



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 Haziganj Pourashava**

Sub-Project No: IUGIP/HAZI/SI/01-05/2023

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AFD	-	Agence Francaise de Developpment
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	-	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

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 Haziganj 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.

A. Purpose of Environmental Screening Report

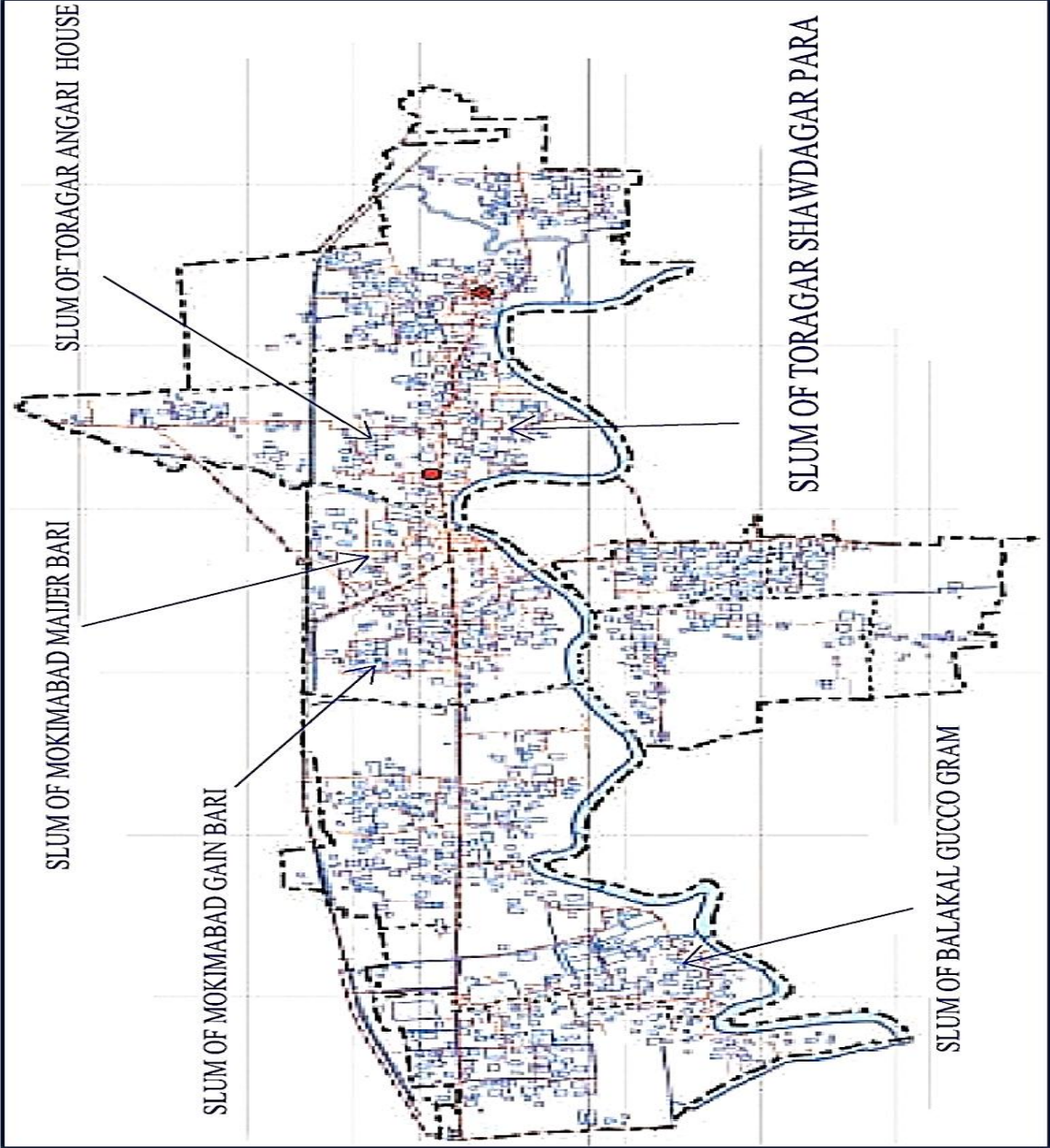
5. The objectives of the Slum Improvement Sub-project are to improve the slum environment through the installation of drinking water well, sanitation, street light facility, and rehabilitation/ improvement of footpaths and drains in various locations in the slum area, which ultimately improves the basic 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.

B. Proposed LINs

6. On March 14, 1985, Haziganj Paurashava was established as a "C" category municipality. The Paurashava was later promoted to the "B" category municipality on May 12, 1998, and then to the "A" category in 2004. Haziganj Paurashava is in Haziganj Upazila, around 100 km road distance from the capital city Dhaka. It is bounded on the north by Dakshin Matlab and Kochua upazila, on the east by Kochua and Shahrasti upazila, on the south by Shahrasti and Faridganj upazila, and on the west by Dokshin Matlab and Chandpur Sadar upazila. The Paurashava has good connectivity to Chandpur district and capital city Dhaka.
7. Out of the 20 slums 05 (Five) 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 five proposed slums in Haziganj Paurashava have been presented in this report (Mokimabad Majjer Bari Slum, Mokimabad Gain Bari Slum, Toragor Angari Bari Slum, Toragor Shawdagar Para Slum, Balakhal Goccu Gram Slum) the location of the proposed slums **Figure I.1**.



Figure I.1: Location Map of Proposed LINs



IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING OF PROPOSED LINS

A. Mokimabad Majier Bari-LIN (Ward- 04)

8. The slum is situated in ward no. 06. There are 58 families with 232 members, of which 120 are males, and 112 are females. The rate of literacy among the household heads is 45%. The land area is 0.74 acre. Out of the total families, 22 families earn their livelihood by hawking, 08 families by rickshaw pulling, 10 families by the service, 04 families by non-agricultural labor, 07 families by grocer, and the rest by other means. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 4,500.00. Most of the families (53 nos.) live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This slum has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, drains, dustbins, and street lighting.

Package No: IUGIP/Haziganj/SI/01-05/2023
(Lot-01)

a. Location of the LIN

9. The Mokimabad Majier Bari Slum is situated in ward no. 06 under Haziganj Paurashava of Haziganj Upazila under Chandpur District; refer to Figure I.1 for the location of the slum in the Haziganj Paurashava map.

b. Description of Interventions

10. A description of the proposed interventions for Mokimabad Majier Bari Slum is given in.

Table IV.1: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

Sl. No.	Name of Package	Financial Year	Name of Scheme	Quantity	
			Name of LIN: Mokimabad Majier Bari		
			Name of works: Constuction of 16 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit , 50.00 meter footpath, Installation of 03 numbers of solar street light, Installation of 05 numbers of hand Tube well & 100 no. Tree Plantation in Mokimabad Majier Bari LIN area, at Ward no.-06, under Haziganj Pourashava, Chandpur.		
			Toilet		
1	IUGIP/HAZI/SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-01)	2023-2024	a) Constuction of 16 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit	16	
			Sub-Total Toilets Amount =		
3			b) Construction of 50 meter footpath.	50	
5			c) Installation of 03 numbers of solar street light	3	
6			d) Installation of 05 numbers of hand Tube well	5	
7			e) Plantation of 100 no. tree	100	
					Total (Lot-01)Amount =

c. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(i) Flooding/Water-clogging

11. Flood does not occur in this slum. 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 installing 05 nos. of tube wells in their area; refer to Appendix 1 for the typical design of a tube well. The test of ground water quality of water (in terms of arsenic, chloride, iron, Hardness, Manganese, pH contents) was undertaken by DPHE Zonal Laboratory in Cumilla on 13 December 2022. The test results found that the ground water of Haziganj Paurashava contains excess iron, Manganese than the acceptable limits (as per Bangladesh Standard and WHO Standard); refer to **Table II.2** for the test results. This water quality test result can be considered as the water quality of the whole Paurashava area.

Water Quality Test Results of Haziganj Paurashava

Sl. No.	Water Quality Parameters	Concentration Present	Bangladesh Standard	WHO Standard	Unit
1	Arsenic (As)	0.001	0.05	0.01	Mg/L
2	Chloride	56	150-600	250	Mg/L
3	Hardness	146	200-500	60-180	Mg/L
4	Iron (Fe)	1.89	0.3-1	0.3	Mg/L
5	Manganese (Mn)	0.18	0.1	0.2	Mg/L
6	pH	7.17	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	-

(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 II.1** for the existing condition of toilet facilities. Hence, they have demanded the construction of 16 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 II.1** for the existing condition of access roads. LIN dwellers want 50m 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.1: Existing Situation at Mokimabad Majjer Bari -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 03 nos. of street lights in and around their LIN. Refer to **Appendix 1** for a typical design of the solar street light.

d. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

16. (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 (+).”)

e. The key baseline information on the LIN area are depicted in below table :

Sl	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise levels in the LIN areas of Hajiganj Pourashava are generally moderate. Along the main roads and market areas, buses, trucks, motorcycles, CNG auto-rickshaws, easy bikes, and locally operated vehicles (Nosimon/Karimon) contribute to increased noise during both day and night. However, due to the absence of major industries, overall noise levels remain within tolerable limits in most locations.
2	Air	The air quality in Hajiganj is moderate to occasionally poor, particularly during the dry season. Major sources of air pollution include brick kilns in surrounding areas, vehicular emissions, road dust, and small-scale commercial activities. Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) is the main pollutant. Diesel-driven

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		vehicles significantly contribute to Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM), including soot and fine particles.
3	Ground water	Groundwater is widely used in Hajiganj for drinking and domestic purposes. Shallow aquifers (10–50 meters) are common; however, deep tube wells (100–200 meters) are often installed to reduce arsenic risks. In some locations, elevated levels of arsenic and iron have been reported, affecting water taste and color. Over-extraction may contribute to seasonal lowering of the groundwater table.
4	Surface water	Hajiganj Pourashava is located in a low-lying region with several ponds, canals, and drainage channels. Waterlogging may occur during the monsoon season due to heavy rainfall and limited drainage capacity. Nearby rivers and canals influence seasonal flooding and sedimentation patterns.
5	Protected Area (PA)	There are no officially designated protected areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, or eco-parks) within Hajiganj Pourashava. Therefore, no direct impacts on nationally recognized protected areas are anticipated.
6	Cultural Heritage	Hajiganj has several culturally and religiously significant sites, including Hajiganj Boro Mosque and Gajnabi Mosque. Numerous mosques, madrasas, educational institutions, and community graveyards are located within the municipality. Site selection for LIN components should consider proximity to these sensitive receptors.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Within 500 meters of potential LIN sites, there may be mosques, temples, schools, markets, and graveyards. Construction activities may cause temporary disturbances such as dust, noise, and traffic disruption; however, these impacts are expected to be localized and short-term.

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 may be more feasible in many cases. 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.

Most of the individual elements are relatively small and involve straight forward construction, so impacts will be mainly localized and not greatly significant; most of the predicted impacts are associated with the construction process and are produced because that process is invasive, involving excavation and earth movements; and being located in the built-up area of the Pourashava, will not cause direct impact on biodiversity values. Although construction of these project components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the LIN sites in built-up areas of Hajiganj Pourashava where there are a variety of human activities, will result to temporary impacts to the environment and sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses and the community in general. These anticipated impacts are short-term, site specific and within a relatively small area. There are no impacts that are significant or complex in nature, or that need an in-depth study to assess the impact.

