperatures. All three of these changes in climate act to increase both surface and groundwater salinities: increases in storm surge and SLR increase saltwater intrusion into the coastal region; increasing temperatures leads to greater evaporation, which in the absence of increases in rainfall, leads to greater concentrations of salinity in landlocked water sources. The timing of the dry and wet monsoon season can also increase extreme salinity levels at the end of the dry season when temperatures/ evaporative demand is highest and less freshwater is available. Other non-climate stresses, such as reduced freshwater river inflows due to increased abstraction, further act to exacerbate/increase salinity levels. These processes cause increases in the salinity of coastal freshwater sources and land, and affect drinking water availability and agricultural livelihoods.

5. Climate change impacts are most severe for the most marginalized populations in the coastal areas of Bangladesh. Climate change risks are not gender-neutral and many of the consequences of climate-induced impacts are more severe for women, and other socio-economically marginalized groups such as Indigenous groups, given their specific livelihood circumstances, their socio-political isolation perpetuated by unequal power dynamics, and related information asymmetry and constraint in decision making processes.1

6. In relative terms, women importantly lack access to productive resources, as well as decision-making power, and this has impacts on their health, food security and safety. Indigenous People’s in the project area equally feel these constraints.

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1 Alam et al., 2008; Ahmed et al., 2007
7. In light of these climate change impacts, and the marginalization of Indigenous People’s (including the intersectional marginalization of Indigenous Women) the project will seek to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts in the most climate change impacted areas in the south-west coastal districts of Satkhira and Khulna in Bangladesh, which are facing increasing impacts of climate change in the form of sea level rise, salinity intrusion and increasing salinization of water and soil, which affect both access to potable water and the viability of coastal livelihoods.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

8. The project seeks to offer targeted support to women and adolescent girls in two coastal districts in Bangladesh, Khulna and Satkhira, providing skills training and assets for a selection of fisheries and agriculture based climate-resilient livelihoods, and market linkages for these livelihoods options.

9. The project will also provide potable water to a selection of the most salinity-affected wards within the 2 districts, not currently covered by other interventions, through Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) at the institutional, community and household levels and pond based system with filtration treatment systems at the community level.

10. Finally, the project provides institutional strengthening, knowledge and learning on the climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security. By improving the health, safety, and economic options of women in the target districts, the project aims for gender-transformative results in regards to women’s access to resources and decision-making power and supports women in taking the lead in building community adaptive capacity.

11. The map of the project area with target districts is given below (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Map of Project Area

1.2.1 Summary of Activities

12. The proposed project will have the following activities:

Output 1: Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities

1.1 Enterprise- and community-based implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women

1.1.1 Participatory mapping for the portfolio of climate-resilient livelihood options;

1.1.2 Development of livelihood profiles based on the community livelihood risk and adaptation assessment and selection of beneficiaries (Utilize ActionAid resilience index);

1.1.3. Formation and reactivation of 1017 Women Livelihood Groups (WLGs) based on the livelihood profiles (coordinating with Water User Groups – WUGs – under Output 2);

1.1.4. Procurement of inputs, assets and tools for climate-resilient livelihoods for women livelihood groups (for 176 crab farming; 4 crab nurseries; 18 crab feed processing; 61 aqua-geoponics; 189 homestead gardening; 410 hydroponics; 114 Sesame; 45 plant nurseries);

1.1.5 Training of Trainers (ToT) based approach and community sensitization/awareness for WLGs (involving WSCs/LGs/MoWCA staff in 39 Unions) on skills development on climate resilient technologies, best practices and norms, sustainable management practices, and O&M of resilient livelihoods (in coordination with BFRI for aquaculture interventions);

1.1.6 Training of Trainers (ToT) approach for WLGs to support business skills development resulting in marketing and financing plans for the resilient livelihoods.

1.2 Strengthened climate-resilient value-chains and markets for alternative, resilient livelihoods

1.2.1. Participatory, climate-risk informed, value-chain development planning among WLGs, linking with value-chain actors;

1.2.2. Climate-risk informed, value addition investments for resilient livelihoods (upgrading of 2 existing crab hatcheries);
1.2.3. ToT based technical training, incorporating climate risks, for operation and management of value-addition technologies and facilities (hatcheries);
1.2.4 Development of a Codes of Practice for sustainable production and management of small aquaculture as climate change risks evolve;
1.2.5. Establishment and facilitation (through workshops and networking events at union level to form PPIs) of the PPIs at Upazila level to enable replication and scale of resilient livelihoods;
1.2.6. Training of Upazila and District level staff (MoWCA, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, LGIs) on supporting PPIs to upscale resilient livelihoods;
1.2.7. Capacity building workshops and networking events for WLGs, value-chain actors, and FIs to promote access to finance linkages for sustained resilient livelihood and value-chain investments.

1.3. Community-based monitoring and last-mile dissemination of EWs for climate-risk informed, adaptive management of resilient livelihoods

1.3.1. Awareness and training through 101 workshops for women groups, value-chain actors, and WSC/LGI staff on implementation of climate risk reduction strategies;
1.3.2. Formation of women and girl volunteer groups and (one per ward) and ToT based training on dissemination and delivery of actionable early warnings (in coordination with CPP);
1.3.3 ToT based training, learning exchange, and advocacy for DMC staff, Union level CPP volunteer groups, BRCs, and MoDMOR staff to enable replication of the volunteer mechanisms across other wards and Unions
1.3.4 Development of climate-risk informed social audit protocol and toolkits for participatory monitoring and evaluation of resilient livelihoods;
1.3.5 ToT based training for WLGs and institutional staff (LGIs/DWA) on results monitoring of livelihoods in light of evolving climate risks;

Output 2. Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions

2.1 Participatory, site-specific mapping, beneficiary selection, and mobilization of community-based management structures for climate-resilient drinking water solutions

2.1.1 Consultations, in light of the selection criteria, to finalize beneficiaries HHs, raise awareness, and plan for distribution of access to proposed drinking water solution systems in light of climate change risks;
2.1.2 Participatory mapping, vetting, and siting of drinking water supply systems (based on site-specific assessments conducted during design);
2.1.3 Formulation/reactivation/facilitation of WUGs and WMCs (synergizing with WLGs in Output 1);
2.1.4 Detailed assessment including water quality testing at applicable sites to support customized design of the water supply systems.

