



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and
Cooperatives Local Government Division

Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP)

**Environmental Screening Report for
LIN Upgradation at Chhatak Pourashava**

Sub-Project No: IUGIP/CHAT/SI/01-04/2023

December 2025

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 13th
December, 2023)
Currency Unit = BDT
BDT 1.00 = \$ 0.0097

\$ 1.00 = BDT 105.4

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AFD	-	Agence Francaise de Development
Ap	-	Affective Person
DoE	-	Department of environment
DLI	-	Disbursement Link Indicator
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ECA	-	Environmental Conservation Act
ECC	-	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECR	-	Environmental Conservation Rules
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
ESR	-	Environmental Screening Report
FD	-	Forest Department
GoB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Cell
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IUGIP	-	Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program
LGED	-	Local Government Engineering Department
MDSC	-	Management Design and Supervision Consultant
MLGRDC Cooperatives	-	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, Cooperatives
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
MDSCP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBL	-	Result-Based Lending
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
UGIAP	-	Urban Governance Implementation Action Plan
LIN	-	Low Income Neighborhood

LINIC	-	Low Income Neighborhood Improvement Committee
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I. GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

Crore	-	10 million (= 100 lakh)
Ghat	-	boat landing station
Hartal	-	nationwide strike/demonstration called by opposition
parties Khal	-	drainage ditch/canal
Khas, khash	-	belongs to government (e.g., land)
Katcha	-	poor quality, poorly built
Lakh, lac	-	100,000
Madrasha	-	Islamic college
Mouza	-	government-recognized land area
Parishad	-	authority (Pourashava)
Pourashava	-	municipality
Pucca	-	good quality, well built, solid
Thana	-	police station
Upazila	-	sub district

II. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	-	hectare
km	-	kilometre
m	-	meter
mm	-	millimetre

NOTE{S}

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.
- (ii) —BDT refers to Bangladeshi Taka

PREFACE

The premises of this Environmental Screening Report (ESR) are the MDS Consultant services presentation of an analysis of data and conclusions, together with its appendices.

The key elements of the ESR focus on: Assessment of Compliance Guidelines of Environment Safeguards according to ADB, AFD and GoB policy.

DISCLAIMER

This draft Environmental Screening Report (ESR) of Chhatak Pourashava, Under Management Design & Supervision for Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) at (RBL). All the data used to prepare this ESR have been collected from the Pourashava Development Plan (PDP), Community Action Plan (CAP) and field visit. Some of the information's have also been collected from the Pourashava personnel over telephone. Moreover, some information's have been collected by the respective experts of MDS consultant through intensive field visit which have been used in writing this report. If any information or data or any other things coincide with other project documents that are beyond our knowledge and fully coincidental event and we express apology for that.

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III. INTRODUCTION

1. Bangladesh is still a predominantly rural country, but it is rapidly urbanizing. Its total population is nearly 160 million and by one account, around 28 percent of the aggregate population lives in the urban areas. With the present high increase-trend in urban population, it is justifiably anticipated that by the year-2020, such populace will constitute nearly 40 percent of the national aggregate. One principal cause of such rapid growth is the presence of better opportunities spanning economic, communication, education, health and other social aspects in the urban areas. It is worth noting that by one account, in countries of Bangladesh's standing, around 55-60% of a country's aggregate economic activities takes place within the urban confines.
2. Now, in line with aforesaid trend, and particularly the visibly sharp rise in rural-urban migration in the recent decades, urbanization of the existing Pourashavas of the country will as well register a concomitant speedy growth. This will warrant provision and development of adequate basic infrastructure for the dwellers. The poor people, mostly displaced by river erosion and landless, have migrated to the cities for better opportunities of earning their livelihoods and other social aspects. This type of new migrants and second-generation migrants tend to live in LIN areas without basic housing and services.
3. The LIN people have been suffering from acute problem of inadequate availability of drinking water, inadequate & deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/ walkways, street lighting, paucity of drainage and sewerage facilities, poor housing, and pollution. Thus, urban LINs improvement remains at the forefront of municipal infrastructure provision through IUGIP-III-AF in selected Pourashavas. The responsibility of improving the living conditions of the people of the LIN areas lies with the Pourashavas vis-a-vis urban service providers.
4. Basic services for the poor LINs include improvement of (i) internal roads, (ii) drainage facilities, (iii) footpaths/ walkways, (iv) supplying water (installation of hand tube wells), (v) sanitation facilities (construction of toilets/ community toilets), (vi) solid waste management and (vii) street lighting in LIN areas, (viii) construction of dust bins, and (viii) piloting low-cost housing for the poor LIN dwellers. The piloting of the construction of the low-cost housing will also be done for the sweepers in sweeper's colony.

Purpose of Environmental Screening Report

5. The objectives of the Slum Improvement Sub-project are to improve the slum environment through the installation of drinking water well, sanitation, street light facility, and rehabilitation/ improvement of footpaths and drains in various locations in the slum area, which ultimately improves the basic services for the urban poor. The report aims to improve the urban environment by identifying the potential impacts of proposed interventions and taking mitigation measures.

Proposed LINs

6. Chhatak Pourasava is in Chhatak Upazila and under Sunamganj District in the Division of Sylhet. Its Latitude: 25° 02' 30.12" N and Longitude: 91° 40' 30.00" E. Present area of Pourashava is 10.10 Km². Total population of Pourashava is 47,622 (BSS 2011) of which male population is 24,840 and female population 22,782. The rate of increase of population is 2.39% which is higher than the national rate of increase of 1.39% (BSS 2008). Density of population is 3333 person/ sq. km. and the number household is 7824. There are no identified indigenous people/ethnic minority (adivasi) communities on the vicinity of the Pourasava, It is bounded by Meghalaya state of India and Companyganj (Sylhet) upazila on the north, Jagannathpur on the south, Companiganj (Sylhet), Sylhet Sadar and Biswanath upazilas on the east, Dakshin Sunamganj and Dowarabazar upazilas on the west.
7. 04 (Four) slums have been included in the Sub-project under discussion for providing infrastructure facilities in the selected slums and improving the environment.

Environmental screening reports on the four proposed slums in Chhatak Paurashava have been presented in this report the location of the proposed slums is presented in **Figure II**.

Figure I: Pourashava map and Location Map of Proposed LINs



Figure II: Location of Proposed LINs in Pourashava Map

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING OF PROPOSED LINS

Boula Poschimpara LIN (Lot-01) (Ward- 01)

8. The LIN is situated in ward no. 01. There are 60 families with 325 members, of which 130 are males, and 195 are females. The land area is 3 acres, and land owner is local people. Majority of the families earn their livelihood as labourar, richshaw pullers, farmers and the rest by other means. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 3000.00. Most of the families live in Tin-shed, Semi-Pucca. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, street lighting, dustbins, etc.

Package No: IUGIP/CHAT/SI/01-04/2023
(Lot-01)

a. Location of the LIN

9. The Slum is situated in ward no. 01 under Chhatak Paurashava of Chhatak Upazila under Hobiganj District; for the location of the slum in the Chhatak Paurashava map attached below.

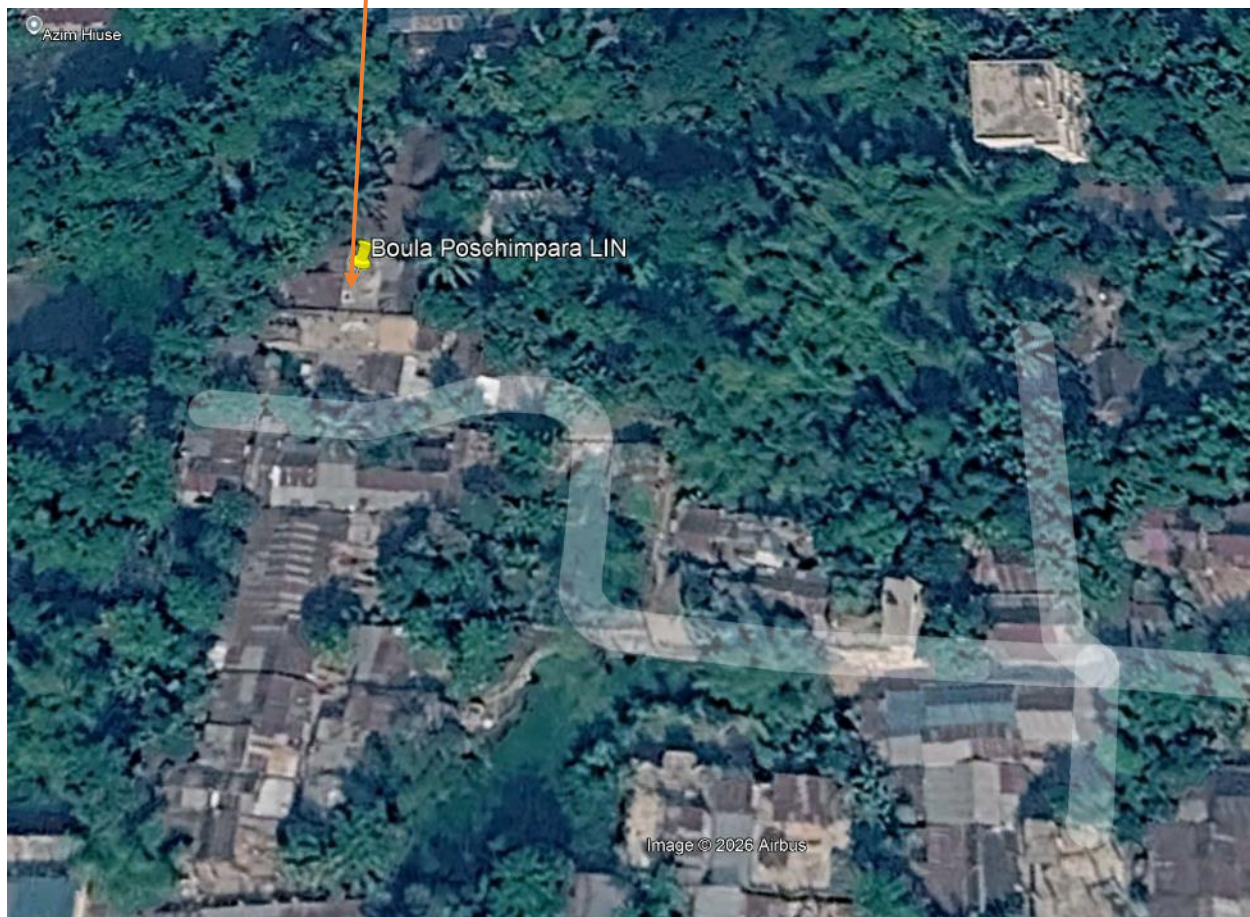
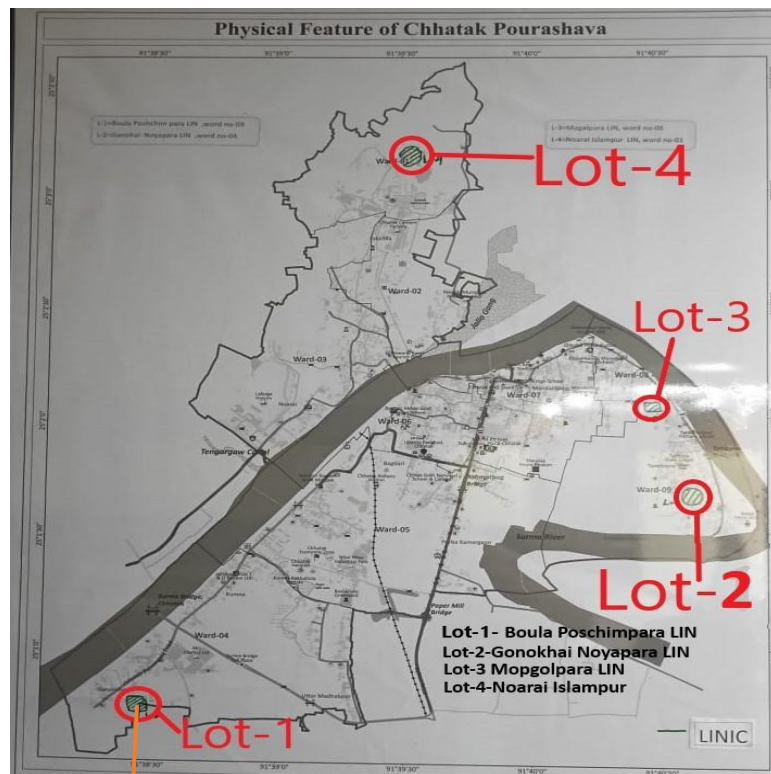


Figure III: Location of Chhatak Boula Poschimpara LIN

b. Description of Interventions

10. A description of the proposed interventions for Boula Poschimpara LIN Slum is given in.

Table 1: Description of Proposed Interventions of Boula Poschimpara LIN

Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) LIN Improvement Sub-project Package Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.								
Sl. No.	Name of Package	Financial Year	Name and Number/ Length of Scheme	Unit (m/nos)	Amount TK/ (nos/m)	Quantity	Engineer's Estimated Amount (TK)	Remarks
			Name of works: Construction of 53 Nos Single unit (type-A) Toilets with 53 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell, Construction 533 m Footpath, 418 m Brick drain, 38 numbers of solar street light, 04 Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank , 04 nos Dustbin and 400 Nos Tree Plantation in (Boula Poschimpara, Gonokhai Noyapara, Mogolpara Para ,Noarai Islampur) LIN at Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj					
			Name of LIN: Boula Poschimpara (Lot-01)					
			Name of works: Construction of 17 Nos Single unit (type-A) toilets with 17 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell, 185 meter of Footpath, 120 meter Brick Drain, 08 numbers of solar street light, 01 Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank , 1 Nos Dustbin and 100 Nos Tree Plantation in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.					
1	IUGIP/CHAT/SI/01-04/2023	2025-2026	a) Construction of 17 Nos. Single unit (type-A) Toilet with 17 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.	nos	354,482.66	17	6,026,205.22	
2			b) Construction of 01 Nos. Dustbin in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.	nos	16,416.08	1	16,416.08	
3			c) Construction of 185m Footpath in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.	m	6,336.67	185	1,172,283.03	
4			d) Construction of 120m Brick drain with top slab in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.	m	5,980.90	200	1,196,180.76	
5			e) Installation of 08 Number solar street light in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.	nos	94,481.79	8	755,854.32	
6			f) Installation of 01 nos Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Chattak Pourashava, District: Sunamganj.	nos	766,257.72	1	766,257.72	
7			g) Plantation of 100 nos. Tree in Boula Poschimpara LIN, at Ward no.-01, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.	nos	495.00	100	49,500.00	
			Total (Lot-01) Amount =				9,982,697.13	

c. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(i) Flooding/Water-clogging

11. This slum frequently experiences waterlogging. There exist no paved internal drainage systems in the slums. The existing drains are earthen that are poorly functioning. As the LIN areas are low-lying, heavy rainfall during the rainy season creates water logging. Hence, the construction of drains is necessary to remove water logging conditions in these LINs.

(ii) Water Source/Level/Quality/Tube well

12. Currently, the slum people have been suffering from the acute problem of inadequate availability of drinking water. Hence, slum dwellers have demanded no tube wells in their area; refer to Appendix 1 for the typical design of a tube well.

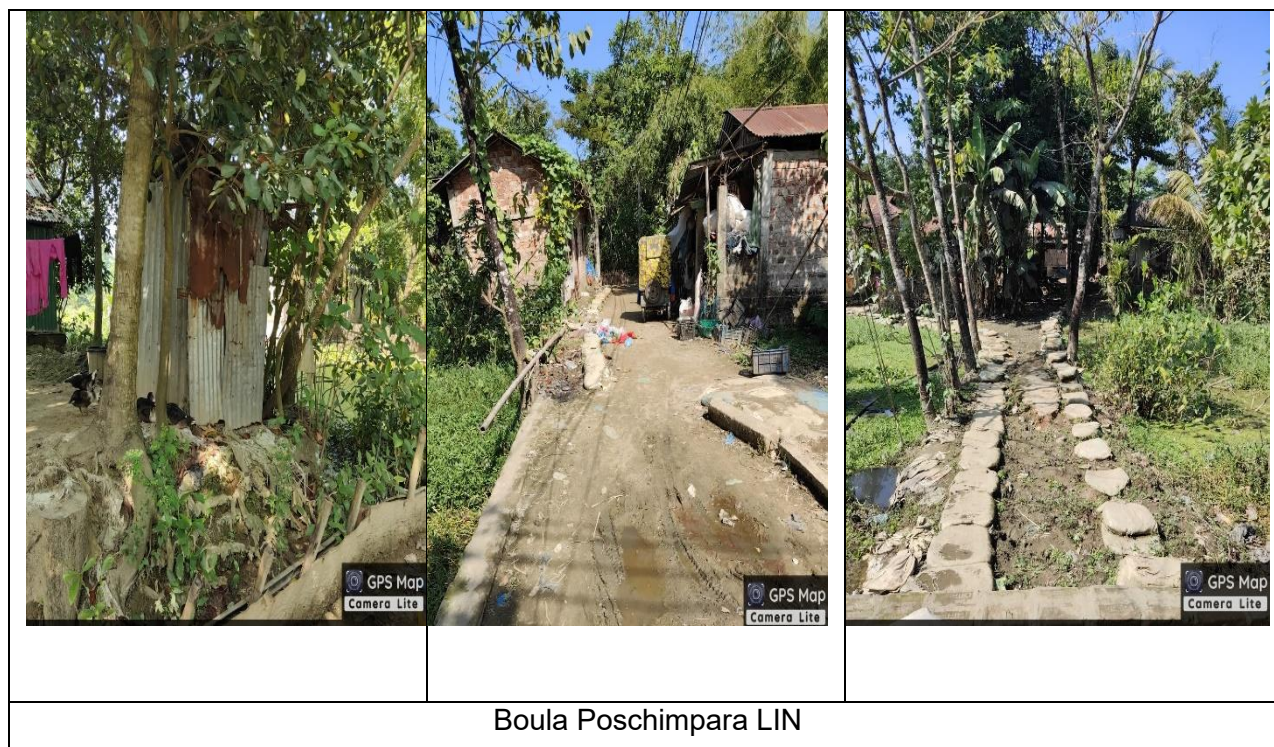
(iii) Sanitations

13. There is no existing sufficient sanitary toilet facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers are facing a scarcity of hygienic sanitation; refer to **Figure IV** for the existing condition of toilet facilities. Hence, they have demanded the construction of 19 nos. of sanitary toilets to improve the sanitation condition of their area. Refer to **Appendix 1** for the typical design of the proposed improved toilet.

(iv) Access Roads/Footpaths

14. There is no existing paved road/walkway in the LIN area. Refer to **Figure IV** for the existing condition of access roads. LIN dwellers want 185 m of footpaths for their improved communication system within the LIN area. The proposed footpaths have been designed with cement concrete (CC) pavement over a prepared sub-base with crushed stone chips and/or Single Layer Brick Flat Soling (BFS). The LIN area is connected to Pourashava roads. A typical design of the footpath is given in **Appendix 1**.

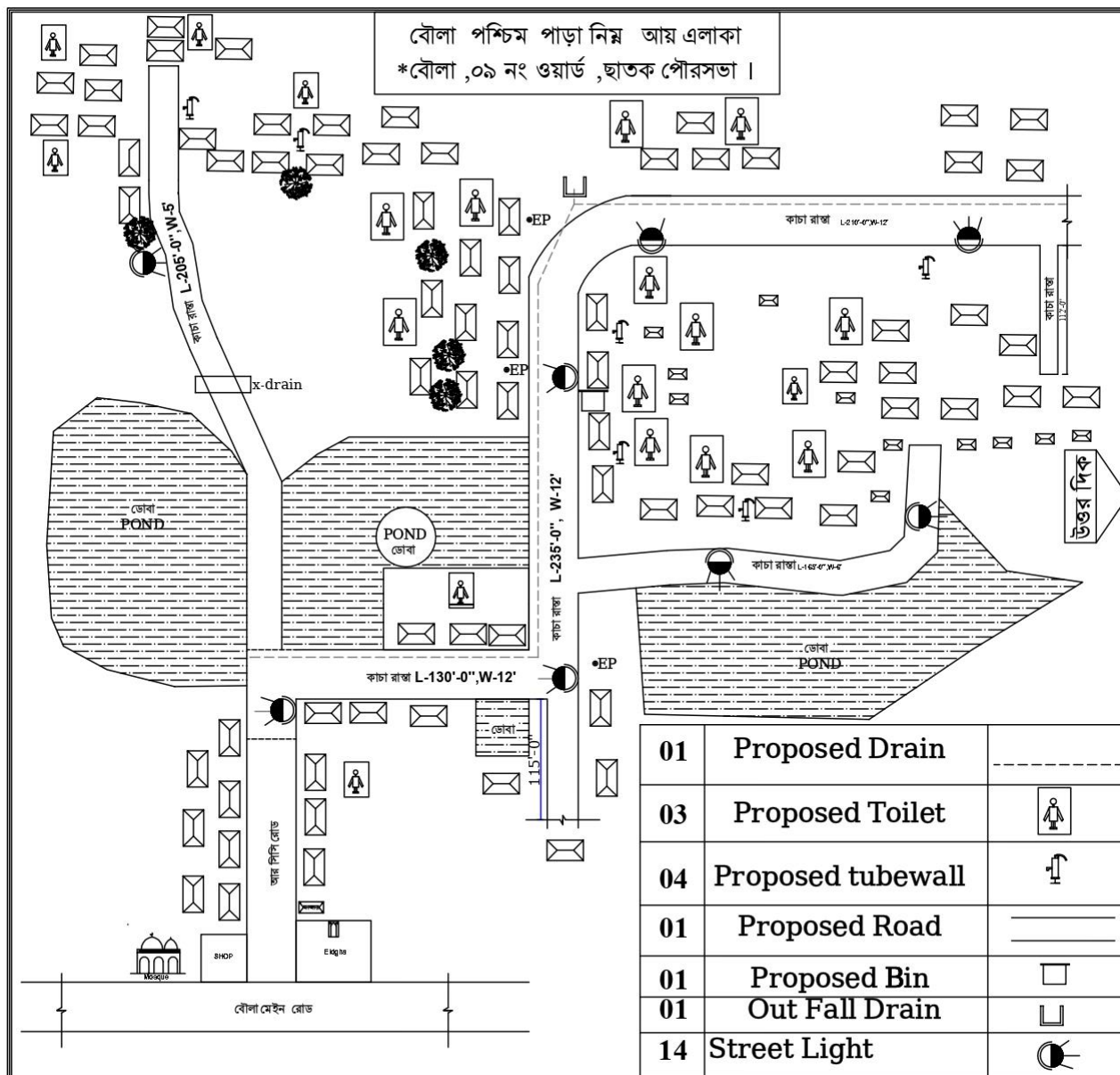
Figure IV: Existing Situation at Boula Poschimpara LIN



(v) Solar Street Lights

15. There exists no street lighting system in these LIN areas. Inadequate light during nighttime is an additional problem. Social nuisance is created due to the lack of adequate street lights. Pilferage and unsocial activities are promoted in the dark. The LIN dwellers urged for installing 08 nos. of street lights in and around their LIN. Refer to **Appendix 1** for a typical design of the solar street light.

d. Site Map of Chhatak Boula Poschimpara LIN Area



e. Baseline Information

All LINS fall under a single Pourashava, so their baseline profiles are nearly identical, differing only in aspects of Physical Cultural Resources

16. The key baseline information on the LIN area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise is not a major impediment for the quality of the environment in the study area. Vehicles such as motorcycle, tempo, mini truck, votvoti, and tractor trailer etc. move on the road during day and night. These vehicles generate noise in the sub-project area but within tolerable limit in most cases. No other perceptible sources of noise generation such as factories, industries, etc. are found near by the sub-project area.

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
2	Air	There are currently no air quality monitoring stations in operation in the Pourashava. However, there are no major industries in Chhatak. The main sources of air pollution are vehicles and non-point sources such as open burning. Limited vehicular emissions are generated from occasional inter-Pourashava traffic, including motorcycles, auto-rickshaws, trucks, and other light vehicles using the regional and local road network. Traffic volume within the Pourashava is generally low to moderate; however, emissions increase temporarily during market hours and at road intersections where traffic congestion occasionally occurs. Fugitive dust is generated from unpaved or deteriorated road surfaces, particularly during the dry season, as well as from localized construction activities. Open burning of household waste and emissions from the use of local woods for cooking also produce localized smoke and odour. However, these activities are sporadic and are not expected to significantly affect the overall ambient air quality within the LIN area. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)
3	Ground water	The ground water is the major source of drinking water in the Pourashava area. The depth to groundwater in the city ranges from 4-17 metres. About 53% of the households use their own tube-well fitted with electric motor and 42% use their own hand pump tube- well. The remaining 5% use neighbor's tube-wells. There is no supply water system within the LIN area. However, no threatening pollution was found in the area. This is why it will be easier to extract and use ground water to meet the water demand of the inhabitants of the Pourashava. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031; SFD Lite Report on Chhatak Municipality Bangladesh, DPHE)
4	Surface water	There are numerous small ponds, ditches and canals in Chhatak Pourashava that serve as sources of surface water. Rivers, canals (khals), and ponds occupy approximately 461.74 acres (18.50%) of the total land area of Chhatak Pourashava. The canal network is hydraulically connected to the adjacent Surma River and plays an important role in local drainage and irrigation. People use surface water from Surma River for their daily necessity. However, various surface water sources of the town are regularly polluted by deliberate drainage of waste water in respect of pH, turbidity and coliform bacteria when compared with national standard. But present pollution level is low due to low density of

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		population and no industrial agglomeration. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)
5	Ecological Resources and Protected Area (PA)	The sub-project components are located within the Chhatak Pourashava urban area and its immediate built-up surroundings. Common flora identified in the area includes Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>), Kalojam (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>), Betel nut palm (<i>Areca catechu</i>), Coconut palm (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Raintree (<i>Samanea saman</i>) etc. Common terrestrial fauna includes local birds (myna, house crow), small mammals (squirrels, bats), and common reptiles and amphibians. Aquatic resources are centered around the Surma River, canals and ponds, supporting local common freshwater fish species. The Pourashava does not contain any officially designated Protected Areas (PAs) like national parks or wildlife sanctuaries, but it features critical aquatic ecosystems, mineral deposits, and rich wetland biodiversity.
6	Physical and Cultural Resources	According to local accounts, the name “Chhatak” is associated with the historical use of large umbrellas (<i>chhata</i>) in the area. One tradition suggests that traders at a weekly market along the Surma River used large umbrellas to protect themselves and their goods from sun and rain, and the market became known as “Chhatar Bazar” which gradually evolved into “Chhatak.” Chhatak was previously administered as a Union Parishad and was upgraded to a Pourashava in 1997. The Pourashava is located along the banks of the Surma River and consists of nine wards. The Pourashava has several important religious, cultural, and recreational facilities, including 38 mosques, 11 temples, 16 graveyards, 7 Eidgahs, and 7 playgrounds.

f. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

17. The review process will be greatly facilitated by comprehensive and detailed answers in this section. When completing this section, please state a specific reason [i.e., “there will be no impacts to environment because this project will not involve any disturbance”] and cite a source [i.e., local master plan, previous environmental assessment, correspondence with Pourashava Office, etc.] to support a response of “no impact (-)” or “potential to impact (+).”
18. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination

(e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.

19. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation.

(i) Pre-construction and Construction Phase

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
Demolition of existing infrastructure: - Dust from demolition - Noise from demolition - Waste from demolition - Un-hygiene of demolition	(-)	-Different activities regarding the demolishing the existing structure (part) and broken footpath generate dust which impair the air quality -Unhygienic/unsanitary environment due to demolition of old/poor infrastructure and construction of camps in the development site -Creation of noise from demolition is negligible	-Water will be sprayed to control the dust, which is the main way to suppress dust in the working site as per necessary Appendix-2 EMP cost. -Apply water to disturbed soils after demolition is completed or at the end of each day of cleanup. - Transport/handle debris from demolished infrastructures in a hygienic manner. -Tree plantation at the LIN boundary/open space/slope on the basis of space availability -Collection of construction debris and dispose in a hygienic way by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate item (LGED rate schedule) -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the construction activity and instant action will take.	PIU, LINIC
Dust Management	(-)	-Moving debris/sediments may create dusts during dry season. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures	- Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. - Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary	PIU, LINIC
Community facilities and services - Blockage to access roads - Fire & Safety	(-)	- Construction works will impede the access of residents and businesses in limited cases. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures. Poor safety signage and lack of barriers at work site and trenches will create hazard to pedestrians and children. - Chances of fire only from open cooking in the area which may create major loss of property to the residence in the LIN.	-Provide safety signage at all sites visible to public that is monitored by PIU/LINIC and it will be confirmed in semi-annual monitoring report -Provide safety barriers near any trenches, and cover trenches with planks during non-work hours. -LINIC's activities and movement of staff will be restricted to designated construction areas. -Consult with Pourashava local authority on the designated areas for stockpiling of, soils, gravel, and other construction materials. -If the LINIC chooses to locate the work camp/storage area on private land, he must get prior permission from the environment management specialist and landowner. -Recycling and the provision of separate waste receptacles for different types of waste shall be encouraged. -Workers need to be made aware of the following general rules: (i) no alcohol/drugs on site; (ii) prevent excessive noise; (iii) construction workers are to make use of the facilities provided for them; (iv) no fires permitted on site except if needed for the construction works; and (v) no worker may be forced to do work that is potentially dangerous or that he/she is not trained to do. - Bucket filled with sand will be kept at the construction zone.	PIU, LINIC
Air/water/noise quality monitoring	(-)	- Component of works are scattered in the LIN area, which are not located near-by any water stream/canal. There stands little probability of surface and ground water pollution, as nothing like gasoline, oil, road salts and chemicals are dumped on the adjoining ground.	- No need for Air/water/noise quality monitoring in construction area by test due to short-term effect. - Water will be sprayed to control the dust, when necessary, it will be visually observed	Not required

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
		- Construction work yards are located in small areas and its activities are also minimum. Here the intensity of pollution from air/dust/ noise is also very low and short-term. As such little monitoring of water/air/noise pollution parameters is needed at the surroundings work place.		
Drainage congestion/water logging	(-)	- Clogging/stagnation of flow in the storm drain, source of waste water is LIN dweller used water (bathing and washing) - Backflow of water through drain (e.g., due to high water level at downstream discharge point, such as khal/ river) - Drainage congestion/water logging due to cross road/construction activity	-Designing drain considering the downstream discharge point; adequate slope and x-section; RCC cover for drain, where appropriate - Not allowing direct connection to drain from toilet -The out fall of proposed drain is primary to secondary drain and water quality will be monitoring as per necessary (in Appendix-2 EMP cost)	PIU, LINIC
Waste Management	(-)	- Uncollected wastes blocked the drainage and sewage system. - Air, water and soil pollution during the waste collection - Smoke from the open burning of uncollected waste. - The loading and unloading of waste at transfer station pollutes the air and soil. - Odor from waste disposal site and composting system. - Contamination of ground water by leachate.	- Follow the waste management plan given in Appendix 4 during construction period. - Encourage 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) - Encourage composting of kitchen waste on the basis of land availability otherwise transfer waste by hand trolley/van that is available in Pourashava and it is inspired by EMP implementation training - Adequate distance between waste bin and water body. - Adequate distance should be maintained between the waste collection point and house - Coordinate with the municipality for collection of domestic waste and disposal at the designated site	PIU/LINIC
Workers H & S	(-)	-There is invariably a safety risk when construction works such as excavation and earthmoving are conducted in urban areas. Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards which can arise from working in height and excavation works. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	- Comply with requirements of GoB Labor Law of 2006, Labor law and services rules 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H & S. - Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Appendix 5 in relation to the COVID-19. - Produce and implement a site health and safety (H&S) plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use PPE at all times; (iii) providing (H&S) training for all site personnel; (iv) Providing fire extinguisher at construction site (v) documenting procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (vi) maintaining accident reports and records. - Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances. -Ensure (i) uncontaminated water for drinking, cooking and washing, (ii) clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances; and (iii) sanitation facilities are available at all times.	PIU, LINIC

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
			- Provide H&S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injuring to fellow workers;	
Sanitation/excreta management	(-)	-Noise and soil pollution during the construction but short- term -Microbial contamination to the ground water from the pit latrine. -Waste during loading of sewage from the sanitary communal containers. -Odor	-Design and installation of sanitary toilet to stop the microbial contamination to the ground water. -Adequate height with proper ventilation. -Water supply and hand wash facility -Regular cleaning and monitoring -5-10m distance should be maintained between toilet and tube-well	PIU, LINIC
Water supply (Tube well)	(-)	-Noise, dust and soil pollution during the construction but short- term	-The digging of soil should follow the proper design to avoid the pollution and water logging -The outlet of tube well should be connected with soak pit to existing drain. -A person has been engaged for cleaning and maintenance of Tube well. -One set of maintenance equipment of Tube well is kept with LINIC selected person.	PIU, LINIC
Footpath/connecting Road	(-)	-Dust and noise pollution from construction work	-Watering to reduce dust -Tree plantation on the footpath/road slope	PIU, LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the construction workers	-LINIC and all workers will be required to undergo EMP implementation including waste management, Standard operating procedures (SOP) for construction works; health and safety (H&S), core labor laws, applicable environmental laws, etc. - Provided training on use of TW, toilet, solar panel and tree plantation etc. during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) -Training is a continuous process by Capacity Development Fund of Pourashava. It is financed by IUGIP-III-AF.	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (Construction Phase (For any "negative" impacts "Environmental mitigation measure" may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

(ii) Operation Phase/Post-Construction

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Water logging in drains and footpaths	(-)	Run-off from debris/ sediments from repair and maintenance of Footpath and drain which may cause siltation and reduction in the quality of adjacent bodies of water. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Take all precautions to prevent run-off into streams, water courses, or irrigation system. Install temporary silt traps or sedimentation basins along drainage leading to the water bodies. - Remove all debris/sediments immediately. - Dispose debris/sediments at a designated site such as landfill.	PIU, LINIC

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Water quality monitoring (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) (twice a year)	(-)	Due to polluted water, people may suffer from dangerous diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, Gastrointestinal disease and jaundice etc.	Necessary test will be performed occasionally by testing water sample from the tube wells (Pourashava PRAP budget)	PIU, LINIC
Solid Waste management	(-)	-Due to open dumping ambient environment will be polluted and will be breeding place of flies -Threat to human health and/or the environment -Due to bad odor, nuisance to sensitive receptors	- There is an existing sanitary landfill (SLF) of the Pourashava under IUGIP-III/AF and the waste management system will be connected with this system obviously. - The waste will soon be carried to the proposed SLF by Pourashava SWM system - Develop rodent and fly control plan - Ensure residual waste is not left in bins and allowed to decompose for a long time	PIU/LINIC
Community H & S - Walkway/drain - Toilet conditions - Drinking water quality (Tube well)	(-)	- The inhabitants may dump waste on the walkway - Bricks used in BFS, may be stolen when CC will wear out with the passage of time - Inadequate supply of water to toilet may spread bad odor - Improper use may spread germ - Irregular cleaning may create unhygienic condition - Epidemic may spread due to deteriorated quality of water	- Awareness to the inhabitants to discourage dumping of waste on the walkway - Ensure routine maintenance by the LINIC - Continuous supply of water will be provided - Awareness to user for proper use of latrine - LINIC will engage a person to clean and maintenance of Toilet and tube well regularly - Periodic maintenance of Tube well and Toilet will be done by Pourashava PRAP budget -Inspect soak well periodically to determine filling levels. -Scheduled Dislodging: Arrange timely desludging before overflow occurs. --Use mechanical desludging systems instead of manual entry.Follow confined-space entry protocols if entry is unavoidable. -Train workers on safe handling of human waste and emergency procedures. -Transport and dispose of sludge only at approved treatment facilities	PIU/LINIC
Dustbin	(-)	- Improper use of dustbins - Irregular cleaning of dustbin may create bad odor and birth place of flies	- Awareness to the LIN dwellers for proper use of dustbins - LINIC will engage a person who will monitor the cleaning the dustbin regularly	PIU/LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the community	-Twice a year Training/workshop/ meeting for maintenance of TW, Toilet, Planted Tree and Solar panel will be organized by LINIC/PIU and financed by Pourashava PRAP fund. -Provided training on maintenance of TW, toilet and Planted Tree, solar panel during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) Inventory Management: Keep records of all solar street light components (panels, batteries, controllers). -Proper Storage: Store damaged or expired components safely in designated areas. -Authorized Disposal: Send batteries, panels, and electronic parts to licensed e-waste recyclers; do not burn or dump. -Staff Training: Train maintenance personnel on the safe handling, segregation, and reporting of e-waste.	Pourashava PRAP budget

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
			-Replacement Plan: Establish a system for replacing non-functional components and managing them as e-waste. -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	

- (Operation Phase (For any “negative” impacts “environmental mitigation measure” may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

g. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

(i) Monitoring Plan (Construction and Operation Period)

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
Water quality	-Contamination (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) or degrading of water quality of drinking water well -Contamination (DO, BOD, COD, TDS, TSS, Turbidity etc.) or degrading of water quality of surface water	-Water quality of tube well will be tested after installation/construction by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate (Item LGED rate schedule) -Water quality of Tube well will be monitored periodically and DoE standard will be maintained properly. -The outlet of household waste water would be connected with Pourashava existing drain -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	Twice a year/Yearly Operation /completion work	Pourashava
Dust from drains, footpaths, toilets, street light, dustbins and tube well	-Air and noise pollution may occur due to construction/operation -Irregular cleaning may damage the interventions	-Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. -Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary -Regular maintenance/cleaning -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	As per necessary	PIU/LINIC
Acoustic environment	Temporary increase in noise level and vibrations. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	Plan activities in consultation with Pourashava local authority so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.	No need for noise quality monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Biodiversity	Activities in the built-up area of Pourashava. There are no protected areas in or around Sub-project sites, and no known areas of ecological interest.	- No trees, shrubs, or groundcover may be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission. - Prevent workers or any other person from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal).	No need for monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Existing provisions for pedestrians and other forms of transport	Footpath closure is not anticipated. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Maintain safe passage for pedestrians during maintenance activities. - Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of maintenance activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints. - Leave spaces for access between mounds of soil.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
		• Ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.		
Worker's health and safety	Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards working in confined spaces such as closed drains. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	• Comply with requirements of Government of Bangladesh Labor Law of 2006, Labor Law services rule 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H&S. • Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Annex 8 in relation to the COVID-19. • Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of H&S training. • Produce and implement a O&M and H&S plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use personal protective equipment (reflectorized vests, footwear, gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site • Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances • Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

h. Public Consultations

20. A public consultation meeting was held at Boula Poschimpara LIN on 03 November 2025. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 14 were female. SIC members, teachers, counselors, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of IUGIP visited the slum of the Paurashava. Consultants described environmental and social issues in the context of development aspects and potential impacts of the infrastructure development work of the slums. The meeting was presided over by the Assistant Engineer of Chhatak Paurashava.

Time of Public Consultation

Site : Boula Poschimpara LIN

Time : 10:00 AM

21. Participants of the meeting exchanged views with the safeguarding team about their sufferings and the remedial measures to be taken to overcome them. At present, the slum dwellers use hanging and pit latrines, which is a threat to public health and un-hygienic as well. They insisted on community latrines to overcome it. The drinking water was the burning issue. The water available at the slum was inadequate and non-potable due to impurities (e.g., excessive iron, arsenic, and manganese). They urged for sufficient potable water at their doorstep. Water logging was an additional problem in the LINs. Their yard inundates during the rainy season. It creates an un-hygienic condition of living. They wanted immediate relief from it through the installation of a proper drainage system. Inadequate internal road communication made their livelihood slower. A proper footpath would ease their safe movement. They asked for a proper footpath system in their slum. There is inadequate/no dustbin in or around the slums. As such, they cannot dump the waste properly, especially the kitchen waste. It creates bad odor and un-hygienic conditions in and around the LIN. They wanted the installation of dustbins. Inadequate light during nighttime is an additional problem. Social nuisance creates it. Pilferage and unsocial activities are promoted in the dark. The slum dwellers urged for street lighting systems in and around the LINs.
22. Experts discussed regarding safeguard issues; focusing the sub-project components with its importance including socio economic and health hazard. Also discussed, environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures about air, dust, water pollution and waste management.
23. As per discussion and feedback from the Paurashava staff and all SIC members, the slums were selected through consultation with the local leader/councilors living in the Paurashava area. According to the discussion, the participants appreciated the proposed slum improvement components, as it will improve the health and sanitation conditions of the LIN, which will provide a positive socio-economic impact.
24. The LIN dwellers demanded for more latrines and tube wells and also demanded separate latrines for women. The chairman of the meeting in his concluding speech mentioned that as per allocation of fund, elements of the proposed sub-project have been selected by the LIN dwellers. The sites have been selected based on the available space spreading all over the LIN. However, maximum old sites will be used and nobody will be affected. The toilet designs have considered separate unit for the women and it would not be possible to provide individual tube wells and individual toilets. He requested co-operation from the LIN dwellers during construction activities. The meeting was concluded with thanks from the chair to the participants. (Appendix 3).

i. Grievance Redress Mechanism

25. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in the Paurashava to redress quickly social, environmental and any other project related grievances from the affected or any aggrieved person/ party with the creation of grievance redress cell (GRC) comprising of:
26. Affected or aggrieved persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/ suggestions in writing and dropping them in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed

in the Pourashava or through telephones, e-mails, by post or by writing in the complaint register in the Pourashava office. The cost related to environmental grievance redress are included in social and resettlement cost estimates.

(i) Grievance Redresses Process

27. **1st Level Grievance:** Names and contact phone numbers of the PIU safeguard focal person will be posted on the construction site at visible location (construction site signboard) to provide first level of contact for quick resolution of the grievances. The LINIC and the PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site the grievances in consultation with each other within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.
28. **2nd Level Grievance:** The grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. The GRC will attempt to resolve the complaints/ grievances within 15 days.
29. **3rd Level Grievance:** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer the unresolved or, the major issues to the PMU safeguard officer and MDSC safeguard specialists. The PMU, in consultation with the above-mentioned officer/ specialists, will resolve the issues within 30 days. Despite project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and assessing can go parallel.
30. If the GRM cannot resolve the issues, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM) in any of the official languages of ADB.
31. **Recordkeeping:** Records all grievances including date of receive and detailed contract address of complainant, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, and the dates these were affected and final outcomes will be kept by PIU. The grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/ disclosed in the PMU office, Pourashava office, on the web and reported in the semi-annual monitoring reports.
32. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learnt:** The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each Pourashava and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism.

j. Conclusion

33. So, there will be no negative impact for the implementation of the sub-project and if there is any that would be very minimum most of which are construction related, localized and for short-term. Moreover, there will be a lot of positive impacts such as: Moreover, there will be a lot of positive impacts such as:
 - Environmental & sanitation conditions will be improved.
 - LIN dwellers will have comfortable walkway and improved drainage.
 - Water-logging will be removed which will eliminate the mosquito breeding resulting the reduction of many diseases including waterborne diseases.
 - LIN dwellers will have facilities for pure drinking water and facilities for solid waste disposal.
 - There will be savings in the medical treatment cost. Thus, health conditions will be improved etc.

Gonokhai Noyapara LIN (Lot-02)

34. The LIN is situated in ward no. 04.

There are 54 families with 208 members, of which 69 are males, and 73 are females. The land area is 3

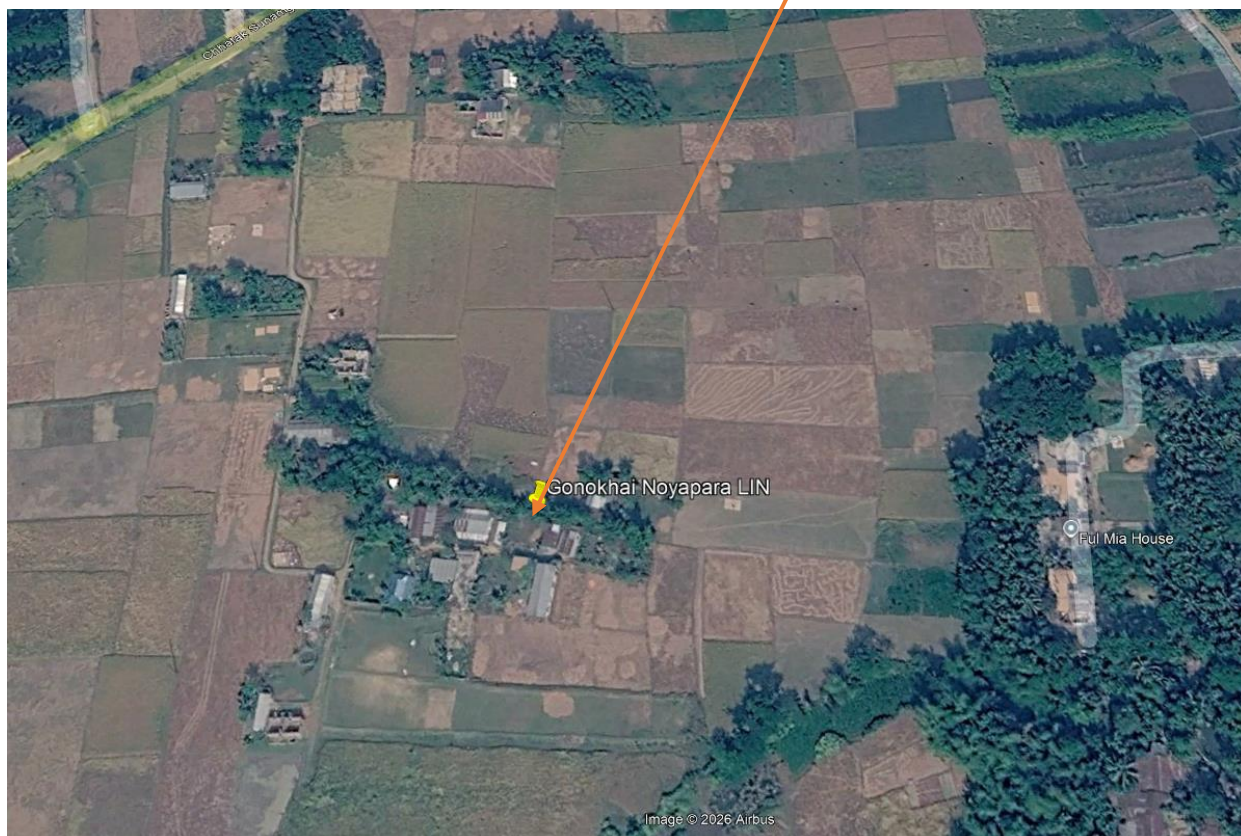
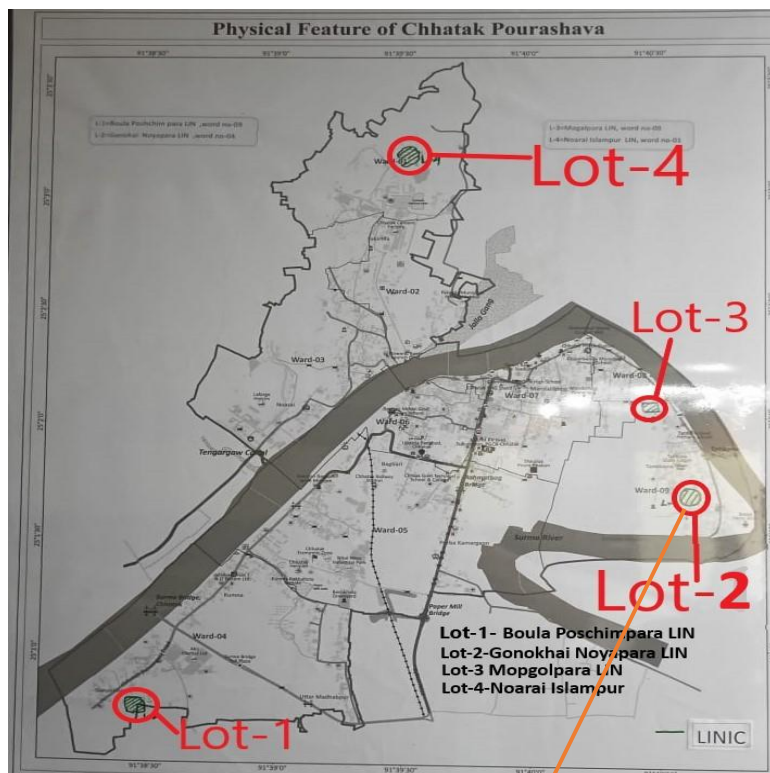
**Package No: IUGIP/CHAT/SI/02-04/2023
(Lot-02)**

acres, and land owner is local people. Most of the LIN dwellers earn their livelihood by physical labor. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 3000.00. Almost all families live in semi-pucca and tin-shed houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, street lighting, dustbins, community space, etc.

a. Location of the LIN

1. The Gonokhai Noyapara LIN is situated in ward no. 04 under Chhatak Paurashava of Hobiganj District; for the location of the LIN in the Chhatak Paurashava map is attached below.

Figure V: Location of Gonokhai Noyapara LIN

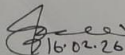


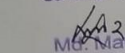
b. Description of Interventions

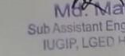
Description of the proposed interventions for the is given in Table-2.

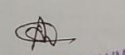
Table 2: Description of Proposed Interventions of Gonkhai Noyapara LIN

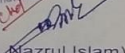
Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) LIN Improvement Sub-project Package Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.									
Sl. No.	Name of Package	Financial Year	Name and Number/ Length of Scheme	Unit (m/nos)	Amount TK/ (nos/m)	Quantity	Engineer's Estimated Amount (TK)	Remarks	
	IUGIP/CHAT/ASI/01-04/2023	2025-2026	Name of LIN: Gonkhai Noyapara (Lot-02)						
			Name of works: Construction of 14 Nos Single unit (type-A) toilets with 14 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell, 61 meter of Footpath, 130 meter Brick Drain, 10 numbers of solar street light, 01 Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank , 1 Nos Dustbin and 100 Nos Tree Plantation in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN, at Ward-4 under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.						
1			a)	Construction of 14 Nos. Single unit (type-A) Toilet with 14 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN, at Ward-4 under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.	nos	354,482.66	14	4,962,757.24	
2			b)	Construction of 01 Nos. Dustbin in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN, at Ward-4 under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	16,416.08	1	16,416.08	
3			c)	Construction of 61 m meter footpath in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN, at Ward-4 under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	m	8,399.68	61	512,380.41	
4			d)	Construction of 130 m Brick drain with top slab in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN, at Ward-4 under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	m	5,944.89	130	772,835.95	
5			e)	Installation of 10 Number solar street light in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN, at Ward-4 under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	94,481.79	10	944,817.90	
6			f)	Installation of 01 nos Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN Ward-4 at Chattak Pourashava, District: Sunamganj.	nos	766,257.72	1	766,257.72	
7	g)	Plantation of 100 nos. Tree in Gonkhai Noyapara LIN, at Ward-4 under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	495.00	100	49,500.00			
			Total (Lot-02) Amount =				8,024,965.30		

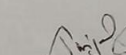

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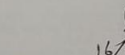

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Md. Mamun
Sub Assistant Engineer, LKSS
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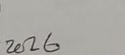

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Administrator
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23.02.26
Total A
Project C
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c. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(i) Flooding/Water-clogging

35. Water-clogging persists in this LIN, especially in the monsoon season. The existing drains are earthen and are not functioning. Water logging condition occurs due to moderate and heavy rainfall. Rain water in the monsoon and the water coming out from bathing and washing round the year are stagnant there. As such water logging becomes a common feature there. Construction of drain is necessary in this LIN.