(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	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) -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	Pourashava PRAP budget

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

f. 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
		gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

g. Public Consultations

17. A public consultation meeting was held at Mokimabad Majjer Bari Slum on 20 November 2022. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 08 were female, and the remaining were male (07 persons). SIC members, teachers, counselors, farmers, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of PRS-UGIIP 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 Executive Engineer of Haziganj Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Mokimabad Majjer Bari Slum in ward no 04

Time : 10:30 AM

18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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).

h. Grievance Redress Mechanism

22. 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:

23. 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

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

i. Conclusion

30. 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.

B. Mokimabad Gain Bari LIN

31. The slum is situated in ward no. 04. There are 106 families with 295 members, of which 148 are males, and 147 are females. The rate of literacy

**Package No: IUGIP/Haziganj/SI/01-05/2023
(Lot-02)**

among the household heads is 40%. The land area is 2.0 acres. Out of the total families, 35 families earn their livelihood by hawking, 30 families by rickshaw pulling, 10 families by the service, and 10 families by non-agricultural labor, 21 families by grocer, and the rest by other means. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 4,500.00. Most of the families (58 nos.) live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This slum has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, drains, dustbins, and street lighting facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, street lights, dustbins, etc.

a. Location of the LIN

1. The Mokimabad Gain Bari LIN is situated in ward no. 04 under Haziganj Paurashava of Haziganj Upazila under Chandpur District; refer to **Figure I.1** for the location of the LIN in the Haziganj Paurashava map.

b. Description of Interventions

Description of the proposed interventions for the is given in Table IV.3.

Table IV.2: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

		Name of LIN : Mokimabad Gain Bari			
			Name of works: Constuction of 20 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit, 200 meter footpath, 187 meter RCC drain, Installation of 04 numbers of solar street light, Installation of 09 numbers of hand Tube well & 100 no. Tree Plantation in Mokimabad Gain Bari LIN , at Ward no.-04, under Haziganj Pourashava, Chandpur.		
	IUGIP/HAZI/SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-02)	2023-2024	Toilet		
1			a) Constuction of 20 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit	20	
			Sub-Total Toilets Amount =		
3			b) Construction of 200 meter footpath.	200	
4			c) Construction of 187 meter RCC drain	187	
5			d) Installation of 04 numbers of solar street light	4	
6			e) Installation of 09 numbers of hand Tube well	9	
7			f) Plantation of 100 nos. tree	100	
			Total (Lot-02)Amount =		

c. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(i) Flooding/Water-clogging

32. Flood does not occur in this LIN. The existing drains are earthen and are not functioning. Water logging condition occurs due to heavy rainfall during rainy season. 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

33. At present, the LIN people have some problem with the availability of drinking water. So, LIN dwellers do demand for tube wells. 09 nos of tubewells are proposed here. The bore-log records of the suitable aquifer and quality of water in that aquifer such as iron, manganese, arsenic, hardness, chloride contents.

(iii) Sanitations

34. There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers have no enough hygienic sanitation. There are 20 nos proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

(iv) Access Roads/Footpaths

35. There exists earthen access road in the LIN area and no pacca walkway also in the LIN area. LIN dwellers wanted footpath for their communication within the LIN area. 200 m are being proposed in this summary. 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 II.3. Typical design of footpath is given in Appendix-1.

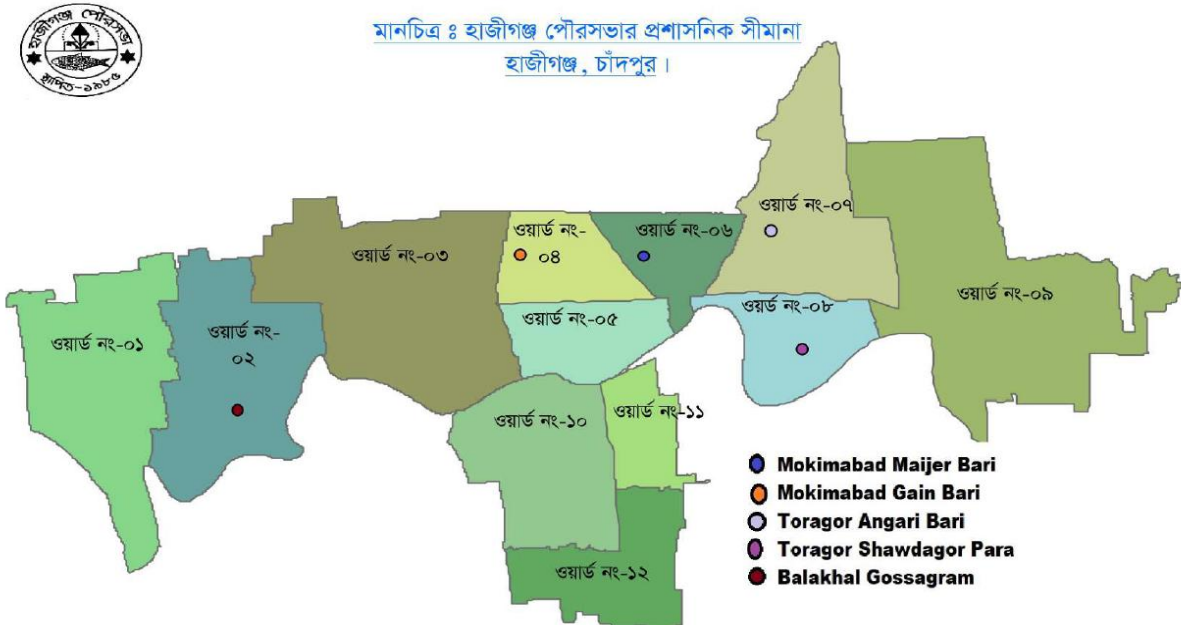




Figure IV.2: Existing Situation at Mokimabad Gain Bari LIN

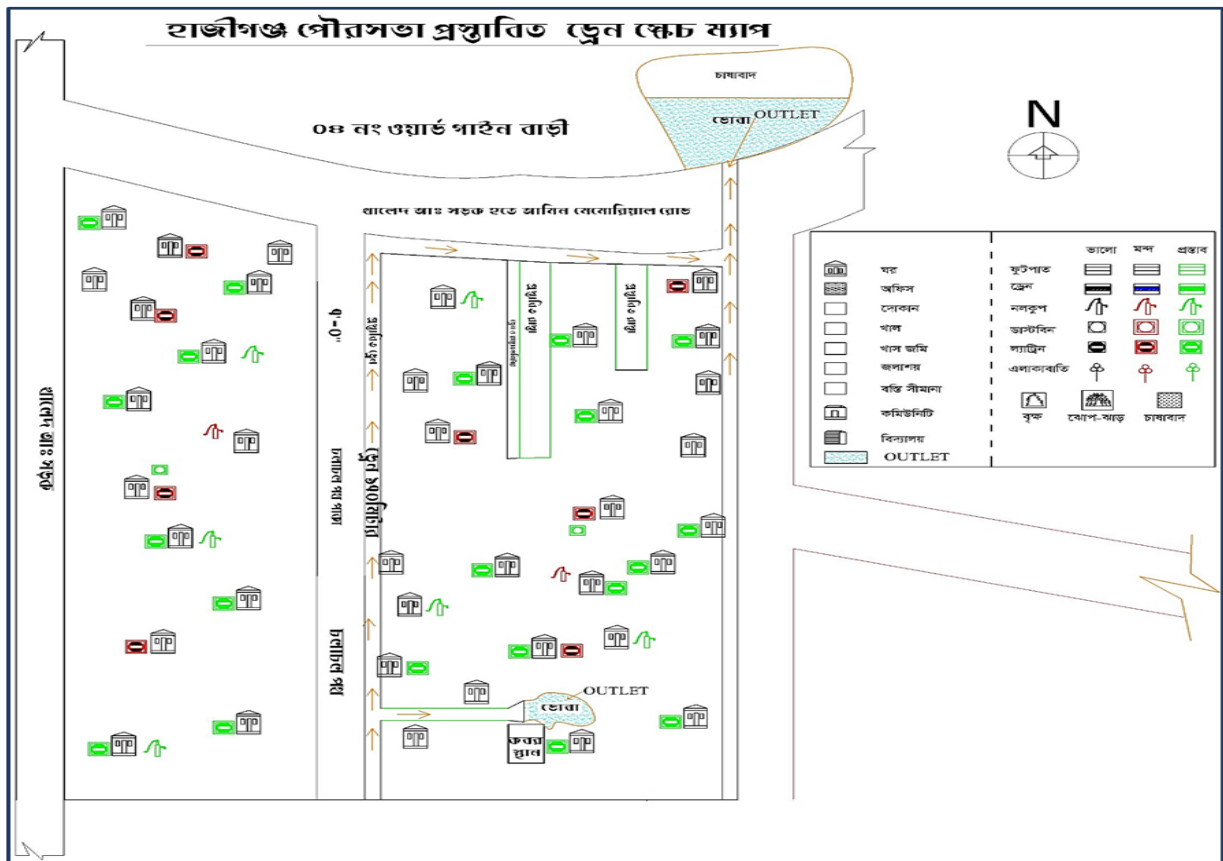
(v) Solar Street Lights

36. There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore 04 nos provisions of light are proposed under this package.

(vi) Drain

37. 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 (Section-3 site map) and the coming water to the proposed drain 187M is only from rainfall run-off or household waste water. All drains 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 Mokimabad Gain Bari LIN Area



e. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

38. (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 (+).”)

f. The key baseline information on the LIN area are depicted in below table :

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise levels in the LIN areas of Hajiganj Pourashava are generally moderate. Along the main roads and market areas, buses, trucks, motorcycles, CNG auto-rickshaws, easy bikes, and locally operated vehicles (Nosimon/Karimon) contribute to increased noise during both day and night. However, due to the absence of major industries, overall noise levels remain within tolerable limits in most locations.
2	Air	The air quality in Hajiganj is moderate to occasionally poor, particularly during the dry season. Major sources of air pollution include brick kilns in surrounding areas, vehicular emissions, road dust, and small-scale commercial activities. Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) is the main pollutant. Diesel-driven vehicles significantly contribute to Diesel

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		Particulate Matter (DPM), including soot and fine particles.
3	Ground water	Groundwater is widely used in Hajiganj for drinking and domestic purposes. Shallow aquifers (10–50 meters) are common; however, deep tube wells (100–200 meters) are often installed to reduce arsenic risks. In some locations, elevated levels of arsenic and iron have been reported, affecting water taste and color. Over-extraction may contribute to seasonal lowering of the groundwater table.
4	Surface water	Hajiganj Pourashava is located in a low-lying region with several ponds, canals, and drainage channels. Waterlogging may occur during the monsoon season due to heavy rainfall and limited drainage capacity. Nearby rivers and canals influence seasonal flooding and sedimentation patterns.
5	Protected Area (PA)	There are no officially designated protected areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, or eco-parks) within Hajiganj Pourashava. Therefore, no direct impacts on nationally recognized protected areas are anticipated.
6	Cultural Heritage	Hajiganj has several culturally and religiously significant sites, including Hajiganj Boro Mosque and Gajnabi Mosque. Numerous mosques, madrasas, educational institutions, and community graveyards are located within the municipality. Site selection for LIN components should consider proximity to these sensitive receptors.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Within 500 meters of potential LIN sites, there may be mosques, temples, schools, markets, and graveyards. Construction activities may cause temporary disturbances such as dust, noise, and traffic disruption; however, these impacts are expected to be localized and short-term.

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 may be more feasible in many cases. 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.