2.2 Implementation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions (at HH, community, and institutional level)

2.2.1. Customization and detailed design for each of the sites and water supply systems;
2.2.2. Site preparation and construction of 13,323 household RWH systems including storage tanks, roof catchments, and conveyance elements;
2.2.3 Site preparation and construction of 228 community-scale RWH systems including storage tanks, roof catchments, and conveyance elements;
2.2.4 Site preparation and construction of 19 institutional-scale RWH systems including storage tanks, roof catchments, and conveyance elements;
2.2.5 Site preparation and construction of pond embankments and installation of filtrations systems at 42 ponds;
2.2.6. Water quality testing/verification of fresh water sources after installation and prior to commissioning.

2.3 Community-based, climate-risk informed Operation & Maintenance (O&M) and management of the resilient drinking water solutions
2.3.1 Facilitation of WUG and WMC meetings for yearly, adaptive water distribution and management planning in the face of a changing climate;
2.3.2 Awareness raising and capacity building (through workshops) for HHs, water user groups, WMCs on climate change and disaster risk management for water solutions;

2.3.3 Development of fee-based, three-tier O&M plan including identification of O&M needs, financing sources, and technical support;

2.3.4 ToT based technical training, incorporating climate risks, on operations, maintenance and use (including water quality monitoring, system condition assessment, end-point quality control) for HHs, water user groups, WMCs, technicians/caretakers, LGIs/DPHE staff;

2.3.5 Implementation of community-based and three-tier system for water availability and quality monitoring and operations & maintenance (including provision of water quality monitoring tool kits, caretaker costs, and O&M support).

Output 3: Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed planning and management of livelihoods and drinking water security

3.1 Strengthen MoWCA’s technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods

3.1.1 Development of and training (ToT approach) on climate risks and livelihood scenarios for coastal livelihoods;

3.1.2 Development of and training (ToT approach) on tool kit for gender-responsive, climate-resilient livelihoods design and implementation for the Southwest coast;

3.1.3 Development of ‘Gender Sensitive Climate Change Adaptation’ Training Module and ToT for gender focal persons across key ministries;

3.1.4 Training of MoWCA and DWA staff to integrate gender and climate change across policies (policy forums such as PEC, ECNEC, NDA Advisory Committee) and programs across sectors.

3.2 Strengthen DPHE capacities for climate-risk informed management of drinking water solutions across the Southwest coast

3.2.1 Development of and training (ToT) on climate risks and scenario modelling for drinking water needs across the southwest coast;

3.2.2 Establishment of a regional database for mapping of water supply sources and existing/planned water supply infrastructure;

3.2.3 Technical capacities for R&D wing of DPHE (training and field-based studies) for innovation and design of climate-resilient water solutions across the coast, in coordination with technical institutes.

3.3 Establish knowledge management, learning and M&E mechanisms to promote long-term, adaptive capacities of coastal communities

3.3.1 Codification of knowledge, good practices, tools, and approaches such as climate risk and scenario analyses, tools for climate-resilient livelihood and drinking water solutions, and best practices and lessons

3.3.2 Integration of knowledge and tools into training and informational modules of government and technical institutes;

3.3.3 Establishment of a web-portal, co-hosted by MoWCA, for dissemination of climate and gender related knowledge, tools, and adaptation practices

3.3.4 Design and implementation of ‘Adaptive Learning’ for young boys and girls through school- and community-based behavioural change communications;

3.3.5 Implementation of monitoring and evaluation framework including: (i) baseline climate risk and vulnerability assessments (Incorporate ActionAid resilience index); and (iii) impact evaluation to quantify project impacts;

3.3.6 Development of a Replication Roadmap for replication and scale or climate-resilient livelihood and drinking water solutions, coordinating with donors, ministries, and multi-laterals.
2 PRESENCE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES/ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

13. Bangladesh’s population is mostly made up of Muslim (91%). However, Bangladesh also has a variety of other ethnic groups. Bangladesh is rich in cultural diversity due to presence of more than 45 distinct indigenous groups (about 2.5 million people). These groups are diverse in their culture, language, religion, traditions and patterns of social, economic and cultural life.

14. Under the Khudro Nrigosthi Shanskritik Protisthan Bill (2010), the GoB defined the indigenous peoples as “Khudro Nrigosthi” or “Small Ethnic Communities”. The GoB generally uses the term ‘tribal/tribe’ (upajati in Bengali) and most recently with the bill, ‘small ethnic groups’ or ‘ethnic minorities’ rather than officially recognizing the presence of ‘indigenous peoples’ within the country.

15. Bangladesh’s indigenous groups prefer to be known as “Indigenous People” in English or “adivasi” in Bangla. The precise number of Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh is subject to much debate, with incomplete and questionable government statistics and the most recent census figures from 2011 not providing ethnically disaggregated data. The most useful reference point is the previous census conducted in 1991, which put their total population at 1.2 million, which can be extrapolated using the demographic growth rate to 1.5 million. The World Bank states that the Bangladesh Adavi Forum, an advocacy and networking organization of the ethnic minorities/ Indigenous Peoples, has given a figure of 3 million as their total population. Overall, indigenous peoples likely constitute no more than between 1-2% of the total population of Bangladesh.

16. The largest concentration of Indigenous People in Bangladesh is in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). Other areas with Indigenous Peoples include Chittagong, greater Mymensingh, greater Rajshahi, greater Sylhet, Patuakhali and Barguna. Chakma, Garo, Manipuri, Marma, Munda, Oraon, Santal, Khasi, Kuki, Tripura, Mro, Hajong and Rakhain. In the coastal region (Khulna, Chittagong and Barisal division – including Patuakhali, Barguna, Chandpur, Chittagong, Cox’s bazar, Khulna, Satkhira) the major Indigenous/ Adivasi communities are- Rakkhaine, Tripura, Munda, Buno, and Bhagabania.

17. The project is targeting two districts in southwestern Bangladesh. In the districts covered by the project, Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities live in relatively smaller numbers, representing less than 1% of the population according to government statistics. There are 579 Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority households (0.19% of the total households) in Satkhira and Khulna combined. Some of the Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities known to occur in the region include the Bhagben, Bhumij, Dhongor, Garo, Koi, Kortabhuja, Mahato, Munda, Rakhain, and Santal.

