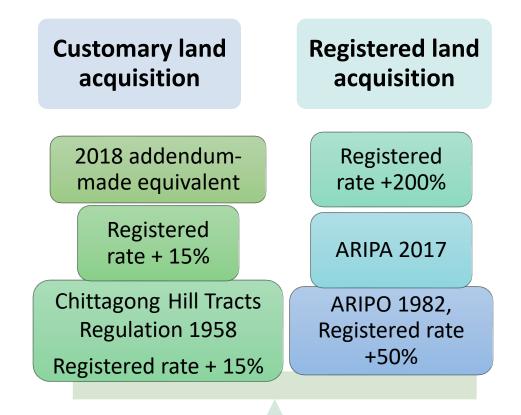
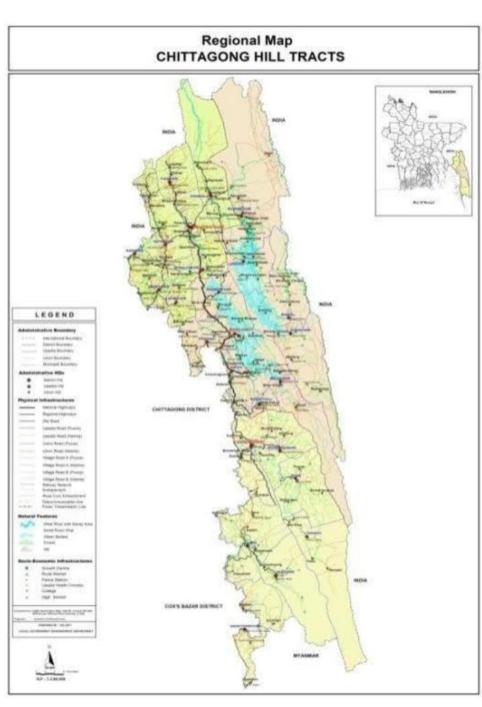
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Experience from Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development project Kazi Akhmila Social Safeguards Officer BRM kakhmila@adb.org

Parallel land policies:





The project components and commissioning

Community Infrastructure	Rural Roads component
CHT-regional council	LGED
Stairs, GFS piped water, reservoirs, drainage, even roads as per community demand	Rural Roads Acquired 127 acres land for 17 SPs
Required land is voluntarily donated, both customary and recorded land	Land acquired; project has budget from ADB part for resettlement
Social mobilizers engaged, components are selected through PVM	Resettlement NGO (run by IP) engaged
No disputes	Implementation delayed for disputes

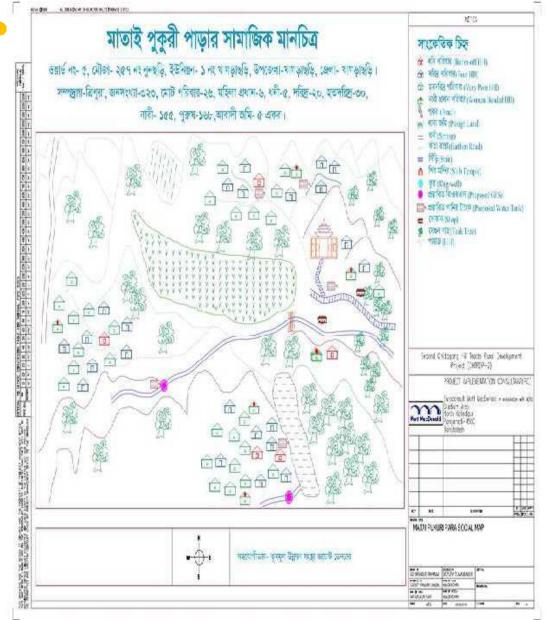
Vulnerability

- CHT :economically least advanced, poverty incidence 50%
- Very few livelihood restoration programs were successful
- IPs have capacity and interest in very few selected skills
- Customary land rights are difficult to establish
- The project faced significant delay in course of customary land payments, although it is the only BAN project where LA funding is from ADB



Consultation and communication

- A local NGO owned and operated by IPs have been selected as RNGO;
- Same with the Community mobilization NGOs;
- The consultation had been in IP language;
- CI components have been identified through Participatory Village Mapping by beneficiary communities;
- Due to delay in implementation-gap involved between consultation and implementation, there were disputes, which had been mutually resolved through community consent;





Staff and consultant capacity

- The second phase of the project has been very well supported through consultants from preparation to implementation-PIC, NGO, external monitor;
- Despite a significant number of well-educated IPs, it is very difficult to find skilled persons/institutions among the IPs specially in safeguards issues since not many donor funded projects have been implemented in this area;
- Since the NGO had limited RP implementation experience, they had been trained for capacity building through consultant on safeguards and resettlement issues;
- Many implementation level challenges have come from the central administration that had to be handled by the limited experience local NGOs;