(ii) Water Source/Level/Quality/Tube well

36. At present, the LIN people experience problems with the availability of safe drinking water. Adequate tube wells and piped water supply lines are not available in the LIN. Additionally, the bore-log records indicate that the aquifer contains groundwater with iron, manganese, arsenic, hardness, and chloride concentrations etc.

(iii) Sanitations

37. There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers have no enough hygienic sanitation. There are 14 nos proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

(iv) Access Roads/Footpaths

38. A CC (cement concrete) access road exists within the LIN area. However, there are no paved (pucca) walkways inside the LIN. LIN dwellers wanted footpath for their communication within the LIN area. A 61 m long CC footpath is proposed under this subproject. LIN area is connected by Pourashava roads. The proposed Footpaths have been designed with cement concrete (CC) crushed stone chips and over Single Layer Brick Flat Soling (BFS). LIN area

is connected by Pourashava roads. Images of existing access roads of the LIN are shown in Figure VI. Typical design of footpath is given in Appendix-1.

Figure VI: Existing Situation at Gonokhai Noyapara LIN



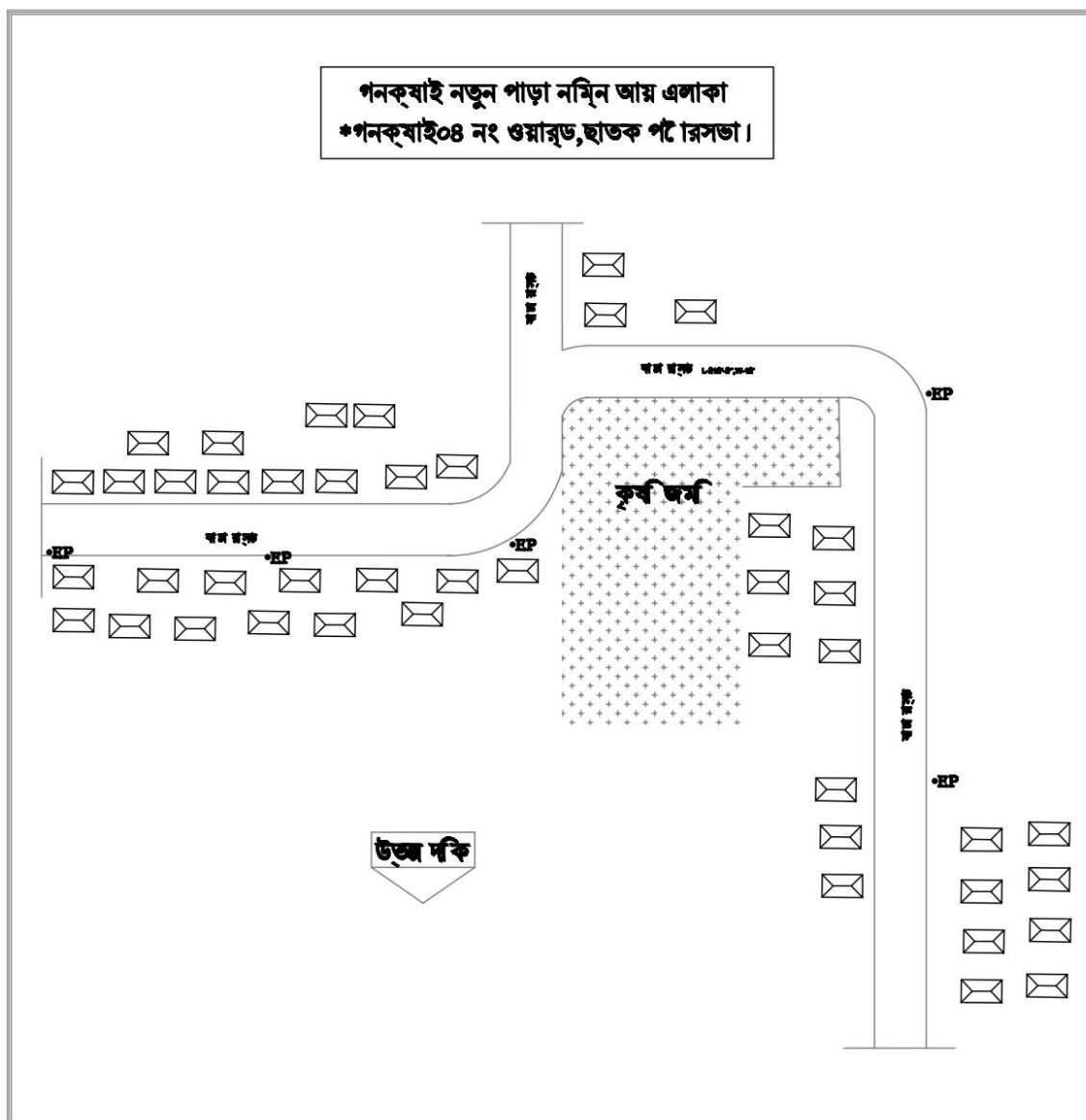
(v) Solar Street Lights

39. There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore 03 nos provisions of light are proposed under this package.

(vi) Drain

40. The existing drains are earthen and are inactive. So, the LIN dwellers experience water logging especially during rainy season. The out fall of proposed drain is Pourashava existing drain (site map) and the coming water to the proposed drain 39m is only from rainfall run-off or household waste water. The drain have been designed to be built by RCC. But well-defined slopes and outfalls have been ensured. The U-type drains have been designed considering the constraint in land availability. The design life has been considered as 20 years. Integration/connection of Road side drains with the town drainage system has been considered and considering the possibilities of increased precipitation owing to probable climate change, the sections have been designed keeping allowance to accommodate 10% additional flow. Typical Design of drains is given in Appendix-1.

d. Site Map of Gonokhai Noyapara LIN Area



e. Baseline Information

All LINS fall under a single Pourashava, so their baseline profiles are nearly identical, differing only in aspects of Physical Cultural Resources.

41. The key baseline information on the LIN area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise is not a major impediment for the quality of the environment in the study area. Vehicles such as motorcycle, tempo, mini truck, votvoti, and tractor trailer etc. move on the road during day and night. These vehicles generate noise in the sub-project area but within tolerable limit in most cases. No other perceptible sources of noise generation such as factories, industries, etc. are found near by the sub-project area.
2	Air	There are currently no air quality monitoring stations in operation in the Pourashava. However,

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		there are no major industries in Chhatak. The main sources of air pollution are vehicles and non-point sources such as open burning. Limited vehicular emissions are generated from occasional inter-Pourashava traffic, including motorcycles, auto-rickshaws, trucks, and other light vehicles using the regional and local road network. Traffic volume within the Pourashava is generally low to moderate; however, emissions increase temporarily during market hours and at road intersections where traffic congestion occasionally occurs. Fugitive dust is generated from unpaved or deteriorated road surfaces, particularly during the dry season, as well as from localized construction activities. Open burning of household waste and emissions from the use of local woods for cooking also produce localized smoke and odour. However, these activities are sporadic and are not expected to significantly affect the overall ambient air quality within the LIN area. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)
3	Ground water	The ground water is the major source of drinking water in the Pourashava area. The depth to groundwater in the city ranges from 4-17 metres. About 53% of the households use their own tube-well fitted with electric motor and 42% use their own hand pump tube- well. The remaining 5% use neighbor's tube-wells. There is no supply water system within the LIN area. However, no threatening pollution was found in the area. This is why it will be easier to extract and use ground water to meet the water demand of the inhabitants of the Pourashava. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031; SFD Lite Report on Chhatak Municipality Bangladesh, DPHE)
4	Surface water	There are numerous small ponds, ditches and canals in Chhatak Pourashava that serve as sources of surface water. Rivers, canals (khals), and ponds occupy approximately 461.74 acres (18.50%) of the total land area of Chhatak Pourashava. The canal network is hydraulically connected to the adjacent Surma River and plays an important role in local drainage and irrigation. People use surface water from Surma River for their daily necessity. However, various surface water sources of the town are regularly polluted by deliberate drainage of waste water in respect of pH, turbidity and coliform bacteria when compared with national standard. But present pollution level is low due to low density of population and no industrial agglomeration. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
5	Ecological Resources and Protected Area (PA)	The sub-project components are located within the Chhatak Pourashava urban area and its immediate built-up surroundings. Common flora identified in the area includes Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>), Kalojam (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>), Betel nut palm (<i>Areca catechu</i>), Coconut palm (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Raintree (<i>Samanea saman</i>) etc. Common terrestrial fauna includes local birds (mya, house crow), small mammals (squirrels, bats), and common reptiles and amphibians. Aquatic resources are centered around the Surma River, canals and ponds, supporting local common freshwater fish species. The Pourashava does not contain any officially designated Protected Areas (PAs) like national parks or wildlife sanctuaries, but it features critical aquatic ecosystems, mineral deposits, and rich wetland biodiversity.
6	Physical and Cultural Resources	According to local accounts, the name “Chhatak” is associated with the historical use of large umbrellas (<i>chhata</i>) in the area. One tradition suggests that traders at a weekly market along the Surma River used large umbrellas to protect themselves and their goods from sun and rain, and the market became known as “Chhatar Bazar” which gradually evolved into “Chhatak.” Chhatak was previously administered as a Union Parishad and was upgraded to a Pourashava in 1997. The Pourashava is located along the banks of the Surma River and consists of nine wards. The Pourashava has several important religious, cultural, and recreational facilities, including 38 mosques, 11 temples, 16 graveyards, 7 Eidgahs, and 7 playgrounds.

f. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

42. (The review process will be greatly facilitated by comprehensive and detailed answers in this section. When completing this section, please state a specific reason [i.e., “there will be no impacts to environment because this project will not involve any disturbance”] and cite a source [i.e., local master plan, previous environmental assessment, correspondence with Pourashava Office, etc.] to support a response of “no impact (-)” or “potential to impact (+).”)
43. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.

44. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation.

(i) Pre-construction and Construction Phase

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
Demolition of existing infrastructure: - Dust from demolition - Noise from demolition - Waste from demolition - Un-hygiene of demolition	(-)	-Different activities regarding the demolishing the existing structure (part) and broken footpath generate dust which impair the air quality -Unhygienic/unsanitary environment due to demolition of old/poor infrastructure and construction of camps in the development site -Creation of noise from demolition is negligible	-Water will be sprayed to control the dust, which is the main way to suppress dust in the working site as per necessary Appendix-2 EMP cost. -Apply water to disturbed soils after demolition is completed or at the end of each day of cleanup. -Transport/handle debris from demolished infrastructures in a hygienic manner. -Tree plantation at the LIN boundary/open space/slope on the basis of space availability -Collection of construction debris and dispose in a hygienic way by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate item (LGED rate schedule) -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the construction activity and instant action will take.	PIU, LINIC
Dust Management	(-)	-Moving debris/sediments may create dusts during dry season. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures	- Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. -Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary	PIU, LINIC
Community facilities and services - Blockage to access roads - Fire & Safety	(-)	- Construction works will impede the access of residents and businesses in limited cases. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures. Poor safety signage and lack of barriers at work site and trenches will create hazard to pedestrians and children. - Chances of fire only from open cooking in the area which may create major loss of property to the residence in the LIN.	- Provide safety signage at all sites visible to public that is monitored by PIU/LINIC and it will be confirmed in semi-annual monitoring report - Provide safety barriers near any trenches, and cover trenches with planks during non-work hours. - LINIC's activities and movement of staff will be restricted to designated construction areas. - Consult with Pourashava local authority on the designated areas for stockpiling of, soils, gravel, and other construction materials. - If the LINIC chooses to locate the work camp/storage area on private land, he must get prior permission from the environment management specialist and landowner. - Recycling and the provision of separate waste receptacles for different types of waste shall be encouraged. - Workers need to be made aware of the following general rules: (i) no alcohol/drugs on site; (ii) prevent excessive noise; (iii) construction workers are to make use of the facilities provided for them, as opposed to ad hoc alternatives (e.g. fires for cooking, the use of surrounding bushes as a toilet facility); (iv) no fires permitted on site except if needed for the construction works; (v) other than pre-approved security staff, no workers shall be permitted to live on the construction site; and (vi) no worker may be forced to do work that is potentially dangerous or that he/she is not trained to do. - Bucket filled with sand will be kept at the construction zone.	PIU, LINIC
Air/water/noise quality monitoring	(-)	- Component of works are scattered in the LIN area, which are not located near-by any water stream/canal. There stands little probability of	- No need for Air/water/noise quality monitoring in construction area by test due to short-term effect. - Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary, it will be visually observed	Not required

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
		surface and ground water pollution, as nothing like gasoline, oil, road salts and chemicals are dumped on the adjoining ground. - Construction work yards are located in small areas and its activities are also minimum. Here the intensity of pollution from air/dust/ noise is also very low and short-term. As such little monitoring of water/air/noise pollution parameters is needed at the surroundings work place.		
Drainage congestion/water logging	(-)	- Clogging/stagnation of flow in the storm drain, source of waste water is LIN dweller used water (bathing and washing) - Backflow of water through drain (e.g. due to high water level at downstream discharge point, such as khal/ river) - Drainage congestion/water logging due to cross road/construction activity	-Designing drain considering the downstream discharge point; adequate slope and x-section; RCC cover for drain, where appropriate - Not allowing direct connection to drain from toilet -The out fall of proposed drain is Pourashava existing drain	PIU, LINIC
Waste Management	(-)	- Uncollected wastes blocked the drainage and sewage system. - Air, water and soil pollution during the waste collection - Smoke from the open burning of uncollected waste. - The loading and unloading of waste at transfer station pollutes the air and soil. - Odor from waste disposal site and composting system. - Contamination of ground water by leachate.	- Follow the waste management plan given in Appendix 4 during construction period. - Encourage 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) - Encourage composting of kitchen waste on the basis of land availability otherwise transfer waste by hand trolley/van that is available in Pourashava and it is inspired by EMP implementation training - Adequate distance between waste bin and water body. - Adequate distance should be maintained between the waste collection point and house - Coordinate with the municipality for collection of domestic waste and disposal at the designated site	PIU, LINIC
Workers H & S	(-)	-There is invariably a safety risk when construction works such as excavation and earthmoving are conducted in urban areas. Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards which can arise from working in height and excavation works. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	- Comply with requirements of GoB Labor Law of 2006, Labor law and services rules 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H & S. - Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Appendix 5 in relation to the COVID-19. - Produce and implement a site health and safety (H&S) plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use PPE at all times; (iii) providing (H&S) training for all site personnel; (iv) Providing fire extinguisher at construction site (v) documenting procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (vi) maintaining accident reports and records. - Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances.	PIU, LINIC

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
			- Ensure (i) uncontaminated water for drinking, cooking and washing, (ii) clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances; and (iii) sanitation facilities are available at all times. - Provide H&S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injuring to fellow workers;	
Sanitation/excreta management	(-)	- Noise and soil pollution during the construction but short- term - Microbial contamination to the ground water from the pit latrine. - Waste during loading of sewage from the sanitary communal containers. - Odor	- Design and installation of sanitary toilet to stop the microbial contamination to the ground water. - Adequate height with proper ventilation. - Water supply and hand wash facility - Regular cleaning and monitoring - 5-10m distance should be maintained between toilet and tube-well	PIU, LINIC
Water supply (Tube well)	(-)	- Noise, dust and soil pollution during the construction but short- term	- The digging of soil should follow the proper design to avoid the pollution and water logging - The outlet of tube well should be connected with soak pit to existing drain. - A person has been engaged for cleaning and maintenance of Tube well. - One set of maintenance equipment of Tube well is kept with LINIC selected person.	PIU, LINIC
Footpath/connecting Road	(-)	- Dust and noise pollution from construction work	- Watering to reduce dust - Tree plantation on the footpath/road slope	PIU, LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the construction workers	-LINIC and all workers will be required to undergo EMP implementation including waste management, Standard operating procedures (SOP) for construction works; health and safety (H&S), core labor laws, applicable environmental laws, etc. - Provided training on use of TW, toilet, solar panel and tree plantation etc. during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) -Training is a continuous process by Capacity Development Fund of Pourashava. It is financed by IUGIP-III.	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (Construction Phase (For any "negative" impacts "environmental mitigation measure" may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

(ii) Operation Phase/Post-Construction

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Water logging in drains and footpaths	(-)	Run-off from debris/ sediments from repair and maintenance of Footpath and drain which may cause siltation and reduction in the quality of adjacent bodies of water. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Take all precautions to prevent run-off into streams, water courses, or irrigation system. Install temporary silt traps or sedimentation basins along drainage leading to the water bodies. - Remove all debris/sediments immediately. - Dispose debris/sediments at a designated site such as landfill.	PIU/ LINIC
Water quality monitoring (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) (twice a year)	(-)	Due to polluted water people may suffers from dangerous diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, Gastrointestinal disease and jaundice etc.	Necessary test will be performed occasionally by testing water sample from the tube wells (Pourashava PRAP budget)	PIU/LINIC
Solid Waste management	(-)	-Due to open dumping ambient environment will be polluted and will be breeding place of flies -Threat to human health and/or the environment -Due to bad odor nuisance to sensitive receptors	-There is an existing sanitary landfill (SLF) of the Pourashava under CRDP and the waste management system will be connected with this system obviously. -The waste will soon be carried to the existing SLF by Pourashava SWM system -Develop rodent and fly control plan -Ensure residual waste is not left in bins and allowed to decompose for a long time	PIU/LINIC
Community H & S - Walkway - Toilet conditions - Drinking water quality (Tube well)	(-)	-The inhabitants may dump waste on the walkway -Bricks used in BFS, may be stolen when CC will wear out with the passage of time -Inadequate supply of water to toilet may spread bad odor -Improper use may spread germ -Irregular cleaning may create unhygienic condition -Epidemic may spread due to deteriorated quality of water	-Awareness to the inhabitants to discourage dumping of waste on the walkway -Ensure routine maintenance by the LINIC -Continuous supply of water will be provided -Awareness to user for proper use of latrine -LINIC will engage a person to clean and maintenance of Toilet and tube well regularly -Periodic maintenance of Tube well and Toilet will be done by Pourashava PRAP budget -Inspect soak well periodically to determine filling levels. -Scheduled Dislodging: Arrange timely desludging before overflow occurs. --Use mechanical desludging systems instead of manual entry. Follow confined-space entry protocols if entry is unavoidable. -Train workers on safe handling of human waste and emergency procedures. --Transport and dispose of sludge only at approved treatment facilities.	PIU/LINIC
Dustbin	(-)	- Improper use of dustbins - Irregular cleaning of dustbin may create bad odor and birth place of flies	- Awareness to the LIN dwellers for proper use of dustbins - LINIC will engage a person who will monitor the cleaning the dustbin regularly	PIU/LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the community	-Twice a year Training/workshop/ meeting for maintenance of TW, Toilet, Planted Tree and Solar panel will be organized by LINIC/PIU and financed by Pourashava PRAP fund. -Provided training on maintenance of TW, toilet and Planted Tree, solar panel during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP)	Pourashava PRAP budget

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
			-Inventory Management: Keep records of all solar street light components (panels, batteries, controllers). -Proper Storage: Store damaged or expired components safely in designated areas. -Authorized Disposal: Send batteries, panels, and electronic parts to licensed e-waste recyclers; do not burn or dump. -Staff Training: Train maintenance personnel on the safe handling, segregation, and reporting of e-waste. -Replacement Plan: Establish a system for replacing non-functional components and managing them as e-waste. -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers.	

- (Operation Phase (For any “negative” impacts “environmental mitigation measure” may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

g. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

(i) Monitoring Plan (Construction and Operation Period)

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
Water quality	Contamination (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) or degrading of water quality of drinking water well	-Water quality of tube well will be tested after installation/construction by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate (Item LGED rate schedule) -Water quality of Tube well will be monitored periodically and DoE standard will be maintained properly. -The outlet of household waste water would be connected with Pourashava existing drain -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	Twice a year/Yearly Operation /completion work	Pourashava
Dust from drains, footpaths, toilets, street light, dustbins and tube well	-Air and noise pollution may occur due to construction/operation -Irregular cleaning may damage the interventions	-Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. -Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary -Regular maintenance/cleaning -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	As per necessary	PIU/LINIC
Acoustic environment	Temporary increase in noise level and vibrations. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	Plan activities in consultation with Pourashava local authority so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.	No need for noise quality monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
Biodiversity	Activities in the built-up area of Pourashava. There are no protected areas in or around Sub-project sites, and no known areas of ecological interest.	- No trees, shrubs, or groundcover may be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission. - Prevent workers or any other person from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal).	No need for monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Existing provisions for pedestrians and other forms of transport	Footpath closure is not anticipated. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Maintain safe passage for pedestrians during maintenance activities. - Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of maintenance activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints. - Leave spaces for access between mounds of soil. - Ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava
Worker's health and safety	Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards working in confined spaces such as closed drains. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	- Comply with requirements of Government of Bangladesh Labor Law of 2006, Labor Law services rule 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H&S. - Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Annex 8 in relation to the COVID-19. - Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of H&S training. - Produce and implement a O&M and H&S plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use personal protective equipment (reflectorized vests, footwear, gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site - Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances - Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

h. Public Consultations

45. A public consultation meeting was held at Gonokhai Noyapara LIN on 03 November 2025. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 14 were female. SIC members, teachers, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of IUGIP visited the slum of the Paurashava. Consultants described environmental and social issues in the context of development aspects and potential impacts of the infrastructure development work of the slums. The meeting was presided over by the Assistant Engineer of Chhatak Paurashava.

Time of Public Consultation

Site : Gonokhai Noyapara LIN

Time : 10:00 AM

46. Participants of the meeting exchanged views with the safeguard team about their sufferings and the remedial measures to be taken to overcome it. At present the LIN dwellers use hanging and pit latrine, which is a threat to public health and un-hygienic as well. They insisted for a community latrine to overcome it. The drinking water was the burning issue. The water available at the LIN was inadequate and non-potable due to impurities (e.g., excessive iron). They urged for sufficient potable water at their door step. Water logging was an additional problem of the LINs. Their yard inundates during rainy season. It creates an un-hygienic condition of living. They wanted immediate relief from it, through an installation of proper drainage system. Inadequate internal road communication made their livelihood slower. A proper footpath would ease their safe movement. They asked for a proper footpath system in their LIN. There is inadequate dustbin in or around the LINs. As such they cannot dump the waste specially the kitchen waste properly. It creates bad odor and un-hygienic condition in and around the LIN. They wanted installation of dustbins. Inadequate light during night time is an additional problem. Social nuisance creates at it. Pilferage and unsocial activities promote in the dark. The LIN dwellers urged for street lighting system in and around the LINs.
47. Experts discussed regarding safeguard issues; focusing the sub-project components with its importance including socio economic and health hazard. Also discussed, environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures about air, dust, water pollution and waste management.
48. As per discussion and feedback from the SDO and all LINIC members, the LINs were selected through consultation with the local leader/councilors living in the Pourashava area. According to the discussion, the participants appreciated the proposed LIN improvement components, as it will improve the health and sanitation conditions of the LIN which will provide positive socio-economic impact.
49. The LIN dwellers demanded for more latrines and tube wells and also demanded separate latrines for women. The chairman of the meeting in his concluding speech mentioned that as per allocation of fund, elements of the proposed sub-project have been selected by the LIN dwellers. The sites have been selected based on the available space spreading all over the LIN. However, maximum old sites will be used and nobody will be affected. The toilet designs have considered separate unit for the women and it would not be possible to provide individual tube wells and individual toilets. He requested co-operation from the LIN dwellers during construction activities. The meeting was concluded with thanks from the chair to the participants. (Appendix 3).

i. Grievance Redress Mechanism

50. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in the Pourashava to redress quickly social, environmental and any other project related grievances from the affected or any aggrieved person/ party with the creation of grievance redress cell (GRC) comprising of:
46. Affected or aggrieved persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/ suggestions in writing and dropping them in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed in the Pourashava or through telephones, e-mails, by post or by writing in the complaint register in the Pourashava office. The cost related to environmental grievance redress are included in social and resettlement cost estimates.

Grievance Redresses Process:

1st Level Grievance: Names and contact phone numbers of the PIU safeguard focal person will be posted on the construction site at visible location (construction site signboard) to provide first level of contact for quick resolution of the grievances. The LINIC and the PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site the grievances in consultation with each other within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.

2nd Level Grievance: The grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. The GRC will attempt to resolve the complaints/ grievances within 15 days.

3rd Level Grievance: The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer the unresolved or, the major issues to the PMU safeguard officer and MDSC safeguard specialists. The PMU, in consultation with the above-mentioned officer/ specialists, will resolve the issues within 30 days. Despite project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and assessing can go parallel.

51. If the GRM cannot resolve the issues, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM) in any of the official languages of ADB.

52. **Recordkeeping:** Records all grievances including date of receive and detailed contract address of complainant, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, and the dates these were affected and final outcomes will be kept by PIU. The grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/ disclosed in the PMU office, Pourashava office, on the web and reported in the semi-annual monitoring reports.

53. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learnt:** The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each Pourashava and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism.

j. Conclusion

54. So, there will be no negative impact for the implementation of the sub-project and if there is any that would be very minimum most of which are construction related, localized and for short-term. Moreover, there will be a lot of positive impacts such as:

- Environmental & sanitation conditions will be improved.
- LIN dwellers will have comfortable walkway and improved drainage.
- Water-logging will be removed which will eliminate the mosquito breeding resulting the reduction of many diseases including waterborne diseases.
- LIN dwellers will have facilities for pure drinking water and facilities for solid waste disposal.
- There will be savings in the medical treatment cost. Thus, health conditions will be improved etc.

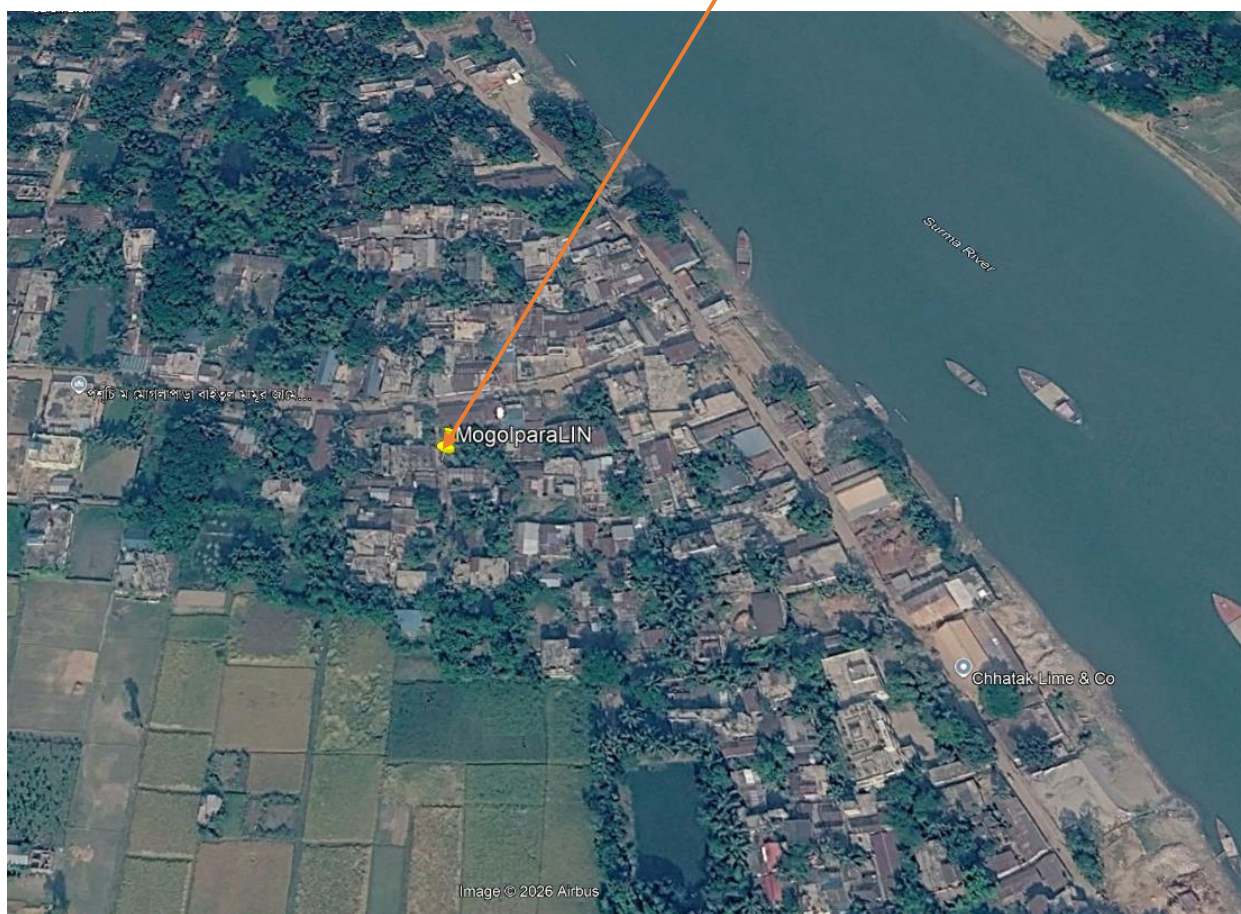
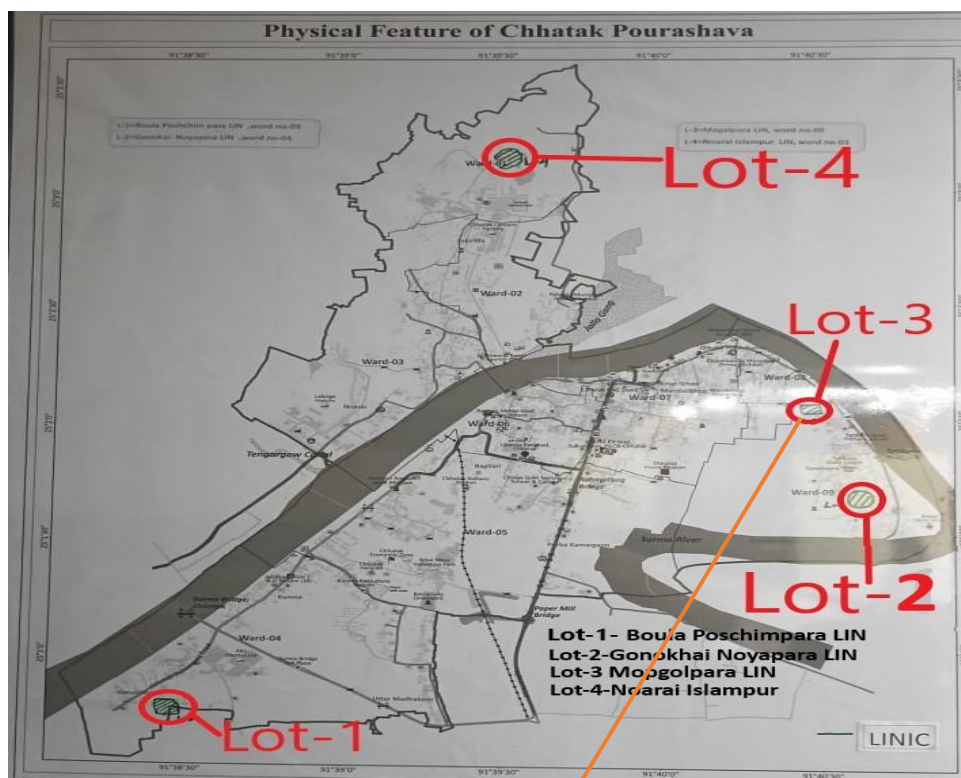
Mogolpara LIN(Lot-03) (Ward no.08)
 Package No: IUGIP/CHAT/SI/03-04/2023
(Lot-03)

55. The LIN is situated in ward no. 08. There are 219 families with 177 members, of which 95 are males, and 70 are females. The land area is 2 acres, and land owner is local people. Most of the LIN dwellers earn their livelihood by physical labor. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 3000.00. Almost all families live in tin-shed and semi-pucca houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, street lighting, dustbins, community space, etc.

a. Location of the LIN

56. The LIN Mogolpara is situated in ward no. 08 under Chhatak Paurashava of Hobiganj District; for the location of the slum in the Chhatak Paurashava map is given below.

Figure VII: Location of Mogolpara LIN

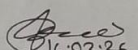


b. Description of Interventions

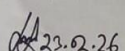
57. A description of the proposed interventions Mogolpara LIN is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Description of Proposed Interventions of Mogolpara LIN

Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) LIN Improvement Sub-project Package Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.								
Sl. No.	Name of Package	Financial Year	Name and Number/ Length of Scheme	Unit (m/nos)	Amount TK/ (nos/m)	Quantity	Engineer's Estimated Amount (TK)	Remarks
			Name of LIN: Moggolpara Para (Lot-03)					
			Name of works: Construction of 07 Nos Single unit (type-A) toilets with 07 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell, 80 meter of Footpath, 55 meter Brick Drain, 10 numbers of solar street light, 01 Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank , 1 Nos Dustbin and 100 Nos Tree Plantation in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj					
1	IUGIP/CHAT/SI/01-04/2023	2025-2026	a) Construction of 07 Nos. Single unit (type-A) Toilet with 07 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj	nos	354,482.66	7	2,481,378.62	
2			b) Construction of 01 Nos. Dustbin in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj	nos	16,416.08	1	16,416.08	
3			c) Construction of 80 m footpath in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj	m	7,503.57	80	600,285.51	
4			d) Construction of 55m Brick drain with top slab in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	m	5,680.96	55	312,452.80	
5			e) Installation of 10 Number solar street light in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	94,481.79	10	944,817.90	
6			f) Installation of 01 nos Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	766,257.72	1	766,257.72	
7			g) Plantation of 100 nos. Tree in Moggolpara Para LIN, at Ward-8, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	495.00	100	49,500.00	
Total (Lot-03) Amount =							5,171,108.63	



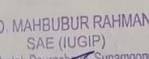
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Ayatul Jaman
Sub-Assistant Engineer, LKGS
LGED, Chhatak
Sunamganj.



23.2.26
Md. Mamun
Sub Assistant Engineer, LKGS
IUGIP, LGED HQ, Dhaka



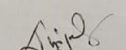
Dr. Khondoker Abu Zafar
Team Leader
MDS Consultants, IUGIP
LGED, Dhaka



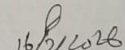
(Md. Nazrul Islam)
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Improving Urban Governance and
Infrastructure Project (IUGIP)
LGED HQ, Dhaka



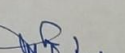
MD. MAHBUBUR RAHMAN
SAE (IUGIP)
Chhatak Pourashava, Sunamganj



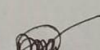
16/2/26
বিক্রেতা কুমার দাস
উপ-নগরী পরিদর্শক
চট্টাক পৌরশাভা
সুনামগঞ্জ।



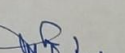
16/2/2026
Engr. Md. Abdul Maleque
Assistant Engineer (Civil)
Chhatak Pourashava



Tofail Ahamed
Project Director
Improving Urban Governance and
Infrastructure Project (IUGIP)
LGED HQ, Dhaka



Dipankar Chakma
Administrator
Chhatak Pourashava, Sunamganj.



Md. Nasir Uddin
Deputy Project Director
Improving Urban Governance and
Infrastructure Project (IUGIP)

c. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

I. Flooding/Water-clogging

Water-clogging persists in this LIN, especially in the monsoon season. The existing drains are earthen and are not functioning. Water logging condition occurs due to moderate and heavy rainfall. Rain water in the monsoon and the water coming out from bathing and washing round the year are stagnant there. As such water logging becomes a common feature there. Construction of drain is necessary in this LIN.

II. Water Source/Level/Quality/Tube well

At present, the LIN people experience problems with the availability of safe drinking water. Adequate tube wells and piped water supply lines are not available in the LIN.

III. Sanitations

There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers do not have enough hygienic sanitation. There is 07 nos proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

IV. Access Roads/Footpaths

A CC (cement concrete) access road exists within the LIN area. However, there are no paved (pucca) walkways inside the LIN. LIN dwellers wanted footpath for their communication within the LIN area. A 80 m long CC footpath is proposed under this subproject. LIN area is connected by Pourashava roads. The proposed Footpaths have been designed with cement concrete (CC) crushed stone chips and over Single Layer Brick Flat Soling (BFS). LIN area is connected by

Pourashava roads. Images of existing access roads of the LIN are shown in Figure VIII. Typical design of footpath is given in Appendix-1.

V. Street Lights

There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore 03 nos provisions of light are proposed under this package.

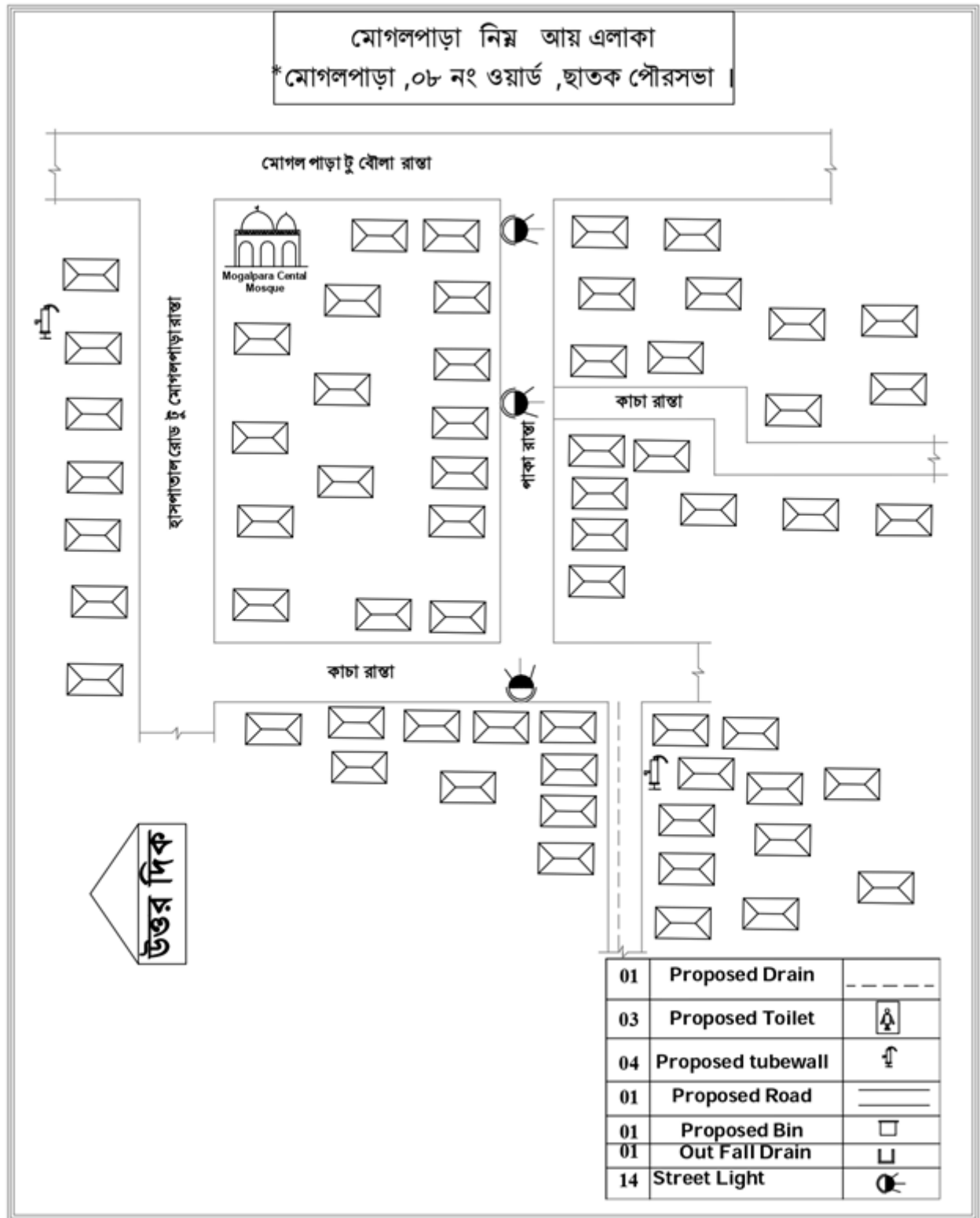
VI. Drain

The existing drains are earthen and are inactive. So, the LIN dwellers experience water logging especially during rainy season. The out fall of proposed drain is Khal (site map). The drain (total 30 m long) has been designed to be constructed using RCC and brick masonry. Proper longitudinal slopes and adequate outfalls have been ensured. The U-type drains have been designed considering the constraint in land availability. The design life has been considered as 20 years. Integration/connection of Road side drains with the town drainage system has been considered and considering the possibilities of increased precipitation owing to probable climate change, the sections have been designed keeping allowance to accommodate 10% additional flow.

Figure VIII: Existing Situation at Mopgolpara LIN



d. Site Map of the Moggolpara LIN



e. Baseline information

All LINS fall under a single pourashava, so their baseline profiles are nearly identical, differing only in aspects of Physical Cultural Resources.

58. The key baseline information on the LIN area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise is not a major impediment for the quality of the environment in the study area. Vehicles such as motorcycle, tempo, mini truck, votvoti, and tractor trailer etc. move on the road during day and night. These vehicles generate noise in the sub-project area but within tolerable limit in most cases. No other perceptible sources of noise generation such as factories, industries, etc. are found near by the sub-project area.
2	Air	There are currently no air quality monitoring stations in operation in the Pourashava. However, there are no major industries in Chhatak. The main sources of air pollution are vehicles and non-point sources such as open burning. Limited vehicular emissions are generated from occasional inter-Pourashava traffic, including motorcycles, auto-rickshaws, trucks, and other light vehicles using the regional and local road network. Traffic volume within the Pourashava is generally low to moderate; however, emissions increase temporarily during market hours and at road intersections where traffic congestion occasionally occurs. Fugitive dust is generated from unpaved or deteriorated road surfaces, particularly during the dry season, as well as from localized construction activities. Open burning of household waste and emissions from the use of local woods for cooking also produce localized smoke and odour. However, these activities are sporadic and are not expected to significantly affect the overall ambient air quality within the LIN area. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)
3	Ground water	The ground water is the major source of drinking water in the Pourashava area. The depth to groundwater in the city ranges from 4-17 metres. About 53% of the households use their own tube-well fitted with electric motor and 42% use their own hand pump tube- well. The remaining 5% use neighbor's tube-wells. There is no supply water system within the LIN area. However, no threatening pollution was found in the area. This is why it will be easier to extract and use ground water to meet the water demand of the inhabitants of the Pourashava. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031; SFD Lite Report on Chhatak Municipality Bangladesh, DPHE)

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
4	Surface water	There are numerous small ponds, ditches and canals in Chhatak Pourashava that serve as sources of surface water. Rivers, canals (khals), and ponds occupy approximately 461.74 acres (18.50%) of the total land area of Chhatak Pourashava. The canal network is hydraulically connected to the adjacent Surma River and plays an important role in local drainage and irrigation. People use surface water from Surma River for their daily necessity. However, various surface water sources of the town are regularly polluted by deliberate drainage of waste water in respect of pH, turbidity and coliform bacteria when compared with national standard. But present pollution level is low due to low density of population and no industrial agglomeration. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)
5	Ecological Resources and Protected Area (PA)	The sub-project components are located within the Chhatak Pourashava urban area and its immediate built-up surroundings. Common flora identified in the area includes Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>), Kalojam (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>), Betel nut palm (<i>Areca catechu</i>), Coconut palm (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Raintree (<i>Samanea saman</i>) etc. Common terrestrial fauna includes local birds (mya, house crow), small mammals (squirrels, bats), and common reptiles and amphibians. Aquatic resources are centered around the Surma River, canals and ponds, supporting local common freshwater fish species. The Pourashava does not contain any officially designated Protected Areas (PAs) like national parks or wildlife sanctuaries, but it features critical aquatic ecosystems, mineral deposits, and rich wetland biodiversity.
6	Physical and Cultural Resources	According to local accounts, the name “Chhatak” is associated with the historical use of large umbrellas (<i>chhata</i>) in the area. One tradition suggests that traders at a weekly market along the Surma River used large umbrellas to protect themselves and their goods from sun and rain, and the market became known as “Chhatar Bazar” which gradually evolved into “Chhatak.” Chhatak was previously administered as a Union Parishad and was upgraded to a Pourashava in 1997. The Pourashava is located along the banks of the Surma River and consists of nine wards. The Pourashava has several important religious, cultural, and recreational facilities, including 38

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		mosques, 11 temples, 16 graveyards, 7 Eidgahs, and 7 playgrounds.

f. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

59. (The review process will be greatly facilitated by comprehensive and detailed answers in this section. When completing this section, please state a specific reason [i.e., “there will be no impacts to environment because this project will not involve any disturbance”] and cite a source [i.e., local master plan, previous environmental assessment, correspondence with Pourashava Office, etc.] to support a response of “no impact (-)” or “potential to impact (+).”)
60. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.
61. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation.

(ii) Pre-construction and Construction Phase

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
Demolition of existing infrastructure: - Dust from demolition - Noise from demolition - Waste from demolition - Un-hygiene of demolition	(-)	-Different activities regarding the demolishing the existing structure (part) and broken footpath generate dust which impair the air quality -Unhygienic/unsanitary environment due to demolition of old/poor infrastructure and construction of camps in the development site -Creation of noise from demolition is negligible	-Water will be sprayed to control the dust, which is the main way to suppress dust in the working site as per necessary Appendix-2 EMP cost. -Apply water to disturbed soils after demolition is completed or at the end of each day of cleanup. - Transport/handle debris from demolished infrastructures in a hygienic manner. -Tree plantation at the LIN boundary/open space/slope on the basis of space availability -Collection of construction debris and dispose in a hygienic way by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate item (LGED rate schedule) -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the construction activity and instant action will take.	PIU, LINIC
Dust Management	(-)	-Moving debris/sediments may create dusts during dry season. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures	- Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. - Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary	PIU, LINIC
Community facilities and services - Blockage to access roads - Fire & Safety	(-)	- Construction works will impede the access of residents and businesses in limited cases. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures. Poor safety signage and lack of barriers at work site and trenches will create hazard to pedestrians and children. - Chances of fire only from open cooking in the area which may create major loss of property to the residence in the LIN.	-Provide safety signage at all sites visible to public that is monitored by PIU/LINIC and it will be confirmed in semi-annual monitoring report -Provide safety barriers near any trenches, and cover trenches with planks during non-work hours. -LINIC's activities and movement of staff will be restricted to designated construction areas. -Consult with Pourashava local authority on the designated areas for stockpiling of, soils, gravel, and other construction materials. -If the LINIC chooses to locate the work camp/storage area on private land, he must get prior permission from the environment management specialist and landowner. -Recycling and the provision of separate waste receptacles for different types of waste shall be encouraged. -Workers need to be made aware of the following general rules: (i) no alcohol/drugs on site; (ii) prevent excessive noise; (iii) construction workers are to make use of the facilities provided for them; (iv) no fires permitted on site except if needed for the construction works; and (v) no worker may be forced to do work that is potentially dangerous or that he/she is not trained to do. - Bucket filled with sand will be kept at the construction zone.	PIU, LINIC
Air/water/noise quality monitoring	(-)	- Component of works are scattered in the LIN area, which are not located near-by any water stream/canal. There stands little probability of surface and ground water pollution, as nothing like gasoline, oil, road salts and chemicals are dumped on the adjoining ground.	- No need for Air/water/noise quality monitoring in construction area by test due to short-term effect. - Water will be sprayed to control the dust, when necessary, it will be visually observed	Not required

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
		- Construction work yards are located in small areas and its activities are also minimum. Here the intensity of pollution from air/dust/ noise is also very low and short-term. As such little monitoring of water/air/noise pollution parameters is needed at the surroundings work place.		
Drainage congestion/water logging	(-)	- Clogging/stagnation of flow in the storm drain, source of waste water is LIN dweller used water (bathing and washing) - Backflow of water through drain (e.g., due to high water level at downstream discharge point, such as khal/ river) - Drainage congestion/water logging due to cross road/construction activity	-Designing drain considering the downstream discharge point; adequate slope and x-section; RCC cover for drain, where appropriate - Not allowing direct connection to drain from toilet -The out fall of proposed drain is primary to secondary drain and water quality will be monitoring as per necessary (in Appendix-2 EMP cost)	PIU, LINIC
Waste Management	(-)	- Uncollected wastes blocked the drainage and sewage system. - Air, water and soil pollution during the waste collection - Smoke from the open burning of uncollected waste. - The loading and unloading of waste at transfer station pollutes the air and soil. - Odor from waste disposal site and composting system. - Contamination of ground water by leachate.	- Follow the waste management plan given in Appendix 4 during construction period. - Encourage 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) - Encourage composting of kitchen waste on the basis of land availability otherwise transfer waste by hand trolley/van that is available in Pourashava and it is inspired by EMP implementation training - Adequate distance between waste bin and water body. - Adequate distance should be maintained between the waste collection point and house - Coordinate with the municipality for collection of domestic waste and disposal at the designated site	PIU/LINIC
Workers H & S	(-)	-There is invariably a safety risk when construction works such as excavation and earthmoving are conducted in urban areas. Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards which can arise from working in height and excavation works. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	- Comply with requirements of GoB Labor Law of 2006, Labor law and services rules 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H & S. - Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Appendix 5 in relation to the COVID-19. - Produce and implement a site health and safety (H&S) plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use PPE at all times; (iii) providing (H&S) training for all site personnel; (iv) Providing fire extinguisher at construction site (v) documenting procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (vi) maintaining accident reports and records. - Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances. -Ensure (i) uncontaminated water for drinking, cooking and washing, (ii) clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances; and (iii) sanitation facilities are available at all times.	PIU, LINIC