Most of the individual elements are relatively small and involve straight forward construction, so impacts will be mainly localized and not greatly significant; most of the predicted impacts are associated with the construction process and are produced because that process is invasive, involving excavation and earth movements; and being located in the built-up area of the Pourashava, will not cause direct impact on biodiversity values. Although construction of these project components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the LIN sites in built-up areas of Hajiganj Pourashava where there are a variety of human activities, will result to temporary impacts to the environment and sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses and the community in general. These anticipated impacts are short-term, site specific and within a relatively small area. There are no impacts that are significant or complex in nature, or that need an in-depth study to assess the impact.

(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
		<p>surface and ground water pollution, as nothing like gasoline, oil, road salts and chemicals are dumped on the adjoining ground.</p> <p>- 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.</p>		
Drainage congestion/water logging	(-)	<p>- Clogging/stagnation of flow in the storm drain, source of waste water is LIN dweller used water (bathing and washing)</p> <p>- Backflow of water through drain (e.g. due to high water level at downstream discharge point, such as khal/ river)</p> <p>- Drainage congestion/water logging due to cross road/construction activity</p>	<p>-Designing drain considering the downstream discharge point; adequate slope and x-section; RCC cover for drain, where appropriate</p> <p>- Not allowing direct connection to drain from toilet</p> <p>-The out fall of proposed drain is Pourashava existing drain</p>	PIU, LINIC
Waste Management	(-)	<p>- Uncollected wastes blocked the drainage and sewage system.</p> <p>- Air, water and soil pollution during the waste collection</p> <p>- Smoke from the open burning of uncollected waste.</p> <p>- The loading and unloading of waste at transfer station pollutes the air and soil.</p> <p>- Odor from waste disposal site and composting system.</p> <p>- Contamination of ground water by leachate.</p>	<p>- Follow the waste management plan given in Appendix 4 during construction period.</p> <p>- Encourage 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle)</p> <p>- 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</p> <p>- Adequate distance between waste bin and water body.</p> <p>- Adequate distance should be maintained between the waste collection point and house</p> <p>- Coordinate with the municipality for collection of domestic waste and disposal at the designated site</p>	PIU, LINIC
Workers H & S	(-)	<p>-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.</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- Ensure adequate safety and provisions as per the Appendix 5 in relation to the COVID-19.</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances.</p>	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	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) -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (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
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

h. Public Consultations

39. A public consultation meeting was held at Mokimabad Majjer Bari Slum on 20 November 2022. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 08 were female, and the remaining were male (07 persons). SIC members, teachers, counselors, farmers, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of PRS-UGIIP 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 Executive Engineer of Haziganj Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Mokimabad Majjer Bari Slum in ward no. 06

Time : 10:30 AM

40. 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.
41. 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.
42. 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.
43. 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).

h. Grievance Redress Mechanism

44. 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.

(i) 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

i. Conclusion

- ii. 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.

C. Toragoor Angari Bari LIN

Package No: IUGIP/ROHA/SI/01-05/2023
(Lot-02)

48. The LIN is situated in ward no. 07. The slum is situated in ward no. 07. There are 203 families with 812 members, of which 390 are males, and 422 are females. The rate of literacy among the household heads is 55%. The land area is 2.0 acres. Out of the total families, 68 families earn their livelihood by hawking, 38 families by rickshaw pulling, 25 families by the service, and 25 families by non-agricultural labor, 30 families by grocer, and the rest by other means. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 4,500.00. Most of the families (122 nos.) live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This slum has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, drains, dustbins, and street lighting.

a. Location of the LIN

49. The Toragoor Angari Bari Slum is situated in ward no. 07 under Haziganj Paurashava of Haziganj Upazila under Chandpur District; refer to **Figure I.1** for the location of the slum in the Haziganj Paurashava map.

b. Description of Interventions

58. A description of the proposed interventions for Toragoor Angari Bari Slum is given in Table II.4.

Table IV.3: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

		Name of LIN: Toragoor Angari Bari				
			Name of works: Constuction of 12 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit, 290 meter footpath, 355 meter RCC drain, Installation of 07 numbers of solar street light, Installation of 11 numbers of hand Tube well & 100 no. Tree Plantation in Toragoor Angari Bari LIN, at Ward no.-07, under Haziganj Pourashava, Chandpur.			
	IUGIP/HAZI/SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-03)	2023-2024	Toilet			
1			a)	Constuction of 12 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit	12	
			Sub-Total Toilets Amount =			
3			b)	Construction of 290 meter footpath.	290	
4			c)	Construction of 355 meter RCC drain	355	
5			e)	Installation of 07 numbers of solar street light	7	
6			f)	Installation of 11 numbers of hand Tube well	11	
7			g)	Plantation of 100 nos. tree	100	
			Total (Lot-03)Amount =			

c. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(ii) Flooding/Water-clogging

59. Flood does not occur in this LIN. The existing drains are earthen and are not functioning. Water logging condition occurs due to heavy rainfall during rainy season. 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.

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

60. At present, the LIN people have problem with the availability of drinking water. So, LIN dwellers demand for tube wells. 11 nos of tubewell are proposed here. The bore-log records of the suitable aquifer and quality of water in that aquifer such as iron, manganese, arsenic, hardness, chloride contents by testing through DPHE laboratory and having all those within acceptable limits as shown in Table II.2. This water quality test result can be considered as the water quality of whole Pourashava area. The concentration of all PTWs in the water quality test result is within the Bangladesh standard and World Health Organization (WHO) except the pH for all the considered wells. However, excessive iron in water has no adverse health effect.

(iv) Sanitations

iii. There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers do not have enough hygienic sanitation. There is 12 nos proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

(v) Access Roads/Footpaths

iv. There is existing earth road are poor condition in the LIN area. LIN dwellers wanted footpath for their communication within the LIN area. The proposed footpaths have been designed with cement concrete (CC) with crushed stone chips and over Single Layer Brick Flat Soling (BFS). LIN area is connected by Pourashava roads.

(vi) Street Lights

v. There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore 07 nos provisions of light are proposed under this package.

(vii) Drain

vi. 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 Poura secondary drain to primary drain (Section-3 site map) and because as the coming water to the proposed drain is only from rainfall run-off or household waste water. All drains have been designed to be built by RCC/brick. 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.



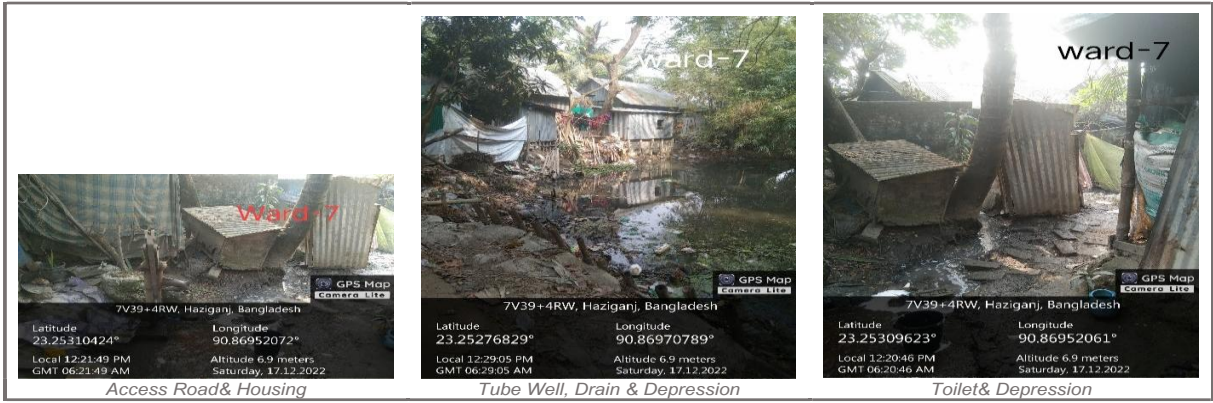
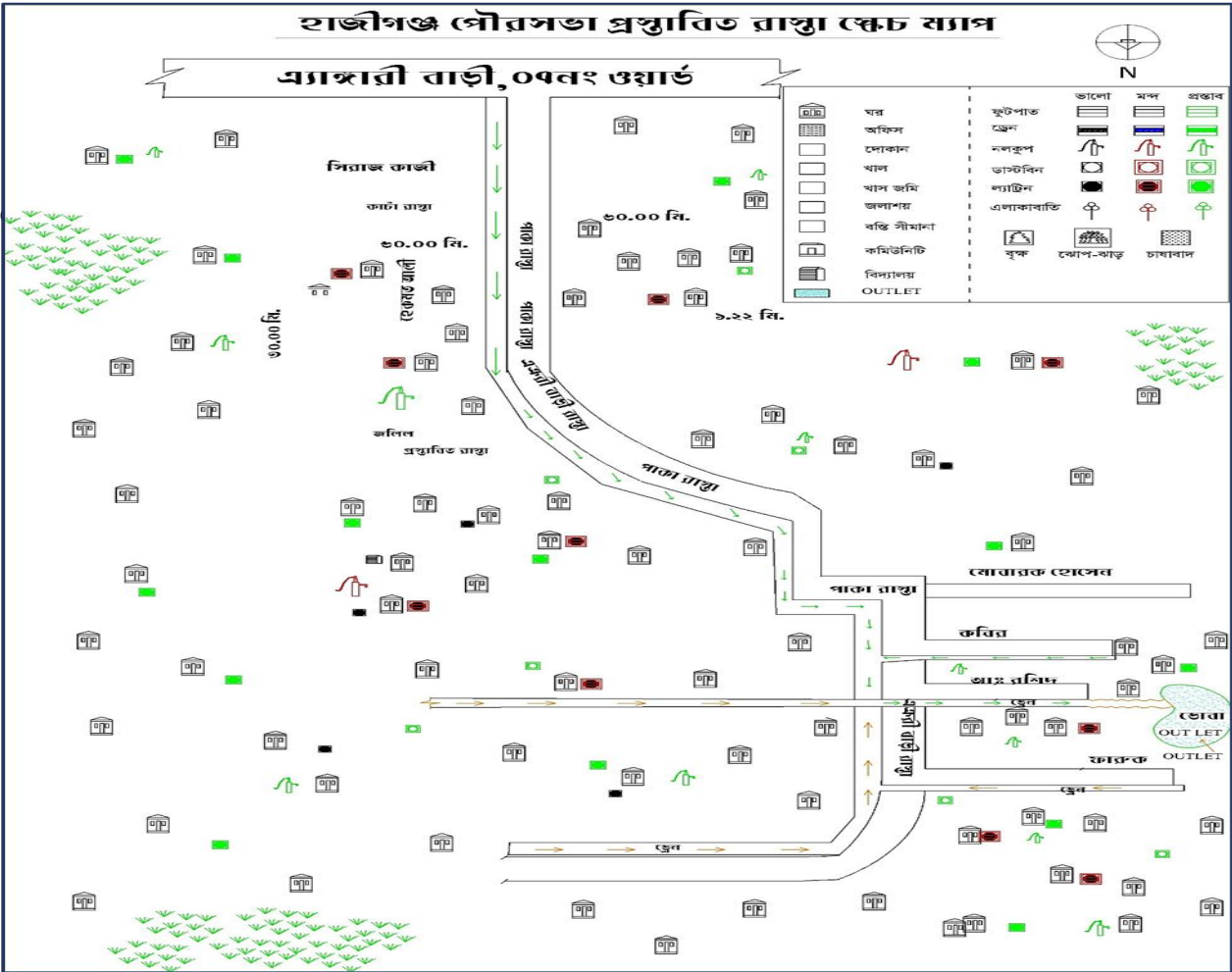