18. These Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities are often extremely poor and discriminated against by both the Government authorities and the majority Muslim population. Table 1 below sets out the relevant Upazilas where Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities are known to live, the number of households broadly, the number of Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities households and the percentage these households make up in the Upazila. In the preliminary surveys done for the project, only Munda households were identified in the wards targeted by the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project District</th>
<th>Project Upazila (Total no. of Unions)</th>
<th>Total Households in Project Unions</th>
<th>No. of Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities Households</th>
<th>% of Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satkhira</td>
<td>Shyamnagar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Assasuni</td>
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<td>Khulna</td>
<td>Koyra</td>
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<td>304</td>
<td>0.664</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dacop</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paikgacha</td>
<td>26108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 Indigenous Peoples
2.1.1 Assumptions Underpinning the Development of the Indigenous People’s Planning Framework

19. The following assumptions have been made in the preparation of this IPPF:

- All consultations with Indigenous People’s during the development of the project was undertaken consistent with Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), which will be on ongoing, iterative process,
- No Indigenous People objected to the project when consulted,
- None of the interventions will require the displacement of people,
- None of the interventions will be conducted in protected areas or sensitive locations,
- While some of the interventions may be undertaken on lands owned and/or used by Indigenous People’s, no activities will be undertaken until a full agreement is reached with the beneficiaries,
- All documentation will be written in the local language used by concerned Indigenous People, or presented in a manner (orally in the appropriate language) to reach all concerned Indigenous Peoples in the project area, as well as the Bengali language.

3 OVERVIEW OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE’S PLANNING FRAMEWORK

20. The GoB and UNDP will assess the IPPF for each sub-project, prior to any works being undertaken. The IPPF identifies potential risks to the environment and social matters from the projects and outlines strategies for managing those risks and minimising undesirable environmental and social impacts. Further, the IPPF provides a Grievance Redress Mechanism for those that may be impacted by the projects that do not consider their views have been heard.

21. The Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs (MoWCA) will be responsible for the supervision of the IPPF. The UNDP with gain the endorsement of the MoWCA and will ensure the IPPF is adequate and followed. The PMU will ensure that all relevant contractors/NGOs take timely remedial actions where necessary.

3.1.1 Administration

22. The MoWCA will be responsible for the revision or updates of this document during the course of work. It is the responsibility of the person to whom the document is issued to ensure it is updated.

23. The safeguards officer and field officers will be responsible for daily environmental and social management plan and IPPF inspections of the project sites. The MoWCA will cross check these inspections by undertaking monthly audits.

24. The contractors/NGOs will maintain and keep all administrative and environmental and social management framework and IPPF records, which would include a log of complaints and/or grievances together with records of any measures taken to mitigate the cause of the complaints and/or grievance.

25. The contractors/NGOs will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance of the IPPF.

26. The MoWCA will be the implementing agency and will be responsible for the implementation and compliance with the IPPF via the implementing authorities (DWA and DPHE) and contractors/NGOs. The IPPF will be part of any tender documentation.

27. The Project Manager will supervise the contractors/ NGOs while the MoWCA will be responsible for environment social, gender and indigenous issues.

4 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

4.1 LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

28. There are limited laws in Bangladesh recognising Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities. There are a number of laws and regulations with respect to Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities in the ChT area where the greatest population of Indigenous People reside. The ChT in contrast has a far larger body of laws that refers directly to indigenous peoples. These laws recognize indigenous peoples’ customs regarding the ownership and use of lands and other natural resources, the most important which is the ChT Regulation of 1900. Other laws include the Hill District
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Council Acts of 1989 and the CHT Regional Council Act of 1998, which were passed after the signing of the “peace” accord of 1997, ending more than twenty years of armed conflict and provided a framework for the recognition and strengthening of the CHT self-government system.

29. In addition to the laws for the CHT, other areas of Bangladesh have few provisions for indigenous people, including the southwestern coastal areas, with the exception of general references within the Constitution.

30. In Article 27 of the Constitution of the Peoples’ Republic of Bangladesh states that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. The national Constitution also outlaws discrimination on grounds of race, religion and place of birth (Article 28) and provides scope for affirmative action (“positive discrimination”) in favor of the “backward section of citizens” (Articles 28, 29). Consequent upon these provisions, a small percentage of public sector jobs and seats in a number of government educational institutions are reserved for indigenous persons.

31. Article 23A of the Constitution provides that “the State shall take steps to protect and develop the unique local culture and tradition of the tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities”. Furthermore, Article 28 (4) states, “nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any backward section of citizens."

32. The GoB does have a special affairs division under the Prime Minister’s Secretariat, which looks after the development of indigenous population outside CHT. This Special Affairs Division provides funds for indigenous populations for their development.

4.2 Multilateral Agreements and Protocols Relevant to Indigenous Peoples

33. Bangladesh has ratified the ILO Convention 107, which addresses indigenous people’s rights. Bangladesh has also ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity which states “recognizing the close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles on biological resources, and the desirability of sharing equitably benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.”

34. The GoB also made pledges in the 7th Five Year Plan to ensure legal protection to indigenous peoples by 1) implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 and ratifying the ILO Convention No. 169, 2) formulating a land policy to deal with land disputes involving ethnic communities and finally 3) ensuring the participation of local governments in the management of natural resources.”
5 IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

5.1 GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

35. A high level Project Steering Committee structure is shown in Figure 2 below. The key roles are discussed below.

Figure 2 Project organisation structure

5.1.1 Project Board and sub-committee

36. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is comprised of Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties. The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Women’s and Children’s (MoWCA), with senior beneficiary representatives from the Department of Women’s Affairs (DWA) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). The MoWCA is accountable to UNDP for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

37. The PSC will be comprised of:

- An Executive (role represented by National Implementing Partner) that holds the project ownership and chairs the Board. The Executive will be Secretary who is the Chief Accounts Officer of MoWCA;
- A Senior Supplier representative providing guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, compliance with donor requirements, and rules pertaining to use of project resources. This role will be fulfilled by UNDP in its capacity as GCF AE;
- Senior Beneficiary representatives from DWA and DPHE who ensures the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries;
- The National Project Director (NPD), nominated by MoWCA, is responsible for overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of project outputs.
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- Other representatives will include Local Government Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Agricultural, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Environmental and Forest, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Ministry of Disaster...
5.1.2 National Project Management Unit

38. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will support the PSC. The PMU will include the key roles identified in the organisation chart, in particular the National Project Director, who will be a senior official from MoWCA, and the Project Manager (PM), who will be recruited by UNDP and will manage the implementation of the project under the supervision of the NPD.