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
			- Provide H&S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injuring to fellow workers;	
Sanitation/excreta management	(-)	-Noise and soil pollution during the construction but short- term -Microbial contamination to the ground water from the pit latrine. -Waste during loading of sewage from the sanitary communal containers. -Odor	-Design and installation of sanitary toilet to stop the microbial contamination to the ground water. -Adequate height with proper ventilation. -Water supply and hand wash facility -Regular cleaning and monitoring -5-10m distance should be maintained between toilet and tube-well	PIU, LINIC
Water supply (Tube well)	(-)	-Noise, dust and soil pollution during the construction but short- term	-The digging of soil should follow the proper design to avoid the pollution and water logging -The outlet of tube well should be connected with soak pit to existing drain. -A person has been engaged for cleaning and maintenance of Tube well. -One set of maintenance equipment of Tube well is kept with LINIC selected person.	PIU, LINIC
Footpath/connecting Road	(-)	-Dust and noise pollution from construction work	-Watering to reduce dust -Tree plantation on the footpath/road slope	PIU, LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the construction workers	-LINIC and all workers will be required to undergo EMP implementation including waste management, Standard operating procedures (SOP) for construction works; health and safety (H&S), core labor laws, applicable environmental laws, etc. - Provided training on use of TW, toilet, solar panel and tree plantation etc. during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) Inventory Management: Keep records of all solar street light components (panels, batteries, controllers). -Proper Storage: Store damaged or expired components safely in designated areas. -Authorized Disposal: Send batteries, panels, and electronic parts to licensed e-waste recyclers; do not burn or dump. -Staff Training: Train maintenance personnel on the safe handling, segregation, and reporting of e-waste. -Replacement Plan: Establish a system for replacing non-functional components and managing them as e-waste. -Training is a continuous process by Capacity Development Fund of Pourashava. It is financed by IUGIP-III-AF.	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (Construction Phase (For any "negative" impacts "Environmental mitigation measure" may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

(iii) Operation Phase/Post-Construction

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Water logging in drains and footpaths	(-)	Run-off from debris/ sediments from repair and maintenance of Footpath and drain which may cause siltation and reduction in the quality of adjacent bodies of water. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Take all precautions to prevent run-off into streams, water courses, or irrigation system. Install temporary silt traps or sedimentation basins along drainage leading to the water bodies. - Remove all debris/sediments immediately. - Dispose debris/sediments at a designated site such as landfill.	PIU, LINIC
Water quality monitoring (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) (twice a year)	(-)	Due to polluted water, people may suffer from dangerous diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, Gastrointestinal disease and jaundice etc.	Necessary test will be performed occasionally by testing water sample from the tube wells (Pourashava PRAP budget)	PIU, LINIC
Solid Waste management	(-)	-Due to open dumping ambient environment will be polluted and will be breeding place of flies -Threat to human health and/or the environment -Due to bad odor, nuisance to sensitive receptors	- There is an existing sanitary landfill (SLF) of the Pourashava under IUGIP-III/AF and the waste management system will be connected with this system obviously. - The waste will soon be carried to the proposed SLF by Pourashava SWM system - Develop rodent and fly control plan - Ensure residual waste is not left in bins and allowed to decompose for a long time	PIU/LINIC
Community H & S - Walkway/drain - Toilet conditions - Drinking water quality (Tube well)	(-)	- The inhabitants may dump waste on the walkway - Bricks used in BFS, may be stolen when CC will wear out with the passage of time - Inadequate supply of water to toilet may spread bad odor - Improper use may spread germ - Irregular cleaning may create unhygienic condition - Epidemic may spread due to deteriorated quality of water	- Awareness to the inhabitants to discourage dumping of waste on the walkway - Ensure routine maintenance by the LINIC - Continuous supply of water will be provided - Awareness to user for proper use of latrine - LINIC will engage a person to clean and maintenance of Toilet and tube well regularly - Periodic maintenance of Tube well and Toilet will be done by Pourashava PRAP budget -Inspect soak well periodically to determine filling levels. -Scheduled Dislodging: Arrange timely desludging before overflow occurs. --Use mechanical desludging systems instead of manual entry. Follow confined-space entry protocols if entry is unavoidable. -Train workers on safe handling of human waste and emergency procedures. -Transport and dispose of sludge only at approved treatment facilities	PIU/LINIC
Dustbin	(-)	- Improper use of dustbins - Irregular cleaning of dustbin may create bad odor and birth place of flies	- Awareness to the LIN dwellers for proper use of dustbins - LINIC will engage a person who will monitor the cleaning the dustbin regularly	PIU/LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well,	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the community	-Twice a year Training/workshop/ meeting for maintenance of TW, Toilet, Planted Tree and Solar panel will be organized by LINIC/PIU and financed by Pourashava PRAP fund.	Pourashava PRAP budget

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)			-Provided training on maintenance of TW, toilet and Planted Tree, solar panel during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) Inventory Management: Keep records of all solar street light components (panels, batteries, controllers). -Proper Storage: Store damaged or expired components safely in designated areas. -Authorized Disposal: Send batteries, panels, and electronic parts to licensed e-waste recyclers; do not burn or dump. -Staff Training: Train maintenance personnel on the safe handling, segregation, and reporting of e-waste. -Replacement Plan: Establish a system for replacing non-functional components and managing them as e-waste. -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	

- (Operation Phase (For any “negative” impacts “environmental mitigation measure” may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

g. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

(iv)Monitoring Plan (Construction and Operation Period)

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
Water quality	-Contamination (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) or degrading of water quality of drinking water well -Contamination (DO, BOD, COD, TDS, TSS, Turbidity etc.) or degrading of water quality of surface water	-Water quality of tube well will be tested after installation/construction by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate (Item LGED rate schedule) -Water quality of Tube well will be monitored periodically and DoE standard will be maintained properly. -The outlet of household waste water would be connected with Pourashava existing drain -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	Twice a year/Yearly Operation /completion work	Pourashava
Dust from drains, footpaths, toilets, street light, dustbins and tube well	-Air and noise pollution may occur due to construction/operation -Irregular cleaning may damage the interventions	-Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. -Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary -Regular maintenance/cleaning -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	As per necessary	PIU/LINIC
Acoustic environment	Temporary increase in noise level and vibrations. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a	Plan activities in consultation with Pourashava local authority so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.	No need for noise quality monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
	relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.			
Biodiversity	Activities in the built-up area of Pourashava. There are no protected areas in or around Sub-project sites, and no known areas of ecological interest.	- No trees, shrubs, or groundcover may be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission. - Prevent workers or any other person from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal).	No need for monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Existing provisions for pedestrians and other forms of transport	Footpath closure is not anticipated. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Maintain safe passage for pedestrians during maintenance activities. - Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of maintenance activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints. - Leave spaces for access between mounds of soil. - Ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava
Worker's health and safety	Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards working in confined spaces such as closed drains. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	- Comply with requirements of Government of Bangladesh Labor Law of 2006, Labor Law services rule 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H&S. - Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Annex 8 in relation to the COVID-19. - Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of H&S training. - Produce and implement a O&M and H&S plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use personal protective equipment (reflectorized vests, footwear, gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site - Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances - Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

h. Public Consultations

62. A public consultation meeting was held at Mopgolpara LIN on 03 December 2025. A total of 18 participants attended the meeting where 17 were female. SIC members, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of IUGIP visited the slum of the Paurashava. Consultants described environmental and social issues in the context of development aspects and potential impacts of the infrastructure development work of the slums. The meeting was presided over by the Assistant Engineer of Chhatak Paurashava

Time of Public Consultation

Site : Mopgolpara LIN

Time : 10.00AM

63. Participants of the meeting exchanged views with the safeguard team about their sufferings and the remedial measures to be taken to overcome it. At present the LIN dwellers use hanging and pit latrine, which is a threat to public health and un-hygienic as well. They insisted for a community latrine to overcome it. The drinking water was the burning issue. The water available at the LIN was inadequate and non-potable due to impurities (e.g., excessive iron). They urged for sufficient potable water at their door step. Water logging was an additional problem of the LINs. Their yard inundates during rainy season. It creates an un-hygienic condition of living. They wanted immediate relief from it, through an installation of proper drainage system. Inadequate internal road communication made their livelihood slower. A proper footpath would ease their safe movement. They asked for a proper footpath system in their LIN. There is inadequate dustbin in or around the LINs. As such they cannot dump the waste specially the kitchen waste properly. It creates bad odor and un-hygienic condition in and around the LIN. They wanted installation of dustbins. Inadequate light during night time is an additional problem. Social nuisance creates at it. Pilferage and unsocial activities promote in the dark. The LIN dwellers urged for street lighting system in and around the LINs.
64. Experts discussed regarding safeguard issues; focusing the sub-project components with its importance including socio economic and health hazard. Also discussed, environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures about air, dust, water pollution and waste management.
65. As per discussion and feedback from the SDO and all LINIC members, the LINs were selected through consultation with the local leader/councilors living in the Pourashava area. According to the discussion, the participants appreciated the proposed LIN improvement components, as it will improve the health and sanitation conditions of the LIN which will provide positive socio-economic impact.
66. The LIN dwellers demanded for more latrines and tube wells and also demanded separate latrines for women. The chairman of the meeting in his concluding speech mentioned that as per allocation of fund, elements of the proposed sub-project have been selected by the LIN dwellers. The sites have been selected based on the available space spreading all over the LIN. However, maximum old sites will be used and nobody will be affected. The toilet designs have considered separate unit for the women and it would not be possible to provide individual tube wells and individual toilets. He requested co-operation from the LIN dwellers during construction activities. The meeting was concluded with thanks from the chair to the participants. (Appendix 3).

i. Grievance Redress Mechanism

67. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in the Pourashava to redress quickly social, environmental and any other project related grievances from the affected or any aggrieved person/ party with the creation of grievance redress cell (GRC) comprising of:
68. Affected or aggrieved persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/ suggestions in writing and dropping them in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed in the Pourashava or through telephones, e-mails, by post or by writing in the complaint

register in the Pourashava office. The cost related to environmental grievance redress are included in social and resettlement cost estimates.

(v) Grievance Redresses Process

69. **1st Level Grievance:** Names and contact phone numbers of the PIU safeguard focal person will be posted on the construction site at visible location (construction site signboard) to provide first level of contact for quick resolution of the grievances. The LINIC and the PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site the grievances in consultation with each other within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.
70. **2nd Level Grievance:** The grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. The GRC will attempt to resolve the complaints/ grievances within 15 days.
71. **3rd Level Grievance:** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer the unresolved or, the major issues to the PMU safeguard officer and MDSC safeguard specialists. The PMU, in consultation with the above-mentioned officer/ specialists, will resolve the issues within 30 days. Despite project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and assessing can go parallel.
72. If the GRM cannot resolve the issues, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM) in any of the official languages of ADB.

Recordkeeping:

73. Records all grievances including date of receive and detailed contract address of complainant, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, and the dates these were affected and final outcomes will be kept by PIU. The grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/ disclosed in the PMU office, Pourashava office, on the web and reported in the semi-annual monitoring reports.

Periodic review and documentation of lessons learnt:

74. The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each Pourashava and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism.

j. Conclusion

So, there will be no negative impact for the implementation of the sub-project and if there is any that would be very minimum most of which are construction related, localized and for short-term. Moreover, there will be a lot of positive impacts such as: Moreover, there will be a lot of positive impacts such as:

- Environmental & sanitation conditions will be improved.
- LIN dwellers will have comfortable walkway and improved drainage.
- Water-logging will be removed which will eliminate the mosquito breeding resulting the reduction of many diseases including waterborne diseases.
- LIN dwellers will have facilities for pure drinking water and facilities for solid waste disposal.
- There will be savings in the medical treatment cost. Thus, health conditions will be improved etc.

Noarai Islampur-LIN (Lot-04): (Ward No. 02)

78. The LIN is situated in ward no. 02. There are 85 families with 418 members, of which 197 are males, and 221 are females. The land area is 4

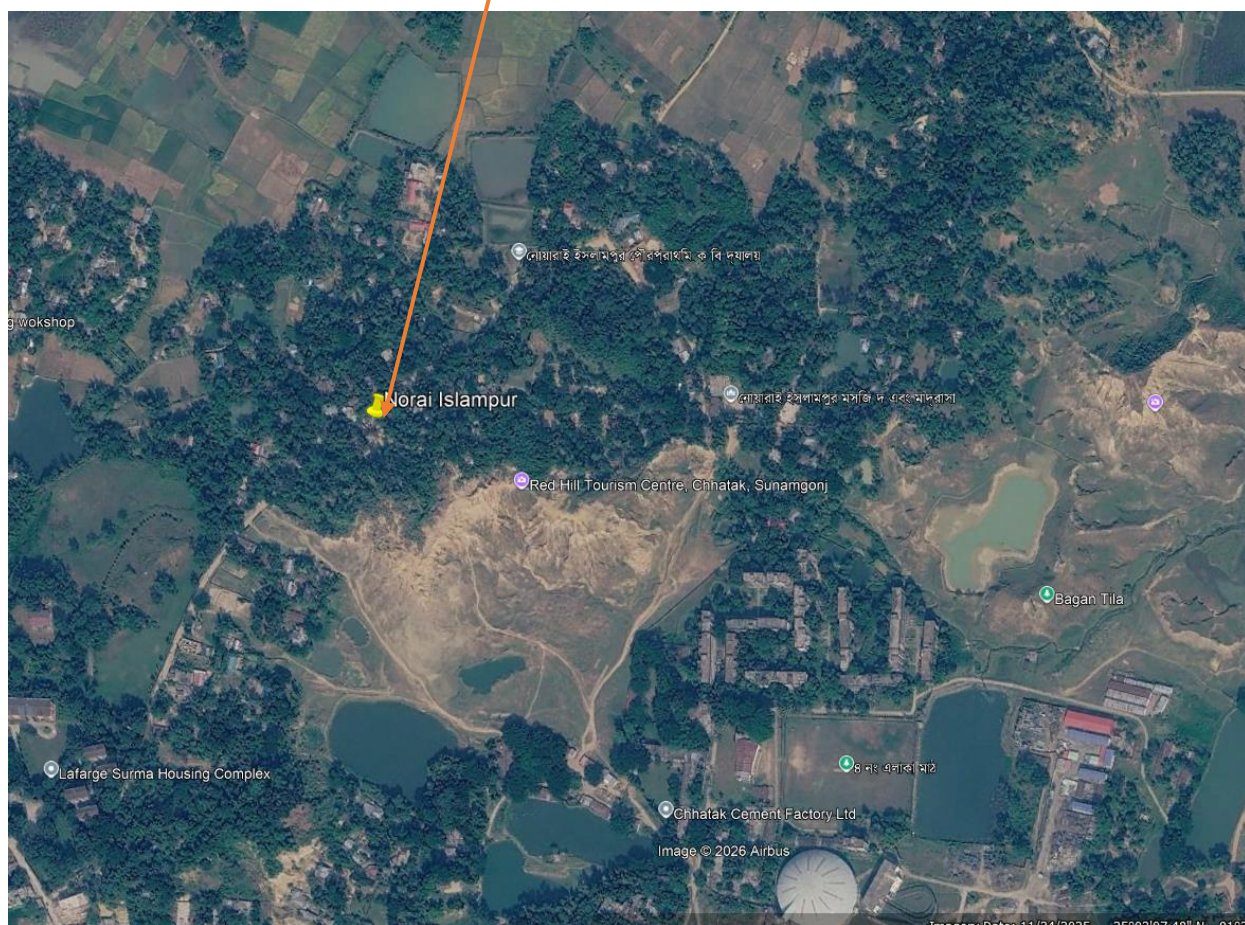
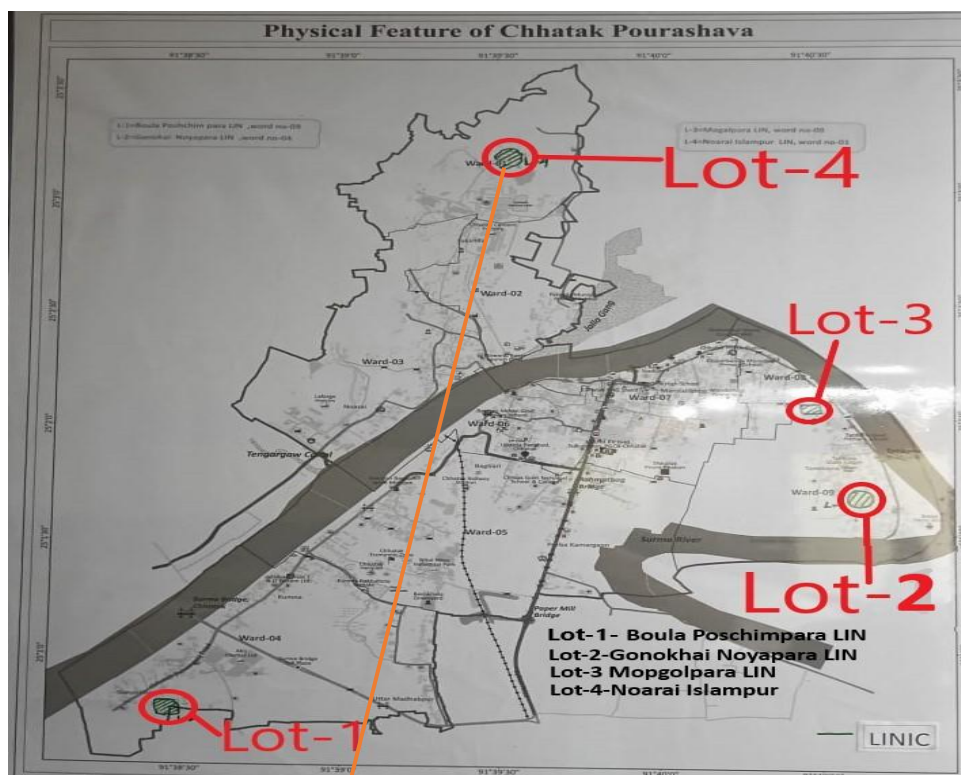
Package No: IUGIP/CHAT/SI/04-04/2023
(Lot-04)

acres, and local people own the land. Most of LIN dwellers earn their livelihood by physical labor. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 3000.00. Most of the families live in Tin-shed and semi pucca houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, dustbins, street lighting, drains etc.

a. Location of the LIN

75. The Noarai Islampur-LIN (Lot-04) is situated in ward no. 02 under Chhatak Pourashava. The location of the LIN in the Chhatak Paurashava map is given below.

Figure IX: Location of Noarai Islampur LIN



b. Description of Interventions

76. A description of the proposed interventions for Noarai Islampur-LIN (Lot-04) LIN is given in Table-4.

Table 4: Description of Proposed Interventions of Noarai Islampur-LIN

Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) LIN Improvement Sub-project Package Pourashava: Chattak, District: Sunamganj.								
Sl. No.	Name of Package	Financial Year	Name and Number/ Length of Scheme	Unit (m/nos)	Amount TK/ (nos/m)	Quantity	Engineer's Estimated Amount (TK)	Remarks
			Name of LIN: Noarai Islampur (Lot-04)					
			Name of works: Construction of 15 Nos Single unit (type-A) toilets with 15 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell, 207 meter of Footpath, 113 meter Brick Drain, 10 numbers of solar street light, 01 Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank , 1 Nos Dustbin and 100 Nos Tree Plantation in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj					
1	IUGIP/CHATA/SI/01-04/2023	2025-2026	a) Construction of 15 Nos. Single unit (type-A) Toilet with 15 Nos. Septic Tank and Soakwell in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	354,482.66	15	5,317,239.90	
2			b) Construction of 01 Nos. Dustbin in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	16,416.08	1	16,416.08	
3			c) Construction of 207 m footpath in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	m	6,369.54	207	1,318,495.21	
4			d) Construction of 113 m Brick drain with top slab in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	m	6,152.85	113	695,272.33	
5			e) Installation of 10 Number solar street light in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	94,481.79	10	944,817.90	
6			f) Installation of 01 nos Deep tube well Submersible pump with overhead Water Tank in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	766,257.72	1	766,257.72	
7			g) Plantation of 100 nos. Tree in Noarai Islampur LIN, at Ward-2, under Pourashava: Chattak, District:Sunamganj	nos	495.00	100	49,500.00	
			Total (Lot-04) Amount =				9,107,999.14	
			Grand Total Package (Lot-01+Lot-02+Lot-03+Lot-04) Amount =				32,286,770.20	

C. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

I. Flooding/Water-clogging

Water-clogging persists in this LIN, especially in the monsoon season. There are no existing drainage facilities in this LIN. Water logging condition occurs due to moderate and heavy rainfall. Rain water in the monsoon and the water coming out from bathing and washing round the year are stagnant there. As such water logging becomes a common feature there. Construction of drain is necessary in this LIN.

II. Water Source/Level/Quality/Tube well

At present, the LIN people experience problems with the availability of safe drinking water. Adequate tube wells and piped water supply lines are not available in the LIN.

III. Sanitations

There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers do not have enough hygienic sanitation. There is 15 nos proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

IV. Access Roads/Footpaths

A Uni-block access road exists within the LIN area. However, there are no paved (pucca) walkways inside the LIN. LIN dwellers wanted footpath for their communication within the LIN area. A 207 m long CC footpath is proposed under this subproject. LIN area is connected by Pourashava roads. The proposed Footpaths have been designed with cement concrete (CC) crushed stone chips and over Single Layer Brick Flat Soling (BFS). LIN area is connected by

Pourashava roads. Images of existing access roads of the LIN are shown in Figure-X. Typical design of footpath is given in Appendix-1.

V. Street Lights

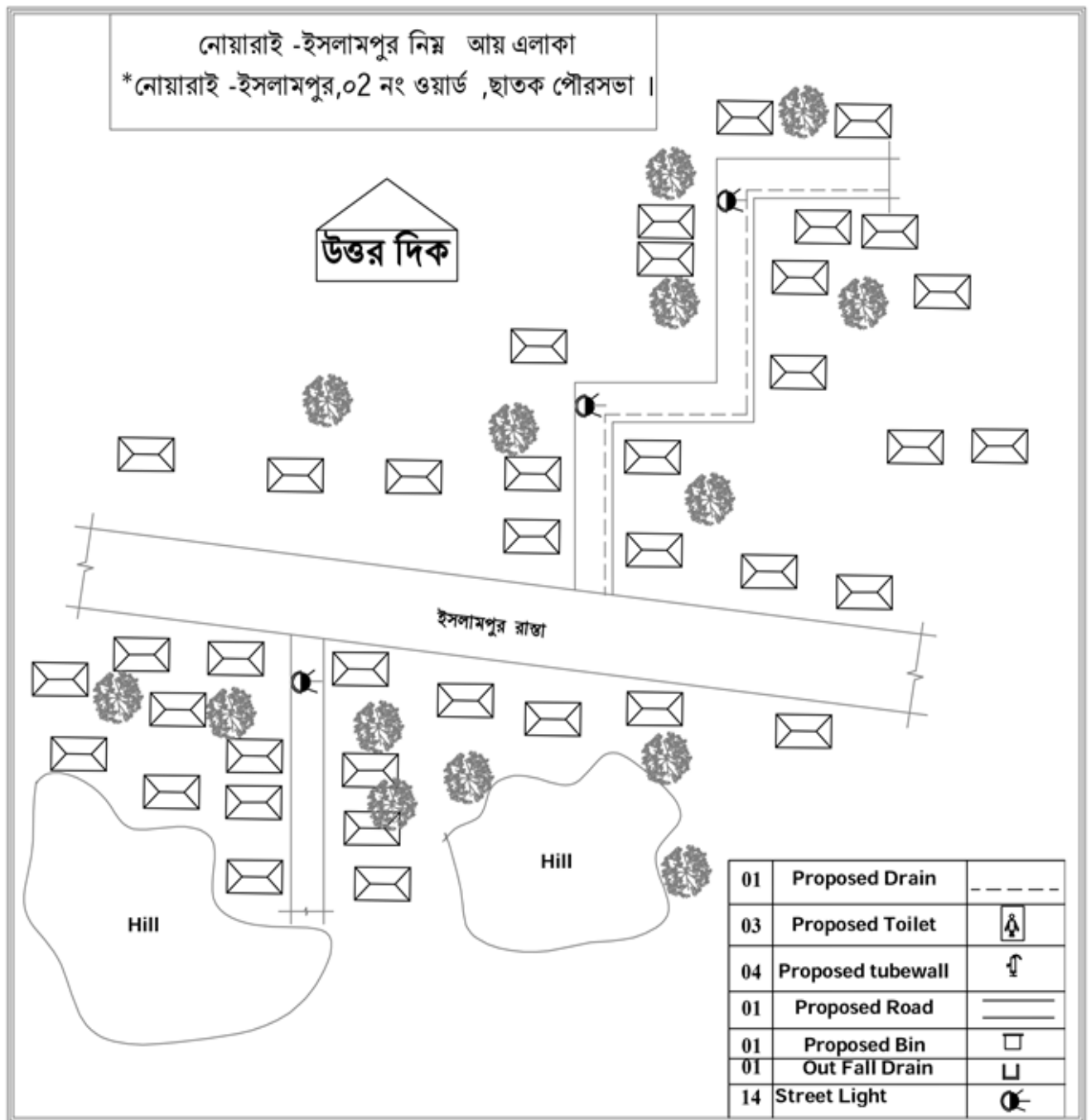
There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore 05 nos provisions of light are proposed under this package.

VI. Drain

The existing drains are earthen and are inactive. So, the LIN dwellers experience water logging especially during rainy season. The out fall of proposed drain is Khal (Section-3 site map). The drain (total 113 m long) has been designed to be constructed using RCC and brick masonry. Proper longitudinal slopes and adequate outfalls have been ensured. The U-type drains have been designed considering the constraint in land availability. The design life has been considered as 20 years. Integration/connection of Road side drains with the town drainage system has been considered and considering the possibilities of increased precipitation owing to probable climate change, the sections have been designed keeping allowance to accommodate 10% additional flow.

Figure X: Existing Situation at Noarai Islampur-LIN



d. Site Map of Noarai Islampur-LIN

e. Baseline Information

All LINS fall under a single pourashava, so their baseline profiles are nearly identical, differing only in aspects of Physical Cultural Resources.