Figure IV.3: Existing Situation of Drain at Toragor Angari Bari LIN

d. Site Map of the Toragor Angari Bari Slum LIN



f. The key baseline information on the LIN area are depicted in below table :

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise levels in the LIN areas of Hajiganj Pourashava are generally moderate. Along the main roads and market areas, buses, trucks, motorcycles, CNG auto-rickshaws, easy bikes, and locally operated vehicles (Nosimon/Karimon) contribute to increased noise during both day and night. However, due to the absence of major industries, overall noise levels remain within tolerable limits in most locations.
2	Air	The air quality in Hajiganj is moderate to occasionally poor, particularly during the dry season. Major sources of air pollution include brick kilns in surrounding areas, vehicular emissions, road dust, and small-scale commercial activities. Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) is the main pollutant. Diesel-driven vehicles significantly contribute to Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM), including soot and fine particles.
3	Ground water	Groundwater is widely used in Hajiganj for drinking and domestic purposes. Shallow aquifers (10–50 meters) are common; however, deep tube wells (100–200 meters) are often installed to reduce arsenic risks. In some locations, elevated levels of arsenic and iron have been reported, affecting water taste and color. Over-extraction may contribute to seasonal lowering of the groundwater table.
4	Surface water	Hajiganj Pourashava is located in a low-lying region with several ponds, canals, and drainage channels. Waterlogging may occur during the monsoon season due to heavy rainfall and limited drainage capacity. Nearby rivers and canals influence seasonal flooding and sedimentation patterns.
5	Protected Area (PA)	There are no officially designated protected areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, or eco-parks) within Hajiganj Pourashava. Therefore, no direct impacts on nationally recognized protected areas are anticipated.
6	Cultural Heritage	Hajiganj has several culturally and religiously significant sites, including Hajiganj Boro Mosque and Gajnabi Mosque. Numerous mosques, madrasas, educational institutions, and community graveyards are located within the municipality. Site selection for LIN components

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		should consider proximity to these sensitive receptors.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Within 500 meters of potential LIN sites, there may be mosques, temples, schools, markets, and graveyards. Construction activities may cause temporary disturbances such as dust, noise, and traffic disruption; however, these impacts are expected to be localized and short-term.

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 may be more feasible in many cases. 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.

Most of the individual elements are relatively small and involve straight forward construction, so impacts will be mainly localized and not greatly significant; most of the predicted impacts are associated with the construction process and are produced because that process is invasive, involving excavation and earth movements; and being located in the built-up area of the Pourashava, will not cause direct impact on biodiversity values. Although construction of these project components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the LIN sites in built-up areas of Hajiganj Pourashava where there are a variety of human activities, will result to temporary impacts to the environment and sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses and the community in general. These anticipated impacts are short-term, site specific and within a relatively small area. There are no impacts that are significant or complex in nature, or that need an in-depth study to assess the impact.

(viii) 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)

(ix) 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	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) -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (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)

(x) 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
		gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

h. Public Consultations

viii. A public consultation meeting was held at Toragor Angari Bari Slum on 18 November 2022. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 09 were female, and the remaining were male (06 persons). SIC members, teachers, counselors, farmers, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of PRS-UGIIP 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 Executive Engineer of Haziganj Paurashava **Minutes of Public Consultation**

Site : Toragor Angari Bari Slum in ward no. 07

Time : 4.00AM

- ix. 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.
- x. 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.
- xi. 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.
- xii. 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

xiii. 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:

xiv. 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.

(xi) Grievance Redresses Process

xv. 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.

xvi. 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.

xvii. 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.

xviii. 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:

xix. 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.

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.

D. Toragor Shawdagar Para LIN(Ward No. 08): Lot-04

The slum is situated in ward no. 08. There are 90 families with 360 members, of which 187 are males, and 173 are females. The rate of literacy among the household heads is 45%. The land area is 2.0 acres. Out of the total families, 40 families earn their livelihood by hawking, 15 families by rickshaw pulling, 08 families by the service, and 25 families by non-agricultural labor, 08 families by grocer, and the rest by other means. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 4,500.00. Most of the families (73 nos.) live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This slum has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, drains, dustbins, and street lighting.

Package No: IUGIP/HAZI/SI/01-05/2023
(Lot-04)

a. Location of the LIN

xx. The Toragor Shawdagar Para LIN is situated in ward no. 08 under Haziganj Paurashava of Haziganj Upazila under Chandpur District; refer to Figure I.1 for the location of the LIN in the Haziganj Paurashava map.

b. Description of Interventions

A description of the proposed interventions for Toragor Shawdagar Para LIN is given in Table II.5.

		Name of LIN: Toragor Shawdagar Para		
		Name of works: Constuction of 15 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit, 175 meter footpath, 355 meter RCC drain, Installation of 02 numbers of solar street light, Installation of 11 numbers of hand Tube well & 100 no. Tree Plantation in Shawdagar Para LIN, at Ward no.-08, under Haziganj Pourashava, Chandpur.		
1	IUGIP/HAZI/SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-04)	2023-2024	Toilet	
			a) Constuction of 15 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit	15
			Sub-Total Toilets Amount =	
3			c) Construction of 175 meter footpath.	175
4			d) Construction of 355 meter RCC drain	355
5			e) Installation of 02 numbers of solar street light	2
6			f) Installation of 11 numbers of hand Tube well	11
7			g) Plantation of 100 nos. tree	100

Table IV.4: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

C. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(xii) Flooding/Water-clogging

Flood does not occur in this LIN. There exist no paved internal drainage systems in the LINs. 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.

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

Currently, the LIN people have been suffering from the acute problem of inadequate availability of drinking water. Hence, LIN dwellers have demanded installing 11 nos. of tube wells in their area; refer to **Appendix 1** for the typical design of a tube well. The test of ground water quality was undertaken by DPHE Zonal Laboratory in Chapai Nawabganj on 13 November 2022. The test results found that the ground water of Rohanpur Pourashava free from arsenic and the water is potable. This water quality test result can be considered as the water quality of the whole Pourashava area.

(xiv) Sanitations

There is no existing sufficient sanitary toilet facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers are facing a scarcity of hygienic sanitation; refer to **Figure II.1** for the existing condition of toilet facilities. Hence, they have demanded the construction of 15 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.

(xv) Access Roads/Footpaths

There is no existing paved road/walkway in the LIN area. Refer to **Figure II.1** for the existing condition of access roads. LIN dwellers want 175m 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.4: Existing Situation of Footpath Toragar Shawdagar Para Area LIN

(xvi) Solar Street Lights

There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore 02 nos provisions of light are proposed under this package.

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 Paura secondary drain to primary drain (Section-3 site map) and because as the coming water to the proposed drain is only from rainfall run-off or household waste water. All drains have been designed to be built by RCC/brick. 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.

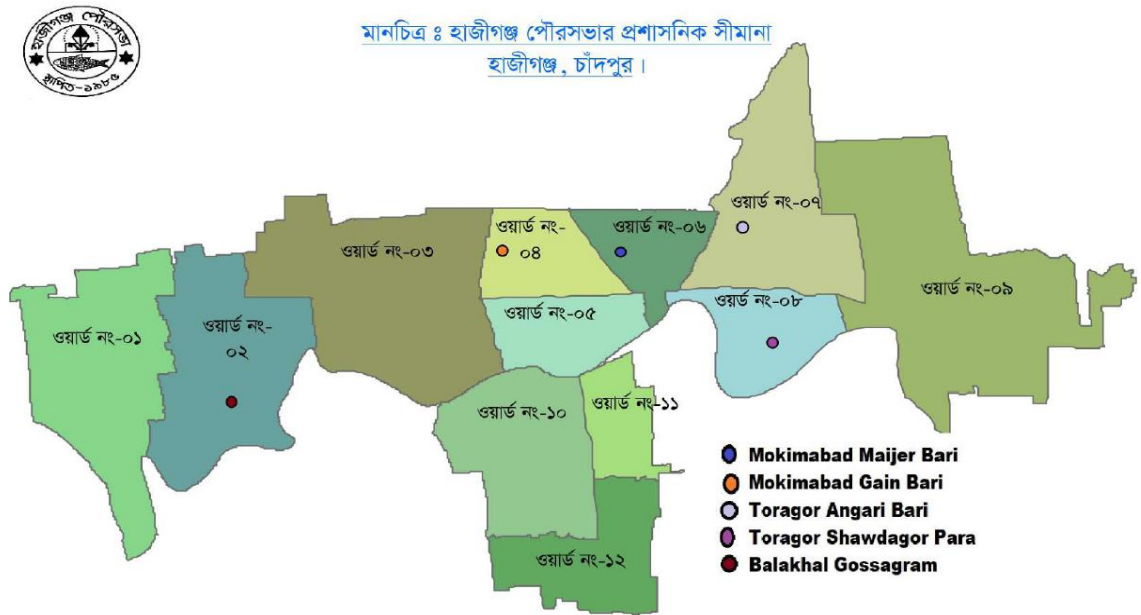


Figure IV.5: Existing Situation at Toragor Shawdagor Para LIN

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		commercial activities. Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) is the main pollutant. Diesel-driven vehicles significantly contribute to Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM), including soot and fine particles.
3	Ground water	Groundwater is widely used in Hajiganj for drinking and domestic purposes. Shallow aquifers (10–50 meters) are common; however, deep tube wells (100–200 meters) are often installed to reduce arsenic risks. In some locations, elevated levels of arsenic and iron have been reported, affecting water taste and color. Over-extraction may contribute to seasonal lowering of the groundwater table.
4	Surface water	Hajiganj Pourashava is located in a low-lying region with several ponds, canals, and drainage channels. Waterlogging may occur during the monsoon season due to heavy rainfall and limited drainage capacity. Nearby rivers and canals influence seasonal flooding and sedimentation patterns.
5	Protected Area (PA)	There are no officially designated protected areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, or eco-parks) within Hajiganj Pourashava. Therefore, no direct impacts on nationally recognized protected areas are anticipated.
6	Cultural Heritage	Hajiganj has several culturally and religiously significant sites, including Hajiganj Boro Mosque and Gajnabi Mosque. Numerous mosques, madrasas, educational institutions, and community graveyards are located within the municipality. Site selection for LIN components should consider proximity to these sensitive receptors.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Within 500 meters of potential LIN sites, there may be mosques, temples, schools, markets, and graveyards. Construction activities may cause temporary disturbances such as dust, noise, and traffic disruption; however, these impacts are expected to be localized and short-term.

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 may be more feasible in many cases. 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.

Most of the individual elements are relatively small and involve straight forward construction, so impacts will be mainly localized and not greatly significant; most of the predicted impacts are associated with the construction process and are produced because that process is invasive, involving excavation and earth movements; and being located in the built-up area of the Pourashava, will not cause direct impact on biodiversity values. Although construction of these project components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the LIN sites in built-up areas of Hajiganj Pourashava where there are a variety of human activities, will result to temporary impacts to the environment and sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses and the community in general. These anticipated impacts are short-term, site specific and within a relatively small area. There are no impacts that are significant or complex in nature, or that need an in-depth study to assess the impact.

(xvii) 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)

(xviii) 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	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) -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (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)

(xix) 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
		gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

h. Public Consultations

A public consultation meeting was held at Toragor Shawdagar Para Slum on 20 November 2022. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 02 were female, and the remaining were male (13 persons). SIC members, teachers, counselors, farmers, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of PRS-UGIIP 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 Executive Engineer of Haziganj Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Toragor Shawdagar Para Slum in ward no. 08

Time : 11:00 PM

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.