39. The Project Manager will run the project on a day-to-day basis, within the constraints laid down by the Project Steering Committee. The Project Manager’s function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the GCF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager’s prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

40. The PMU, comprised of technical and operational support teams, will be responsible for development and implementation of all programme component of the project. The PM will implement the project with the support of the two teams. The Technical team will work on (i) development of programme standards, (ii) provide technical guidance to implementation team at the field level and contractors and NGOs, (iii) implement policy research, dialogue and advocacy component of the project, (iv) guide implementation of and monitor social, gender, and environmental safeguards plans, (v) implement knowledge management and communications activities; and (vi) monitor project progress and support project M&E. The Operations team will manage finance, general administration, internal auditing and risk management functions of the project.

5.1.3 Project Assurance

41. The ‘project assurance’ function of UNDP is to support the PSC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Furthermore, as the Senior Supplier, UNDP provides quality assurance for the project; ensures adherence to the NIM guidelines and ensures compliance with GCF and UNDP policies and procedures.

42. A UNDP Programme Officer, or Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, typically holds the Project Assurance role on behalf of UNDP.

5.2 PROJECT DELIVERY AND ADMINISTRATION

5.2.1 Project Delivery

43. The MoWCA will enter into specific “Letter of Agreement” (LoA) with relevant agencies for the implementation of the project. UNDP will manage the funds from GCF, and will disburse quarterly in advance against agreed work plans, to a project account managed by the MoWCA, DWA, and DPGE. The MoWCA will deliver reporting, auditing and M&E requirements of the government to UNDP, in line with UNDP requirements.

44. The district and sub-district level, the officials of the DWA and DPHE will support day-to-day implementation of the project activities undertaken by PMU. DWA and DPHE will work closely with the Local Government Division (LGD), which has its offices at the district level to monitor the functioning of Local Government Institutes (LGIs). The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the engineering arm of LGD to support all LGIs in Bangladesh in all engineering-related rural and urban infrastructures development e.g. roads, culverts, markets, and small irrigation infrastructure. DPHE is the main technical agency of LGD to support all LGIs in fulfilling their responsibilities in relation to drinking water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

45. The RPs will enter into contractual agreements with competent engineering companies and NGOs specialized in implementing livelihood projects and drinking water solutions. The selection will be based on a competitive process approved by the Board. The LGIs will be closely engaged in co-management and oversight of the project interventions. The livelihood interventions for the women livelihood groups are supported through the engagement of the UP staff and the Women Standing Committee. The drinking water related interventions are co-managed with the support of the ward level, Water Management Committees and the UP level Watsan Standing Committees. The
implementing contractors and NGOs will work under the supervision of the committees and with technical monitoring by the staff of DPHE, DWA, and PMU.

5.2.2 Administration of Indigenous People’s Planning Framework

46. As the implementing agency, MoWCA will be responsible for responsible for the implementation with the IPPF via the delivery organisations.

47. The IPPF will be part of any tender documentation. The MoWCA will be responsible for the revision or updates of this document during the course of work. It is the responsibility of the person to whom the document is issued to ensure it is the most up to date version.

48. The UNDP and MoWCA are accountable for the provision of specialist advice on environmental and social issues to the delivery organisations (e.g. contractors and NGOs) and for environmental and social monitoring and reporting. The MoWCA or its delegate will assess the environmental and social performance of the delivery organisations (e.g. contractors and NGOs) in charge of delivering each component throughout the project and ensure compliance with the IPPF. During operations the delivery organisations will be accountable for implementation of the IPPF. Personnel working on the projects have accountability for preventing or minimising environmental and social impacts.

49. The Field Officers will be responsible for daily environmental inspections of the project/construction site. The MoWCA or its delegate will cross check these inspections by undertaking monthly audits.

50. The delivery organisation e.g. contractor will maintain and keep all administrative and environmental records, which would include a log of complaints and/or grievances together with records of any measures taken to mitigate the cause of the complaints and/or grievance.

51. The delivery organisation will be responsible for the day to day compliance of the IPPF.

6 COMMUNICATION

6.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

52. The IPPF includes public consultation as part of the stakeholder engagement plan. The project was discussed with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant government departments, industry groups, NGOs, and individual community members and approved by Government. Extensive on-the-ground consultations have been undertaken during the design of the project (as well as during the earlier projects that this project is aiming to upscale) and it is expected that consultation with any affected communities will continue. It is anticipated that based on the communities’ needs, the projects will be fully accepted.

53. The UNDP and MoWCA will develop and release updates on the project on a regular basis to provide interested stakeholders with information on project status. Updates may be via a range of media e.g. print, radio, social media or formal reports. A publicized telephone number will be maintained throughout the project to serve as a point of contact for enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances. All enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be recorded on a register and the appropriate manager will be informed. All material must be published in English and Bengali (Bangla) as appropriate.

54. Where there is a community issue raised, the following information will be recorded:
   a. Time, date and nature of enquiry, concern, complaints and/or grievances;
   b. Type of communication (e.g. telephone, letter, personal contact);
   c. Name, contact address and contact number;
   d. Response and investigation undertaken as a result of the enquiry, concern, complaints and/or grievances; and
   e. Actions taken and name of the person taking action.

55. Some enquiries, concern, complaints and/or grievances may require an extended period to address. The complainant(s) will be kept informed of progress towards rectifying the concern. All enquiries, concern, complaints and/or grievances will be investigated and a response given to the complainant in a timely manner. A grievance redress mechanism has been included in the IPPF to address any complaints and/or grievances that may not be able to be resolved quickly.
56. Nominated PMU/contractor staff will be responsible for undertaking a review of all enquiries, concern, complaints and/or grievances and ensuring progress toward resolution of each matter.

6.2 COMPLAINTS REGISTER AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

57. During the construction and implementation phases of any project, a person or group of people can be adversely affected, directly or indirectly due to the project activities. The grievances that may arise can be related to social issues such as eligibility criteria and entitlements, disruption of services, temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods and other social and cultural issues. Grievances may also be related to environmental issues such as excessive dust generation, damages to infrastructure due to construction related vibrations or transportation of raw material, noise, traffic congestions, decrease in quality or quantity of private/public surface ground water resources during irrigation rehabilitation, damage to home gardens and agricultural lands etc.

58. Should such a situation arise, there must be a mechanism through which affected parties can resolve such issues in a cordial manner with the project personnel in an efficient, unbiased, transparent, timely and cost-effective manner. To achieve this objective, a grievance redress mechanism has been included in IPPF for this project.