77. The key baseline information on the LIN area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise is not a major impediment for the quality of the environment in the study area. Vehicles such as motorcycle, tempo, mini truck, votvoti, and tractor trailer etc. move on the road during day and night. These vehicles generate noise in the sub-project area but within tolerable limit in most cases. No other perceptible sources of noise generation such as factories, industries, etc. are found near by the sub-project area.
2	Air	There are currently no air quality monitoring stations in operation in the Pourashava. However, there are no major industries in Chhatak. The main sources of air pollution are vehicles and non-point sources such as open burning. Limited vehicular emissions are generated from occasional inter-Pourashava traffic, including motorcycles, auto-rickshaws, trucks, and other light vehicles using the regional and local road network. Traffic volume within the Pourashava is generally low to moderate; however, emissions increase temporarily during market hours and at road intersections where traffic congestion occasionally occurs. Fugitive dust is generated from unpaved or deteriorated road surfaces, particularly during the dry season, as well as from localized construction activities. Open burning of household waste and emissions from the use of local woods for cooking also produce localized smoke and odour. However, these activities are sporadic and are not expected to significantly affect the overall ambient air quality within the LIN area. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)
3	Ground water	The ground water is the major source of drinking water in the Pourashava area. The depth to groundwater in the city ranges from 4-17 metres. About 53% of the households use their own tube-well fitted with electric motor and 42% use their own hand pump tube- well. The remaining 5% use neighbor's tube-wells. There is no supply water system within the LIN area. However, no threatening pollution was found in the area. This is why it will be easier to extract and use ground water to meet the water demand of the inhabitants of the Pourashava. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031; SFD Lite Report on Chhatak Municipality Bangladesh, DPHE)

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
4	Surface water	There are numerous small ponds, ditches and canals in Chhatak Pourashava that serve as sources of surface water. Rivers, canals (khals), and ponds occupy approximately 461.74 acres (18.50%) of the total land area of Chhatak Pourashava. The canal network is hydraulically connected to the adjacent Surma River and plays an important role in local drainage and irrigation. People use surface water from Surma River for their daily necessity. However, various surface water sources of the town are regularly polluted by deliberate drainage of waste water in respect of pH, turbidity and coliform bacteria when compared with national standard. But present pollution level is low due to low density of population and no industrial agglomeration. (Source- Chhatak Pourashava Master Plan: 2011-2031)
5	Ecological Resources and Protected Area (PA)	The sub-project components are located within the Chhatak Pourashava urban area and its immediate built-up surroundings. Common flora identified in the area includes Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>), Kalojam (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>), Betel nut palm (<i>Areca catechu</i>), Coconut palm (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Raintree (<i>Samanea saman</i>) etc. Common terrestrial fauna includes local birds (myna, house crow), small mammals (squirrels, bats), and common reptiles and amphibians. Aquatic resources are centered around the Surma River, canals and ponds, supporting local common freshwater fish species. The Pourashava does not contain any officially designated Protected Areas (PAs) like national parks or wildlife sanctuaries, but it features critical aquatic ecosystems, mineral deposits, and rich wetland biodiversity.
6	Physical and Cultural Resources	According to local accounts, the name “Chhatak” is associated with the historical use of large umbrellas (<i>chhata</i>) in the area. One tradition suggests that traders at a weekly market along the Surma River used large umbrellas to protect themselves and their goods from sun and rain, and the market became known as “Chhatar Bazar” which gradually evolved into “Chhatak.” Chhatak was previously administered as a Union Parishad and was upgraded to a Pourashava in 1997. The Pourashava is located along the banks of the Surma River and consists of nine wards. The Pourashava has several important religious, cultural, and recreational facilities, including 38

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		mosques, 11 temples, 16 graveyards, 7 Eidgahs, and 7 playgrounds.

f. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

78. (The review process will be greatly facilitated by comprehensive and detailed answers in this section. When completing this section, please state a specific reason [i.e., “there will be no impacts to environment because this project will not involve any disturbance”] and cite a source [i.e., local master plan, previous environmental assessment, correspondence with Pourashava Office, etc.] to support a response of “no impact (-)” or “potential to impact (+).”)
79. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.
80. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation.

(vi) Pre-construction and Construction Phase

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
Demolition of existing infrastructure: - Dust from demolition - Noise from demolition - Waste from demolition - Un-hygiene of demolition	(-)	-Different activities regarding the demolishing the existing structure (part) and broken footpath generate dust which impair the air quality -Unhygienic/unsanitary environment due to demolition of old/poor infrastructure and construction of camps in the development site -Creation of noise from demolition is negligible	-Water will be sprayed to control the dust, which is the main way to suppress dust in the working site as per necessary Appendix-2 EMP cost. -Apply water to disturbed soils after demolition is completed or at the end of each day of cleanup. - Transport/handle debris from demolished infrastructures in a hygienic manner. -Tree plantation at the LIN boundary/open space/slope on the basis of space availability -Collection of construction debris and dispose in a hygienic way by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate item (LGED rate schedule) -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the construction activity and instant action will take.	PIU, LINIC
Dust Management	(-)	-Moving debris/sediments may create dusts during dry season. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures	- Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. - Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary	PIU, LINIC
Community facilities and services - Blockage to access roads - Fire & Safety	(-)	- Construction works will impede the access of residents and businesses in limited cases. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures. Poor safety signage and lack of barriers at work site and trenches will create hazard to pedestrians and children. - Chances of fire only from open cooking in the area which may create major loss of property to the residence in the LIN.	-Provide safety signage at all sites visible to public that is monitored by PIU/LINIC and it will be confirmed in semi-annual monitoring report -Provide safety barriers near any trenches, and cover trenches with planks during non-work hours. -LINIC's activities and movement of staff will be restricted to designated construction areas. -Consult with Pourashava local authority on the designated areas for stockpiling of, soils, gravel, and other construction materials. -If the LINIC chooses to locate the work camp/storage area on private land, he must get prior permission from the environment management specialist and landowner. -Recycling and the provision of separate waste receptacles for different types of waste shall be encouraged. -Workers need to be made aware of the following general rules: (i) no alcohol/drugs on site; (ii) prevent excessive noise; (iii) construction workers are to make use of the facilities provided for them; (iv) no fires permitted on site except if needed for the construction works; and (v) no worker may be forced to do work that is potentially dangerous or that he/she is not trained to do. - Bucket filled with sand will be kept at the construction zone.	PIU, LINIC
Air/water/noise quality monitoring	(-)	- Component of works are scattered in the LIN area, which are not located near-by any water stream/canal. There stands little probability of surface and ground water pollution, as nothing like gasoline, oil, road salts and chemicals are dumped on the adjoining ground.	- No need for Air/water/noise quality monitoring in construction area by test due to short-term effect. - Water will be sprayed to control the dust, when necessary, it will be visually observed	Not required

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
		- Construction work yards are located in small areas and its activities are also minimum. Here the intensity of pollution from air/dust/ noise is also very low and short-term. As such little monitoring of water/air/noise pollution parameters is needed at the surroundings work place.		
Drainage congestion/water logging	(-)	- Clogging/stagnation of flow in the storm drain, source of waste water is LIN dweller used water (bathing and washing) - Backflow of water through drain (e.g., due to high water level at downstream discharge point, such as khal/ river) - Drainage congestion/water logging due to cross road/construction activity	-Designing drain considering the downstream discharge point; adequate slope and x-section; RCC cover for drain, where appropriate - Not allowing direct connection to drain from toilet -The out fall of proposed drain is primary to secondary drain and water quality will be monitoring as per necessary (in Appendix-2 EMP cost)	PIU, LINIC
Waste Management	(-)	- Uncollected wastes blocked the drainage and sewage system. - Air, water and soil pollution during the waste collection - Smoke from the open burning of uncollected waste. - The loading and unloading of waste at transfer station pollutes the air and soil. - Odor from waste disposal site and composting system. - Contamination of ground water by leachate.	- Follow the waste management plan given in Appendix 4 during construction period. - Encourage 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) - Encourage composting of kitchen waste on the basis of land availability otherwise transfer waste by hand trolley/van that is available in Pourashava and it is inspired by EMP implementation training - Adequate distance between waste bin and water body. - Adequate distance should be maintained between the waste collection point and house - Coordinate with the municipality for collection of domestic waste and disposal at the designated site	PIU/LINIC
Workers H & S	(-)	-There is invariably a safety risk when construction works such as excavation and earthmoving are conducted in urban areas. Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards which can arise from working in height and excavation works. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	- Comply with requirements of GoB Labor Law of 2006, Labor law and services rules 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H & S. - Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Appendix 5 in relation to the COVID-19. - Produce and implement a site health and safety (H&S) plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use PPE at all times; (iii) providing (H&S) training for all site personnel; (iv) Providing fire extinguisher at construction site (v) documenting procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (vi) maintaining accident reports and records. - Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances. -Ensure (i) uncontaminated water for drinking, cooking and washing, (ii) clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances; and (iii) sanitation facilities are available at all times.	PIU, LINIC

Environmental issues/ concerns/components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/ problems	Environmental mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsibility
			- Provide H&S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injuring to fellow workers;	
Sanitation/excreta management	(-)	-Noise and soil pollution during the construction but short- term -Microbial contamination to the ground water from the pit latrine. -Waste during loading of sewage from the sanitary communal containers. -Odor	-Design and installation of sanitary toilet to stop the microbial contamination to the ground water. -Adequate height with proper ventilation. -Water supply and hand wash facility -Regular cleaning and monitoring -5-10m distance should be maintained between toilet and tube-well	PIU, LINIC
Water supply (Tube well)	(-)	-Noise, dust and soil pollution during the construction but short- term	-The digging of soil should follow the proper design to avoid the pollution and water logging -The outlet of tube well should be connected with soak pit to existing drain. -A person has been engaged for cleaning and maintenance of Tube well. -One set of maintenance equipment of Tube well is kept with LINIC selected person.	PIU, LINIC
Footpath/connecting Road	(-)	-Dust and noise pollution from construction work	-Watering to reduce dust -Tree plantation on the footpath/road slope	PIU, LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the construction workers	-LINIC and all workers will be required to undergo EMP implementation including waste management, Standard operating procedures (SOP) for construction works; health and safety (H&S), core labor laws, applicable environmental laws, etc. - Provided training on use of TW, toilet, solar panel and tree plantation etc. during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) -Training is a continuous process by Capacity Development Fund of Pourashava. It is financed by IUGIP-III-AF.	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (Construction Phase (For any "negative" impacts "Environmental mitigation measure" may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

(vii) Operation Phase/Post-Construction

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Water logging in drains and footpaths	(-)	Run-off from debris/ sediments from repair and maintenance of Footpath and drain which may cause siltation and reduction in the quality of adjacent bodies of water. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Take all precautions to prevent run-off into streams, water courses, or irrigation system. Install temporary silt traps or sedimentation basins along drainage leading to the water bodies. - Remove all debris/sediments immediately. - Dispose debris/sediments at a designated site such as landfill.	PIU, LINIC

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Water quality monitoring (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) (twice a year)	(-)	Due to polluted water, people may suffer from dangerous diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, Gastrointestinal disease and jaundice etc.	Necessary test will be performed occasionally by testing water sample from the tube wells (Pourashava PRAP budget)	PIU, LINIC
Solid Waste management	(-)	-Due to open dumping ambient environment will be polluted and will be breeding place of flies -Threat to human health and/or the environment -Due to bad odor, nuisance to sensitive receptors	- There is an existing sanitary landfill (SLF) of the Pourashava under IUGIP-III/AF and the waste management system will be connected with this system obviously. - The waste will soon be carried to the proposed SLF by Pourashava SWM system - Develop rodent and fly control plan - Ensure residual waste is not left in bins and allowed to decompose for a long time	PIU/LINIC
Community H & S - Walkway/drain - Toilet conditions - Drinking water quality (Tube well)	(-)	- The inhabitants may dump waste on the walkway - Bricks used in BFS, may be stolen when CC will wear out with the passage of time - Inadequate supply of water to toilet may spread bad odor - Improper use may spread germ - Irregular cleaning may create unhygienic condition - Epidemic may spread due to deteriorated quality of water	- Awareness to the inhabitants to discourage dumping of waste on the walkway - Ensure routine maintenance by the LINIC - Continuous supply of water will be provided - Awareness to user for proper use of latrine - LINIC will engage a person to clean and maintenance of Toilet and tube well regularly - Periodic maintenance of Tube well and Toilet will be done by Pourashava PRAP budget -Inspect soakwell periodically to determine filling levels. -Scheduled Dislodging: Arrange timely desludging before overflow occurs. --Use mechanical desludging systems instead of manual entry.Follow confined-space entry protocols if entry is unavoidable. -Train workers on safe handling of human waste and emergency procedures. -Transport and dispose of sludge only at approved treatment facilities	PIU/LINIC
Dustbin	(-)	- Improper use of dustbins - Irregular cleaning of dustbin may create bad odor and birth place of flies	- Awareness to the LIN dwellers for proper use of dustbins - LINIC will engage a person who will monitor the cleaning the dustbin regularly	PIU/LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	-Increase environmental awareness among the community	-Twice a year Training/workshop/ meeting for maintenance of TW, Toilet, Planted Tree and Solar panel will be organized by LINIC/PIU and financed by Pourashava PRAP fund. -Provided training on maintenance of TW, toilet and Planted Tree, solar panel during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) -Inventory Management: Keep records of all solar street light components (panels, batteries, controllers). -Proper Storage: Store damaged or expired components safely in designated areas. -Authorized Disposal: Send batteries, panels, and electronic parts to licensed e-waste recyclers; do not burn or dump. -Staff Training: Train maintenance personnel on the safe handling, segregation, and reporting of e-waste.	Pourashava PRAP budget

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
			-Replacement Plan: Establish a system for replacing non-functional components and managing them as e-waste. -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	

- (Operation Phase (For any “negative” impacts “environmental mitigation measure” may be suggested. For any positive impacts environmental enhancement program may be carried out)

g. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

(viii) Monitoring Plan (Construction and Operation Period)

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
Water quality	-Contamination (Arsenic, Iron, Chloride, Manganese etc.) or degrading of water quality of drinking water well -Contamination (DO, BOD, COD, TDS, TSS, Turbidity etc.) or degrading of water quality of surface water	-Water quality of tube well will be tested after installation/construction by LINIC and it is included in engineering estimate (Item LGED rate schedule) -Water quality of Tube well will be monitored periodically and DoE standard will be maintained properly. -The outlet of household waste water would be connected with Pourashava existing drain -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	Twice a year/Yearly Operation /completion work	Pourashava
Dust from drains, footpaths, toilets, street light, dustbins and tube well	-Air and noise pollution may occur due to construction/operation -Irregular cleaning may damage the interventions	-Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. -Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary -Regular maintenance/cleaning -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	As per necessary	PIU/LINIC
Acoustic environment	Temporary increase in noise level and vibrations. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	Plan activities in consultation with Pourashava local authority so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.	No need for noise quality monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Biodiversity	Activities in the built-up area of Pourashava. There are no protected areas in or around Sub-project sites, and no known areas of ecological interest.	- No trees, shrubs, or groundcover may be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission. - Prevent workers or any other person from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal).	No need for monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Existing provisions for pedestrians and other forms of transport	Footpath closure is not anticipated. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-	- Maintain safe passage for pedestrians during maintenance activities. - Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of maintenance activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
	specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	• Leave spaces for access between mounds of soil. • Ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.		
Worker's health and safety	Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards working in confined spaces such as closed drains. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures.	• Comply with requirements of Government of Bangladesh Labor Law of 2006, Labor Law services rule 2015 and all applicable laws and standards on workers H&S. • Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Annex 8 in relation to the COVID-19. • Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of H&S training. • Produce and implement a O&M and H&S plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use personal protective equipment (reflectorized vests, footwear, gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site • Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances • Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

h. Public Consultations

81. A public consultation meeting was held at Noarai Islampur LIN on 24 December 2025. A total of 17 participants attended the meeting where 15 were female. SIC members, counselors, female workers and housewives were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of IUGIP visited the slum of the Paurashava. Consultants described environmental and social issues in the context of development aspects and potential impacts of the infrastructure development work of the slums. The meeting was presided over by the Assistant Engineer of Chhatak Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Noarai Islampur LIN

Time : 3:00 PM

82. Participants of the meeting exchanged views with the safeguard team about their sufferings and the remedial measures to be taken to overcome it. At present the LIN dwellers use hanging and pit latrine, which is a threat to public health and un-hygienic as well. They insisted for a community latrine to overcome it. The drinking water was the burning issue. The water available at the LIN was inadequate and non-potable due to impurities (e.g., excessive iron). They urged for sufficient potable water at their door step. Water logging was an additional problem of the LINs. Their yard inundates during rainy season. It creates an un-hygienic condition of living. They wanted immediate relief from it, through an installation of proper drainage system. Inadequate internal road communication made their livelihood slower. A proper footpath would ease their safe movement. They asked for a proper footpath system in their LIN. There is inadequate dustbin in or around the LINs. As such they cannot dump the waste specially the kitchen waste properly. It creates bad odor and un-hygienic condition in and around the LIN. They wanted installation of dustbins. Inadequate light during night time is an additional problem. Social nuisance creates at it. Pilferage and unsocial activities promote in the dark. The LIN dwellers urged for street lighting system in and around the LINs.
83. Experts discussed regarding safeguard issues; focusing the sub-project components with its importance including socio economic and health hazard. Also discussed, environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures about air, dust, water pollution and waste management.
84. As per discussion and feedback from the SDO and all LINIC members, the LINs were selected through consultation with the local leader/councilors living in the Pourashava area. According to the discussion, the participants appreciated the proposed LIN improvement components, as it will improve the health and sanitation conditions of the LIN which will provide positive socio-economic impact.
85. The LIN dwellers demanded for more latrines and tube wells and also demanded separate latrines for women. The chairman of the meeting in his concluding speech mentioned that as per allocation of fund, elements of the proposed sub-project have been selected by the LIN dwellers. The sites have been selected based on the available space spreading all over the LIN. However, maximum old sites will be used and nobody will be affected. The toilet designs have considered separate unit for the women and it would not be possible to provide individual tube wells and individual toilets. He requested co-operation from the LIN dwellers during construction activities. The meeting was concluded with thanks from the chair to the participants. (Appendix 3).

i. Grievance Redress Mechanism

86. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in the Pourashava to redress quickly social, environmental and any other project related grievances from the affected or any aggrieved person/ party with the creation of grievance redress cell (GRC) comprising of:
87. Affected or aggrieved persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/ suggestions in writing and dropping them in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed in the Pourashava or through telephones, e-mails, by post or by writing in the complaint register in the Pourashava office. The cost related to environmental grievance redress are included in social and resettlement cost estimates.

j. Grievance Redresses Process

88. **1st Level Grievance:** Names and contact phone numbers of the PIU safeguard focal person will be posted on the construction site at visible location (construction site signboard) to provide first level of contact for quick resolution of the grievances. The LINIC and the PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site the grievances in consultation with each other within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.

2nd Level Grievance: The grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. The GRC will attempt to resolve the complaints/ grievances within 15 days.

3rd Level Grievance: The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer the unresolved or, the major issues to the PMU safeguard officer and MDSC safeguard specialists. The PMU, in consultation with the above-mentioned officer/ specialists, will resolve the issues within 30 days. Despite project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and assessing can go parallel.

If the GRM cannot resolve the issues, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM) in any of the official languages of ADB.

Recordkeeping:

89. Records all grievances including date of receive and detailed contract address of complainant, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, and the dates these were affected and final outcomes will be kept by PIU. The grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/ disclosed in the PMU office, Pourashava office, on the web and reported in the semi-annual monitoring reports.

Periodic review and documentation of lessons learnt: The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each Pourashava and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism.

k. Conclusion

90. So, there will be no negative impact for the implementation of the sub-project and if there is any that would be very minimum most of which are construction related, localized and for short-term. Moreover, there will be a lot of positive impacts such as: Moreover, there will be a lot of positive impacts such as:

- Environmental & sanitation conditions will be improved.
- LIN dwellers will have comfortable walkway and improved drainage.
- Water-logging will be removed which will eliminate the mosquito breeding resulting the reduction of many diseases including waterborne diseases.
- LIN dwellers will have facilities for pure drinking water and facilities for solid waste disposal.
- There will be savings in the medical treatment cost. Thus, health conditions will be improved etc.

Appendix 1: Environmental screening and categorization Form

Eligibility & Categorization Form

Country/ Project No./ Project Title	Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP)
Subproject title	Low Income Neighborhood Improvement Community upgradation RBL sub-project
Project Executing Agency	LGED, Dhaka
Project Implementing Agency	Chhatak Pourashava
Modality	RBL progress
Is Project eligible for funding under the RBL Program? ☒ Yes ☐ No (Ref DOE of ECR 2023)	
Environment Impact categorization ☒ New ☐ Re categorization – Previous Category []	
☐ Category A (Cat A - Not eligible for funding under the RBL)	
☒ Category B ☐ Category C	
(Ref Checklist- Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklists)	
Prepared by: Anik Chandra Banik Jr. Environmental Specialist	
Environmental Specialist (Name, title, signature):	
Date;	
For Project Executing Agency / PMU (Name, title, signature):	

Checklist 1 - Project Exclusion Screening Checklist for Environmental Safeguards

The following checklist shall be completed before inclusion of any activity/subproject in the RBL program. If Answer to any of the mentioned criteria is 'Yes' then such activity/subproject will not be eligible and shall be excluded from the RBL program.

Questions		Response		Remarks /Clarifications
		Yes	No	
1.	Type and Nature of Subproject			
1.1	Proposed activity / subproject classified under the Red Category per ECR 2023?		√	Complied the ECR 2023 for classification
1.2	Proposed activity / subproject includes components involving prohibited investment activities per ADB SPS?		√	Complied REA for prohibited list
2.	Location of Proposed Subproject		√	
2.1	Proposed activity/subproject located in ecologically sensitive areas such as protected areas (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries), notified wetlands or wetlands of significant value, critical habitats?		√	
2.2	Proposed activity/subproject located in world heritage sites, and/or within 250 m from the core zone of outer boundary of the world heritage area		√	
2.3	Proposed activity located within monuments/sites protected by Department of Archeology, Government of Bangladesh?		√	
3.	Potential impacts			
3.1	Proposed activity/subproject may significantly impact mangroves, wetlands, estuaries, buffer zones of protected Areas etc.?		√	
3.2	Proposed activity/subproject may potentially lead to encroachment/damage of physical cultural resources with significant value and/or places recognized by government agencies (e.g., Department of Archeology), which may include places of worship, cultural heritage sites, graves/cemeteries, historical monuments, etc.		√	
3.3	Proposed activity/subproject likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented, and may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works (i.e., category A projects as per ADB SPS 2009)		√	

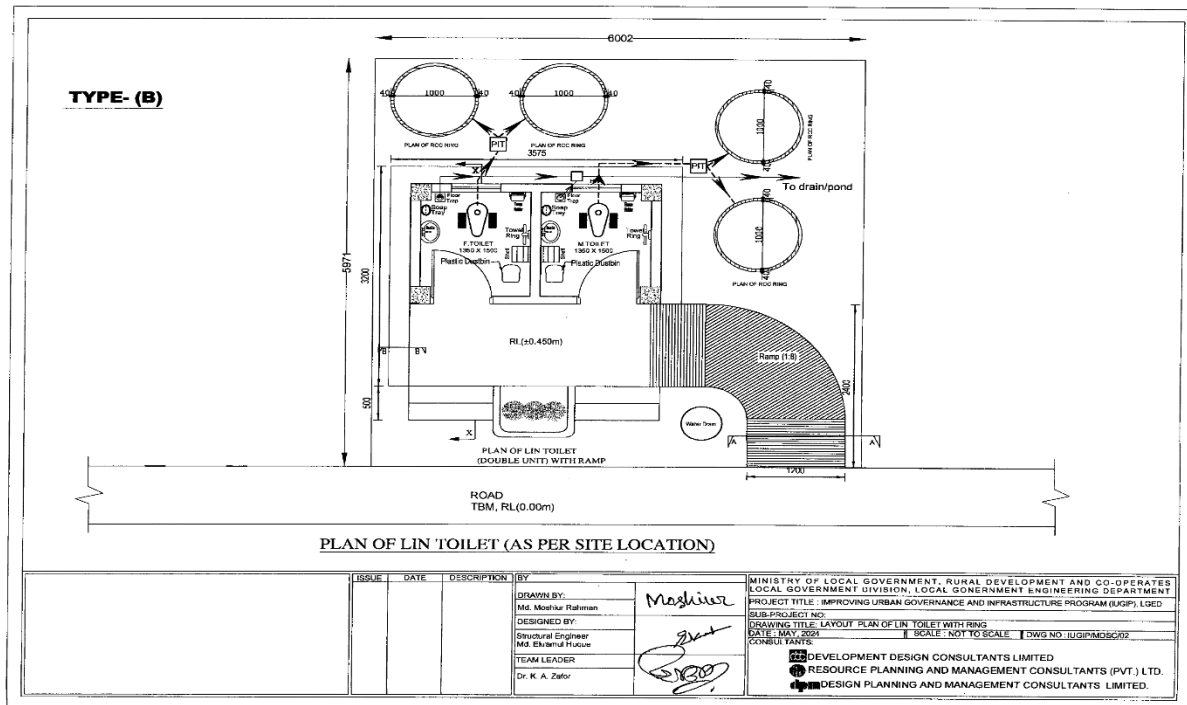
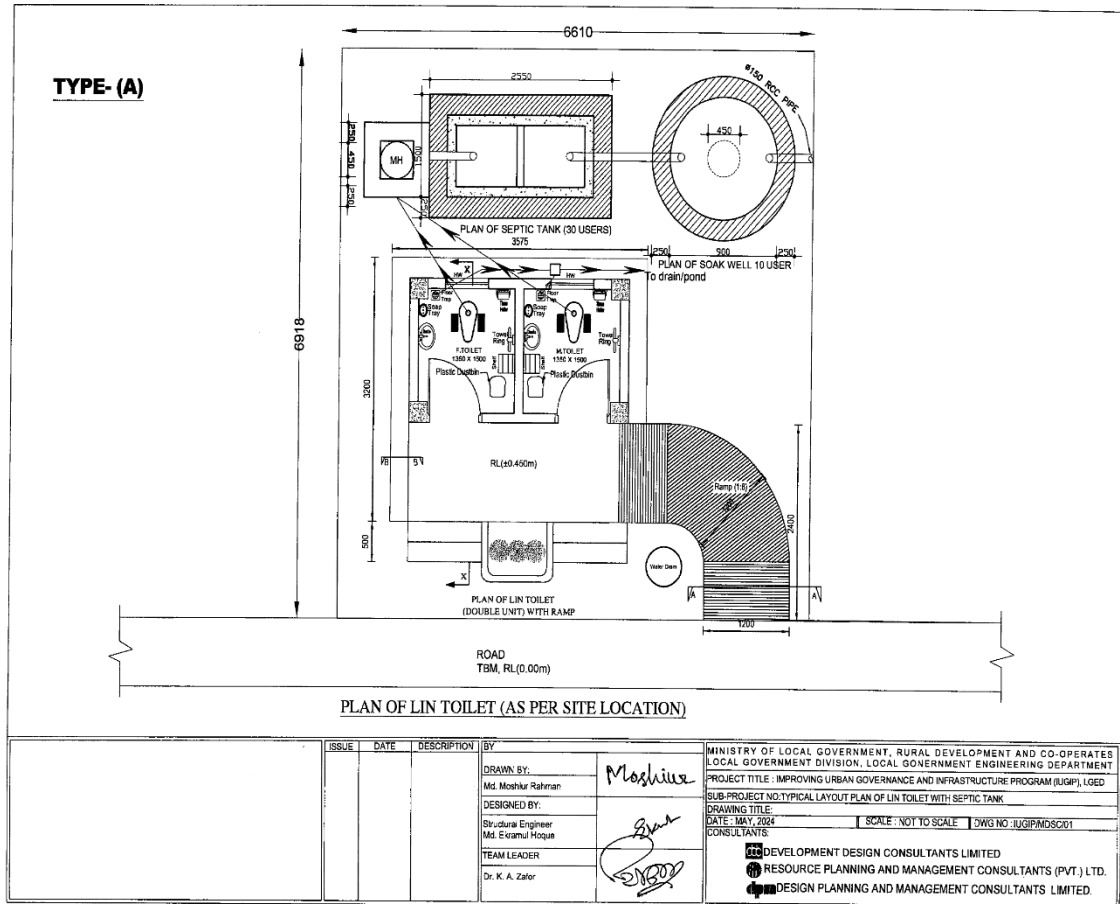
REA check list