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.

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.

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

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:

81. 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.

82. 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.

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.

83. 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.

84. 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

83. 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.

E. Balakhal Goccu Gram (Ward No. 02): Lot-05

86. The slum is situated in ward no. 02. There are 63 families with 252 members, of which 131 are males, and 121 are females. The rate of literacy among the household heads is 32%. The land area is 1.80 acres. Out of the total families, 25 families earn their livelihood by hawking, 25 families by rickshaw pulling, 06 families by the service, 04 families by non-agricultural labor, and the rest by other means. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 4,500.00. Most of the families (50 nos.) live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This slum has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, drains, dustbins, and street lighting.

Package No IUGIP/Hazi/SI/01-05/2023
(Lot-05)

a. Location of the LIN

87. Balakhal Goccu Gram is situated in ward no. 02 under Haziganj Paurashava of Haziganj Upazila under Chandpur District; refer to Figure I.1 for the location of the slum in the Haziganj Paurashava map.

b. Description of Interventions

89. Description of the Balakhal Goccu Gram proposed interventions for LIN is given in Table IV.9.

Table IV.5: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

		Name of LIN: Balakhal Gocchugram				
			Name of works: Constuction of 05 nos. Single unit (Type-A) toilets with septic tank and soak well and 10 nos. Single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit, 107 meter footpath, 165 meter RCC drain, Installation of 03 numbers of solar street light, Installation of 05 numbers of hand Tube well & 100 no. Tree Plantation in Balakhal Gocchugram LIN, at Ward no.-02, under Haziganj Pourashava, Chandpur.			
	IUGIP/HAZI/SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-05)	2023-2024	Toilet			
1			a)	Constuction of 05 nos Single unit (Type-A) toilets with septic tank and soak well.	5	
			b)	Constuction of 10 nos single unit (Type-B) toilets with 02 nos soak pit	10	
			Sub-Total Toilets Amount =			
3			c)	Construction of 107 meter footpath.	107	
4			d)	Construction of 165 meter RCC drain	165	
5			e)	Installation of 03 numbers of solar street light	3	
6			f)	Installation of 05 numbers of hand Tube well	5	
7	g)	Plantation of 100 nos. tree	100			

C. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

90. Flooding/Water-clogging

Flood does not occur in this slum. There exist no paved internal drainage systems in the LIN. The existing drains are earthen that are poorly functioning. As the slum 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 LIN.

Water Source/Level/Quality/Tube well

91. Currently, the slum people have been suffering from the acute problem of inadequate availability of drinking water. Hence, slum dwellers have demanded installing 05 nos. of tube wells in their area; refer to **Appendix 1** for the typical design of a tube well. The test of ground water quality was undertaken by DPHE Zonal Laboratory in Chapai Nawabganj on 13 November 2022. The test results found that the ground water of Rohanpur Pourashava free from arsenic and the water is potable. This water quality test result can be considered as the water quality of the whole Pourashava area.

92. Sanitations

There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers do not have enough hygienic sanitation. There is a 10 Nos proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

93. Access Roads/Footpaths

There is existing earth road are poor condition in the LIN area. LIN dwellers wanted footpath for their communication within the LIN area. The proposed footpaths have been designed with cement concrete (CC) with crushed stone chips and over Single Layer Brick Flat Soling (BFS). 107 m of footpaths are being proposed in this proposal.



Figure IV.6: Existing Situation of Footpath at Balakhal Goccu Gram LIN

94.Solar Street Lights

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

95. 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 Poura secondary drain to primary drain (Section-3 site map) and because as the coming water to the proposed drain is only from rainfall run-off or household waste water. All drains have been designed to be built by RCC/brick. 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

e. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

(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 (+).”

f. The key baseline information on the LIN area are depicted in below table :

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Noise levels in the LIN areas of Hajiganj Pourashava are generally moderate. Along the main roads and market areas, buses, trucks, motorcycles, CNG auto-rickshaws, easy bikes, and locally operated vehicles (Nosimon/Karimon) contribute to increased noise during both day and night. However, due to the absence of major industries, overall noise levels remain within tolerable limits in most locations.
2	Air	The air quality in Hajiganj is moderate to occasionally poor, particularly during the dry season. Major sources of air pollution include brick kilns in surrounding areas, vehicular emissions, road dust, and small-scale commercial activities. Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) is the main pollutant. Diesel-driven vehicles significantly contribute to Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM), including soot and fine particles.
3	Ground water	Groundwater is widely used in Hajiganj for drinking and domestic purposes. Shallow aquifers (10–50 meters) are common; however, deep tube wells (100–200 meters) are often installed to reduce arsenic risks. In some locations, elevated levels of arsenic and iron have been reported, affecting water taste and color. Over-extraction may contribute to seasonal lowering of the groundwater table.
4	Surface water	Hajiganj Pourashava is located in a low-lying region with several ponds, canals, and drainage channels. Waterlogging may occur during the monsoon season due to heavy rainfall and limited drainage capacity. Nearby rivers and canals influence seasonal flooding and sedimentation patterns.
5	Protected Area (PA)	There are no officially designated protected areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, or eco-parks) within Hajiganj Pourashava.

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		Therefore, no direct impacts on nationally recognized protected areas are anticipated.
6	Cultural Heritage	Hajiganj has several culturally and religiously significant sites, including Hajiganj Boro Mosque and Gajnabi Mosque. Numerous mosques, madrasas, educational institutions, and community graveyards are located within the municipality. Site selection for LIN components should consider proximity to these sensitive receptors.
7	Physcial Cultural Resoruces	Within 500 meters of potential LIN sites, there may be mosques, temples, schools, markets, and graveyards. Construction activities may cause temporary disturbances such as dust, noise, and traffic disruption; however, these impacts are expected to be localized and short-term.

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 may be more feasible in many cases. 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.

Most of the individual elements are relatively small and involve straight forward construction, so impacts will be mainly localized and not greatly significant; most of the predicted impacts are associated with the construction process and are produced because that process is invasive, involving excavation and earth movements; and being located in the built-up area of the Pourashava, will not cause direct impact on biodiversity values. Although construction of these project components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the LIN sites in built-up areas of Hajiganj Pourashava where there are a variety of human activities, will result to temporary impacts to the environment and sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses and the community in general. These anticipated impacts are short-term, site specific and within a relatively small area. There are no impacts that are significant or complex in nature, or that need an in-depth study to assess the impact.

e. 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)

f. 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	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) -Regular maintenance of planted tree by LIN dwellers	Pourashava PRAP budget

- (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)

(xx) 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
		gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

h. Public Consultations

96. A public consultation meeting was held at Balakhal Goccu Gram on 21 November 2022. A total of 17 participants attended the meeting where 08 were female, and the remaining were male (09 persons). SIC members, teachers, counselors, farmers, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of PRS-UGIIP 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 Executive Engineer of Haziganj Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Balakhal Goccu Gram LIN in ward no. 01

Time : 03:00 PM

97. 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.

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.

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.

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

98. 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:

99. 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

100. 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.

101. 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:

102. 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.

j. Conclusion

103. 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	sariakandi Pourashava
Modality	RBL progress
Is Project eligible for funding under the RBL Program? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ref DOE of ECR 2023)	
Environment Impact categorization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Re categorization – Previous Category []	
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A (Cat A - Not eligible for funding under the RBL)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category B <input type="checkbox"/> Category C	
(Ref Checklist- Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklists)	
Prepared by: RUFAKA TABASUM 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.

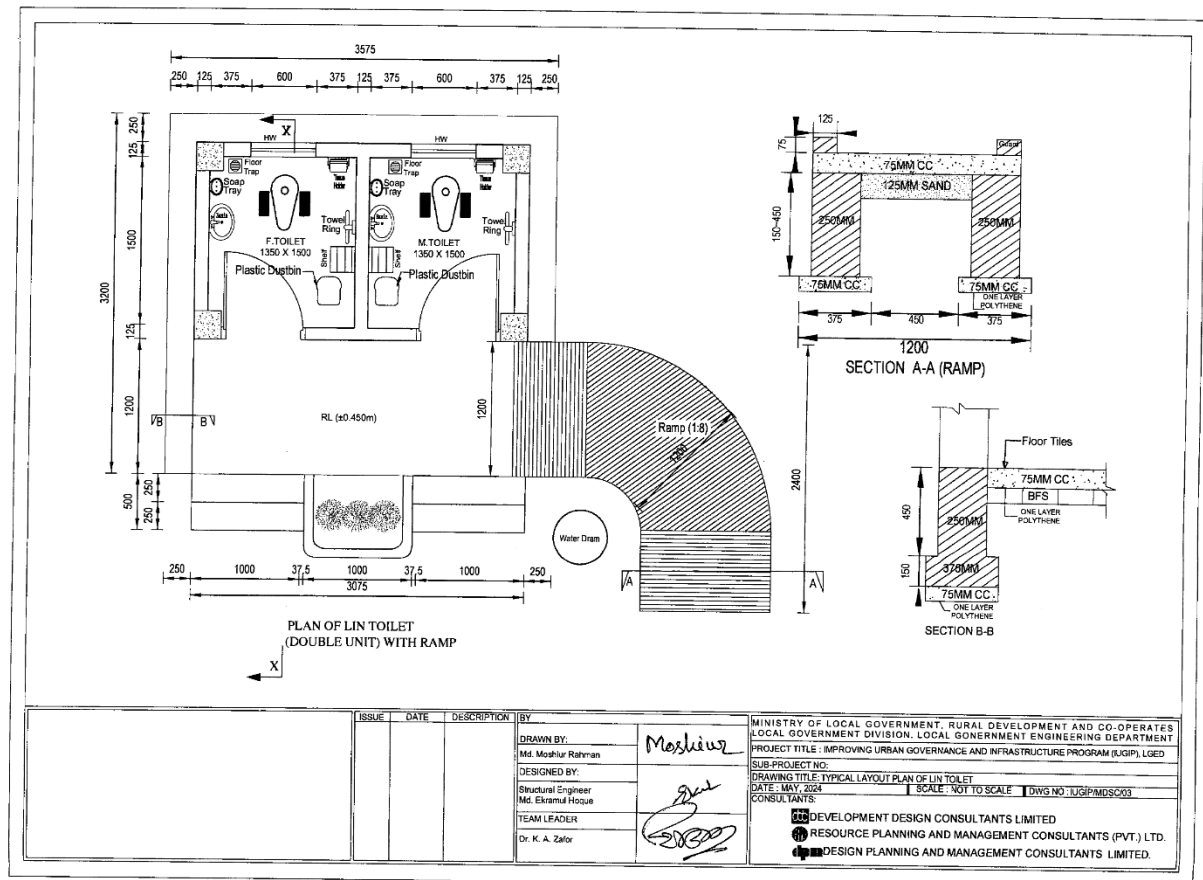
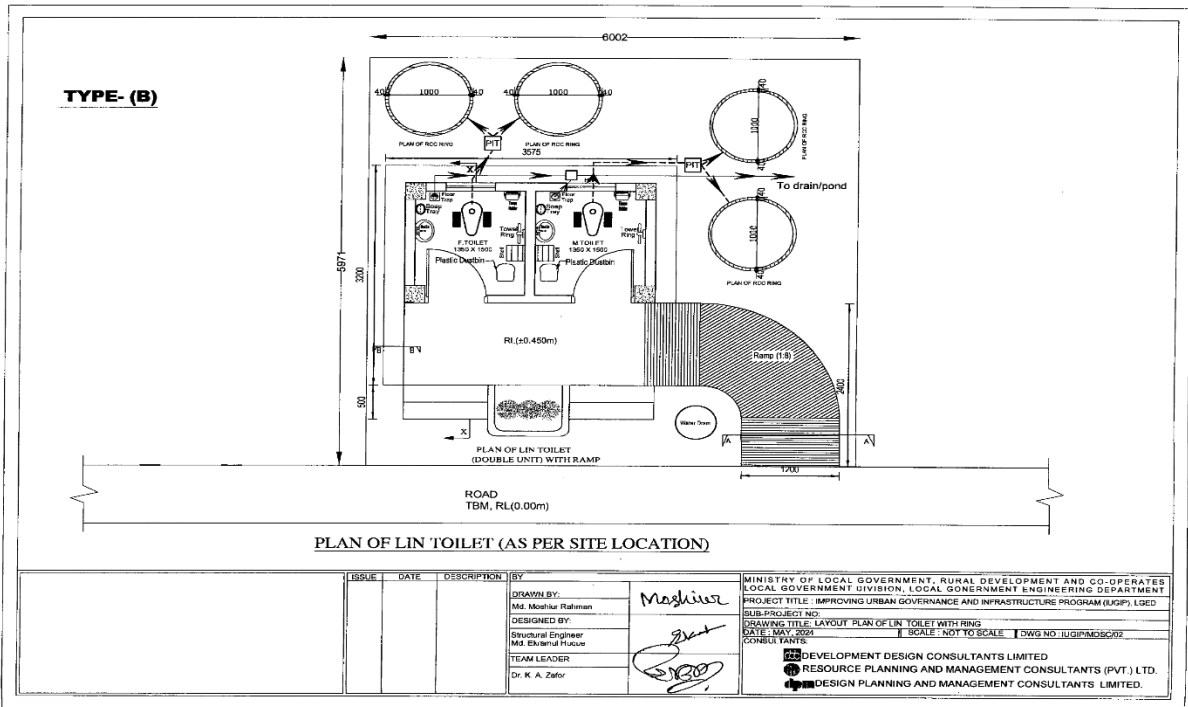
Questions		Response		Remarks /Clarifications
		Yes	No	
1.	Type and Nature of Subproject			
1.1	Proposed activity / subproject classified under the Red Category per ECR 2023?		√	Complied the ECR 2023 for classification
1.2	Proposed activity / subproject includes components involving prohibited investment 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)		√	