59. The project allows those that have a complaint or that feels aggrieved by the project to be able to communicate their concern, complaints and/or grievances through an appropriate process. The Complaints Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in this IPPF are to be used as part of the project and will provide an accessible, rapid, fair and effective response to concerned stakeholders, especially any vulnerable group who often lack access to formal legal regimes.

60. While recognising that many complaints may be resolved immediately, the Complaints Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in this IPPF encourages mutually acceptable resolution of issues as they arise. The Complaints Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in this IPPF has been designed to:

   a. Be a legitimate process that allows for trust to be built between stakeholder groups and assures stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner;

   b. Allow simple and streamlined access to the Complaints Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism for all stakeholders and provide adequate assistance for those that may have faced barriers in the past to be able to raise their concerns;

   c. Provide clear and known procedures for each stage of the Grievance Redress Mechanism process, and provides clarity on the types of outcomes available to individuals and groups;

   d. Ensure equitable treatment to all concerned and aggrieved individuals and groups through a consistent, formal approach that, is fair, informed and respectful to a concern, complaints and/or grievances;

   e. To provide a transparent approach, by keeping any aggrieved individual/group informed of the progress of their complaint and/or grievance, the information that was used when assessing their complaint and/or grievance and information about the mechanisms that will be used to address it; and

   f. Enable continuous learning and improvements to the Grievance Redress Mechanism. Through continued assessment, the lessons learned may reduce potential complaints and grievances.

61. Eligibility criteria for the Grievance Redress Mechanism include:

   a. Perceived negative economic, social or environmental impact on an individual and/or group, or concern about the potential to cause an impact;

   b. Clearly specified kind of impact that has occurred or has the potential to occur; and explanation of how the project caused or may cause such impact; and

   c. Individual and/or group filing of a complaint and/or grievance is impacted, or at risk of being impacted; or the individual and/or group filing a complaint and/or grievance demonstrates that it has authority from an individual and or group that have been or may potentially be impacted on to represent their interest.

62. Local communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a complaint and/or grievance at all times to the MoWCA. Affected local communities should be informed about the IPPF provisions, including its grievance mechanism and how to make a complaint.
6.3 **COMPLAINTS REGISTER**

63. Where there is a community issue raised, the following information will be recorded:

64. A complaints register will be established as part of the project to record any concerns, complaints and/or grievances raised by the community during construction. Any complaint will be advised to the UNDP and MoWCA within 24 hours of receiving the complaint. The complaint will be screened. Following the screening, complaints regarding corrupt practices will be referred to the UNDP for commentary and/or advice along with the MoWCA.

65. Wherever possible, the project team will seek to resolve the complaint as soon as possible, and thus avoid escalation of issues. However, where a complaint cannot be readily resolved, then it must be escalated.

66. A summary list of complaints received and their disposition must be published in a report produced every six months.

6.4 **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

67. The Grievance Redress Mechanism has been designed to be problem-solving mechanism with voluntary good-faith efforts. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is not a substitute for the legal process. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will as far as practicable, try to resolve complaints and/or grievances on terms that are mutually acceptable to all parties. When making a complaint and/or grievance, all parties must act at all times, in good faith and should not attempt to delay and or hinder any mutually acceptable resolution.

68. In order to ensure smooth implementation of the Project and timely and effectively addressing of problems that may be encountered during implementation, a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism, which will enable to the Project Authorities to address the grievances of the stakeholders of the Project has been established.

69. All complaints and/or grievances regarding social and environmental issues can be received either orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints box or in writing to the UNDP, MoWCA or the Construction Contractor. A key part of the grievance redress mechanism is the requirement for the PMU/MoWCA and construction contractor to maintain a register of complaints and/or grievances received at the respective project site offices. All complainants shall be treated respectfully, politely and with sensitivity. Every possible effort should be made by the MoWCA/PMU and construction contractor to resolve the issues referred to in the complaints and/or grievances within their purview. However, there may be certain problems that are more complex and cannot be solved through project-level mechanisms. Such grievances will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee. It would be responsibility of the MoWCA to solve these issues through a sound / robust process.

70. The Grievance Redress Mechanism has been designed to ensure that an individual and/or group are not financially impacted by the process of making a complaints and/or grievances. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will cover any reasonable costs in engaging a suitably qualified person to assist in the preparation of a legitimate complaint and/or grievance. Where a complaint and/or grievance is seen to be ineligible, the Grievance Redress Mechanism will not cover these costs.

71. Information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and how to make a complaints and/or grievances must be placed at prominent places for the information of the key stakeholders.

72. The Safeguards officer in the PMU will be designated as the key officer in charge of the Grievance Redress Mechanism. The Terms of Reference for these positions (as amended from time to time) will have the following key responsibilities:
   a. Coordinate formation of Grievance Redress Committees before the commencement of construction to resolve issues;
   b. Act as the focal point at the PMU on Grievance Redress issues and facilitate the resolution of issues within the PMU;
   c. Create awareness of the Grievance Redress Mechanism amongst all the stakeholders through public awareness campaigns;
   d. Assist in redress of all grievances by coordinating with the concerned parties;
   e. Maintain information on grievances and redress;
   f. Monitor the activities of MoWCA on grievances issues; and
g. Prepare the progress for monthly/quarterly reports.

73. A two-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism structure has been developed to address all complaints and/or grievances in the project. The first tier redress mechanism involves the receipt of a complaints and/or grievances at the union/upazila and/or ward level. The stakeholders are informed of various points of making complaints and/or grievances (if any) and the PMU collect the complaints and/or grievances from these points on a regular basis and record them. This is followed by coordination with the concerned people to redress the grievances. The Safeguards Officer of the PMU will coordinate the activities at the respective District level to address the grievances and would act as the focal point in this regard. The ESS and Gender focal points, any officer given the responsibility of this would coordinate with the Safeguards and Gender Manager of the PMU and MoWCA in redressing the grievances. The designated officer of the Local Authorities is provided with sufficient training in the procedure of redress to continue such systems in future.

74. The grievance can be made orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints and/or grievances box or in writing to the UNDP, MoWCA or the Construction Contractor. Complainants may specifically contact the Safeguards Officer and request confidentiality if they have concerns about retaliation. In cases where confidentiality is requested (i.e. not revealing the complainant’s identity to UNDP, MoWCA and/or the Construction Contractor). In these cases, the Safeguards Officer will review the grievance, discuss it with the complainant, and determine how best to engage project-executing entities while preserving confidentiality for the complainant.