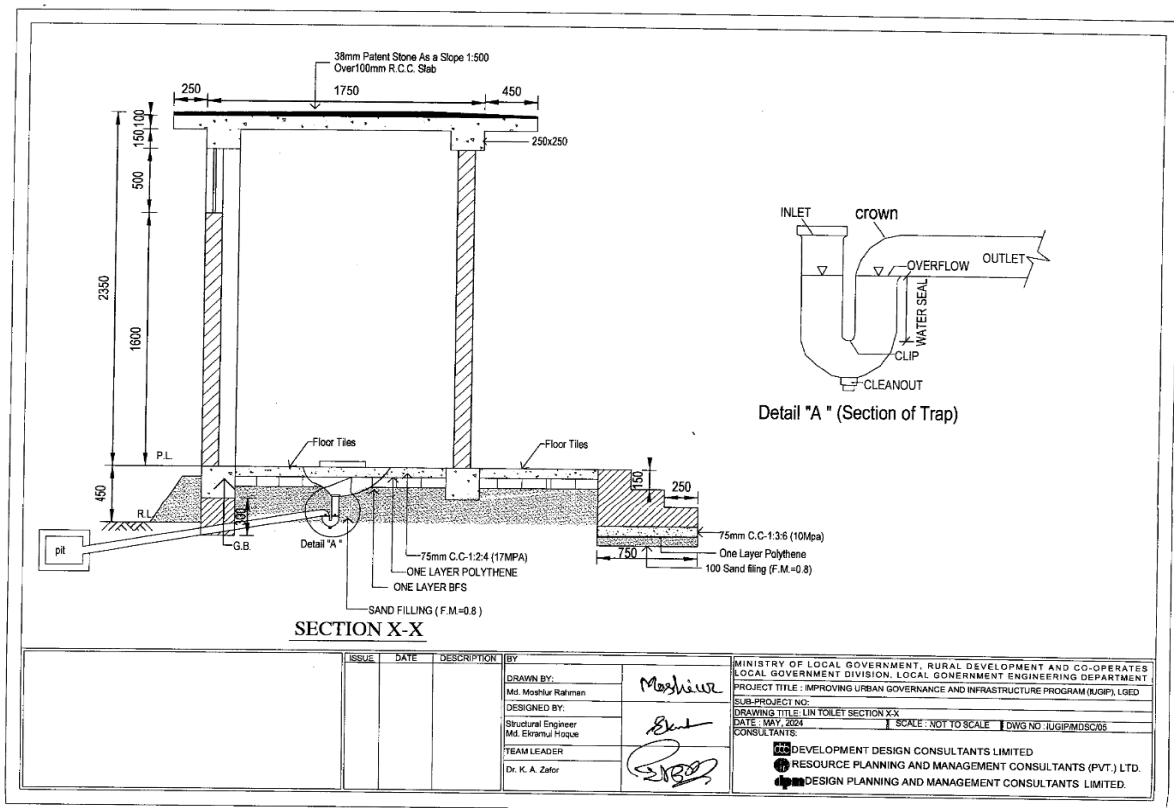
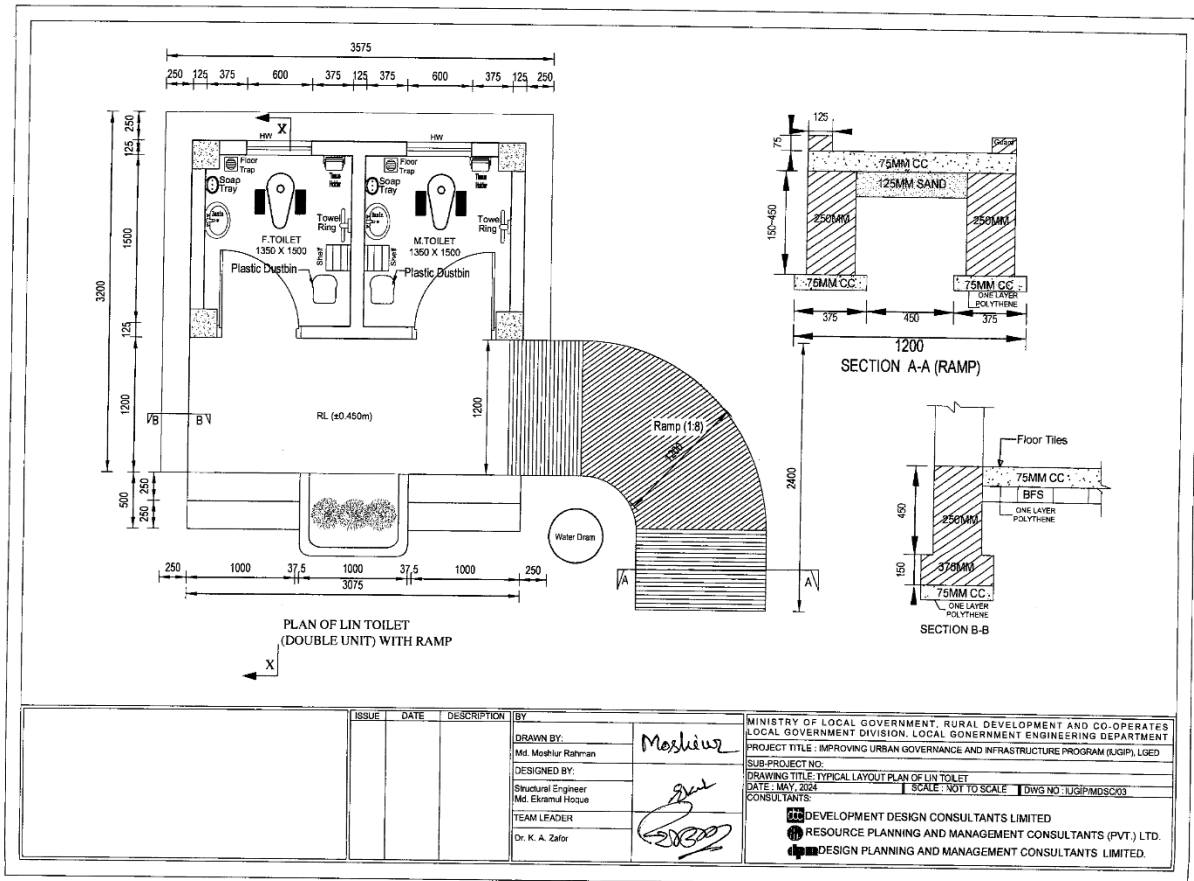
Instructions:

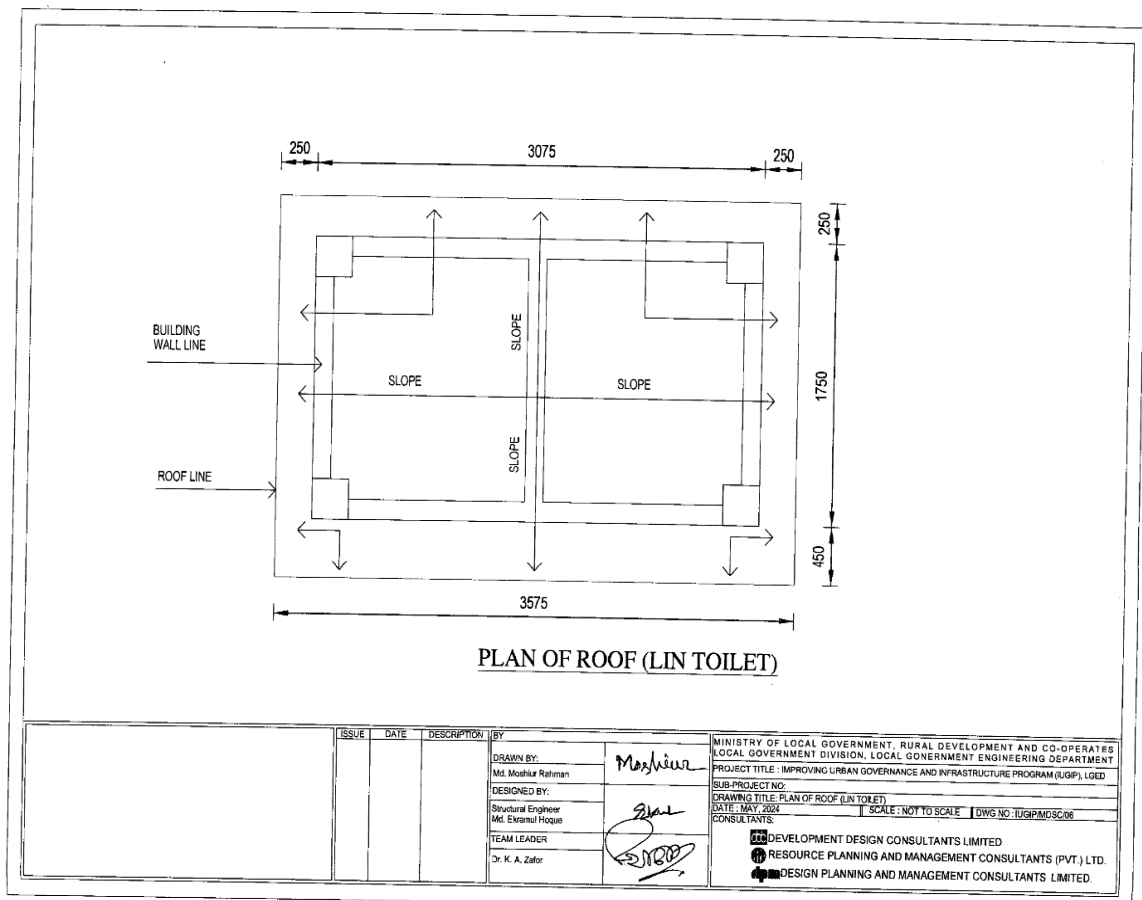
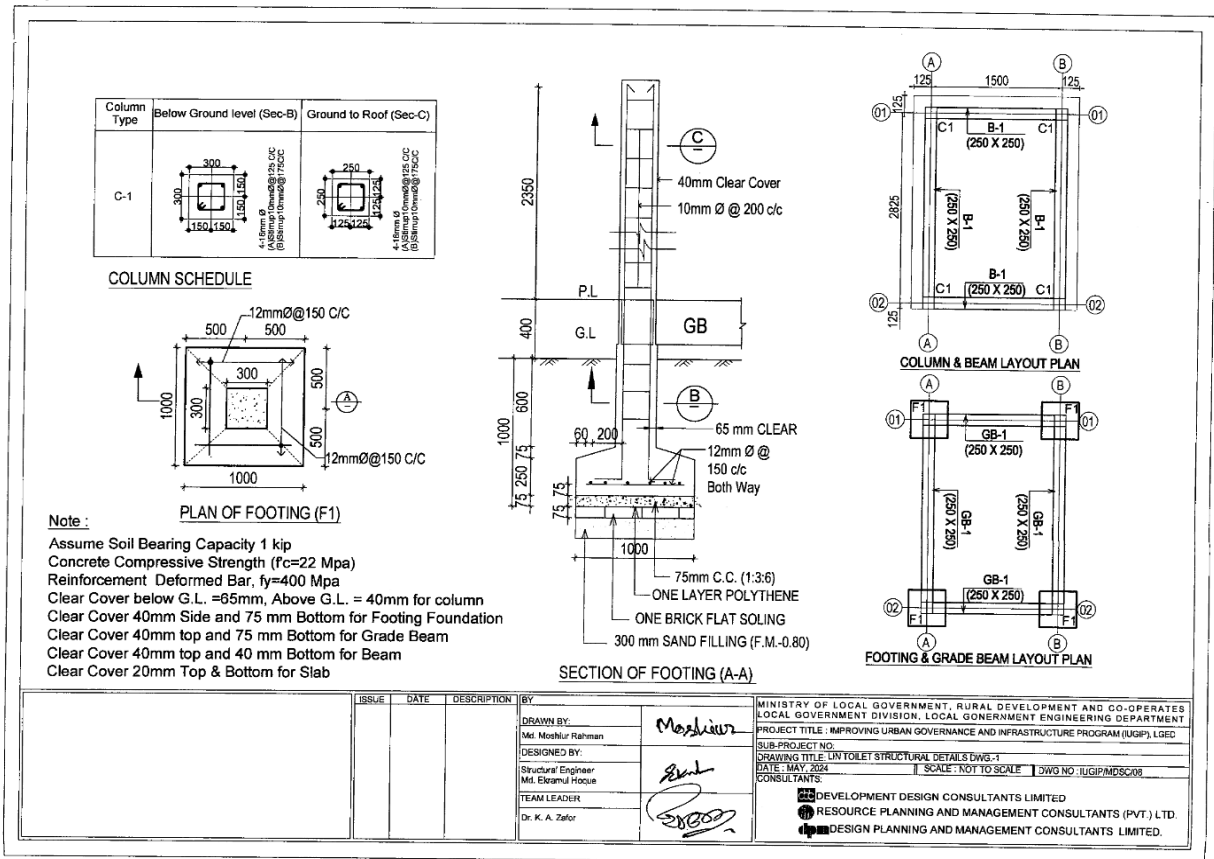
- i. The project team completes this checklist to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form and submitted to the Project Management Unit, for endorsement by the Environmental Officer of PMU and for approval by the Project Director
- ii. This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns
- iii. Answer the questions assuming the “without mitigation” case. The purpose is to identify potential impacts. Use the “remarks” section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures

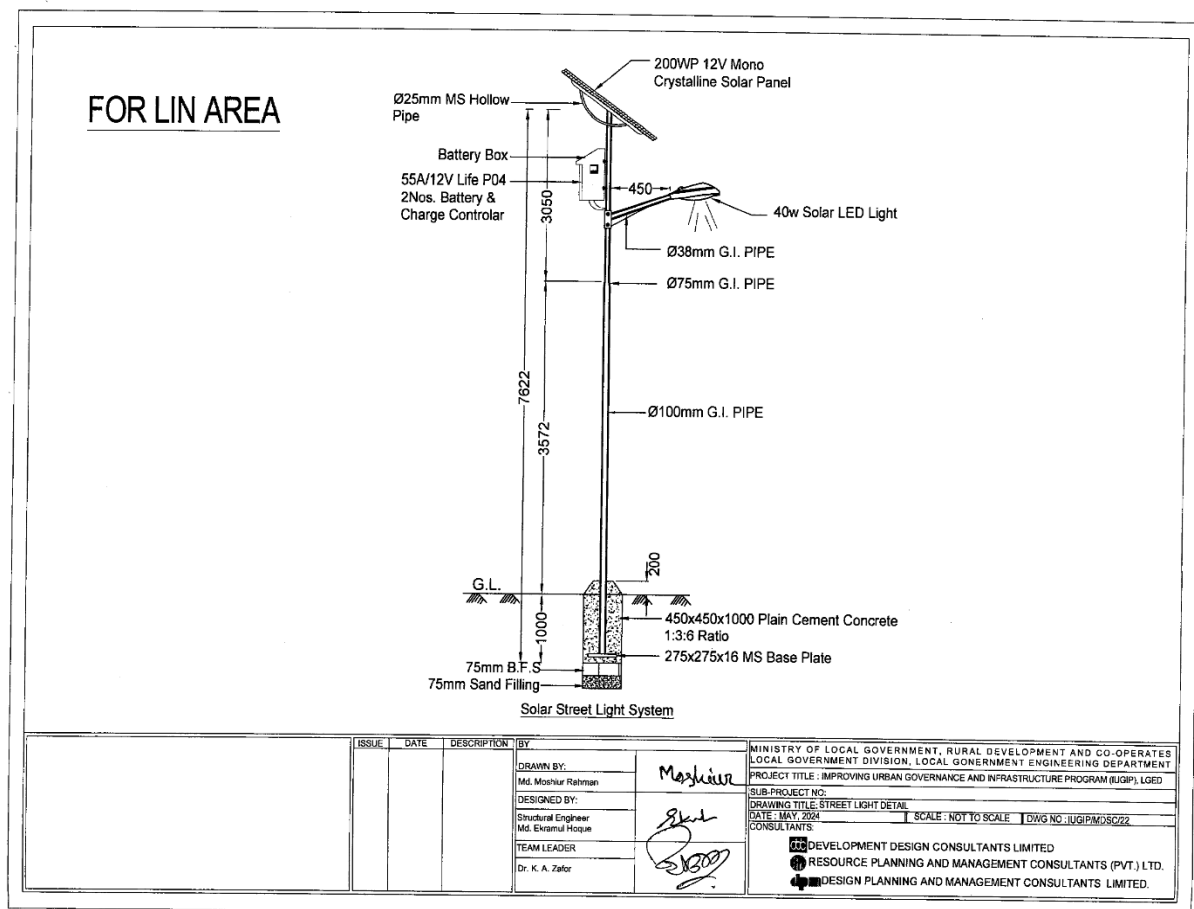
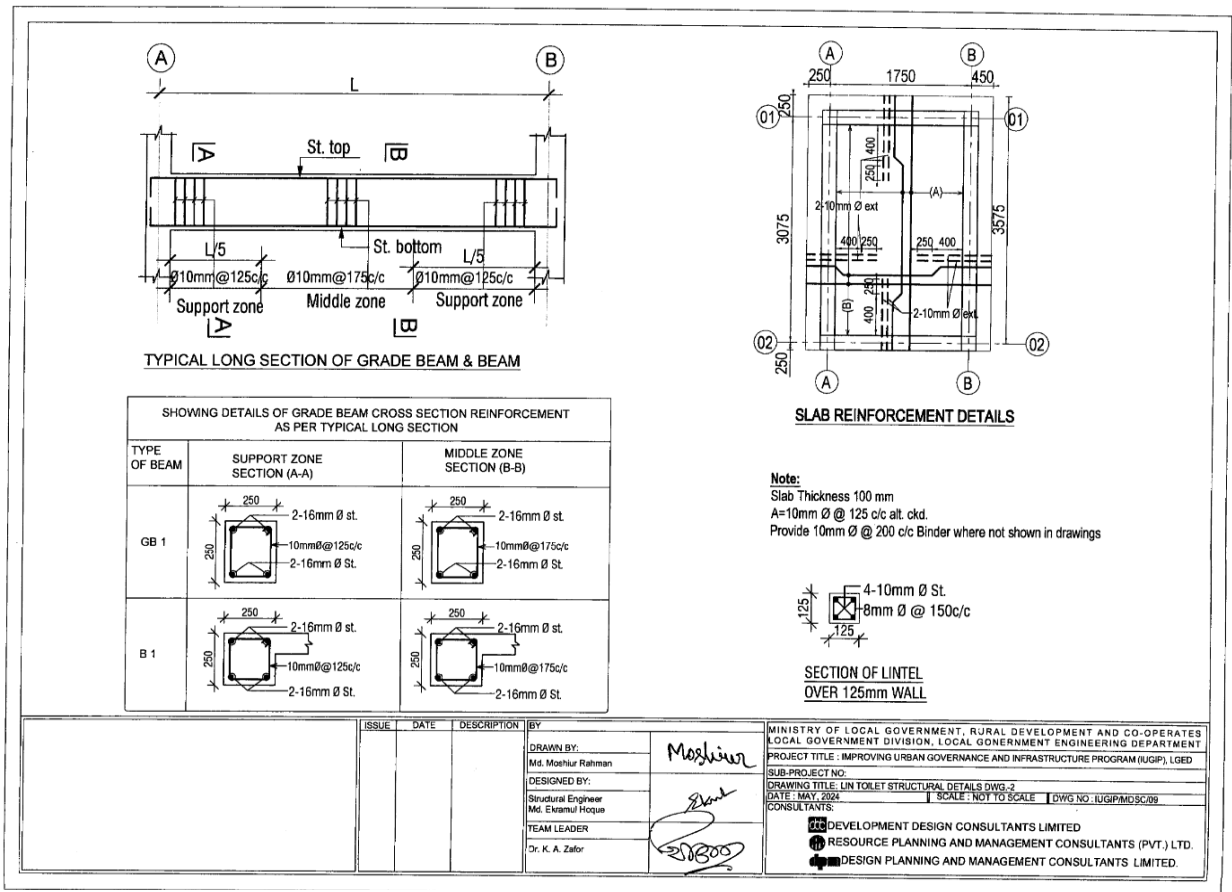
Sl no	Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting Is the project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?				
1	Cultural heritage site		√	There is no protected area at the proposed site
2	Protected Area		√	There is no wetland area at the proposed site
3	Wetland		√	Not Applicable
4	Mangrove		√	Not Applicable
5	Estuarine		√	Not Applicable
6	Buffer zone of protected area		√	There is no special protected area for biodiversity within 5km aerial distance from the proposed site
7	Special area for protecting biodiversity		√	There are no buildings of archaeological and cultural heritage importance close to the sub-project.
8	100m distance from flowing water way?		√	
9	20m distance from static water supply?		√	
10	Training on before construction/ SOP and PPE, health and	√		
11	Proper way of fecal dumping generated wastes?	√		
12	Separate toilet for male and female?	√		
13	Toilet has good access for community people?	√		
14	Community toilets ram and hand railing facility for disabled and old aged person?	√		
15	Any Biogas Generation Plan nearby?		√	
16	H & S measures maintained by workers during construction /Management of disinfection?	√		
17	Proper water supply & electricity availability camp site Ensured?	√		
18	Toilet swear outlet connected to a Pourashava sewerage?	√		
19	community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and		√	
20	Proper Ventilation access availability?	√		

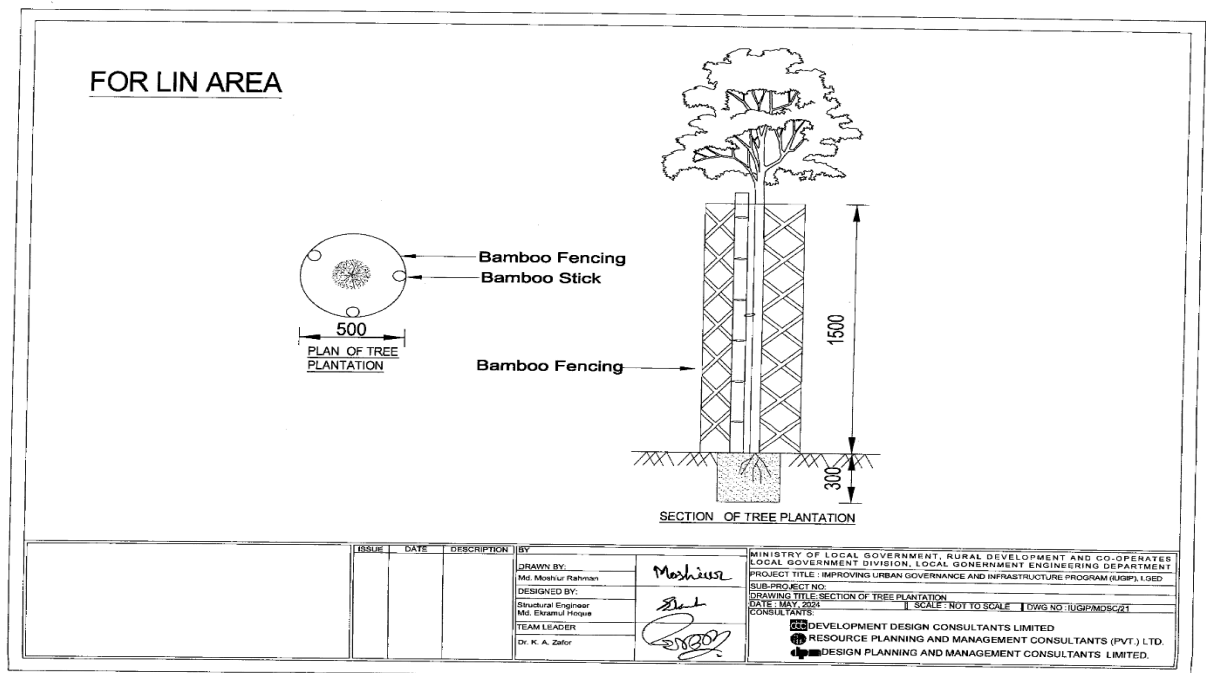
Appendix 2: Typical Detailed Design of Proposed LIN











Appendix 3: Budget for Implementation of EMP

104. The cost of mitigation measures and surveys during construction stage will be incorporated into the LINIC's costs. The surveys will be conducted by the LINICs.