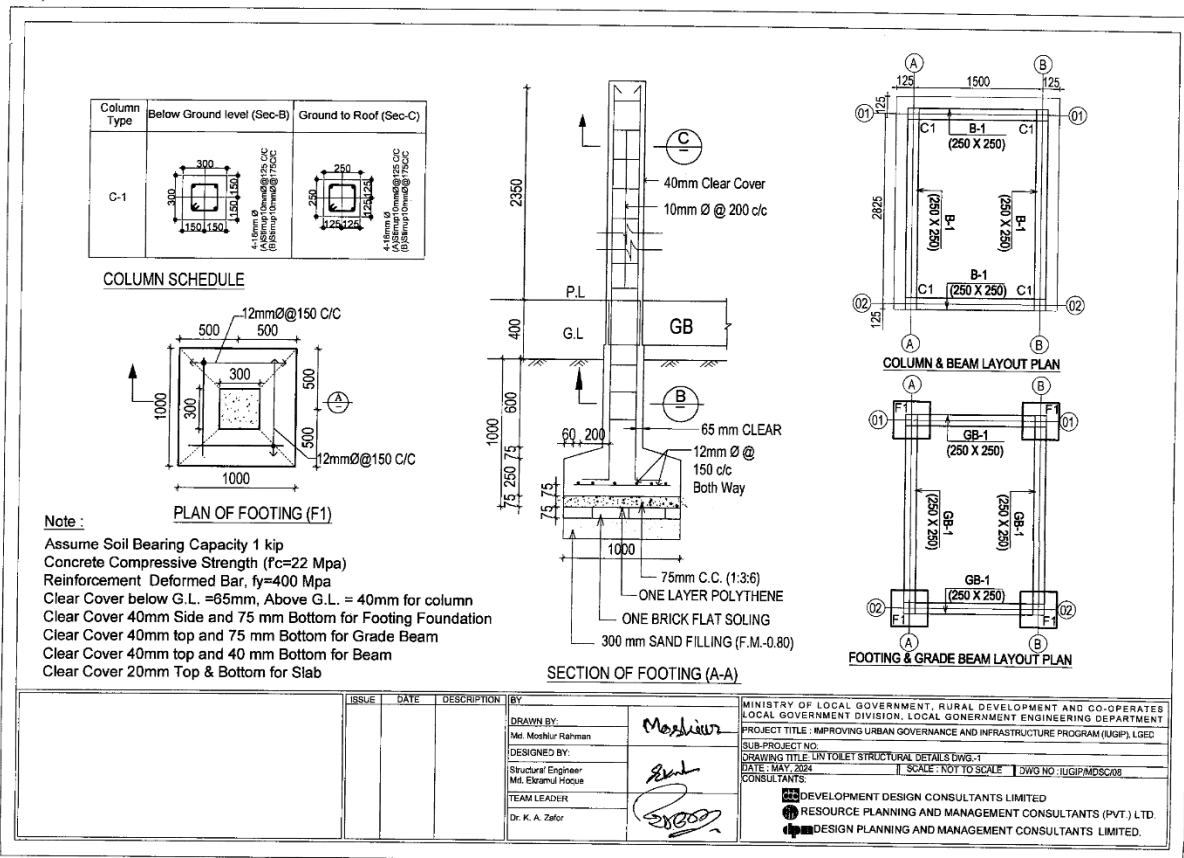
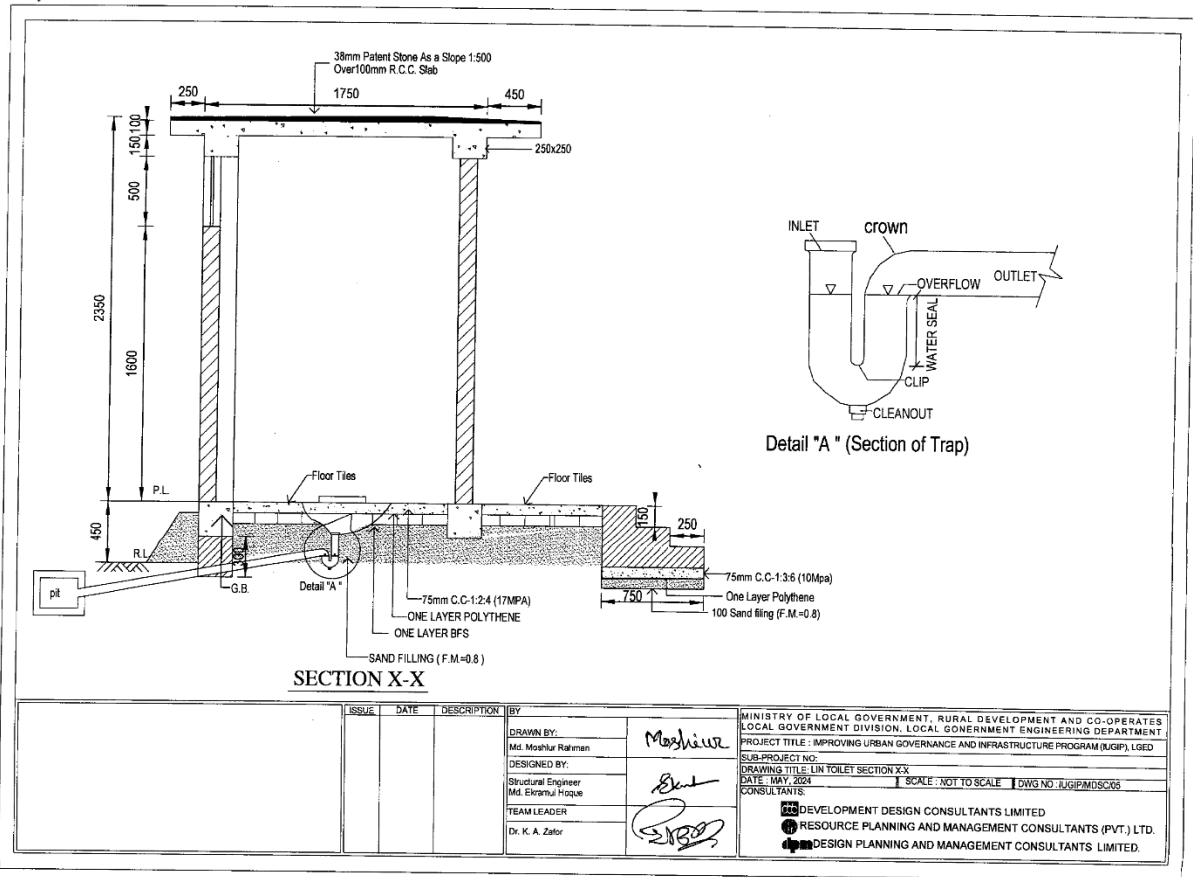
REA check list