75. As soon as a grievance is received, the Safeguards Officer would issue an acknowledgement. The focal point receiving the complaint should try to obtain relevant basic information regarding the grievance and the complainant and will immediately inform the Safeguards Officer in the PMU.

76. The PMU will maintain a Complaint / Grievance Redress register at the Ward Level (with the relevant information at the Union/Upazila level recorded). Keeping records collected from relevant bodies is the responsibility of PMU.

77. After registering the complaint and/or grievance, the Safeguards Officer will study the complaint and/or grievance made in detail and forward the complaint and/or grievance to the concerned officer with specific dates for replying and redressing the same. The Safeguards Officer will hold meetings with the affected persons / complainant and then attempt to find a solution to the complaint and/or grievance received. If necessary, meetings will be held with the concerned affected persons / complainant and the concerned officer to find a solution to the problem and develop plans to redress the grievance. The deliberations of the meetings and decisions taken are recorded. All meetings in connection with the Grievance Redress Mechanism, including the meetings of the Grievance Redress Committee, must be recorded. The Safeguards Officer for the Grievances Redress Mechanism will be actively involved in all activities.

78. The first-tier Grievances Redress Committee would be formed to oversee all the grievances EXCEPT for grievances related to:
   a. Compensation for acquired land
   b. Issues related to engineering/technical aspects and
   c. Cases pending in court.

79. Given the marginalization of certain minorities groups among project beneficiaries (including Hindu religious minority households and Indigenous People’s such as the Munda ethnic group households) that risk facing discrimination in regards to access to project interventions and the GRM, social inclusion/conflict-sensitivity training will be provided to the Safeguards Officer of the PMU.

80. The resolution at the first tier will be normally be completed within 15 working days and the complaint and/or grievance will be notified of the proposed response through a disclosure form. The resolution process should comply with the requirements of the Grievance Redress Mechanism in that it should, as far as practicable, be informal with all parties acting in good faith. Further, the Grievance Redress Mechanism should, as far as practicable, achieve mutually acceptable outcomes for all parties.

81. Should the grievance be not resolved within this period to the satisfaction of the complainant, the grievance will be referred to the next level of Grievance Redress Mechanism. If the social safeguard and gender officer feels that adequate solutions can be established within the next five working days, the officer can decide on retaining the issue at the first level by informing the complainant accordingly. However, if the complainant requests for an immediate transfer to the next level, the matter must be referred to the next tier. In any case, where the issue is not addressed within 20 working days, the matter is referred to the next level.
82. Any grievance related to corruption or any unethical practice should be referred immediately to the Cabinet Division of the Government of Bangladesh (or other designated national authority for grievance mechanisms) and the Office of Audit and Investigation within the UNDP in New York.

83. The Grievance Redress Committee formed at the district level would address the grievance in the second tier. A Grievance Redress Committee would be comprised of the following:

84. The Structure of the committee would be:
   a. Upazila Nirbahi Officer – Chairman
   b. Chairman of the concerned Union Parishad (ibid)
   c. Representative of the non-government organization/civil society organization working in the area as nominated by the District Women Affairs Officer
   d. District Head of MoWCA
   e. Vice Chairman (Female) of the Upazila Parishad
   f. Upazila Social Welfare Officer, and
   g. The Safeguards Officer.

85. The Safeguards Officer from the PMU will coordinate with the respective Local Government authorities in setting up the committees for each district, and ensure that the necessary circulars and notifications are issued in this regard so that they can be convened whenever required.

86. The Terms of Reference for the Grievance Redress Committee are:
   a. Providing support to the affected persons in solving their problems;
   b. Prioritize grievances and resolve them at the earliest;
   c. Provide information to the PMU and WHO on serious cases at the earliest opportunity;
   d. Coordinate with the aggrieved person/group and obtain proper and timely information on the solution worked out for his/her grievance; and
   e. Study the normally occurring grievances and advise PMU, National and District Steering Committee on remedial actions to avoid further occurrences.

87. The Grievance Redress Committee will hold the necessary meetings with the aggrieved party/complainant and the concerned officer and attempt to find a solution acceptable at all levels. The Grievance Redress Committee would record the minutes of the meeting.

88. Grievance Redress Committee will communicate proposed responses to the complainant formally. If the proposed response satisfies the complainant, the response will be implemented and the complaint and/or grievance closed. In cases where a proposed response is unsatisfactory to the complainant, the Grievance Redress Committee may choose to revise the proposed response to meet the complainant’s remaining concerns, or to indicate to the complainant that no other response appears feasible to the Grievance Redress Committee. The complainant may decide to take a legal or any other recourse if s/he is not satisfied with the resolutions due to the deliberations of the three tiers of the grievance redress mechanism.

89. In addition to the project-level and national grievance redress mechanisms, complainants have the option to access UNDP’s Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit investigates allegations that UNDP’s Standards, screening procedure or other UNDP social and environmental commitments are not being implemented adequately, and that harm may result to people or the environment. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit is housed in the Office of Audit and Investigations, and managed by a Lead Compliance Officer. A compliance review is available to any community or individual with concerns about the impacts of a UNDP programme or project. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit is mandated to independently and impartially investigate valid requests from locally impacted people, and to report its findings and recommendations publicly.

90. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns about the social and environmental impacts of a UNDP project. Stakeholder Response Mechanism is intended to supplement the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and its Implementing Partners throughout the project cycle. Communities and individuals may request a Stakeholder
Response Mechanism process when they have used standard channels for project management and quality assurance, and are not satisfied with the response (in this case the project level grievance redress mechanism). When a valid Stakeholder Response Mechanism request is submitted, UNDP focal points at country, regional and headquarters levels will work with concerned stakeholders and Implementing Partners to address and resolve the concerns. Visit www.undp.org/secu-srm for more details. The relevant form is attached at the end of the IPPF.

7 **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

91. During project implementation, MoWCA will update the UNDP and GCF on the application of the IPPF. MoWCA will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports on the implementation of any necessary plan and this will be submitted to both the UNDP and GCF. The MoWCA and the Safeguards Officer, with the support of the UNDP will establish a monitoring system for the implementation of the IPPF. A set of monitoring indicators and clarifications on how monitoring data will be collected will be determined during the preparation of the Indigenous People’s Plan.

92. An Independent Monitor will be hired directly by UNDP to assess semi-annually compliance with the implementation of the IPPF. The Independent Monitor, who will report directly to UNDP, will also assess compliance with the application of the IPPF.