The operation phase mitigation measures will be the responsibility of Pourashava/LINIC. All monitoring during the operation and maintenance phase will be conducted by Pourashava therefore, there are no additional costs. The indicative costs of EMP implementation during construction period are shown in Table 1.

Table1: EMP in CPP– LIN improvement sub-project (each LIN)

Item No.	Description of Item	Amount (Tk.)
Construction Period		
1	Providing and maintaining adequate potable water supply and sanitation facilities (Separate for Male and Female) at labor camp site including first aid box with necessary drugs to the entire satisfaction of E-in-C.	
	a) Sanitation: 2 nos. of temporary Toilet facility (1 no for male and 1 no for female) @ Tk. 10000.00	20,000.00
	b) Supply of potable water for drinking and household purposes for workers and staffs.	30,000.00
2	Water spraying for dust suppression	10,000.00
3	Supply of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) helmet, gloves, safety shoes & glass, safety signs, first aid box with necessary drugs, Fire extinguisher and sand fill bucket etc. for workers.	35,000.00
4	EMP implementation training for workers/LINIC members	10,000.00
5	Tree Plantation on the slope of road/footpath, 100 nos. of trees @ 495 TK/per tree (except Sweeper LIN-Perlot*)	As Required Per Lot
6	Proper storage of construction materials/equipment in a safe place and covering the sand with tarpaulins and fencing the site with barbed wire and cement should be stored on a dun age to avoid cake formation to the entire satisfaction of the E-in-C.	50,000.00
7	Proper maintenance of drainage system during construction period to drain out the surface water.	10,000.00

Item No.	Description of Item	Amount (Tk.)
Construction Period		
	Total	1,65,000.00(+Tress/lot)
Note:		

**** Cost of the EMP items should be as fixed budget**

Appendix 4: Photographs & Attendance List of Public Consultation

110. Attendance of Participants in the Meetings and photographs at Boula Pochimpara LIN Lot-01 given below:



ছাতক পৌরসভা কার্যালয়			
ডাকঘরঃ- ছাতক-৩০৮০ জেলাঃ-সুনামগঞ্জ।			
নিম্ন.আয় এলাকা উন্নয়ন কমিটি (লিনিক)-০১ এর সভায় উপস্থিতির স্বাক্ষর			
বৌলা পশ্চিমপাড়া(লিনিক)-০১			
তারিখঃ-০৩/১১/২০২৫ ইং			
সময়ঃ-সকাল-১০.০০ টায়।			
স্থানঃ-মোছাঃ রহিমা খাতুন এর বাড়ীর পার্শ্বে।			
ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোছাঃ রহিমা খাতুন	চেয়ারপার্সন	রাহিমা
২	মোছাঃ মমতা বেগম।	ভাইস চেয়ারপার্সন	মমতা
৩	মোছাঃ সামছুন নাহার।	সদস্য	সামছুন
৪	মোছাঃ রওশন আরা বেগম	সদস্য	রওশন আরা
৫	মোছাঃ পারুল বেগম	সদস্য	পারুল
৬	মোছাঃ রিনা বেগম	সদস্য	রিনা
৭	মোছাঃ রহিমা বেগম	সদস্য	রাহিমা
৮	মোছাঃ কুলছুমা বেগম	সদস্য	কুলছুমা
৯	মোছাঃ রহিমা বেগম (২)	সদস্য	রাহিমা
১০	মোছাঃ রুজিনা বেগম	সদস্য	রুজিনা
১১	মোছাঃ হাফসা বেগম	সদস্য	হাফসা বেগম
১২	মোছাঃ জোৎস্না বেগম	সদস্য	জোৎস্না
১৩	মোছাঃ লাইলী বেগম	সদস্য	লাইলী
১৪	মোছাঃ মাজেদা বেগম	সদস্য	মাজেদা
১৫	মোঃ আজিজুল হক।	সদস্য সচিব সমাজ উন্নয়ন কর্মকর্তা(অঃদাঃ) ছাতক পৌরসভা	

111. Attendance of Participants in the Meetings and photographs at Gonokhai Noyapara LIN (Lot-02) given below



ছাতক পৌরসভা কার্যালয়			
ডাকঘরঃ- ছাতক-৩০৮০ জেলাঃ-সুনামগঞ্জ।			
নিম্ন আয় এলাকা উন্নয়ন কমিটি (লিনিক)-০২ এর সভায় উপস্থিতির স্বাক্ষর			
গনকাই নয়াপাড়া (লিনিক)-০২			
তারিখঃ-০৩/১১/২০২৫ ইং			
সময়ঃ-সকাল-১০.০০ টায়।			
স্থানঃ- মোছাঃ আয়শা বেগম এর বাড়ীর পার্শ্বে।			
ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোছাঃ আলিয়া বেগম	চেয়ারপার্সন	আলিয়া
২	মোছাঃ আয়শা বেগম	ভাইস চেয়ারপার্সন	আয়শা
৩	মোছাঃ তানজিনা বেগম	সদস্য	তানজিনা
৪	মোছাঃ সাদিয়া বেগম	সদস্য	সাদিয়া
৫	মোছাঃ সুবর্ণা আক্তার	সদস্য	সুবর্ণা
৬	মোছাঃ রাবেয়া বেগম	সদস্য	রাবেয়া
৭	মোছাঃ আয়শা বেগম	সদস্য	আয়শা
৮	মোছাঃ খেলামালা	সদস্য	খেলামালা
৯	মোছাঃ সুমি আক্তার	সদস্য	সুমি
১০	মোছাঃ স্বপ্না বেগম	সদস্য	স্বপ্না
১১	মোছাঃ নাজমা বেগম	সদস্য	নাজমা
১২	মোছাঃ বুমা বেগম	সদস্য	বুমা
১৩	মোছাঃ ফারহানা বেগম	সদস্য	ফারহানা
১৪	মোছাঃ কবিতা বেগম	সদস্য	কবিতা
১৫	মোঃ আব্দুল হক।	সদস্য সচিব সমাজ উন্নয়ন কর্মকর্তা (অঃদাঃ) ছাতক পৌরসভা	

112. Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Mopgolpara LIN(Lot-03)



ছাতক পৌরসভা কার্যালয়			
ডাকঘরঃ- ছাতক-৩০৮০ জেলাঃ-সুনামগঞ্জ।			
নিম্ন আয় এলাকা উন্নয়ন কমিটি (লিনিক)-০৩ এর সভায় উপস্থিতির স্বাক্ষর			
মোঙ্গলপাড়া (লিনিক)-০৩			
তারিখঃ-০৩/১২/২০২৫ ইং			
সময়ঃ-সকাল-১০.০০ টায়।			
স্থানঃ- মোছাঃ আলপিনা বেগম এর বাড়ীর পার্শ্বে।			
ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোছাঃ আলপিনা বেগম	চেয়ারপার্সন	আলপিনা
২	মোছাঃ মনোয়ারা বেগম	ভাইস চেয়ারপার্সন	মনোয়ারা
৩	মোছাঃ কল্পনা বেগম	সদস্য	কল্পনা
৪	মোছাঃ জাহানারা বেগম	সদস্য	জাহানারা
৫	মোছাঃ নিলা বেগম	সদস্য	নিলা
৬	মোছাঃ সেলিনা বেগম	সদস্য	সেলিনা
৭	মোছাঃ শাহানা বেগম	সদস্য	শাহানা
৮	মোছাঃ খাদিজা বেগম	সদস্য	খাদিজা
৯	মোছাঃ হনুফা বেগম	সদস্য	হনুফা
১০	মোছাঃ হামিদা বেগম	সদস্য	হামিদা
১১	মোছাঃ ফারজানা বেগম	সদস্য	ফারজানা
১২	মোছাঃ আছিয়া বেগম	সদস্য	আছিয়া
১৩	মোছাঃ রুফিয়া বেগম	সদস্য	রুফিয়া
১৪	মোছাঃ খোদেজা বেগম	সদস্য	খোদেজা
১৫	দ্বিজেন্দ্র কুমার দাস	সদস্য সচিব (উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী) ছাতক পৌরসভা	দ্বিজেন্দ্র

113. Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Noarai Islampur-LIN (Lot-04)



ছাতক পৌরসভা কার্যালয়			
ডাকঘরঃ- ছাতক-৩০৮০ জেলাঃ-সুনামগঞ্জ।			
নিম্ন আয় এলাকা উন্নয়ন কমিটি (লিনিক)-০৪ এর সভায় উপস্থিতির স্বাক্ষর			
নোয়ারাই ইসলামপুর (লিনিক)-০৪			
তারিখঃ-২৪/১২/২০২৫খ্রিঃ ইং			
সময়ঃ-বিকাল-৩.০০ টায়।			
স্থানঃ- মোছাঃ রুনা বেগম এর বাড়ীর পার্শ্বে।			
ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোছাঃ রুনা বেগম	চেয়ারপার্সন	রুনা
২	মোছাঃ মিনারা বেগম	ভাইস চেয়ারপার্সন	মিনারা
৩	মোছাঃ আয়শা বেগম	সদস্য	আয়শা
৪	মোছাঃ শিরিনা বেগম	সদস্য	শিরিনা
৫	মোছাঃ রংমালা বেগম	সদস্য	রংমালা
৬	মোছাঃ রহিমা বেগম	সদস্য	রহিমা
৭	মোছাঃ শাহানা বেগম	সদস্য	শাহানা
৮	মোছাঃ তাকন বেগম	সদস্য	তাকন
৯	মোছাঃ পারভীন বেগম	সদস্য	পারভীন
১০	মোছাঃ লিপি বেগম	সদস্য	লিপি
১১	মোছাঃ জাহানারা বেগম	সদস্য	জাহানারা
১২	মোছাঃ রোকিয়া বেগম	সদস্য	রোকিয়া
১৩	মোছাঃ লাকী বেগম	সদস্য	লাকী
১৪	মোছাঃ আয়শা বেগম	সদস্য	আয়শা
১৫	মোঃ আজিজুল হক।	সদস্য সচিব সমাজ উন্নয়ন কর্মকর্তা(অঃদাঃ) ছাতক পৌরসভা	

114. Summary of outcomes at public consultation meeting: Four public consultation meetings

were held at all the Slums of Chhatak Paurashava. A total of 65 participants attended the meetings, where 92% were female, and the remaining 8% were male. SIC members, counselors, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of IUGIP visited all four slums under the respective Paurashava. Consultants described environmental and social issues in the context of development aspects and potential impacts of the infrastructure development work of the slums. The meetings were held through presiding by the Paurashava representatives (Assistant Engineer).

115. Participants of the meeting exchanged views with the safeguarding team about their sufferings and the remedial measures to be taken to overcome them. Safe water supply is essential in the proposed sub-project area as people frequently suffer from waterborne diseases.
116. Water logging was an additional problem in the slums. Their yards inundate by rainwater due to not having proper drainage provisions. It creates an un-hygienic living condition, i.e., a breeding place for mosquitoes and flies, which will cause diseases. They wanted immediate relief from it through the construction of the drain. Inadequate internal road communication slowed their livelihood and created physical stress for the resident of the slum. Required footpaths would ease their safe movement. They asked for the construction of necessary footpaths in their slum. There is inadequate dustbin in or around the slums; slum dwellers cannot properly dump their waste, especially kitchen waste. It creates bad odor and un-hygienic conditions in and around the slums. They wanted the installation of more dustbins. Inadequate light during nighttime is an additional problem. Social nuisance creates due to the lack of adequate street lights. Pilferage and unsocial activities are promoted in the dark. The slum dwellers urged for street lighting systems in and around the slums. The people demanded regular cleanliness of drains and the spreading of medicine for killing mosquitoes. Presently, a few slum dwellers use hanging and pit latrines, threatening public health and un-hygienic. They insisted on a community sanitary latrine to overcome it.
117. The consultants discussed safeguard issues, focusing on the sub-project components with their importance, including socioeconomic and health hazards. Also discussed were environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures for air, dust, and water pollution and waste management and dust management.
118. As per discussion and feedback from the Paurashava staff and SIC members, the slums were selected through consultation with the local leader/councilors living in the Paurashava area. According to the discussion, the participants appreciated the proposed slum improvement components, as it will improve the health and sanitation conditions of the slum, which will provide a positive socio-economic impact.

The significant issues and suggestions that came out during the meeting are given below:

- Construction wastes should be dumped properly in the dumping yard.
- During construction work, adequate measures should be taken to minimize the probable impact that arises.
- The people will accept the temporary disturbances that may arise during construction for their future interests.
- In order to stage and stockpile construction equipment and materials, there is sufficient space along the space of footpaths, tube-well platforms, latrines, dustbins, and so on.
- Besides, there is no possibility of affecting any structure needing relocation by the sub-project activities. Moreover, due to construction work and proposed development, there is no possibility of a loss of livelihood, neither permanent nor temporary.
- Locations of all the proposed works components are fixed with the opinion of all the residents in the slum.
- The project will provide workers with necessary safety measures and facilities during construction.
- The slums dwellers are well awaked of the location to set up tube well dustbin toilets and the intervention as members of the social mapping group. Again, the issue was discussed in the consultation meeting.

Appendix 5: Waste Management Plan for LIN Development (for short-time period)

Aspect	Waste type	Classification	Proposed reuse/Recycling/Disposal	Responsible
Demolition/site clearing	Vegetation (logs, mulched timber, weeds)	General solid waste (organic)	- Recycling/Disposal whereas applicable	LINIC
	Concrete, asphalt and gravel	General solid waste (in-organic)	- Recycling/Disposal whereas applicable or where suitable and approved by PIU	LINIC
	Metal waste	General solid waste in-organic)	Recycling	LINIC
Earthworks	Excavated soil	General solid waste	- Beneficial reuse onsite. Balance cut and fill earthworks, where possible, to optimize reuse.	LINIC
Construction of -Footpath -Drain -Dustbin -Street light -Toilets and -Tube Wells	Steel Reinforcing	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling	LINIC
	Pipes/PVC pipes	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/ Recycling	LINIC
	Concrete (solids and washouts) and asphalt	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/Re-use	LINIC
	Timber/Steel formwork	General solid waste (in-organic)	Re-use	LINIC
	Packaging Materials,	General solid waste (in-organic/organic)	Disposal/ Re-use	LINIC
	Empty oil and other drums	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/ Re-use	LINIC
	Metals and electrical cabling	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling	LINIC
Compounds /Construction camps	Waste generated by the maintenance of equipment, vehicles	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/ Recycling/Disposal whereas applicable	LINIC
	Construction /labor camp waste generated by workers	General solid waste (organic)	Disposal	LINIC
Site Office Operation	Paper, cardboard and plastic	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling/ Disposal	LINIC
	Glass bottles and aluminum cans	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling	LINIC
	Ink Cartridges	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling/ Disposal	LINIC
	Food Waste	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal	LINIC

Appendix 6: Site and Design Conditions to Meet the ESMF Criteria

Environmental Guidelines for Subproject site selection, planning and design	Remarks
1. Overall selection guidelines - applicable to all subprojects	
i. Comply with all requirements of relevant national and local laws, rules, and guidelines, including obtaining environmental clearance certificate (ECC) from DOE for all subprojects classified as green/ yellow/orange/ red per Bangladesh Environmental Conservation rules 2023	
ii. Comply with all requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and follow procedures set in this environmental assessment and review framework (ESMF)	
iii. Ensure that subproject design should reflect inputs from public consultation	
iv. Avoid locations in forests, mangrove areas, estuaries, buffer zones of protected areas	i. Check and confirm the eligibility through exclusion criteria before proceeding further on such sensitive sites ii. If eligible, and unavoidable: - Approval from concerned authority - Alternative site analysis to justify site selection - Confirm via detailed baseline and impact assessment that the project will not lead to significant impacts on respective areas - EMP to include measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate impacts, and monitoring actions to confirm mitigation
v. Avoid locations within 100 m of protected monuments/sites protected by department of archeology, government of Bangladesh vi. Avoid locations within 1 km of UNESCO notified protected monuments / world heritage sites 10.	If unavoidable - conduct site screening by heritage expert, and conduct heritage assessment study if warranted; integrate recommendations into design, construction, and operation - ensure that no damage / disruption to such places/monuments - obtain necessary clearance and permissions - EMP to include measures to avoid destruction / disturbance of such places - Provide "chance find" procedures in the EMP that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.
vii. Avoid tree-cutting where possible. Retain mature roadside trees which are important/valuable or historically significant. If any trees will have to be removed, plant two new trees for every one that is lost. viii. Preference shall be given to planting indigenous or local tree species.	For any tree to be cut, consider replacement of 2:1.
ix. Ensure all planning and design interventions and decisions are made in consultation with local communities and include women. Reflect inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection.	All consultations should be documented, and concerns expressed by public addressed in IEEs.
x. Synchronize all road improvement and pipe laying works (to extent possible) to minimize disturbance and optimize use of resources (e.g., water pipes laid prior to road improvements).	Coordinate planning of works with <i>Pourashavas</i> .
xi. If subproject includes existing facilities to be rehabilitated or expanded and/or associated	For non-compliances, provide corrective action for each area of concern including cost and schedule to be included in the subproject EMP.
xii. Locate all new facilities/buildings at sites where there is low risk of flooding or other hazards that might impair functioning of or present a risk of damage to water treatment plants, tanks/reservoirs, or their environs.	Flood statistics data of the project area needs to be reviewed. Location restriction may be reviewed depending on site availability, and flood or other hazards
2. Infrastructure in low-income neighborhoods	

Environmental Guidelines for Subproject site selection, planning and design	Remarks
i. Include measures to address additional sewage/domestic wastewater due to improved/new water supply system	
ii. Project design to address health and safety hazards to workers from handling and management of disinfection chemicals (such as chlorine), and other contaminants, and biological and physical hazards	
iii. Sanitation. Ensure toilets are provided with water supply and power supply for hygienic, safe, and uninterrupted	
iv. Sanitation. Design toilet as leak proof, and connect outlet to a community sewer (if available) or to a septic tank (water sealed)	
v. Sanitation. Design septic tanks as water sealed compartments to avoid contamination of groundwater/land	
vi. Sanitation. Locate septic tanks where there is proper access to a mobile suction hose equipment to allow removal of contents periodically for further treatment and disposal	
vii. Sanitation. Locate sanitation facilities (public toilets and septic tanks) preferably (a) 20 m from any source of water supply; (b) 30 m from drainage lines and (c) 100 m to a designated waterway.	Distance restriction may be reviewed depending on the technology adopted for the sanitation facilities and treatment of septage, site plant availability, and buffer
iii. Sanitation. Ensure septage collection system is fully mechanized; prohibit manual collection	
ix. Sanitation. Do not locate septic tanks where there is risk of hazards such as floods, landslides etc.,	
x. Sanitation. Ensure no immediate drinking water intakes downstream of discharge point of effluent from sanitation facilities	Include design measures and consider relocating existing deep tube wells.
xi. Sanitation. Hazardous working conditions in some places of the facility due to lack of oxygen and flammable nature of methane emissions will be detrimental to the health and safety of workers and facility. Put in place standard operating procedures with appropriate equipment, and workers are provided with necessary training and personnel protection equipment to safeguard health and safety	

Appendix 7: Health Safety Manual of Construction workers

Parameters/issues	Workplace Hazards	Suggested PPE
Eye and Face protection	Flying particles, molten metal, liquid fuel, gases or vapors, light radiation.	Safety glasses with side-shields, protective shades, etc.
Head Protection	Falling objects, inadequate height clearance, and overhead power cords.	Helmets with top and side impact protection.
Hearing protection	Noise, ultra-sound.	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or ear muffs.)
Foot Protection	Falling or rolling objects, pointed objects. Corrosive or hot liquids.	Safety shoes and boots for protection against moving & falling objects, liquids and fuels.

Hand Protection	Hazardous materials, cuts or lacerations, vibrations, extreme temperatures.	Gloves made of rubber or synthetic materials (Neoprene), leather, steel, insulating materials, etc.
Respiratory Protection	Dust, vapors.	Facemasks with appropriate filters for dust removal and air purification spray, mists, vapors and gases). Single or multi-gas personal monitors, if available.
	Oxygen deficiency	Portable or supplied air (fixed lines.) on site rescue equipment.
Body/leg Protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and laceration.	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons etc. of appropriate materials.

Appendix 8: Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) of toilet

The stability and integrity of the sanitation system will be monitored periodically to detect any problem and allow remedial actions if required. Any repairs will be small scale involving manual, temporary and short-term works involving regular checking and recording of performance for sign of deterioration, service and replace of parts. Operation and maintenance of the toilets and tube wells will be the responsibility of the LINICs

- Clean and functioning the latrine/tube well regularly by LINICs selected person as per guidelines of LIN improvement activity.
- Whether pan is dry then makes it watery before use.
- After defecation more or less two liters of water has to flow into the pan. Human excreta should not attach with the pan.
- Maintain sanitary bins (waste bin) to keep used toilet tissue or other waste
- Maintain electricity supply, light, switch and tap
- Maintain bleaching powder to reduce bad odor regularly and financed by LIN dwellers (users).
- Maintain sludge cleaning of toilet as per necessary by LINICs
- Except water any hard/soft materials should not be thrown into the pan.
- Smoking is strictly prohibited into the latrine.
- After using the latrine, it has to clean properly. Jar and Mug has to keep in proper place.
- An adolescent or a woman has to go with the child when child will go for using the toilet.
- After the child defecation woman has to wash it properly.
- Train the LIN dwellers to use the toilet/tube well properly by LINICs
- To build up awareness among the LIN dweller about maintenance of toilet/tube well.

Appendix 9: Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) of street light

Solar lighting systems are generally installed in LIN area. It is important that all essential tools (crews, ladder, brush, cable, tapes etc.), spares and consumables have to keep ready by LINICs for proper operation and maintenance of solar street light. LINICs or LINICs suggested person will be responsible for O&M of solar systems-

- Clean solar panel from dust, birds dropping etc. Use clean water and avoid hard water, per week
- Maintain ladder or suitable equipment for cleaning the panel per week.
- Observe battery state of charge using hydrometer per week
- Check electrolyte level of battery and top up if required.
- Change/replace of battery as per necessary by authorized venders
- Inspect all terminals for corrosion and loosened cable connections, clean and tighten as per necessary.
- Inspect panel for broken modules. If any, replace it with appropriate module as per necessary
- Check panel wiring for physical damage and wind chafing
- Inspect inverter - remove dust or dirt, inspect system wiring for poor connections. Look for signs of excessive heating, inspect controller for proper operation
- Visually check all conduit and wire insulation for damage
- Visually check for loose, broken, corroded, or burnt wiring connections.
- Visually check for broken of lamp post.

Appendix 10: DoE Approval letter for IUGIP

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর
পরিবেশ ভবন, ই/১৬ আগারগাঁও
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।
www.doe.gov.bd

স্মারক নং-২২.০২.০০০০.০১৮.৭২.০২৯.২৩.৩৭৭

তারিখ: ২০/০৬/২০২৩ বঙ্গাব্দ
২৫/০৬/২০২৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়: Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) শীর্ষক কর্মসূচীর অনুকূলে পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্র প্রদান প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র: আপনার ০৬/০৬/২০২৩ ইং তারিখের আবেদন।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তরের পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্র বিষয়ক কমিটির ৪৯৯ তম সভায় Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) এর অনুকূলে দাখিলকৃত আইইই প্রতিবেদন ও অন্যান্য কাগজপত্র সভায় পর্যালোচনা করা হয়। পর্যালোচনাত্তে, আলোচ্য কর্মসূচীর অন্তর্গত প্রকল্পসমূহ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা, ২০২৩-এর তফসিল-১-এ উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পসমূহের চেয়ে ক্ষুদ্র হওয়ায় বিধি মোতাবেক ছাড়পত্র প্রদানের অবকাশ নেই মর্মে সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয়।

(মাসুদ ইকবাল মোঃ শামীম)
পরিচালক (পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্র)
ফোন: ০২-২২২২১৮৩৪২

প্রধান প্রকৌশলী
স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
আগারগাঁও, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

অনুলিপিঃ

১। সহকারী পরিচালক, মহাপরিচালক মহোদয়ের শাখা, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা।
২। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, UGIP-III, লেভেল-১২, এলজিইডি ভবন, আগারগাঁও, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।