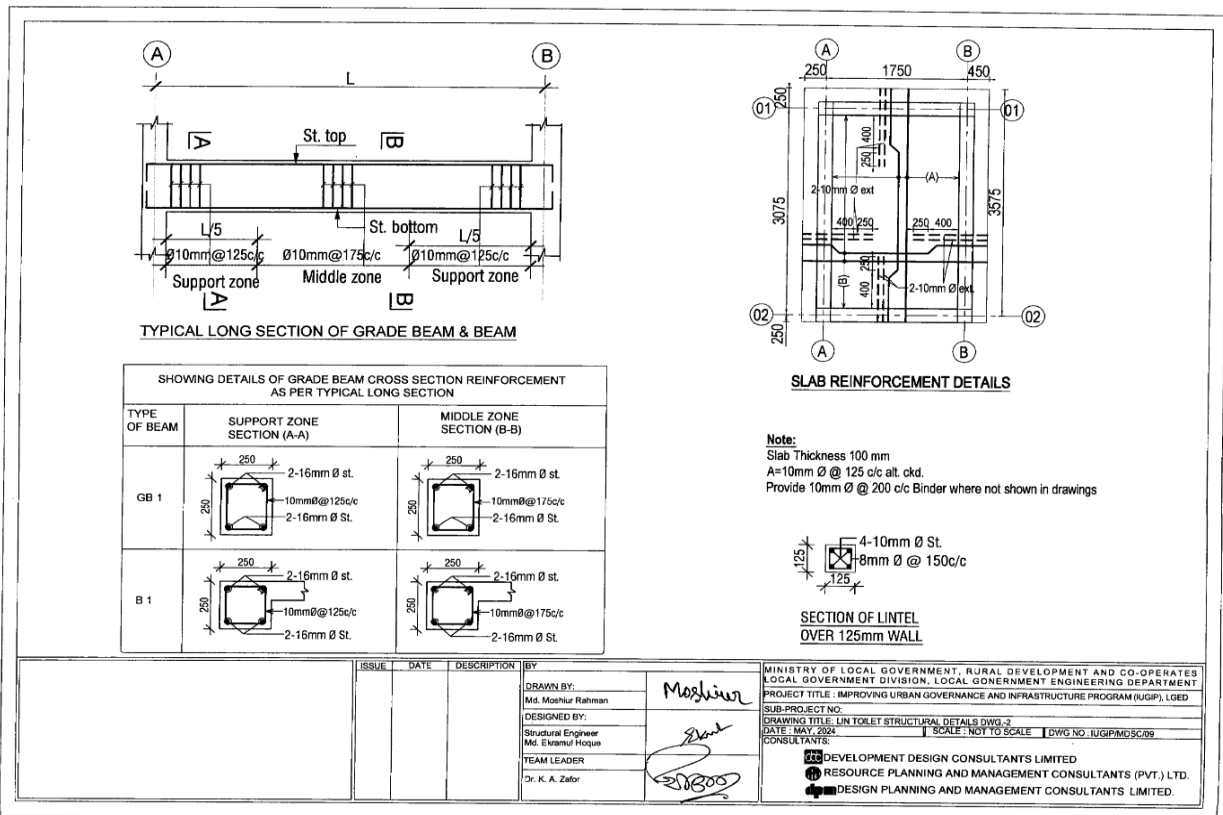
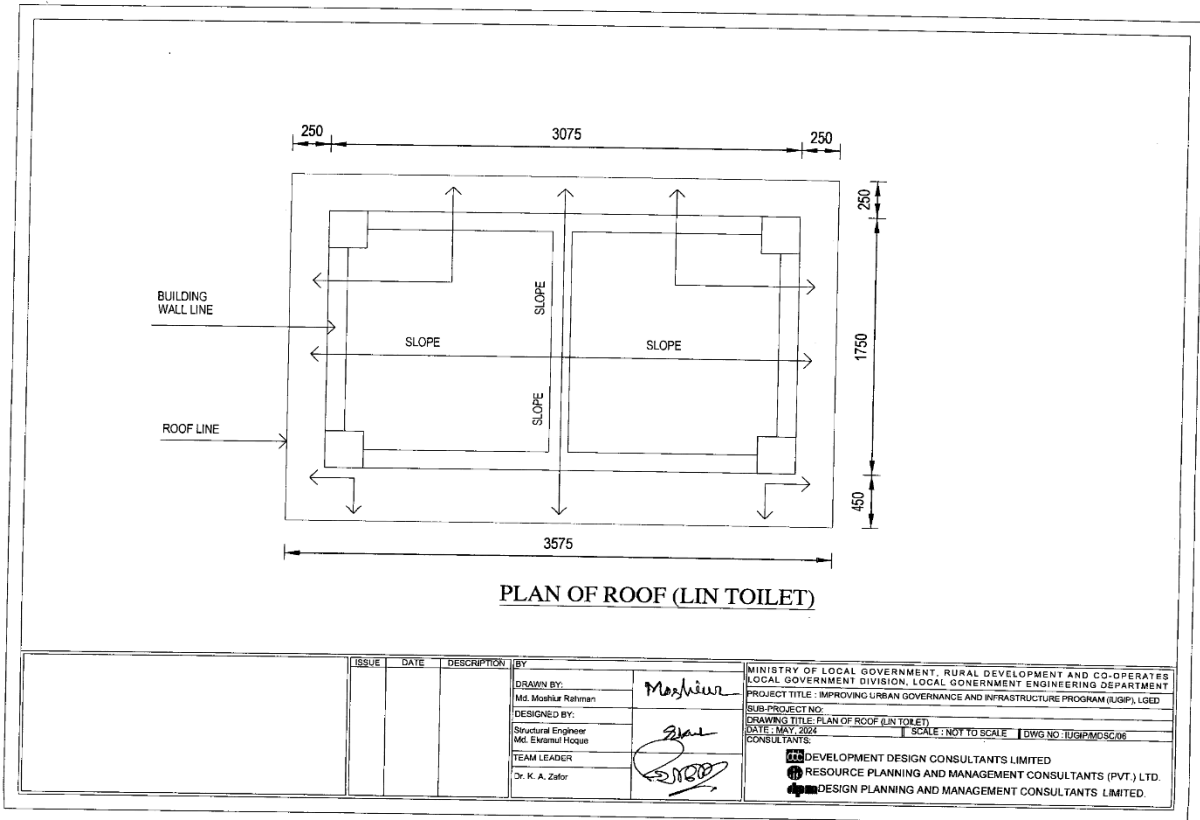
Instructions:

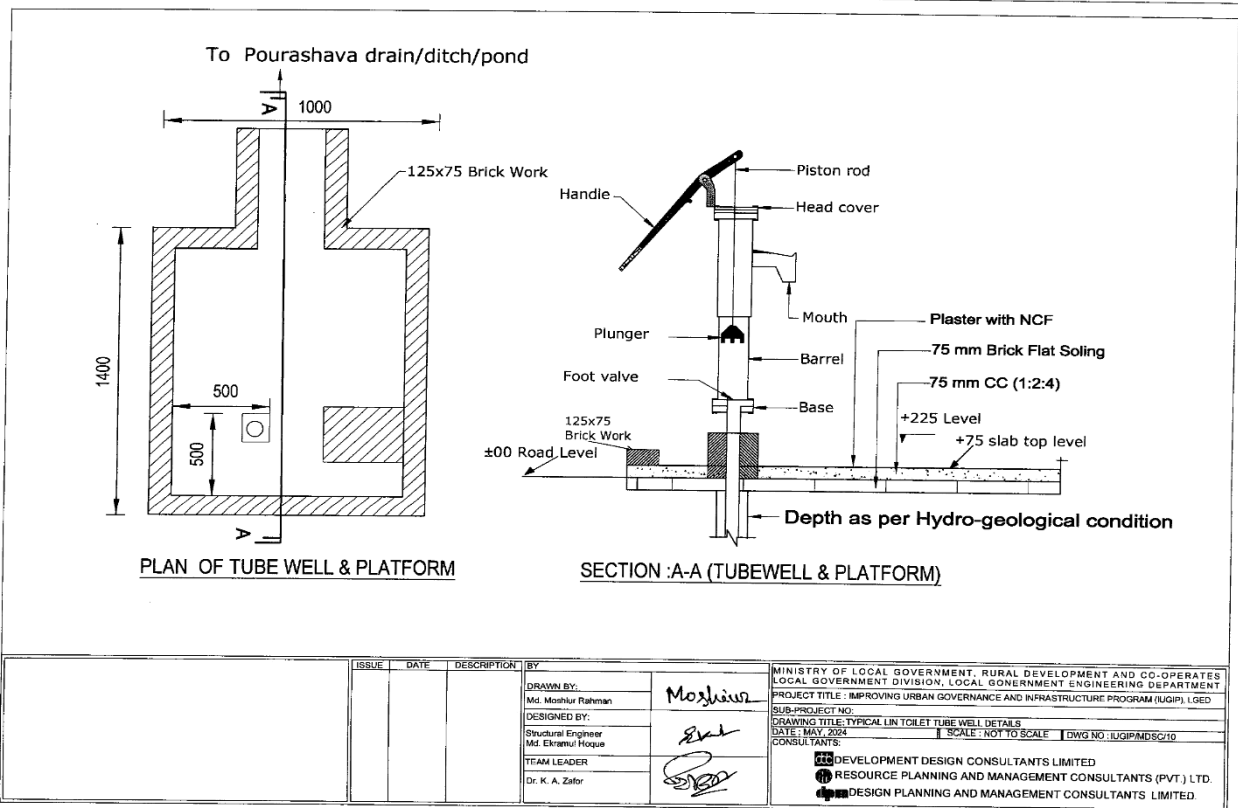
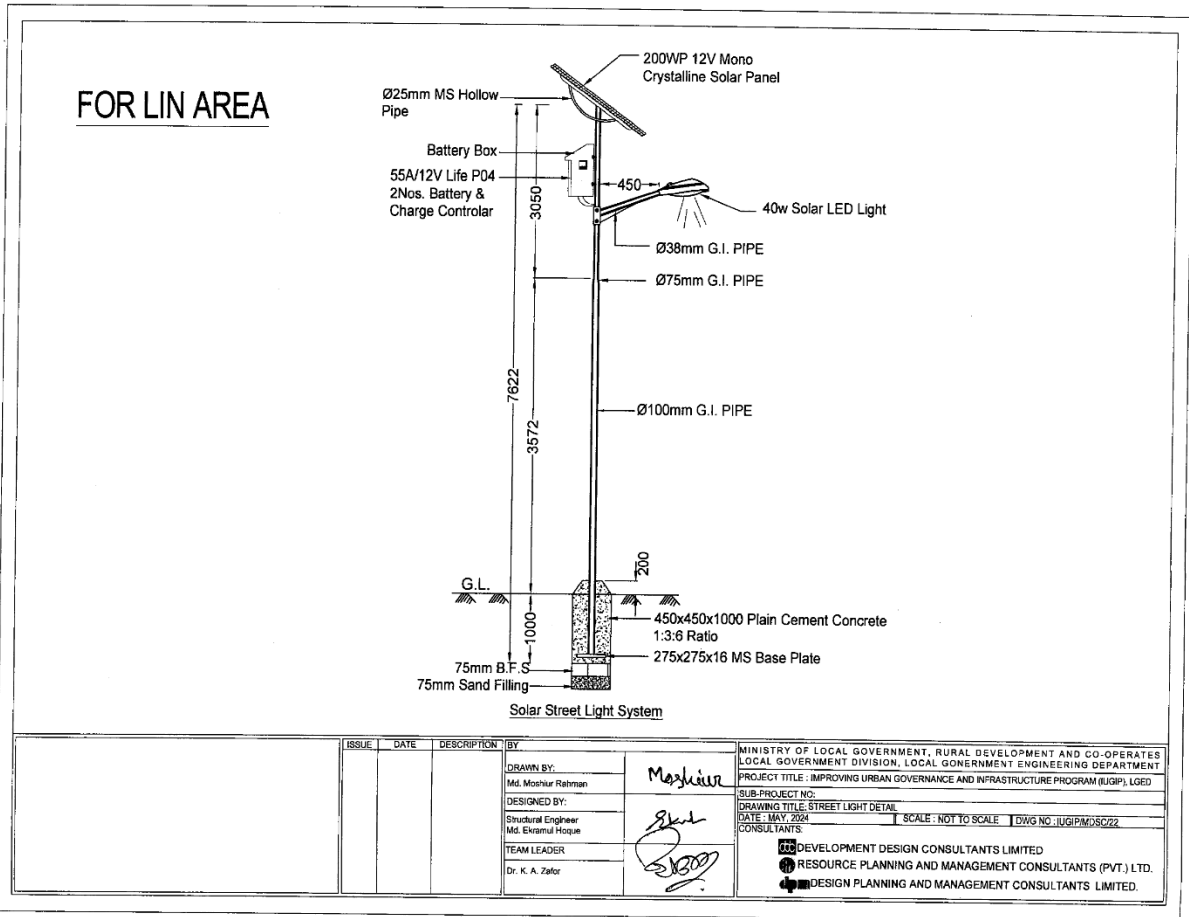
- i. The project team completes this checklist to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form and submitted to the Project Management Unit, for endorsement by the Environmental Officer of PMU and for approval by the Project Director
- 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?	√		









Item No.	Description of Item	Amount (Tk.)
Construction Period		
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
	Total	1,65,000.00(+ Tress/lot)
Note:		
-Water sample will be analyzed after installation of proposed Tube well by LINICS and it is included in engineering estimate/cost estimate.		
-Water sample will be analyzed during Operation period by Pourashava PRAP budget (Arsenic, Iron, Manganese and Chloride)		
During operation period- training for maintenance of Tube well, Toilet and Street light N.B. After plantation of trees and it is maintained by LIN dwellers		Pourashava PRAP budget