8 **BUDGET FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE’S PLANNING FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION**

93. All costs of related to Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and/or Indigenous People’s Plan implementation have been included in the overall budget for the project. The Indigenous People’s Plan will include a detailed cost estimates and indicate source of funds for the required activities. MoWCA and UNDP will provide a budget in a timely manner to ensure smooth implementation of Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and Indigenous People’s Plan.
ANNEXURE ONE: OUTLINE OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN

An Indigenous People’s Plan is required for all projects with impacts on Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples. This outline guides the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan, although not necessarily in the order shown.

Executive Summary of the Indigenous Peoples Plan
This section concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.

Project Description
This section provides a general description of the project; discusses project components and activities that may bring impacts on Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities; and identify project area.

Social Impact Assessment
This section:

a. Reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities in project context;

b. Provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend;

c. Identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account;

d. Assesses, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority communities, and the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority communities given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live;

e. Includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities’ perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status; and

f. Identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities communities, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation
This section:

a. Describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority communities that can be carried out during project preparation;

b. Summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design;

c. In the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;

d. Describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities participation during implementation; and

e. Confirms disclosure of the draft and final to the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority communities.

Beneficial Measures
This section specifies the measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.
Mitigative Measures

This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities.

Capacity Building

This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions to address Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities issues in the project area; and (b) Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities more effectively.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive. It is anticipated this would utilize the already developed Grievance Redress Mechanism established under the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.

Institutional Arrangement

This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the Indigenous Peoples Plan. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and/or NGOs in carrying out the measures of the Indigenous Peoples Plan.

Budget and Financing

This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the Indigenous Peoples Plan.
CONSULTATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, JUNE 1 AND 3:

The Munda community is one of the ethnic groups living in the southern part of Khulna and Satkhira district and the areas adjacent to the Sundarbans. Traditionally, the livelihood of this community is based on their access to the surrounding natural environment and its resources. Their survival depends on agriculture, but lack of cultivable land, reduction of land productivity due to salinity, scarcity of drinking water, unemployment and natural calamities are affecting it. Consultations were organized with the Munda community on 01 June at Burigualini Mundapara of Burigualini union of Shyamnagar Upazila of Satkhira and 03 June at Borobari Munda Para Uttar Bedkashi union of Koyra Upazila of Khulna district, with a total of 41 participants, 22 male and 19 female.

The key vulnerabilities/problems that were identified in the consultations are as follows:

- Reduced access to safe drinking water - Cyclone *Aila* damaged most water infrastructure and contaminated all sources of surface water. In most places, tube-wells don’t work because of salinity in the shallow and deep aquifer levels, leaving most people dependent on surface water for drinking and cooking. The burden on *Munda* women is heavier as they are traditionally responsible for water collection and need to seek water sources far away from their homes. In some areas they need to go more than 3 km to reach a source of fresh water.

- Lack of employment - Hunting and agriculture is the original livelihood of *Munda* community. But later on their lands were occupied by influential quarters with the expansion of shrimp cultivation, that turned the crop lands into shrimp farms and the farmers became dependent on it. The expansion of shrimp farming created lack of employment.

- Food insecurity - Increased salinity not only causes a net reduction of rice production, but also diminishes potentials of *Boro* and wheat cultivation in saline affected soils of the coastal areas. Changes in climate affect irrigation requirements for all the cropping seasons. Environmental degradation caused climate change and the trend for increasing environmentally unfriendly shrimp production have reduced diversity and quantity of food production pushing vulnerable people further on the verge of extreme suffering and abject poverty, forcing many to migrate.

- Health hazard - The *Munda* community is surrounded by saline water shrimp farms. Women who are involved in fish fry collection, have to stay in saline water for long time. As a result they suffer from different types of diseases, high blood pressure, fever, bone pain, headaches etc. The lack of clean water also leads to water born disease like typhoid, cholera and diarrhea among the community. The poor reproductive health has led to irregular menstrual cycles, low birth weight babies and physically challenged.

- Denial of access to natural resources - Traditionally *Munda* women are the primary collectors of wood for fuel and water for household use. *Mundas* are not allowed to collect resources from river and forest (disallowed for pass/permit) which make these tasks more difficult and time-consuming. This may directly affect girls’ ability to attend school, as household chores consume more of their time. It is generally found that the absence of ownership on resources such as land and lack of access to common properties or to governance process increases their vulnerability.

- Lack of access medical facilities – Distance of medical facilities from the community reduces access. Pre and post disaster no health worker goes to the *Munda* community. Moreover, lack of awareness about nutritional requirements and improper food consumption pattern mostly leaves the ethnic women weak, anemic and they suffer from various diseases. When they become ill, they depend on exercising of evil spirits by uttering charms rather than taking medicine due to their lack of knowledge.

- Lack of participation in Disaster Management Committee (DMC) - While there is a provision of 5% participation of marginalized and risk facing community, their participation in decision making processes is limited, as they are not generally invited to development meetings organized by the Upazila Executive Officer. Hence their economic condition continues to be overlooked in economic planning as well as disaster assistance.

- Limited access to markets - Communication systems have collapsed after cyclones *Sidr* and *Aila*, affecting market access. As markets are far away, women are forced to trade within the village or accept lower prices offered by male buyers from other areas.
- Natural resource dependence - Munda women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men as they are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change.
To cope with these challenges, the Munda people have proposed the following:

Livelihood enhancement:
- Fish culture
- Pig rearing
- Small Entrepreneurship
- Cow and Goat rearing
- Support for crab culture and fish culture, boat and net support
- Support for tailoring, packet making, poultry, livestock
- Apiculture

Resilience to Climate Change:
- Rain water harvesting
- Preserving drinking water inhouse
- Pipe lined water supply
- Rehabilitation of existing pond and reservoirs
- Digging water reservoir in khash land
- Community shelter house
- Hanging vegetable gardening
- Saline tolerant vegetable gardening and bed system
- Making cyclone shelters women and elderly friendly
- Shelter for livestock
- Cyclone tolerant housing
- Excavation of canals and preserving rain water for irrigation
- Promotion of women’s empowerment, as well as women-led planning and disaster response.

List of female Indigenous (Munda) participants:

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Usha Rani Munda</td>
<td>House wife</td>
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<td>Sandha Rani Munda</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Kollyani Munda</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sabita munda</td>
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### Annex VI (c) – Indigenous People’s Planning Framework

#### Green Climate Fund Funding Proposal

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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manjuri Munda</td>
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<td>Jonjali Munda</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Sumitra Rani Munda</td>
<td>Student</td>
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<td>Kollyani Munda</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Bono Munda</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Bahamoni Munda</td>
<td>Secretary, Nilima Mohila Sangstha</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Anjoli Munda</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### List of male Indigenous (Munda) participants

- 1. Adhir Munda - Labor
- 2. Prosanto Munda - Do
- 3. Joy Munda  - Driver
- 4. Sotyyo charan Munda - NGO worker
- 5. Baloy Krishno Munda - Secretary, Koyra Niri-Tattik (Adivashi) Shomobay Shomiti Limited
- 6. Dheresh Proshed Mahato - Member, Koyra Niri-Tattik (Adivashi) Shomobay Shomiti Limited
- 7. Bidhan Chandra Munda - Day labor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Melon Monoranjan Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Biswajit Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Parimal Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Utpal Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Narayan Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chittoranj Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ratan Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Krisno Munda</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sunit Munda’</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Parimal Munda</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bhobotosh Munda</td>
<td>Shop keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Krishnopada Munda</td>
<td>ED, SAMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXURE THREE: GUIDANCE FOR SUBMITTING A REQUEST TO THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE UNIT AND/OR THE STAKEHOLDER RESPONSE MECHANISM

Guidance for Submitting a Request to the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) and/or the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)

Purpose of this form
- If you use this form, please put your answers in bold writing to distinguish text
- The use of this form is recommended, but not required. It can also serve as a guide when drafting a request.

This form is intended to assist in:

(1) Submitting a request when you believe UNDP is not complying with its social or environmental policies or commitments and you are believe you are being harmed as a result. This request could initiate a ‘compliance review’, which is an independent investigation conducted by the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), within UNDP’s Office of Audit and Investigations, to determine if UNDP policies or commitments have been violated and to identify measures to address these violations. SECU would interact with you during the compliance review to determine the facts of the situation. You would be kept informed about the results of the compliance review.

and/or

(2) Submitting a request for UNDP “Stakeholder Response” when you believe a UNDP project is having or may have an adverse social or environmental impact on you and you would like to initiate a process that brings together affected communities and other stakeholders (e.g., government representatives, UNDP, etc.) to jointly address your concerns. This Stakeholder Response process would be led by the UNDP Country Office or facilitated through UNDP headquarters. UNDP staff would communicate and interact with you as part of the response, both for fact-finding and for developing solutions. Other project stakeholders may also be involved if needed.

Please note that if you have not already made an effort to resolve your concern by communicating directly with the government representatives and UNDP staff responsible for this project, you should do so before making a request to UNDP’s Stakeholder Response Mechanism.

Confidentiality If you choose the Compliance Review process, you may keep your identity confidential (known only to the Compliance Review team). If you choose the Stakeholder Response Mechanism, you can choose to keep your identity confidential during the initial eligibility screening and assessment of your case. If your request is eligible and the assessment indicates that a response is appropriate, UNDP staff will discuss the proposed response with you, and will also discuss whether and how to maintain confidentiality of your identity.
Guidance
When submitting a request please provide as much information as possible. If you accidentally email an incomplete form, or have additional information you would like to provide, simply send a follow-up email explaining any changes.

Information about You
Are you...
1. A person affected by a UNDP-supported project?
   Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
2. An authorized representative of an affected person or group?
   Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

If you are an authorized representative, please provide the names of all the people whom you are representing, and documentation of their authorization for you to act on their behalf, by attaching one or more files to this form.

3. First name:
4. Last name:
5. Any other identifying information:
6. Mailing address:
7. Email address:
8. Telephone Number (with country code):
9. Your address/location:
10. Nearest city or town:
11. Any additional instructions on how to contact you:
12. Country:

What you are seeking from UNDP: Compliance Review and/or Stakeholder Response
You have four options:
• Submit a request for a Compliance Review;
• Submit a request for a Stakeholder Response;
• Submit a request for both a Compliance Review and a Stakeholder Response;
• State that you are unsure whether you would like Compliance Review or Stakeholder Response and that you desire both entities to review your case.
13. Are you concerned that UNDP’s failure to meet a UNDP social and/or environmental policy or commitment is harming, or could harm, you or your community? Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
14. Would you like your name(s) to remain confidential throughout the Compliance Review process?
   Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
   If confidentiality is requested, please state why:

15. Would you like to work with other stakeholders, e.g., the government, UNDP, etc. to jointly resolve a concern about social or environmental impacts or risks you believe you are experiencing because of a UNDP project?
   Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
16. Would you like your name(s) to remain confidential during the initial assessment of your request for a response?
Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

If confidentiality is requested, please state why:

17. Requests for Stakeholder Response will be handled through UNDP Country Offices unless you indicate that you
would like your request to be handled through UNDP Headquarters. Would you like UNDP Headquarters to handle
your request?
Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

If you have indicated yes, please indicate why your request should be handled through UNDP Headquarters:

18. Are you seeking both Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response?
Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

19. Are you unsure whether you would like to request a Compliance Review or a Stakeholder Response? Mark “X”
next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

Information about the UNDP Project you are concerned about, and the nature of your concern:

20. Which UNDP-supported project are you concerned about? (if known):

21. Project name (if known):

22. Please provide a short description of your concerns about the project. If you have concerns about UNDP’s failure
to comply with its social or environmental policies and commitments, and can identify these policies and
commitments, please do (not required). Please describe, as well, the types of environmental and social impacts
that may occur, or have occurred, as a result. If more space is required, please attach any documents. You may
write in any language you choose

•

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•

•

23. Have you discussed your concerns with the government representatives and UNDP staff responsible for this
project? Non-governmental organisations?
Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

If you answered yes, please provide the name(s) of those you have discussed your concerns with

Name of Officials You have Already Contacted Regarding this Issue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Title/Affiliation</th>
<th>Estimated Date of Contact</th>
<th>Response from the Individual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

24. Are there other individuals or groups that are adversely affected by the project?
Mark “X” next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
Annex VI (c) – Indigenous People’s Planning Framework

Green Climate Fund Funding Proposal

25. Please provide the names and/or description of other individuals or groups that support the request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Title/Affiliation</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please attach to your email any documents you wish to send to SECU and/or the SRM. If all of your attachments do not fit in one email, please feel free to send multiple emails.

Submission and Support

To submit your request, or if you need assistance please email: project.concerns@undp.org