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

Appendix 4: Photographs & Attendance List of Public Consultation

j. Attendance of Participants in the Meetings and photographs are given below:



সময়: ১০:৩০ মিনিটে
 সময়: ১০ মিনিটে
 স্থান: S.I.C-র অফিসে (মকিমাবাদ মাজের বারি) তারিখ: ২০/০৩/২০২৩
 অংশগ্রহণকারীগণের স্বাক্ষরযুক্ত তালিকা

ক্রমিক	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পদবি	বাড়ি উন্নয়ন কমিটি/ প্রাথমিক দলের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
০১	কিরিনা খানম	S.I.C-র অফিসার	মকিমাবাদ বাড়ি উন্নয়ন কমিটি	কিরিনা	
০২	আব্দুল হক খান	অফিসার	"	আব্দুল হক	
০৩	মিরনুজ্জামান	সহকারী	"	মিরনুজ্জামান	
০৪	আব্দুল হক খান	"	"	আব্দুল হক	
০৫	কিরিনা খানম	"	"	কিরিনা	
০৬	আব্দুল হক খান	"	"	আব্দুল হক	
০৭	মিরনুজ্জামান	"	"	মিরনুজ্জামান	
০৮	কিরিনা খানম	"	"	কিরিনা	
০৯	আব্দুল হক খান	সহকারী	"	আব্দুল হক	
১০	মিরনুজ্জামান	সহকারী	"	মিরনুজ্জামান	
১১	আব্দুল হক খান	সহকারী	"	আব্দুল হক	
১২	কিরিনা খানম	সহকারী	"	কিরিনা	
১৩	আব্দুল হক খান	সহকারী	"	আব্দুল হক	
১৪	মিরনুজ্জামান	সহকারী	"	মিরনুজ্জামান	
১৫	কিরিনা খানম	সহকারী	"	কিরিনা	

আমাদের ও মিডিয়ায় S.I.C-র অফিসে অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলের
 অফিসে অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলের অংশগ্রহণের কারণে
 বিদ্যমান সকল অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলের অংশগ্রহণের কারণে
 অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলের অংশগ্রহণের কারণে
 অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলের অংশগ্রহণের কারণে
 অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলের অংশগ্রহণের কারণে
 অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলের অংশগ্রহণের কারণে

Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Mokimabad Majer Bari Slum

k.



সময়ঃ সন্ধ্যা ৭:০০ ঘটিকা - তারিখঃ ০১/০৫/২০২৩

স্থান :- SLC কোম্পানীর স্মিটী বৈঠকের বসতি পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খ পরিদর্শন -
 সিআইসি

অংশগ্রহণকারীগণের স্বাক্ষরযুক্ত তালিকা

ক্রমিক	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পদবি	বক্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটি/ প্রাথমিক দলের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
০১	সুস্মিতা আক্তার	কোম্পানীর SLC-কোম্পানীর	মোকিমাবাদ বসতি বক্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটি	সুস্মিতা আক্তার	
০২	নূর হুসেনা	কোম্পানীর কর্মচারী	"	নূর হুসেনা	
০৩	শ্রীঃ জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন	সমষ্টি	"	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন	
০৪	শ্রীমতী আক্তার	"	দলঃঃ দলঃঃ	শ্রীমতী আক্তার	
০৫	হাসিনা হোসেন	"	"	হাসিনা	
০৬	কোমলী হোসেন	"	"	কোমলী	
০৭	হুমায়ূন হোসেন	"	"	হুমায়ূন	
০৮	সমিমা হোসেন	"	দলঃঃ দলঃঃ	সমিমা	
০৯	সফিয়ার হোসেন	"	"	সফিয়ার	
১০	আবদুল হোসেন	"	দলঃঃ দলঃঃ	আবদুল	
১১	আফিয়া হোসেন	"	"	আফিয়া	
১২	সায়মা হোসেন	"	"	সায়মা	
১৩	আব্দুল কোমল	"	SLC-সমষ্টি	আব্দুল কোমল	
১৪	শ্রীঃ সফিয়ার	সমষ্টি	"	শ্রীঃ সফিয়ার	
১৫	শ্রীঃ সফিয়ার হুসেন	সমষ্টি	"	শ্রীঃ সফিয়ার	

অংশগ্রহণকারী গণিতসমূহ :- SLC কোম্পানীর স্মিটী
 আক্তার মহোদয় সভাপতিত্ব করেন। সমস্ত উপস্থিত সিনিয়র কর্মচারী -
 উপস্থিত বসতি-কোম্পানীর বসতি জায়গা।
 SLC-র সমষ্টি-সমিটি সভাপতির সন্ধ্যা ৭:০০ ঘটিকা
 কোমল হোসেন বসতি স্মিটী সভায় অংশগ্রহণ করে বসতি
 পরিদর্শনকারী স্মিটী কোম্পানীর স্মিটী সভায় অংশগ্রহণ করে
 সভায়। স্মিটী সভায় অংশগ্রহণকারী সভায় অংশগ্রহণ করেন
 করেন।

Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Mokimabad Gain Bari Slum

1.



সময়ঃ বিকাল ৪.০০ ঘটিকা

তারিখঃ ২৬/০২/২০২২

স্থানঃ হাটের উপরস্থান জুয়ীয়া বন্দোবস্ত কমিটি সভার সভান।

অংশগ্রহণকারীগণের স্বাক্ষরযুক্ত তালিকা

ক্রমিক	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পদবি	বক্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটি/ প্রাথমিক দলের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মহলা
০১	হুজুর	ডাঃ মোঃ মুহাম্মদ	মৌজাদার কৃষক কমিটি-হাটের সিএসসি	হুজুর	
০২	জুয়ীয়া উদ্দিন	মুহাম্মদ	"	জুয়ীয়া	
০৩	মোঃ মিজানুর রহমান	মুহাম্মদ	"	মিজান	
০৪	কবির হোসেন	"	"	কবির	
০৫	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	"	"	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	
০৬	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	"	"	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	
০৭	আব্দুল বাসার	মুহাম্মদ	"	আব্দুল বাসার	
০৮	আব্দুল আল হোসেন	মুহাম্মদ	"	আব্দুল আল	
০৯	রফিকুল হোসেন	মুহাম্মদ	"	রফিকুল	
১০	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	মুহাম্মদ	"	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	
১১	হুমায়ুন হোসেন	মুহাম্মদ	"	হুমায়ুন	
১২	আব্দুল মনন হোসেন	মুহাম্মদ	"	আব্দুল মনন	
১৩	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	মুহাম্মদ	"	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	
১৪	সাইফুল হোসেন	মুহাম্মদ	"	সাইফুল	
১৫	আব্দুল হামিদ	মুহাম্মদ	"	আব্দুল হামিদ	

আয়োজন ও বিস্তারিতঃ- আগ্র-২৬/০২/২০২২ইং সকাল বিকাল ৪ ঘটিকার মধ্যে হাটের উপরস্থান কমিটির সভার সভান উপস্থিত হয়ে সভার কার্যক্রম সিএসসি সভার সভান হুজুর হোসেনের সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সভার কার্যক্রম সিএসসি সভার সভান হুজুর হোসেনের সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সভার কার্যক্রম সিএসসি সভার সভান হুজুর হোসেনের সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়।

Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Toragor Angari Bari Slum

m.



তারিখ: ১৫/০৩/২০২৩
সময়: ১০:০০ ঘটিকা

আংশসহায়কারীগণের স্বাক্ষরযুক্ত তালিকা

ক্রমিক	অংশসহায়কারীর নাম	পদবি	বস্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটি/প্রাথমিক দলের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মহল
১	স্বাক্ষরকারী	SIC	SIC	(স্বাক্ষর)	
২	স্বাক্ষরকারী	SIC	SIC	(স্বাক্ষর)	
৩	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
৪	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
৫	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
৬	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
৭	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
৮	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
৯	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১০	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১১	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১২	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১৩	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১৪	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১৫	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১৬	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১৭	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১৮	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
১৯	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	
২০	স্বাক্ষরকারী			(স্বাক্ষর)	

আংশসহায়কারীগণের উপস্থিতিতে ১৫/০৩/২০২৩ তারিখে SIC কমিটির সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে। সভায় অংশসহায়কারীগণের উপস্থিতিতে বস্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটির কার্যক্রম আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। সভায় অংশসহায়কারীগণের উপস্থিতিতে বস্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটির কার্যক্রম আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। সভায় অংশসহায়কারীগণের উপস্থিতিতে বস্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটির কার্যক্রম আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Toragor Shawdagar Para Slum



20-27/2022

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ-ବିକାଶ ୩.୦୦ କୋଟିଟଙ୍କ
 ଶ୍ରମିକ ଏକାଠୀର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ସେଫଟିଆରୀର ସାମାଜିକ ସୁସ୍ଥତା ଉପରେ ଆଘାତ ଉପରେ ବିଚାରଣା
 ସମାପନ ସି.ଇ. ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ସୁରକ୍ଷାକାରୀଗଣଙ୍କ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ତାଲିକା

କ୍ରମିକ	ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ନାମ	ପଦବି	ବଞ୍ଚି ଉପସ୍ଥାନ କମିଟି/ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ନାମ	ସାକ୍ଷର	ସଂଖ୍ୟା
1	ପା. ଶ୍ରମିକ (ସମାପନ)	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ	ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ସି.ଇ. ସୁରକ୍ଷା	ଶ୍ରମିକ	
2	ସି.ଇ. ସୁରକ୍ଷା	ସମାପନ		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
3	ନିର୍ମାଣ କର୍ମୀ	1		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
4	ସମାପନ କର୍ମୀ	4		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
5	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍ କର୍ମୀ	8		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
6	ନିର୍ମାଣ କର୍ମୀ	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
7	ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
8	ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
9	ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
10	ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
11	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
12	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
13	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
14	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
15	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
16	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
17	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
18	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
19	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	
20	ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	11		ଆଇ.ଏସ୍	

20-27/2022 ସମାପନ ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ସେଫଟିଆରୀର ସାମାଜିକ ସୁସ୍ଥତା ଉପରେ ଆଘାତ ଉପରେ ବିଚାରଣା ସମାପନ ସି.ଇ. ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ସୁରକ୍ଷାକାରୀଗଣଙ୍କ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ତାଲିକା

Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Balakhal Goccu Gram Slum

105. Summary of outcomes at public consultation meeting: A: Five public consultation meetings were held at all the Slums of Haziganj Paurashava. A total of 77 participants attended the meetings, where 37 (48%) were female, and the remaining 40 (52%) were male. SIC members, teachers, counselors, farmers, female workers, housewives, and small business holders were present in the meetings. The safeguarding team of PRS-UGIIP 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 (Executive Engineer Engineer).

106. 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. So, they urged the installation of more tube wells in the slums.

107. 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.

108. 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.

108. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Check and confirm the eligibility through exclusion criteria before proceeding further on such sensitive sites ii. if eligible, and unavoidable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If unavoidable - conduct site screening by heritage expert, and conduct heritage assessment study if warranted; integrate recommendations into design, construction, and operation 	
vi. Avoid locations within 1 km of UNESCO notified protected monuments / world heritage sites 10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.	For any tree to be cut, consider replacement of 2:1.	
viii. Preference shall be given to planting indigenous or local tree species.		
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: 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 : ২২/০৮/২০২৩ বঙ্গাব্দ
২২/০৮/২০২৩ 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 পরিক্রমিত 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। পর্যালোচনায়, 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, UGIIP-III, লেভেল-১২, এলজিইডি ভবন, আগারগাঁও, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।